

Periodic Reporting for the World Heritage Convention

The Periodic Reporting Questionnaire



Overview of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

Where to access the questionnaire?

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The Convention

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Periodic Reporting

Access the questionnaire of the Third Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise (2018-2024)

[Third Cycle platform](#)

What is Periodic Reporting?

Periodic Reporting is one of the core conservation monitoring mechanisms of the World Heritage Convention. Every six years, the States Parties are invited to submit to the World Heritage Committee a Periodic Report on the application of the World Heritage Convention in their territory.

Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention

- The States Parties to this Convention shall, in the reports which they submit to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on states and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in the field.
- These reports shall be brought to the attention of the World Heritage Committee.
- The Committee shall submit a report on its activities at each of the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Operational Guidelines

Periodic Reporting is a self-reporting process and should be led by, as far as possible by the States Parties in each region. The Secretariat coordinates and facilitates the Periodic Reporting Process at the global level. States Parties may request expert advice from the Advisory Bodies and the Secretariat, which may also, with agreement of the States Parties concerned, commission further expert advice.

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Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

Third Cycle

Login

Please use your login and password to access the questionnaire here.

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Forgot your username or password?

Access to specific State Party or World Heritage property Periodic Reporting questionnaire is restricted to National Focal Points and World Heritage Site Managers. However, a demo version of the questionnaire sections I and II is available below.

Section I and II

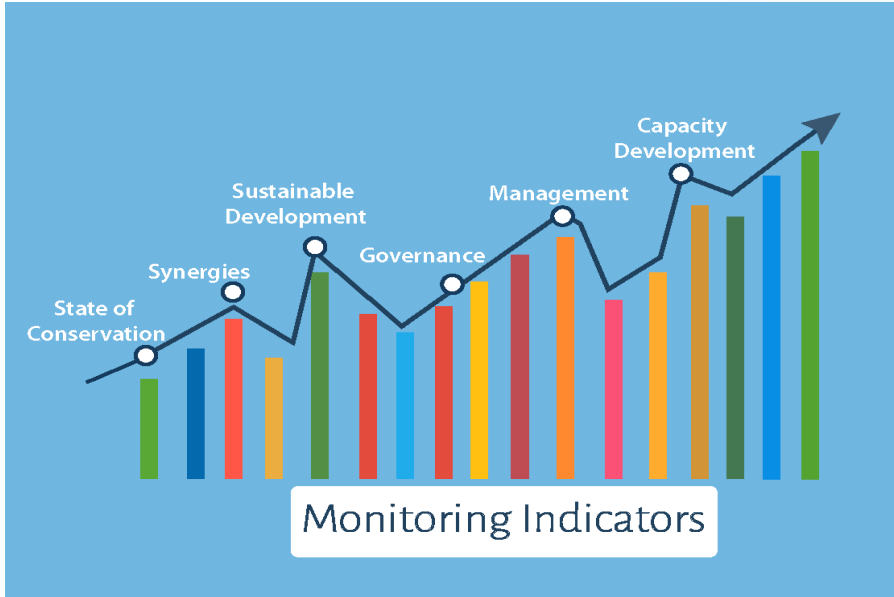
Each World Heritage site Manager is responsible for completing Section II of the Questionnaire for their respective World Heritage site, while the National Focal Point is responsible for the completion of Section I and for finalizing Section II of the questionnaire after it is completed by the respective Site Manager(s).

Completing the questionnaire

Sections I and II of the revised questionnaires have been pre-filled by the World Heritage Centre with information contained in official documents. However, Site Managers and National Focal Points are invited to complete and update this information.

Filling in the questionnaire requires the gathering of substantial amounts of information. Hence, the time necessary to fill in the questionnaire depends on the availability and accessibility of this information. It is recommended to start the exercise as soon as possible in order to get an overview of the information needed.

Core themes of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire



- 1) State of Conservation
- 2) Synergies
- 3) Sustainable Development
- 4) Governance
- 5) Management
- 6) Capacity Development

Overview of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire – Section II

Section II

1. World Heritage Property Data
2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)
3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value
4. Factors Affecting the Property
5. Protection and Management of the Property
6. Financial and Human Resources
7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects
8. Education, Information and Awareness Building
9. Visitor Management
10. Monitoring
11. Identification of Priority Management Needs
12. Summary and Conclusions
13. Impact of World Heritage Status
14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention
15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

