Periodic Reporting
Questionnaire

## Module 2

Periodic Reporting for the World Heritage Convention



## Learning objectives

#### At the end of the session, trainees:

- Will understand the thematic areas covered by the questionnaire and become familiar with the subjects covered by each chapter of the questionnaire Section I and Section II
- ☑ Will understand the technical functions of the questionnaire
- Will be able to access tools, materials and offline/online sources of information available to answer the questions in Periodic Reporting (PR) Questionnaire.

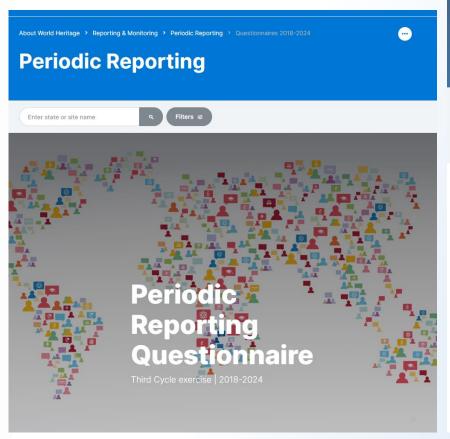
#### Module outline

1. Overview of the Questionnaire

Key Information (Interface, Question types, Questionnaire functions, Frequently Asked Questions, Guidance and key terms)

- 2. Overview of Section I
- 3. Overview of Section II.
- **4.** Tools and Guidance Preparing to fill the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

Where to access the questionnaire?





Access the questionnaire of the Third Cycle of the Periodic Reporting (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.

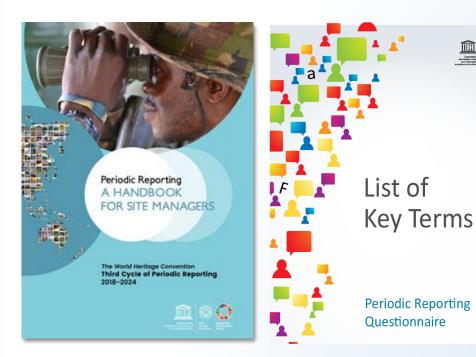
#### Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention

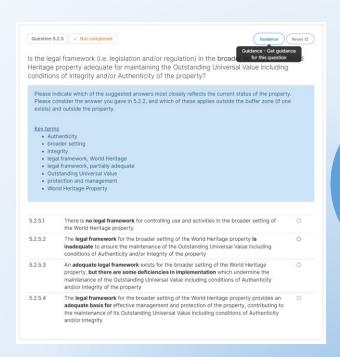
- 1. The States Parties to this Convention shall, in the reports which they submit to the General Conference of the United Nations Educations, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be identified by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience accounted in this 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 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 livith agreement of the States Parties concerned) commission further expert advice.

#### **Training and guidance tools**

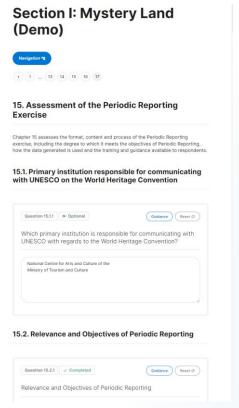




Site Managers Handbook

Key terms (online and in PDF)

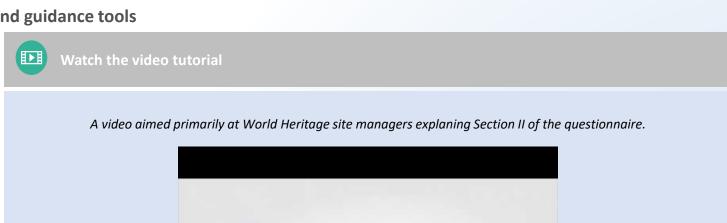
#### **Training and guidance tools**





Video tutorials

**Training and guidance tools** 





Sous-titrés en arabe



#### Section I

the legislative and administrative provisions which the State Party has adopted and other actions which it has taken for the application of the *Convention*, together with details of the experience acquired in this field.

This particularly concerns the general obligations defined in specific articles of the Convention.



#### Section II

the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties located on the territory of the State Party concerned.

This Section should be completed for each World Heritage property.



Where do I find information about Periodic Reporting?

*General page:* whc.unesco.org/en/periodicreporting/

Third Cycle platform: whc.unesco.org/en/prcycle3/

PR Questionnaire (Demo version): whc.unesco.org/en/prcycle3/

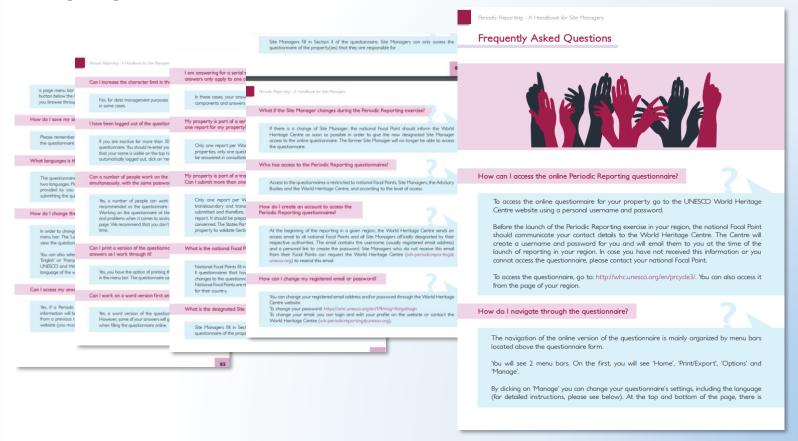
### **Overview of the Questionnaire**

#### **Key information**

- Login and Password? Can login information be changed?
- What languages is the questionnaire in?
- What types of question are there?
- Users? Can we work on it simultaneously?
- Save, save, save!
- How many questions? How long will it take?
- Who has access to the questionnaire? Who has the final say?
- Export/Word version?
- Should I work only in the online tool?
- Answers from previous reporting cycles?
- Getting logged out ..!?
- Character limit in the comment boxes
- Questionnaire for serial/transnational sites
- Help?

## **Periodic Reporting Questionnaire – Frequently Asked Questions**

#### **Training and guidance tools**

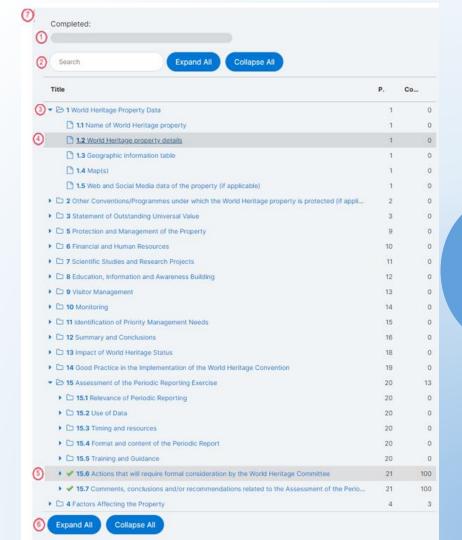


## Module 2

### **Overview of the Questionnaire:**

#### **Key information - Interface**

- 1. Progress
- 2. Search box
- 3. Chapter title
- 4. Sub-chapter question
- 5. Completion chapter
- 6. Expand/collapse
- 7. Navigation

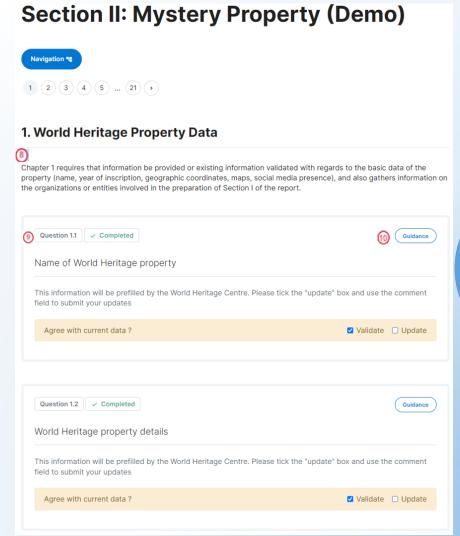


# Module 2

## **Overview of the Questionnaire:**

**Key information - Interface** 

- 8. Chapter description
- 9. Question number
- 10. Guidance button



## Periodic Reporting Questionnaire: Key information - Interface

#### Tracking progress

The online questionnaires will automatically track the completion progress of the questionnaire whenever the 'Save' button is pressed.