Section II

Chapter 3: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

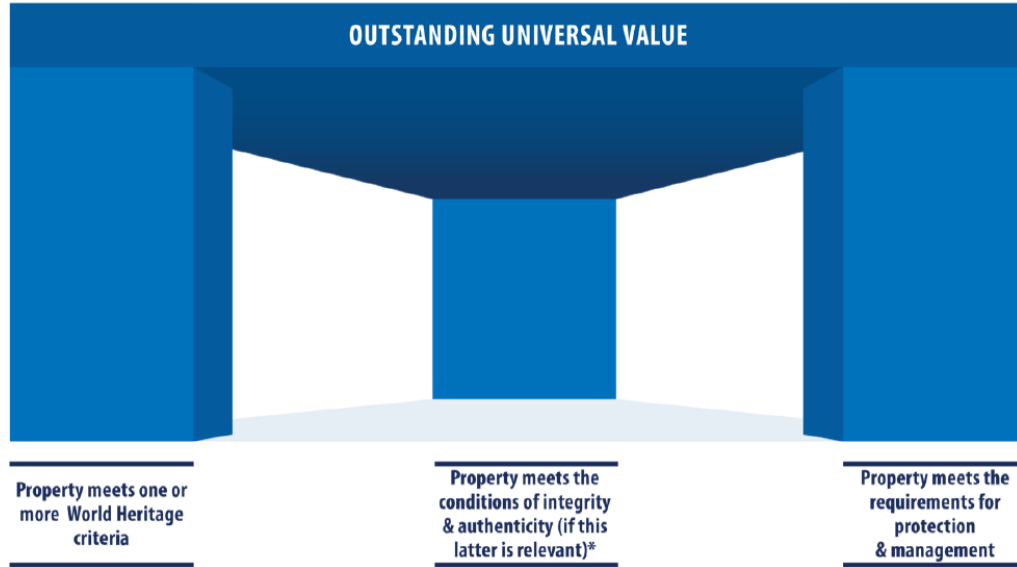
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▶ 3.1 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee	3
▶ 3.2 Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attribute...	3
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Section II

Chapter 3: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value



● Three-dimensional representation of the three pillars of Outstanding Universal Value within the World Heritage convention. All three must be in place for a property to be judged to have Outstanding Universal Value.

*only applies to cultural and mixed World Heritage properties



Outstanding Universal Value

Outstanding Universal Value is defined in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention as the

"cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole".

(para. 49)

Section II

Chapter 3: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value – Identifying attributes

Question 3.2 | Guidance | reset

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

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.2.2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.2.3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.2.4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.2.5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.2.6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.2.7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.2.8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.2.9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.2.10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.2.11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.2.12	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.2.13	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.2.14	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.2.15	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Identification of attributes

Attributes, more commonly called features in the case of natural properties, are those elements, processes or features that convey and make manifest the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of a property. Identification and understanding of their interrelationships are crucial to understanding OUV and therefore to ensuring appropriate protection and management mechanisms. Attributes should be the focus of protection and management. It is therefore very important that they should be identified for Periodic Reports on World Heritage properties.

The World Heritage Committee adopts a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) for each property either at the time of inscription on the World Heritage List or retrospectively for older properties. The Statement is the baseline for future management and encapsulates the attributes of OUV.

In each SOUV, a balance is sought between specificity and synthesis. Further detailed identification of the attributes of each property, covering the elements of which they are composed, their distribution within the property and their relationship with the immediate or wider setting, is key to solidly grounded and effective protection and management: the lack of a clear and detailed understanding of the attributes may undermine management efforts and cause serious difficulties to the recovery process in case of disasters.

Attributes can be physical qualities or fabric, or the relationships between them. Attributes can also be processes impacting on physical qualities, such as natural or agricultural processes, social arrangements or cultural practices that have shaped distinctive landscapes. For natural properties, they can include landscape features, habitats, aspects of environmental quality (such as intactness, high/pristine environmental quality), scale and naturalness of habitats, and size and viability of wildlife populations.

A useful technique for complex properties, in particular cultural ones, with a complex layering of attributes, is to map the important attributes and the values they convey. This mapping can assist with understanding the relationship between attributes. It can also highlight conflicts or management issues.

The point of departure for such a detailed analysis is always the SOUV, particularly the brief synthesis, the justification of the criteria and the statements of authenticity (for cultural and mixed properties only) and integrity. The first step is to extrapolate from the SOUV references to qualities, features, and characteristics that support the case for OUV and the criteria used for the property. In identifying attributes, it is possible to be more detailed than in the SOUV.

For cultural properties, integrity determines how well, in terms of completeness and intactness (including relationships, dynamic functions and processes), the attributes convey the OUV, while authenticity indicates through which attributes and sources of information OUV is truthfully and credibly expressed.

A suggested second step in further detailing the attributes includes analysing what makes up the attributes mentioned in the SOUV, listing these elements as well as mapping their location and density within the property.

Establishing a hierarchy among attributes, that is to say identifying which ones are crucial to convey the OUV and which ones may be considered complementary, could be a useful exercise for the prioritisation of management activities.

Section II

Chapter 3: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value – Identifying attributes

Attributes

According to the Resource Manual 'Preparing World Heritage Nominations', "Attributes are aspects of a property which are associated with or express the Outstanding Universal Value. Attributes can be tangible or intangible. The Operational Guidelines indicate a range of types of attribute which might convey Outstanding Universal Value, including:

- form and design;
- materials and substance;
- use and function;
- traditions, techniques and management systems;
- location and setting;
- language, and other forms of intangible heritage; and
- spirit and feeling (Paragraph 82).

This list is for guidance. It is essential that the attributes identified for a property should flow from the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and the justification for the criteria. Attributes must be identified as they are vital to understanding authenticity and integrity, and are the focus of protection, conservation and management.

For natural properties, it is more common to speak of 'features', although the word attributes is sometimes used. Examples of attributes for natural properties could include:

- visual or aesthetic significance;
- scale of the extent of physical features or natural habitats;
- intactness of physical or ecological processes;
- naturalness, and intactness of natural systems;
- viability;
- rarity".

Source(s): The World Heritage Resource Manual Preparing World Heritage Nominations (2nd edition, UNESCO 2011)

Section II

Chapter 3: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value – Identifying attributes

Identify attributes on the basis of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value adopted by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription

The screenshot shows the UNESCO World Heritage Centre website for the Great Barrier Reef. The page is titled "Great Barrier Reef" and includes a description, a map, and a table of nomination records. The description states that the reef is a site of remarkable variety and beauty on the north-east coast of Australia, containing the world's largest collection of coral reefs, with 400 types of coral, 1,500 species of fish, and 4,000 types of mollusc. It also holds great scientific interest as the habitat of species such as the dugong ("sea cow") and the large green turtle, which are threatened with extinction. The nomination records table shows that the reef was inscribed in 1980. The State of Conservation (SOC) table shows that the reef was in "Good" condition from 2001 to 2015, but was downgraded to "Vulnerable" in 2017. The page also includes a map of the reef and a list of Ramsar sites within the reef.

Great Barrier Reef

The Great Barrier Reef is a site of remarkable variety and beauty on the north-east coast of Australia. It contains the world's largest collection of coral reefs, with 400 types of coral, 1,500 species of fish and 4,000 types of mollusc. It also holds great scientific interest as the habitat of species such as the dugong ("sea cow") and the large green turtle, which are threatened with extinction.

Description is available under license CC-BY-SA 1.0/3.0

English French Arabic Chinese Russian Spanish Japanese Dutch

Great Barrier Reef (Australia) © Evergreen

Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

As the world's most extensive coral reef ecosystem, the Great Barrier Reef is a globally outstanding and significant entity. Practically the entire ecosystem was inscribed as World Heritage in 1981, covering an area of 346,000 square kilometres and extending across a contiguous latitudinal range of 14° (10°S to 24°S). The Great Barrier Reef (hereafter referred to as GBR) includes extensive cross-shelf diversity, stretching from the low water mark along the mainland coast up to 250 kilometres offshore. This wide depth range includes vast shallow inshore areas, mid-shelf and outer reefs, and beyond the continental shelf to oceanic waters over 2,000 metres deep.

Within the GBR there are some 2,500 individual reefs of varying sizes and shapes, and over 900 islands, ranging from small sandy cays and larger vegetated cays, to large rugged continental islands

Australia

Off the east coast of the Queensland mainland

S18 17 10 E147 41 00

Date of Inscription: 1981

Criteria: (vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

Property : 34,870,000 ha

Ref.: 154

sat
Relief

For development purposes only

Google
Imagery ©2016 NASA, TerraMetrics Terms of Use

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Links

Nomination records by Year

1980 inscribed

State of Conservation (SOC) by year

Year	2017	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2004
SOC	Vulnerable	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

1985

Protections by other conservation instruments
(1 protection / 2 elements)

RAMSAR (2 elements)