#### Assistance - Guidance

Clicking on 'Guidance' provides additional information about an item.

#### Locking/unlocking

National Focal Points can lock/unlock a questionnaire. When a questionnaire is locked, it cannot be modified by the Site Manager. If the questionnaire concerning your property is locked, please consult your national Focal Point.

#### Submitting

Only Focal Points can submit a questionnaire to the World Heritage Centre when it has been completed (i.e. the progress bar has reached 100%). Once a questionnaire is submitted to the World Heritage Centre, it cannot be further modified by the Focal Point or Site Manager.

#### Exports

The questionnaire can be exported as a PDF or Microsoft Word (docx) format. The user is provided with the option of exporting the full questions and answers (Export Full) or shorter, abbreviated questions and answers (Export Short). In both cases, answers already filled in will be included in the exported version. Summaries or calculated questions can only be exported after filling in the preceding relevant ausstions.

#### Questionnaire user interface

The report page contains five main greas:

#### ► The top navigation bar

The buttons on the top navigation bar allow the user quick access to the home page, help topics/ quidance notes, language selection, print/export functions at any part of the questionnaire.

#### ▶ The pages bar

This bar appears on the top navigation bar only when consulting a Periodic Reporting questionnaire, and provides internal navigation within the questionnaire. It provides four different ways to navigate within the report:

- . Clicking on the arrows on each side of the bar will take the user to the previous or next page.
- Clicking on a page number will take the user directly to that page.
- Clicking the 'Navigation' button will open the navigation panel, showing all the chapters of the questionnaire.
- Clicking the '+' button expands the questionnaire tree, and directly dicking on a chapter or a specific sub-page/questions leads directly to that page/question.

#### ► Progress

Tick marks indicate mandatory questions. Questions with a grey tick mark still need to be filled in. Those with a green tick have been completed. Green flags indicate optional questions.

Please observe that when navigating in the questionnaire, content must be saved by pressing the 'Save' button (see below) before changing page to avoid losing data.

#### Tracking progress

The online tool will automatically track the completion progress of the questionnaire whenever the 'Save' button is pressed. The next time the user accesses the online questionnaire, a direct link to the last consulted page will appear.

#### Save button

The 'Save' button at the bottom of the page allows the user to save the questionnaire (without leaving the page). Once the questionnaire is saved, a confirmation message appears. Changing pages does not save answers. You must manually save the data before leaving each page.



## **Periodic Reporting Questionnaire: Question types**

#### Different types of questions

The questionnaire incorporates fourteen main question types.

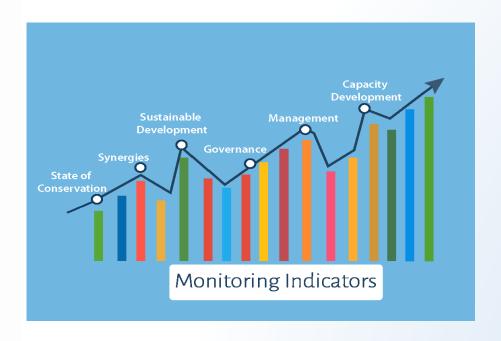
1.	Confirmation – Confirm or suggest modifications on prefilled information by clicking
	the correct option and, if required, filling in the textbox.

- Radio buttons Choose the most relevant answer (only one possible answer) and/or fill in the 'Other' field where applicable.
- Check boxes Choose the relevant answers (multiple answers possible) and/or fill in the 'Other' field where applicable.
- 4. Rating scales Rate the given statement based on the corresponding scale in the table.
- Add items Fill in the required fields and add as many items as necessary.
- 6. Open comments Provide your answer to the question in text format.
- Percentages Provide percent values for each corresponding category. If required, the sum has to be 100% by either column or row, as described in the question.
- 8. Grid (Combination of elements) The question types described above may be combined in the form of a table. In this case, instructions on how to fill in this table are provided within the question.
- Multiple choice Select the option(s) that correlate(s) best with the situation pertaining to your property from the options provided.
  - 10. Factors identify factors that could affect any type of World Heritage property. The first stage in the assessment is to select 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. 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.

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.

- Rating scales on multiple columns Rate the given statement based on the corresponding scale in the table on several columns.
- Percentage on multiple columns Provide percent values for each corresponding category on multiple columns.
- 13. Grid with input field
- 14. Grid inverted (inverted column and rows).
- 15. Priority actions assessment Prioritise information and provide further details.

## **Core themes of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire**



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

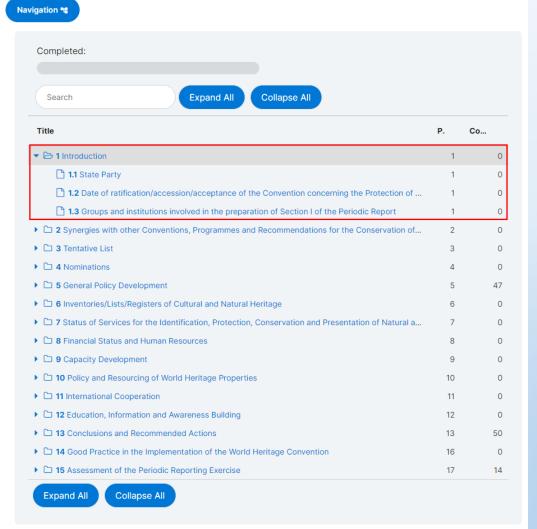
## Overview of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire - Section I

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Synergies with other Conventions, Programmes and Recommendations for the Conservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage
- 3. Tentative List
- 4. Nominations

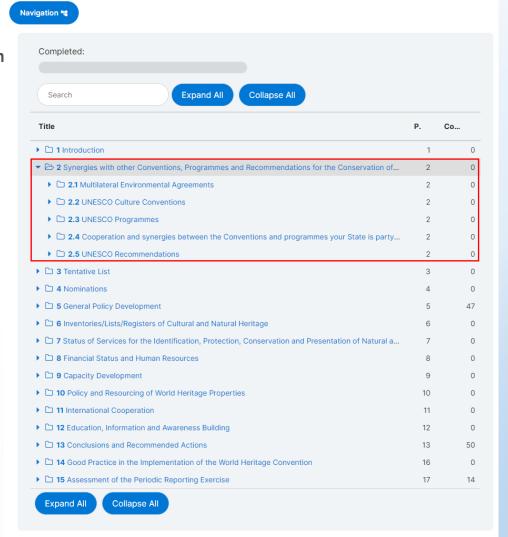
Section I

- 5. General Policy Development
- 6. Inventories/Lists/Registers of Cultural and Natural Heritage
- 7. Status of Services for the Identification, Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Natural and Cultural Heritage
- 3. Financial Status and Human Resources
- 9. Capacity Development
- 10. Policy and Resourcing of World Heritage Properties
- 11. International Cooperation
- 12. Education, Information and Awareness Building
- 13. Conclusions and Recommended Actions
- 14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention
- 15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