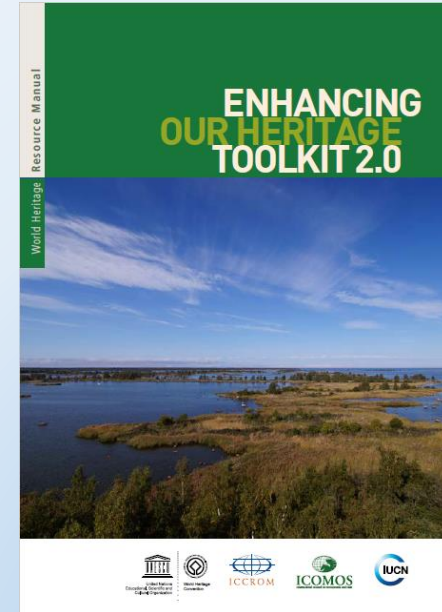
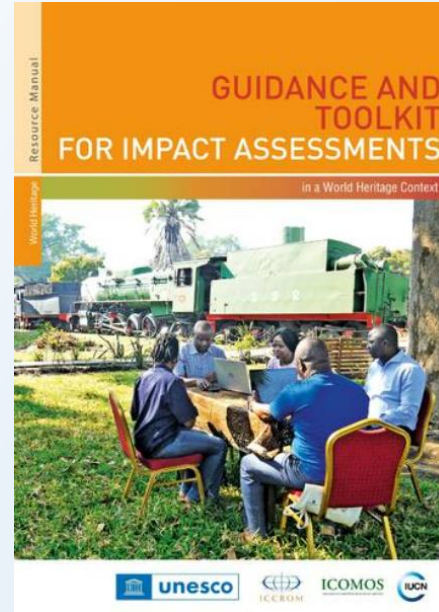
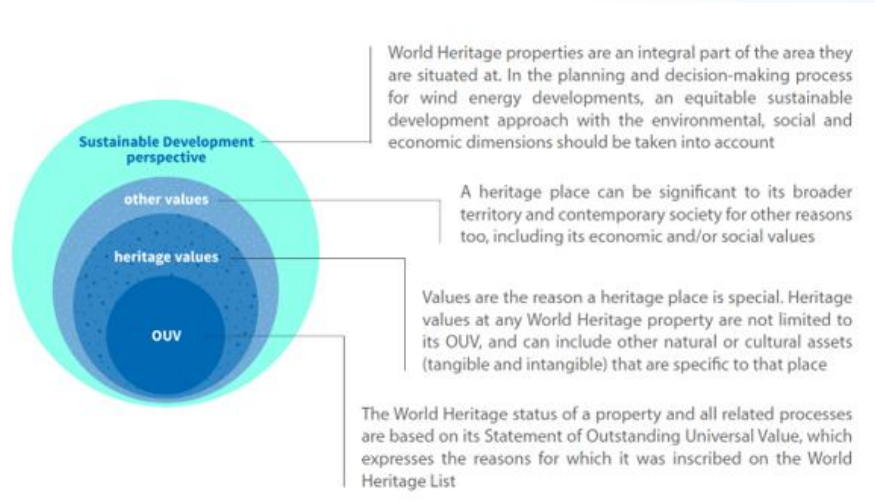
- Blowing Green Bay
- Shoalwater and Corio Bays

Read more about Synergies

Section II

Chapter 3: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value – Identifying attributes

Tools for identifying attributes



Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

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Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

▶ 4. Factors Affecting the Property

Chapter 4 gathers information on the range of factors that are currently affecting or have strong potential to affect the property, both positively and negatively.

This chapter provides you with a generic list which has been developed to identify factors that could affect any type of World Heritage property. The factors are grouped into 13 headings, which are then briefly explained. Beneath each heading a list of factors appears

The set of factors is parallel to the set of threats in the World Heritage State of Conservation database (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/factors/>).

The first stage in the assessment is to click the box below each factor to indicate if this factor is relevant or not relevant to the property. If a factor was reported as causing an impact in the last Periodic Report, then you will automatically be asked to consider that factor in this cycle. Please note that this assessment is about both **positive** and **negative** factors.

If the factor is not relevant, then move on to the next factor; if the factor is relevant then a second line of assessment questions will appear.

This assessment will ask you about the impact and origin of the factor. If your property is a national or transnational serial site, then you will have the option of identifying which component(s) is/are affected by a particular factor in your answers to questions 4.15/4.16.

You will be asked to identify whether the impact of the factor is positive and/or negative; whether it is current and/or potential and whether the origin of the factor is inside and/or outside of the property. You will also be asked to specify whether the factor is having a decreasing, stable or increasing impact.

At the end of the list of factors there is an opportunity (question 4.14) to add any additional factors which affect the property but which have not been covered in 4.1 to 4.13.



Factors affecting the property

***Factors** affecting the property might have positive or negative impacts while **threats** only refer to negative factors*

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

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Reactive Monitoring

*If your property has been the subject of a State of conservation report to the World Heritage Committee, within the framework of the Reactive Monitoring process, **this link will open up the relevant entry in the World Heritage Centre's Information System on the State of Conservation of World Heritage properties.** This will provide you with a reminder of the factors which have affected your property in the past sufficiently seriously for it to be referred to the World Heritage Committee. The database uses the same classification of factors as that used in Periodic Reporting. Please note that you will be asked later about follow-up to decisions of the World Heritage Committee.*

Section II

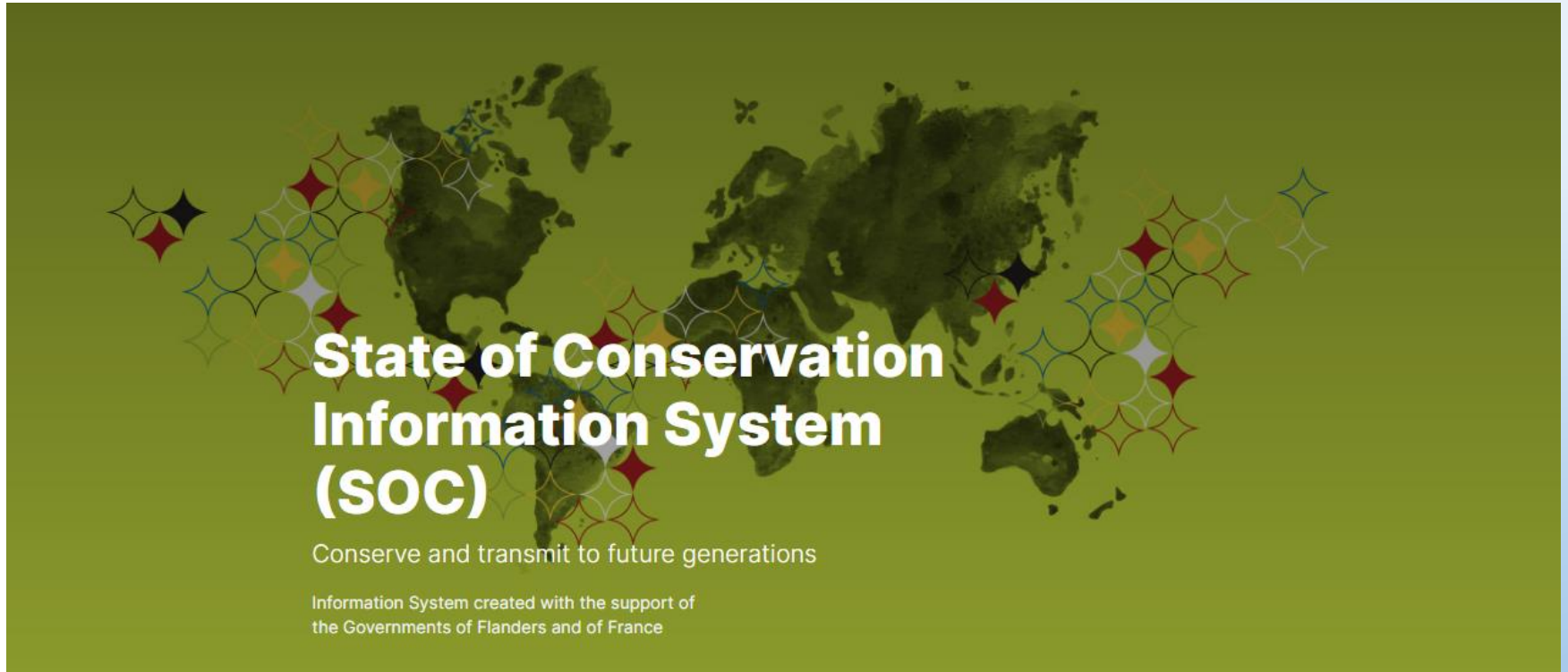
Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Reactive Monitoring and state of conservation



Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property



<https://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/>

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Local conditions affecting physical fabric	Dust	Micro-organisms	Pests	Radiation/light	Relative humidity	Temperature
	Water (rain/water table)	Wind				
Social/cultural uses of heritage	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system					
	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community					
	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting				
Other human activities	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses	Society's valuing of heritage				
	Civil unrest	Deliberate destruction of heritage	Illegal activities	Military training		
Climate change and severe weather events	Terrorism	War				
	Changes to oceanic waters	Desertification	Drought	Flooding		
Sudden ecological or geological events	Other climate change impacts					
	Storms	Temperature change				
	Avalanche/ landslide	Earthquake	Erosion and siltation/ deposition			
Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species	Fire (wildfires)	Tsunami/tidal wave	Volcanic eruption			
	Hyper-abundant species	Invasive / alien freshwater species				
	Invasive / alien marine species	Invasive/alien terrestrial species				
	Modified genetic material	Translocated species				
Management and institutional factors	Financial resources	Governance	High impact research / monitoring activities			
	Human resources	Legal framework	Low impact research / monitoring activities			
	Management activities	Management systems/ management plan				

List of Factors equivalent to threats/factors on the State of Conservation database
<https://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/>