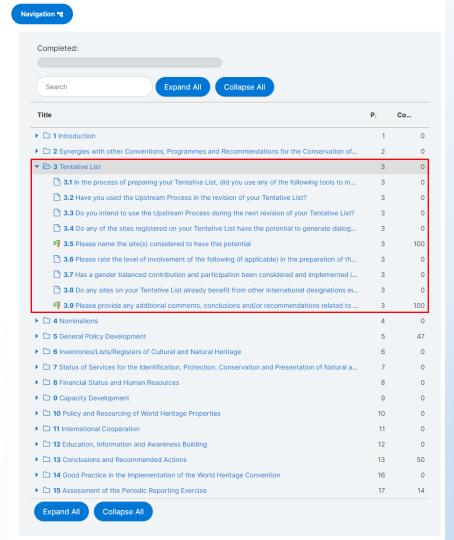
#### **Chapter 1: Introduction**



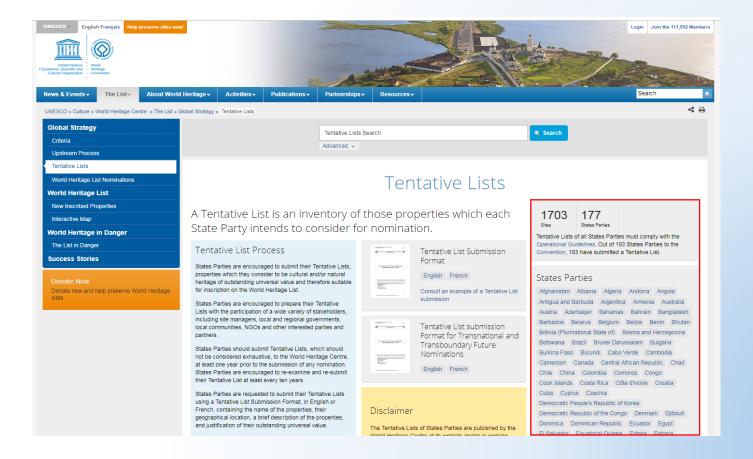
Chapter 2: Synergies with other Conventions,
Programmes and
Recommendations



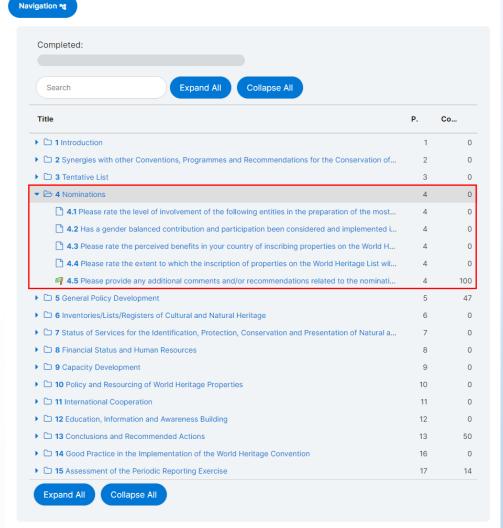
#### **Chapter 3: Tentative List**



#### **Chapter 3: Tentative List –** Where to find your Tentative List?



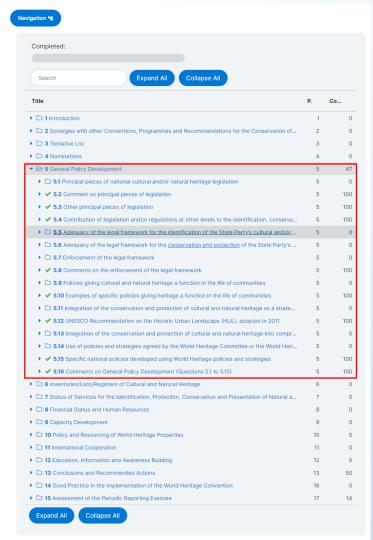
#### **Chapter 4: Nominations**



# Module 2

#### Section I

## **Chapter 5: General Policy Development**



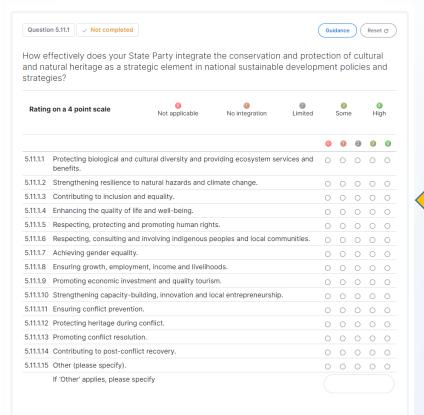
General policy development = all cultural and natural heritage in the State Party

#### **Chapter 5: General Policy Development**



Principal pieces of national legislation in Chapter 5 are prefilled where possible from the UNESCO database of Cultural Heritage laws.

#### **Chapter 5: General Policy Development**





Heritage was long absent from the mainstream sustainable development debate despite its crucial importance to societies and the wide acknowledgment of its great potential to contribute to social, economic and environmental goals.

Based on a strong appeal from national and local statemolders, the 2000 Aeptical adopted by the UN General Assembly integrates, for the first time, the role of culture. Infrough cultural heritage and creativity, as an enabler of sustainable development casos the Sustainable Development Closic World Heritage may provide a platform to develop and test new approaches that demonstrate the relevance of heritage for sustainable development.

On 19 Novemb World Heritage development; The overall go institutions, or harness the pi contribute to a and relevance mandate of pp properties. Its Convention an

#### Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention

as adopted by the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention at its 20th session (UNESCO, 2015)

#### I. THE NEED FOR A POLICY

- 1. Recognising that the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Herbags is an integrap and of UNESCO's overacting mandate to foster equitable sustainable development<sup>1</sup> and to promote peace and security<sup>2</sup>, and with a view to ensuring policy coherence with the UN sustainable development agends as enshrined in the document "Transforming our world: the 2003 Agends for Sustainable Development", existing international humanitarian standards and other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), States Parties should "ensure an appropriate and equitable balance between conservation, sustainablity and development, so that World Heritage properties can be protected through appropriate activities contributing to the social and economic development and the quality of life of our communities."
- 2. In the current context of changing demographics and climate, growing inequalities, diminishing resources, and growing threats to heritage, the need has become apparent to view conservation objectives, including those promoted by the World Heritage Convention, within a broader range of economic, social and environmental values and needs encomposed in the sustainable development concept.
- 3. By identifying, protecting, conserving, presenting and transmitting to present and future generations irreplaceable cultural and natural heritage properties of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), the World Heritage Convention, in Isself, contributes significantly to austranable development and the weitbeing of people. At the same time, terrepfineng the three dimensions of sustainable development that are environmental sustainable little between the environmental sustainability, inclusive social development, and inclusive economic development, and inclusive economic development, and environmental sustainability.

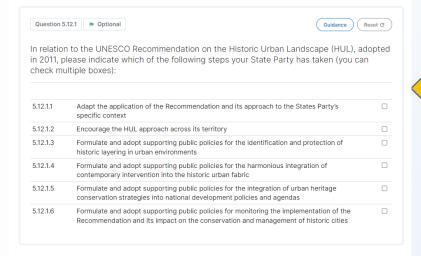
https://whc.unesco.org/en/sustainabledevelopment/

# Module

#### Section I

#### **Chapter 5: General Policy Development**

#### 5.12. UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), adopted in 2011





#### Preamble

The General Conference.

Considering that historic urban areas are among the most abundant and diverse manifestations of our common cultural heritage, shaped by generations and constituting a key testimony to humankind® endeavours and aspirations through space and time,

Also considering that urban heritage is for humanity a social, cultural and economic asset, defined by an historic layering of values that have been produced by successive and existing cultures and an accumulation of traditions and experiences, recognized as such in their diversity,

Further considering that urbanization is proceeding on an unprecedented scale in the history of humankind, and that throughout the world this is driving socio-economic change and growth, which should be harnessed at the local, national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing, the dynamic nature of living cities,

Noting, however, that rapid and frequently uncontrolled development is transforming urban areas and their settings, which may cause fragmentation and deterioration to urban heritage with deep impacts on community values, throughout the world,

Considering, therefore, that in order to support the protection of natural and cultural heritage, emphasis needs to be put on the integration of historic urban area conservation, management and planning strategies into local development processes and urban planning, such as, contemporary architecture and infrastructure development, for which the application of a landscape approach would help maintain urban identity.