Buildings and Development	Commercial development	Housing	Industrial areas			
	Interpretative and visitation facilities					
	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure					
Transportation Infrastructure	Air transport infrastructure	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure				
	Ground transport infrastructure	Marine transport infrastructure				
	Underground transport infrastructure					
Services Infrastructures	Localised utilities	Major linear utilities	Non-renewable energy facilities			
	Renewable energy facilities		Water infrastructure			
Pollution	Air pollution	Ground water pollution	Input of excess energy			
	Pollution of marine waters		Solid waste	Surface water pollution		
Biological resource use/modification	Aquaculture	Commercial hunting	Commercial wild plant collection			
	Crop production	Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	Forestry /wood production			
	Land conversion	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals				
	Subsistence hunting		Subsistence wild plant collection			
Physical resource extraction	Mining	Oil and gas	Quarrying	Water (extraction)		

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe

Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, France, Germany, Italy, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine

Factors affecting the property in 2021*

- Commercial hunting
- Forestry /wood production
- Legal framework
- Management systems/ management plan

Factors* affecting the property identified in previous reports

- Management systems/ management plan (lack of integrated Management Plan, lack of legal protection from logging, and inadequate management of logging in the Slovak part of the property)
- Inappropriate boundary configuration of some parts of the property
- Management and institutional factors (lack of transnational research and monitoring plans, need for capacity building)
- Forestry / wood production

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Buildings and Development

Housing

For example:

- Urban high rise/urban sprawl
- Encroachment/changes to skyline etc.

Commercial development

For example:

- Skyscrapers
- Large shopping malls
- Encroachment/changes to skyline etc.

Industrial areas

For example:

- Individual factories
- Industrial areas/parks
- Encroachment/changes to skyline etc.

Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

For example:

- Major accommodation and associated infrastructure (hotels, restaurants, golf courses, ski resorts, etc.)
- Major/permanent high cost tourism facilities (pontoons, jetties, observatories, cable cars, chalets, fully serviced camping areas, etc.)

Interpretative and visitation facilities

For example:

- Visitor interpretive facilities (visitor centre, site museum, etc.)
- Signage etc.
- Trail hardening, (trail markers etc.)
- Information booths etc.
- Minor picnic facilities
- Minor camping areas
- Moorings/marker buoys

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Transportation Infrastructure

Ground transport infrastructure

For example:

- Roads
- Car parks
- Railways, including easements
- Transport depots

Air transport infrastructure

For example:

- Airports
- Airstrips

Marine transport infrastructure

For example:

- Harbour & port facilities

Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

For example:

- Effects of vehicle traffic on roadways
- Effects of shipping traffic in shipping routes
- Effects of air traffic

Underground transport infrastructure

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Utilities or Service Infrastructure

Developments in relation to infrastructure for energy utilities (i.e. gas, electricity and water) and other service requirements

Water infrastructure

For example:

- Dams
- Locks
- Weirs
- Water tanks
- Pumping stations
- Introduction of new systems/ infrastructure

Renewable energy facilities

For example:

- Thermal
- Wave
- Solar
- Wind

Non-renewable energy facilities

For example:

- Nuclear power plants
- Coal power plants
- Oil/gas facilities

Localised utilities

For example:

- Incinerators
- Cell phone towers
- Sewerage works
- Microwave/TV/radio towers

Major linear utilities

For example:

- Power lines/easements
- Pipelines etc.
- Channels

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Management and institutional factors

Management System/Management Plan

Legal framework

Low impact research/monitoring activities

For example:

- Visitor surveys
- Water sampling
- Non-extractive surveys
- In-situ surveys

Governance

High impact research/monitoring activities

For example:

- Sampling using destructive techniques
- Research involving removal of features or species (i.e. extraction)

Management activities

Financial resources

Human resources

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Climate change and severe weather events

Storms

For example:

- Tornadoes
- Hurricanes/cyclones
- Gales
- Hail damage
- Lightning strikes
- River/stream overflows
- Extreme tides

Flooding

Drought

Desertification

Changes to oceanic waters

For example:

- Changes to water flow and circulation patterns at local, regional or global scale
- Changes to pH
- Changes to temperature

Temperature change

Other climate change impacts

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Physical resource extraction

Physical resource extraction

If illegal see “Other human activities”

Mining

Quarrying

For example:

- Rock
- Sand
- Aggregates

Oil and gas

Water extraction

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Environmental or biological factors that promote or contribute to deterioration processes of the fabric of heritage sites. Since effects of decay cannot be attributed to a single factor, consider all elements.

Use “Air pollution” for air pollution.

Use “Climate change and severe weather events” for severe weather, including flooding.

For tourism activities “Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation”.