Also considering that the principle of sustainable development provides for the preservation of existing resources, the active protection of urban heritage and its sustainable management is a condition sine

Recalling that a corpus of UNESCO standard-setting documents, including conventions. recommendations and charters1 exists on the subject of the conservation of historic areas, all of which

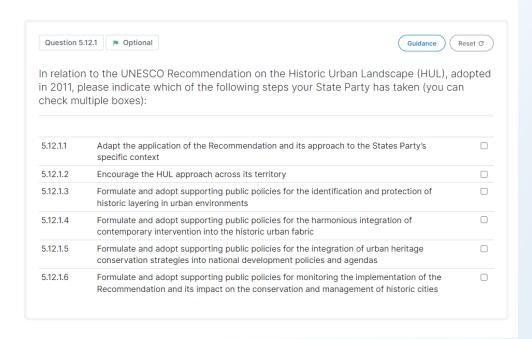
Also noting, however, that under processes of demographic shifts, global market liberalization and decentralization, as well as mass tourism, market exploitation of heritage, and climate change, conditions have changed and cities are subject to development pressures and challenges not present at the time of adoption of the most recent UNESCO recommendation on historic areas in 1976 (Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas),

Further noting the evolution of the concepts of culture and heritage and of the approaches to their management, through the combined action of local initiatives and international meetings,2 which have been useful in guiding policies and practices worldwide,



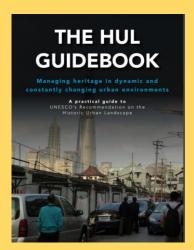
#### **Chapter 5: General Policy Development**

## 5.12. UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), adopted in 2011



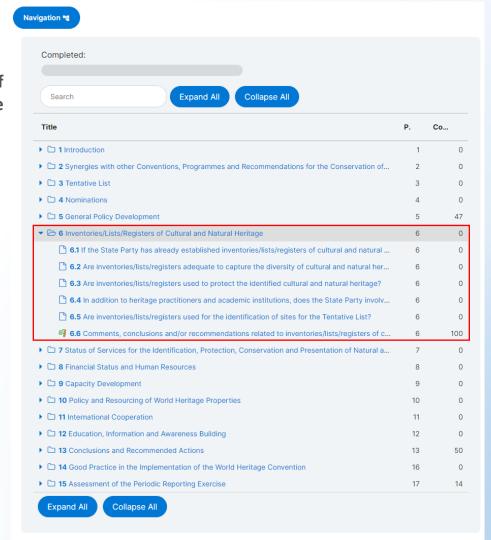


Managing heritage in dynamic and constantly changing urban environments

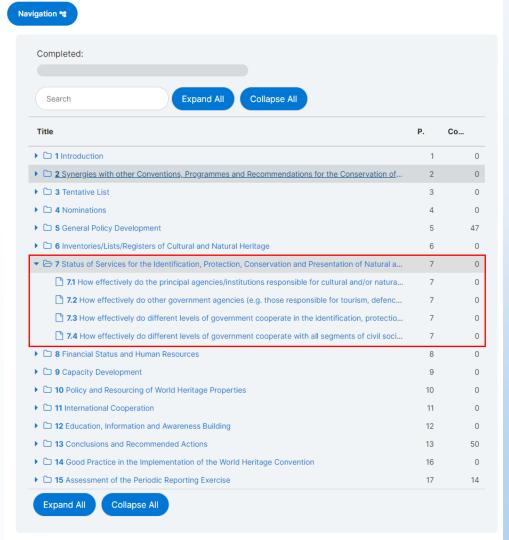




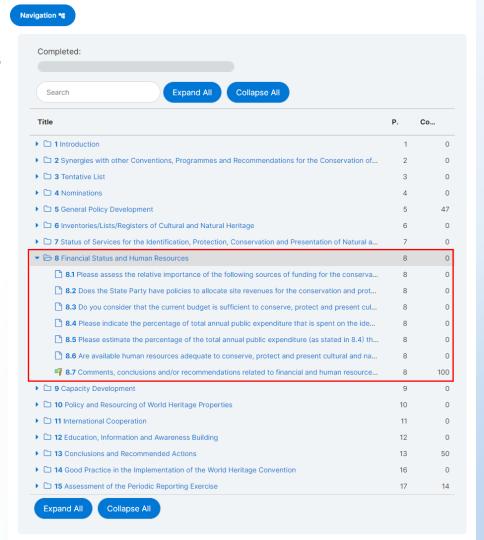
Chapter 6: Inventories/Lists/Registers of Cultural and Natural Heritage



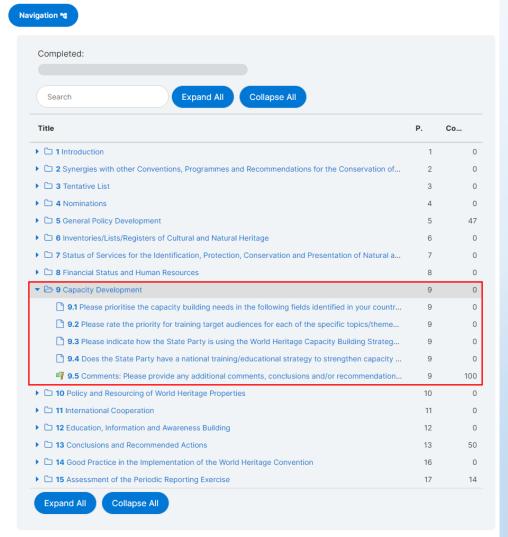
Chapter 7: Status of Services for the Identification, Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Natural and Cultural Heritage



## **Chapter 8: Financial Status** and Human Resources



## **Chapter 9: Capacity Development**



#### **Chapter 9: Capacity Development**

#### **World Heritage**

**35 COM** 

**Distribution Limited** 

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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-fifth session

Paris, UNESCO Headquarters 19-29 June 2011

<u>Item 9 of the Provisional Agenda</u>: Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List

9B. Presentation and adoption of the World Heritage strategy for capacity building

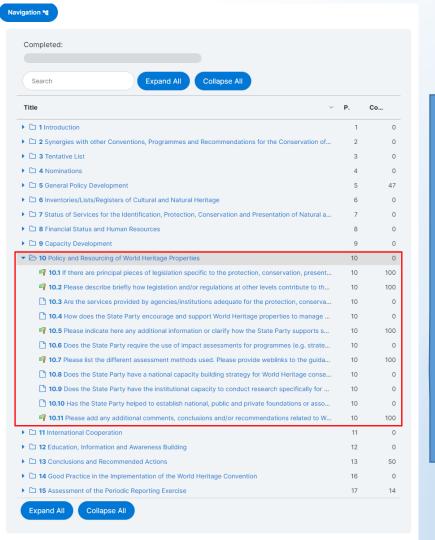
#### SUMMARY

This Document presents the finalized World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session (Decision 34 COM 9C). A separate working document has been prepared concerning the category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO (WHC-11/35.COM/6).

Draft decision: 35 COM 9B, see Point II

Where capacities reside: target audiences	Principal learning areas		
for capacity building			
Practitioners (including individuals and groups	<ul> <li>Implementation of the Convention (Tentative lists,</li> </ul>		
who directly intervene in the conservation and	Nomination etc.)		
management of World Heritage properties)	Conservation and management issues: planning,		
management or trend trendings properties,	implementation and monitoring		
	Technical and scientific issues		
	<ul> <li>Traditional conservation processes at the site level</li> </ul>		
	Resource utilization and management		
Institutions (including State Party heritage	Legislative issues		
organizations, NGOs, the World Heritage	<ul> <li>Institutional frameworks/issues (Governance,</li> </ul>		
Committee, Advisory Bodies and others	decentralization)		
institutions that have a responsibility for the	Financial issues		
enabling environment for management and	Human resources		
conservation.)	Knowledge		
Communities and Networks (including local	<ul> <li>Reciprocal benefits and linking with sustainable</li> </ul>		
communities living on or near properties as	development and communities		
well as the larger networks that nurture them)	Stewardship		
	Ongoing sustainability of traditional conservation		
	processes		
	Communication / Interpretation		

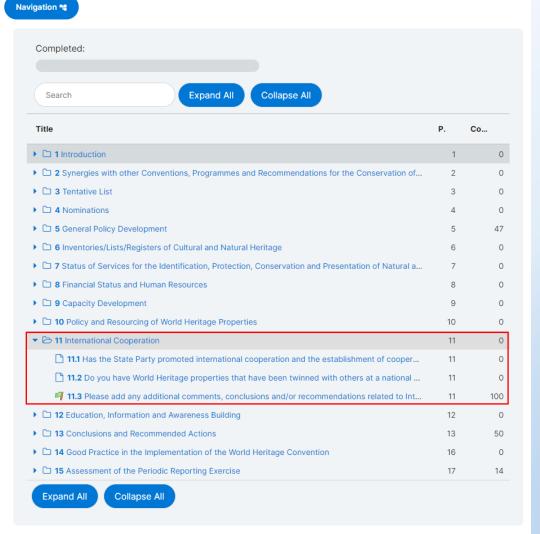
Chapter 10: Policy and Resourcing of World Heritage Properties



Article 5 of the World Heritage Convention 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, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country: 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; 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; 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; to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this

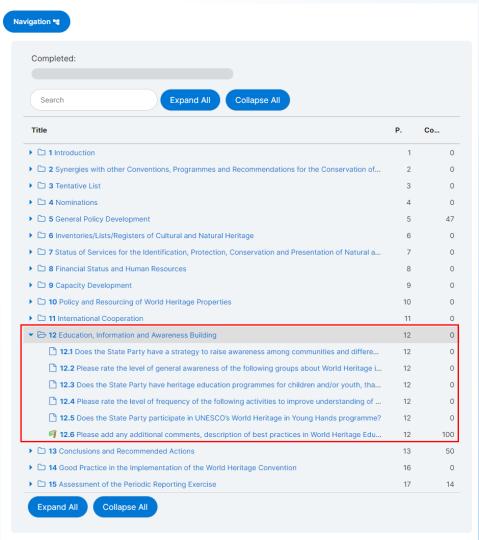
to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

## Chapter 11: International Cooperation

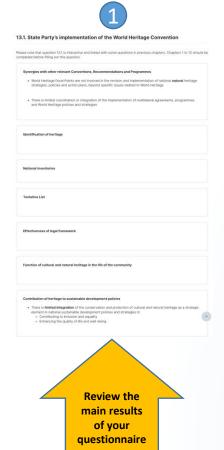


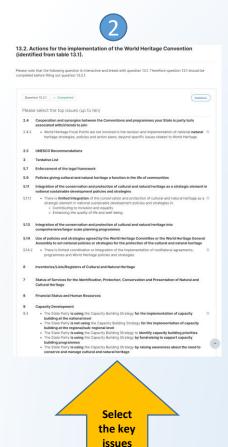
Article 4 of the World Heritage Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

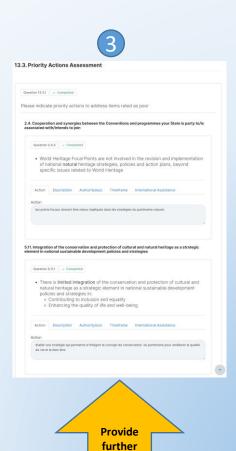
Chapter 12: Education, Information and Awareness Building



#### **Chapter 13: Conclusions and recommended actions**

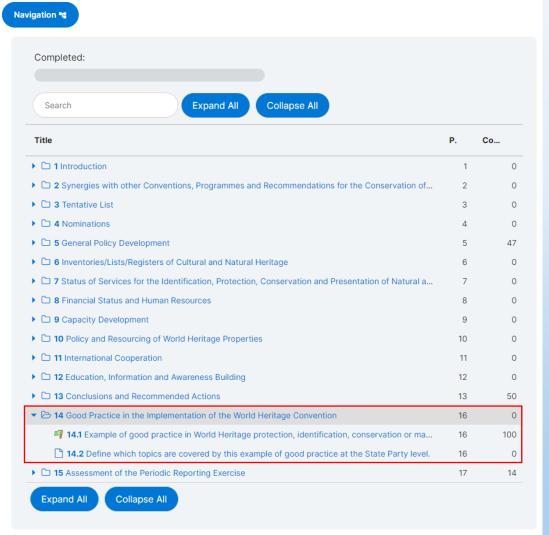




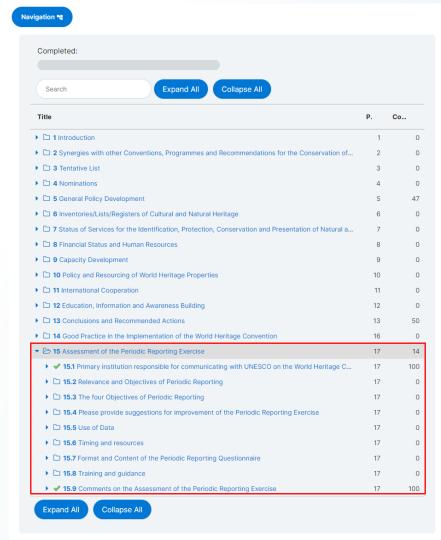


details

Chapter 14: Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention



Chapter 15: Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise



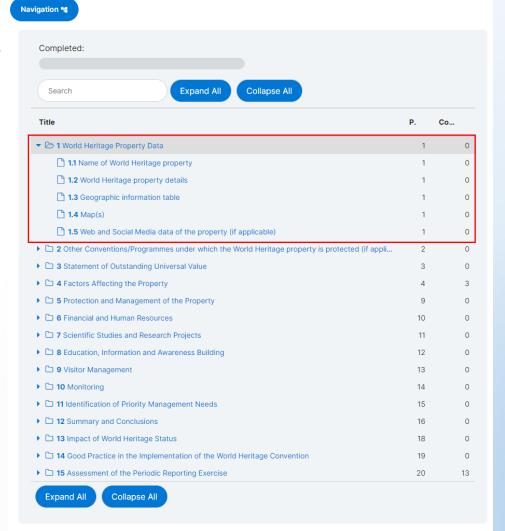
## Overview of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire - Section I

- 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

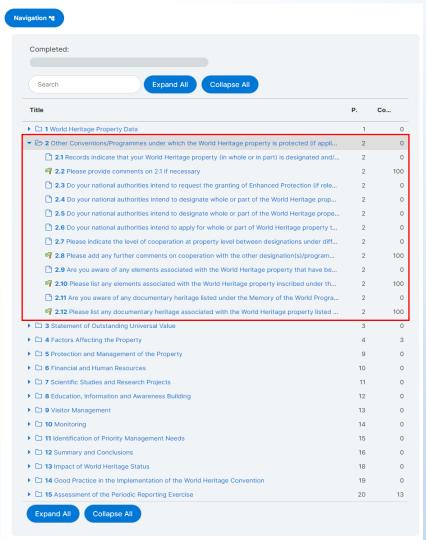
Section II

- 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

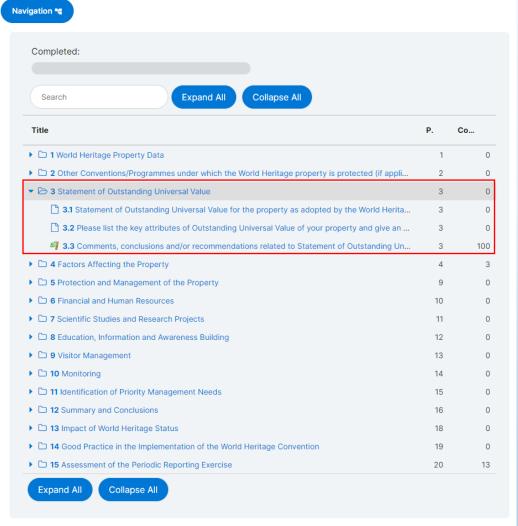
**Chapter 1: World Heritage Property Data** 



Chapter 2: Other
Conventions/Programmes
under which the World
Heritage Property is protected



**Chapter 3: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value** 



#### **Chapter 3: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**





#### **Outstanding Universal Value**

Outstanding Universal Value is defined in the Operational

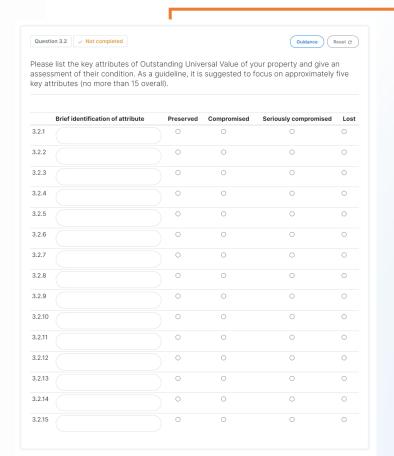
Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage

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)

#### **Chapter 3: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value** – Identifying attributes



#### 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 rooneries.

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 solidity 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.