Wind

For example:

- Erosion
- Vibration

Relative humidity

Temperature

Radiation/light

Dust

Water (Rain/Water table)

Pests

Micro-organisms

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Sudden ecological or geological events

Volcanic eruption

Earthquake

Tsunami/tidal wave

Avalanche / landslide

Erosion and siltation/deposition

Fire (wildfires)

For example:

- Altered fire regimes
- High impact fire suppression activities
- Lightning strikes

For human-induced fires, see “Other threats” below

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Pollution

All types of pollution (residential or commercial) as well as garbage, solid waste.

Pollution of marine waters

For example:

- Ocean dumping
- Bilge water discharge
- Solid debris in marine environments

Ground water pollution

For example:

- Oil/chemical spills
- Industrial effluent
- Agricultural runoff
- Household sewage/waste
- Acid sulphate soils
- Effluent discharge
- Mine/tailings runoff

Surface water pollution

For example:

- Acid rain
- Mine/tailings runoff
- Agricultural runoff

Air pollution

For example:

- Excessive smoke or other airborne particulates
- Dust
- Local effects of emissions from use of fossil fuels

Solid waste

For example:

- Mine tailings
- Litter
- Industrial waste
- Household rubbish

Input of excess energy

For example:

- Any inputs of heat and light that disturb ecosystems including inappropriate urban lighting, heat pollution, etc.

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Translocated species

For example:

- Fish stocking
- Inappropriate plantings
- Introduced soil etc.
- Dieback due to pathogens

Invasive/alien terrestrial species

For example:

- Weed
- Feral animal
- Rodent
- Insect pest
- Bird pest
- Disease/parasite
- Micro-organism

Invasive / alien freshwater species

For example:

- Weeds
- Invertebrate pests
- Fish pests
- Diseases/parasites
- Micro-organisms

Invasive/alien marine species

For example:

- Weeds
- Invertebrate pests
- Fish pests
- Diseases/parasites
- Micro-organisms

Hyper-abundant species

Naturally occurring species impacting ecosystem by virtue of ecological imbalance

Modified genetic material

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Biological resource use/modification

The collecting/harvesting of wild plants and animals (forestry, fishing, hunting and gathering) and harvesting domesticated species (silviculture, agriculture and aquaculture)

Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

For example:

- Trawling
- Netting
- Line fishing
- Game fishing
- Collection/harvest fisheries
- Spearfishing
- By-catch/incidental take issues

Aquaculture

For example:

- Marine
- Freshwater aquaculture

Land conversion

For example:

- Agriculture (crops and livestock)
- Rural
- Forestry

Livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals

For example:

- Grazing on farms or by pastoral groups

Crop production

For example:

- Deep ploughing
- New crops
- Intensification of planted agriculture
- Traditional crops
- Traditional systems
- Gardening

Commercial wild plant collection

For example:

- Pharmaceutical trade
- Medicinal plants
- Fodder collection
- Thatching
- Mushrooms
- Bulbs etc.

Subsistence wild plant collection

Use this question for Indigenous subsistence hunting, gathering and collecting, i.e. not for economic benefit, for example:

- Food plants
- Medicinal plants
- Fodder collection
- Thatching
- Mushrooms
- Bulbs etc.

Commercial hunting

For example:

- Bush meat trade
- Organised game hunting

Subsistence hunting

Subsistence, i.e. not for economic benefit, hunting. Use "Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting" to indicate factors relating specifically to Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Forestry /wood production

For example:

- Logging
- Pulp production
- All silvicultural operations
- Restoration/regeneration
- Sustainable wood harvesting

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Social/cultural uses of heritage

Social factors that contribute to deterioration processes of the fabric of heritage sites. Some uses might have a positive impact as they enhance certain values (e.g. ritual, religious) while others might compromise ascribed values and could lead to the deterioration of the heritage site.

Use “Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure” and “Interpretative and visitation facilities” for impacts of tourism infrastructure and tourism activities in “Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation”.

Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses

For example:

- Ritual/spiritual/religious uses and associations
- Festivals/performances

Society's valuing of heritage

For example:

- Changes in values leading to new uses of heritage resources
- Expansions of / additions to current uses of heritage resources
- Conflicting values
- Abandonment

Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

For example:

- Loss of traditional knowledge and practices linked to heritage

Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

For example:

- Changes to identity and social cohesion
- Changes in livelihoods
- Migration to or from site
- Changes in local population and community

Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation

For example:

- Inappropriate/non-existent interpretation (not an impact)
- High levels of visitation
- Increase of vendors inside/outside site
- Building community support, sustainable livelihoods

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Other human activities

Note Use “Social/cultural uses of heritage” for impacts on local communities

Illegal activities

For example:

- Illegal extraction of biological resources (i.e. poaching)
- Blast fishing, cyanide fishing
- Illegal extraction of geological resources (mining/fossils)
- Illegal trade
- Illegal occupation of space
- Illegal excavations
- Illegal construction
- Looting
- Theft
- Treasure hunting
- Ghost nets (discarded fishing gear)

Deliberate destruction of heritage

For example:

- Vandalism
- Graffiti
- Politically motivated acts
- Arson

Military training

War

Terrorism

Civil unrest

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Other factor(s)

Any additional factor not already covered by the list above.