#### **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)

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 Los Glaciares National Park is an area of exceptional natural beauty, with rugged, towering mountains and numerous glacial lakes, including Lake Argentino, which is 160 km long. At its farthest end, three glaciers meet to dump their effluvia into the milky grey glacial water, launching massive igloo icebergs into the lake with thunderous splashes.

Description is available under license CC-BY-SA IGO 3.0



Dutch

Arabic Chinese Russian Spanish

Argentina

Date of Inscription: 1981 Criteria: (vii)(viii) Property: 726,927 ha Dossier: 145

Santa Cruz S50 0 0 W73 14 57.984







#### **Brief synthesis**

Los Glaciares National Park is located in the Southwest of Santa Cruz Province in the Argentine part of Patagonia, Comprised of a National Park and a National Reserve it has a total surface area of 600,000 hectares. Los Glaciares owes its name to the numerous glaciers covering roughly half of the World Heritage property. Many of these glaciers are fed by the massive South Patagonian Ice Field, the most extensive South American relict of the glaciological processes of the Quaternary Period. In addition, there are impressive glaciers independent of the main ice field. The property therefore constitutes a massive freshwater reservoir.

The Upsala, Onelli and Perito Moreno Glaciers calve into the icy and milky waters of the huge Lake Argentino, which is partly included in the property. The most striking sight is the famous Perito Moreno Glacier. This large glacier blocks a narrow channel formed by Lake Argentino thereby raising the water level temporarily. This in turn causes regular thunderous ruptures of the glacier tongue into the lake.

Criterion (vii): Los Glaciares National Park is embedded into the enchanted and remote mountain landscape of the Patagonian Andes shared by Argentina and







**Chapter 3: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value** – Assessing the condition of attributes

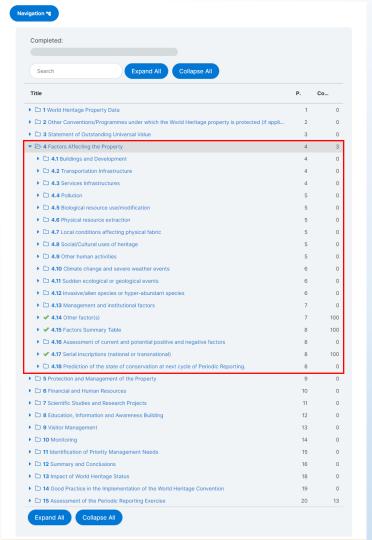
Assess the condition of the attributes based on the 4-point scale

- Lost: Loss or alteration to most aspects of this attribute has occurred and has caused a major loss of significance of this attribute.
- Seriously compromised: Loss or alteration of many aspects of this attribute has occurred, which is leading to a significant reduction in the significance of this attribute.
- Compromised: Some loss or alteration of the aspects of this attribute has already occurred, but their overall condition is not causing persistent or substantial effects to this attribute.
- Preserved: This attribute is essentially intact, and its overall condition is stable or improving. Available evidence indicates only minor, if any, disturbances, to this attribute

# Apolule 2

#### **Section II**

**Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property** 



#### **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

#### **Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property**

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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.

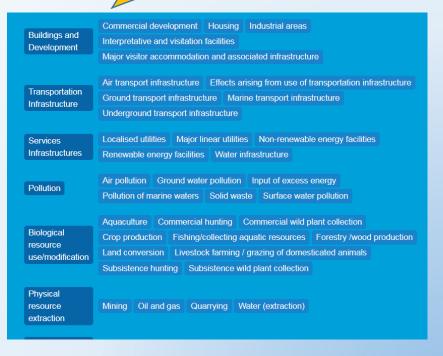


If your property has been the subject of a State of conservation report to the World Heritage Committee, within the framework of the Reactive Monitoring process, **this link** will open up the relevant entry in the **World Heritage Centre's Information** System on the State of Conservation of **World 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.

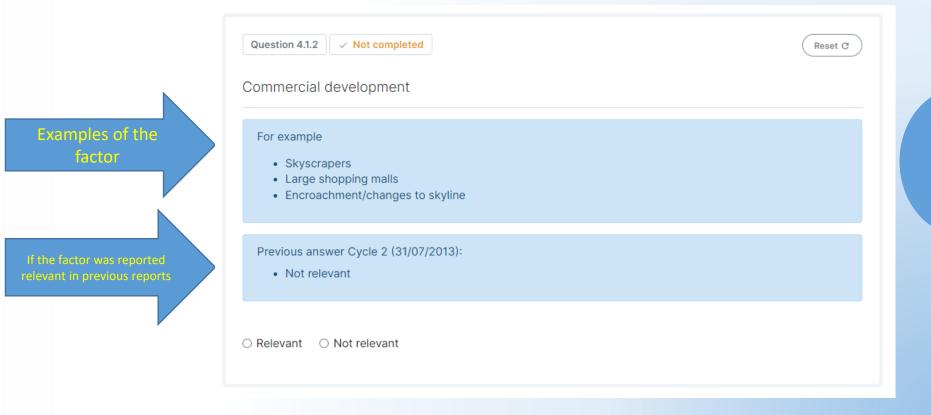
#### **Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property**



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



#### **Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property**



# **Chapter 4: Factors Affecting** the Property

#### 4.15. Factors Summary Table

This section is an automatically generated list of the factors affecting the property that summarises the impacts and origins indicated in the assessment above.

It is a good idea to review this table and check that it accurately represents the situation at the property. Please note that any additional factor added in question 4.14 will not be included in this table.

Impact		npact Origi			Trend
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	eq.	q	<b>(</b> )	COS.	⇒

#### Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property -Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors



Factors affecting the property

Chapter 12 'Summary and Conclusions' is linked to Chapter 4. No matter what order you choose to fill out the questionnaire – you must fill out Chapter 4 before Chapter 12

#### 4.15. Factors Summary Table

This section is an automatically generated list of the factors affecting the property that summarises the impacts and origins indicated in the assessment above.

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Name	Impact		Impact		t Origin		in	Trend	
4.1 Buildings and Development									
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	0	9			Œ	⇒			
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	<b>©</b>	Ф	9		F	⇒			
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure									
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure		q	9		Œ.	<b>→</b>			
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure		_							
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage	•	4	9		<b>(</b> \$	⇒			
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	<b>②</b>	ø	9	•	Œ	-			
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	0	Ŋ	9	•	Œ	/			
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	٥	ø			Œ	<b>→</b>			
		e i	ø		æ	⇒			

#### Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property - World Heritage criteria and attributes affected



Factors affecting the property

Chapter 12 'Summary and Conclusions' is linked to Chapter 4.

No matter what order you choose to fill out the questionnaire – you must fill out Chapter 4 before Chapter 12

#### 4.15. Factors Summary Table

This section is an automatically generated list of the factors affecting the property that summarises the impacts and origins indicated in the assessment above.

It is a good idea to review this table and check that it accurately represents the situation at the property. Please note that any additional factor added in question 4.14 will not be included in this table.

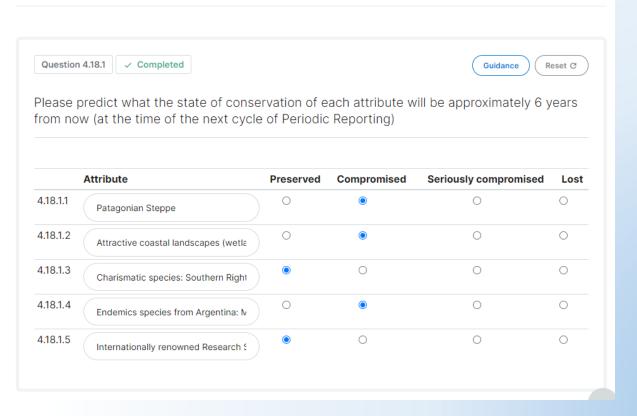
Name	Impact			Orio	gin	Trend		
4.1 Buildings and Development								
4.1.1 Housing								
		Ą		•	Œ	<b>/</b>		
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	0	9	9	•		<b>P</b>		

**Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property -** Special cases

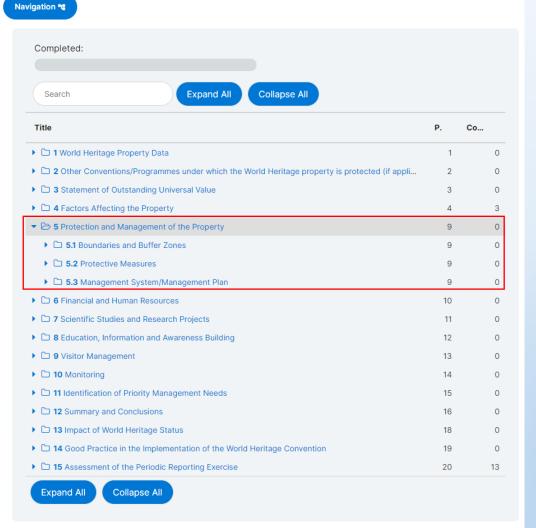
# 4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational) Question 4.17.1 Optional Guidance Reset C If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor Does not apply

Chapter 4: Factors Affecting the Property - Predicting the state of conservation in 6 years time

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



Chapter 5: Protection and Management of the Property



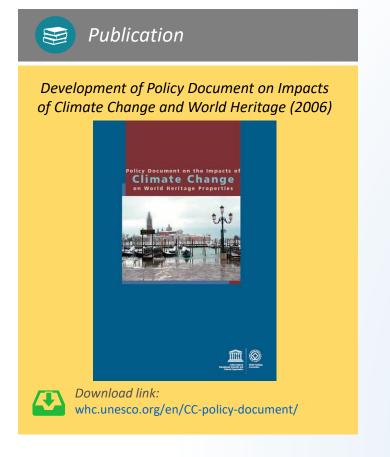
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## **Section II**

**Chapter 5: Protection and Management of the Property** 

Title	P.	Co
► □ 1 World Heritage Property Data	1	0
▶ 🗀 2 Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if appli	2	0
► □ 3 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	3	0
► □ 4 Factors Affecting the Property	4	3
▼ 🗁 5 Protection and Management of the Property	9	0
▼ 🗁 5.1 Boundaries and Buffer Zones	9	0
5.1.1 Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property'	9	0
5.1.2 Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?	9	0
5.1.3 Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the prop	9	0
5.1.4 Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?	9	0
5.1.5 Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer z	9	100
▼ 🗁 5.2 Protective Measures	9	0
5.2.1 Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or tr	9	0
9 5.2.2 Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning	9	100
5.2.3 Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation including spatial planning) ad	9	0
5.2.4 Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone	9	0
5.2.5 Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) in the <b>broader setting</b> of th	9	0
5.2.6 Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced?	9	0
9 5.2.7 Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning an	9	100
9 5.2.8 Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to th	9	100
▼ 🗁 5.3 Management System/Management Plan	9	0
🖰 5.3.1 Please check the box(es) which most closely match the character of the governance	9	0
🖰 5.3.2 Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed	9	0
5.3.3 Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your	9	100
5.3.4 Management Documents	9	0
🛅 5.3.5 Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landsca	9	0
5.3.6 If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, pl	9	100
🛅 5.3.7 Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change o	9	0
9 5.3.8 If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been d	9	100
🖰 5.3.9 Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World	9	0
9 5.3.10 If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has b	9	100
□ 5.3.11 Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/fed	9	0
🛅 5.3.12 Is the management system/plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding U	9	0
5.3.13 Is the management system being implemented?	9	0
5.3.14 is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?	9	0
🗅 5.3.15 Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ens	9	0
5.3.16 Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property man	9	0
🗅 5.3.17 Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contribut	9	0
9 5.3.18 Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in th	9	100
9 5.3.19 Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management syste	9	100
▶ 🗀 6 Financial and Human Resources	10	0
▶ 🗀 7 Scientific Studies and Research Projects	11	0

#### **Chapter 5: Protection and Management of the Property**





#### Website

# Reducing Disaster Risk at World Heritage Properties

World Heritage properties and heritage sites in general are exposed to the impacts of natural and man-triggered catastrophic events, which threaten their integrity and may compromise their value. The loss or deterioration of these outstanding properties has severely negative impacts on local and national communities, both because of their cultural importance, and because of their socio-economic value.

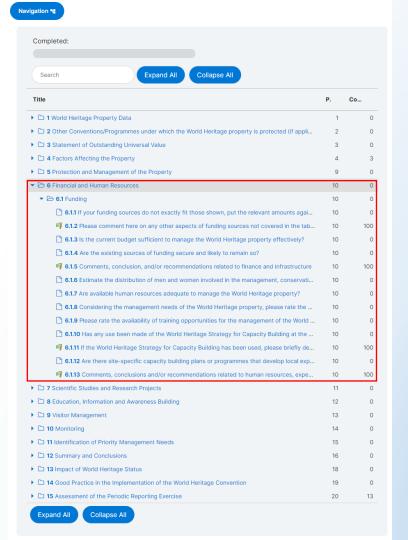


Website: whc.unesco.org/en/CC-policy-document/

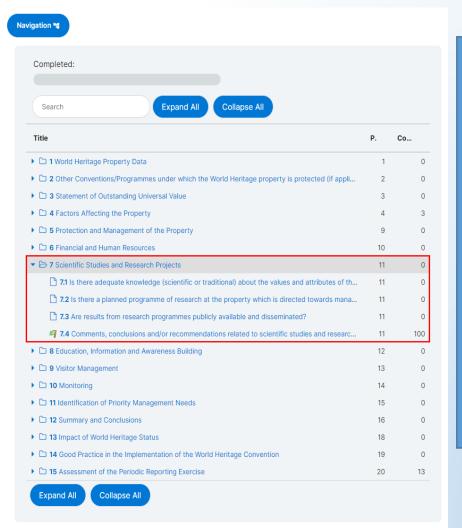
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#### **Section II**

**Chapter 6: Funding** 



Chapter 7: Scientific Studies and Research Projects

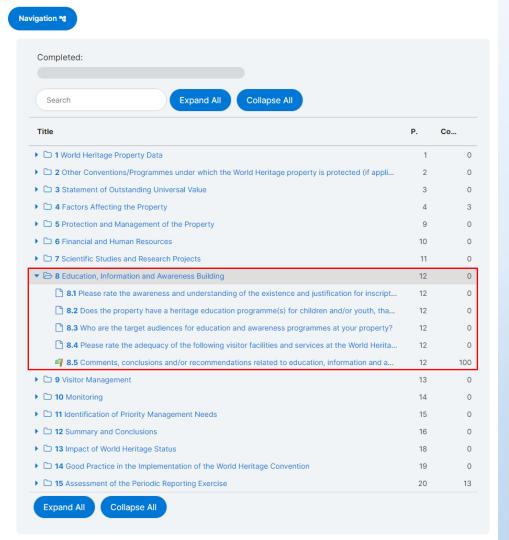


#### Article 5

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, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

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; 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; to threaten its cultural or natural heritage; to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and