Usually, very site specific

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Threats in Reactive Monitoring

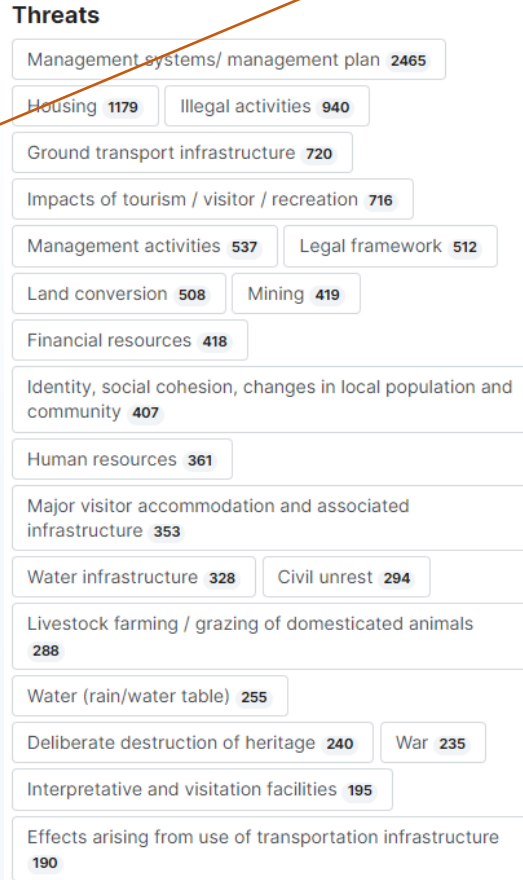
Globally

EUR/NA

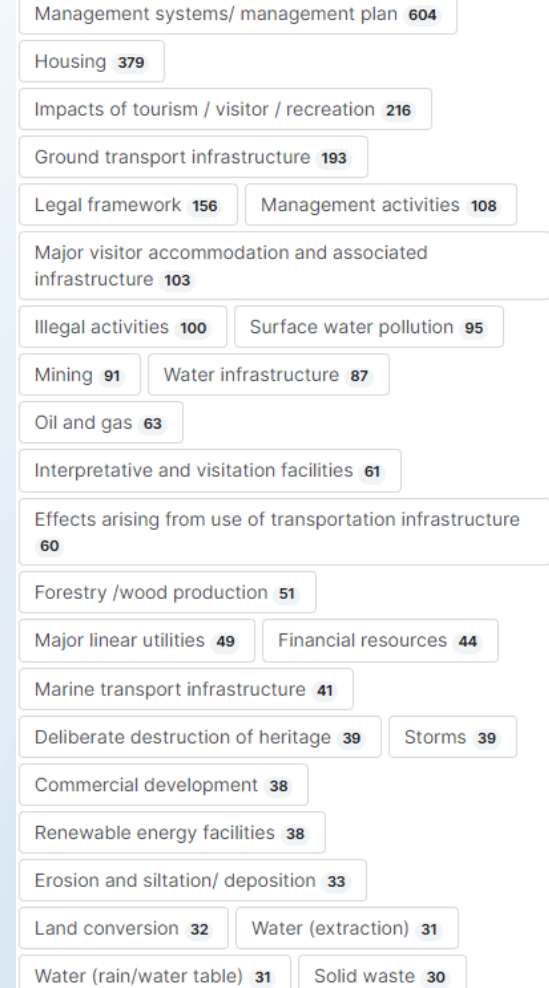
Main factors affecting the WH properties

Second Cycle of PR

- built environment (housing/transportation)
- tourism / visitor / recreational activities
- climate change-related factors



Threats



Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

Examples of the factor

If the factor was reported relevant in previous reports

Question 4.1.2 | ✓ | reset 🔄

Commercial development










For example

- Skyscrapers
- Large shopping malls
- Encroachment/changes to skyline

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
 Negative <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Save






























































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Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property

▶ 4. Factors Affecting the Property (Questions 4.15)

4.15. Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development			
4.1.1 Housing	  	 	
	 	 	
4.1.2 Commercial development	  	 	
	 		
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	 		
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure			
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure	  	 	
	  	 	
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	 	 	
	 		
4.3 Services Infrastructures			
4.3.1 Water infrastructure	 		
	  		
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	  		
	 		
4.5 Biological resource use/modification			

Section II

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property - Special cases

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

Question 4.17.1 |  | Guidance  | reset 

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

Contact

wh-periodicreporting@unesco.org



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World
Heritage
Convention