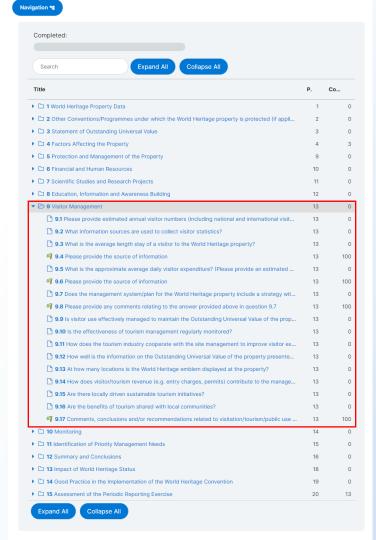
Chapter 8: Education, Information and Awareness building



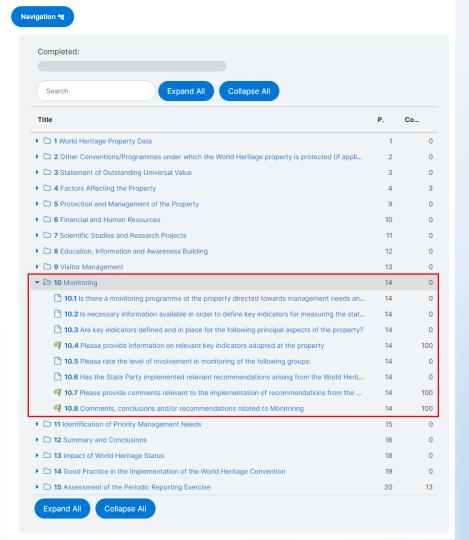
# Module 2

### **Section II**

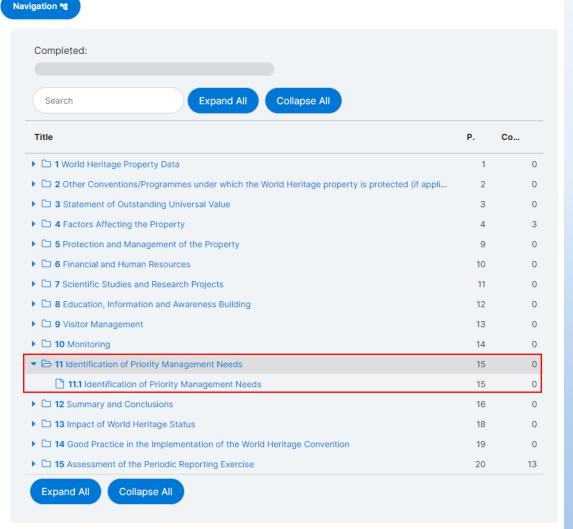
Chapter 9: Visitor Management



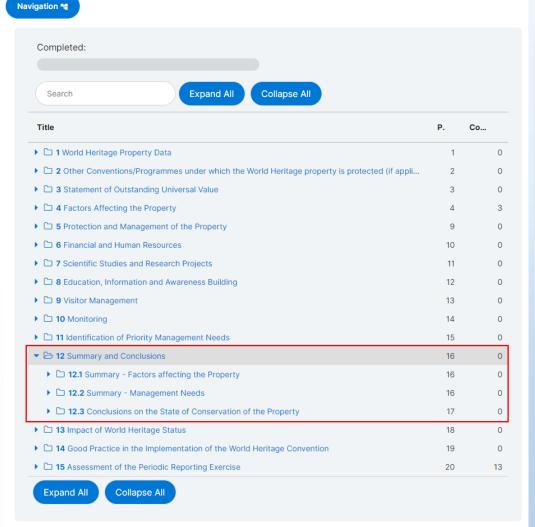
**Chapter 10: Monitoring** 



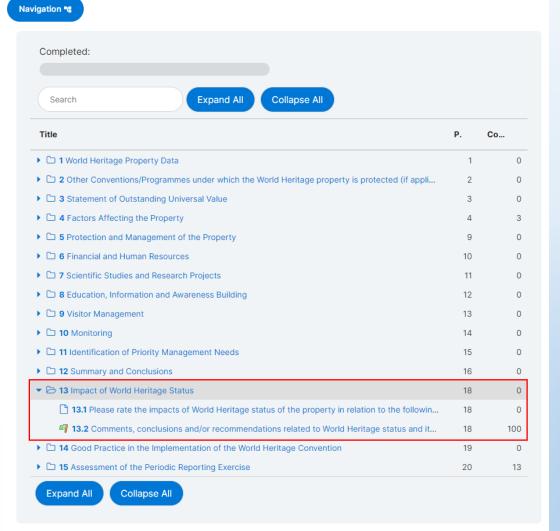
**Chapter 11: Identification of Priority Management Needs** 



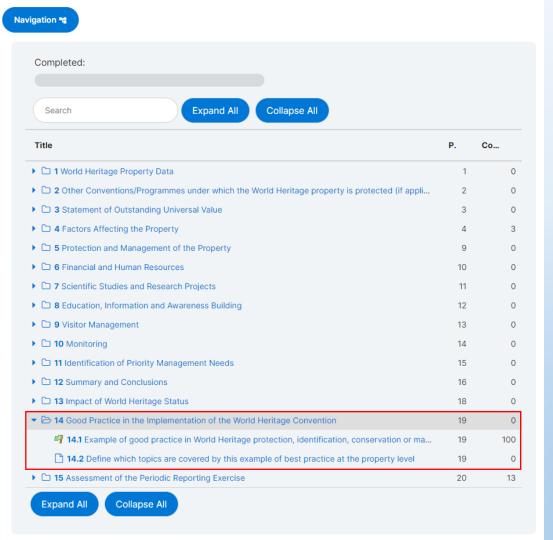
# Chapter 12: Summary and Conclusions



**Chapter 13: Impact of World Heritage Status** 



Chapter 14: Good practices in the Implementation of World Heritage Convention



#### Chapter 14: Good practices in the Implementation of World Heritage Convention



#### Exemple of good practice

Historic Areas of Istanbul, proposed by Turkey as a best practice, is interesting as a case study for the following aspects: district renewal projects, public involvement, declaration of renewal areas.

Summary provided by State Party

The Renewal Area covers an area of 90,942.16 m², and situated within the Protection Zone of Land Walls, between Edirnekapı and Vatan Avenue. The project site covers 12 plots and 378 parcels. 46 of the registered properties feature civil architecture styles, while 15 are monumental structures. A 13,000 m² area owned by our Municipality has also been included in the project, in order to build and sufficiently meet the amount of housing needed.

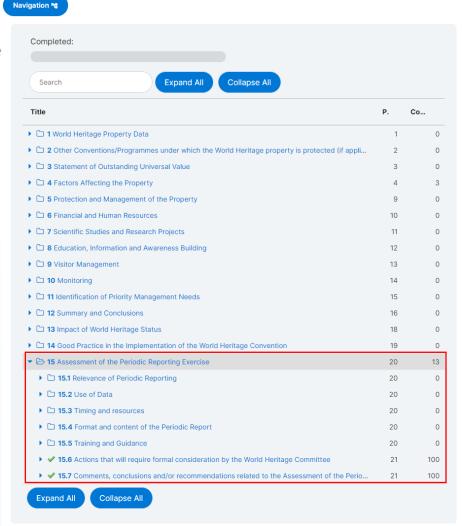
The target here is to avoid demolishing taking place inside the area and reintegrate it with the city, based on a renewal model regarding the physical space, and allowing property owners to enjoy their property rights.

Registered properties were taken into great account during preparation of projects. As a result, 24 registered properties of that time were increased up to 30, together with the properties our Municipality proposed for registration. Renewal implementation project for the site was drawn up according to the draft design approved on 02.11.2007. The Conservation Board for Renewal Areas granted a plot-based approved in 2010. Properties were further analyzed while renewal implementation projects were drafted, and other structures were also spotted for registration. Thus, the number of registered properties featuring civil architecture styles increased to 46. Survey, restitution and restoration projects for all the registered properties within the renewal area were drafted and approved. All registered properties will be restored in accordance with approved projects. Studies have also started for restoration of the cultural properties within the site, such as monumental mosques and fountains, with the cooperation of the General Directorate of Foundations and Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality.

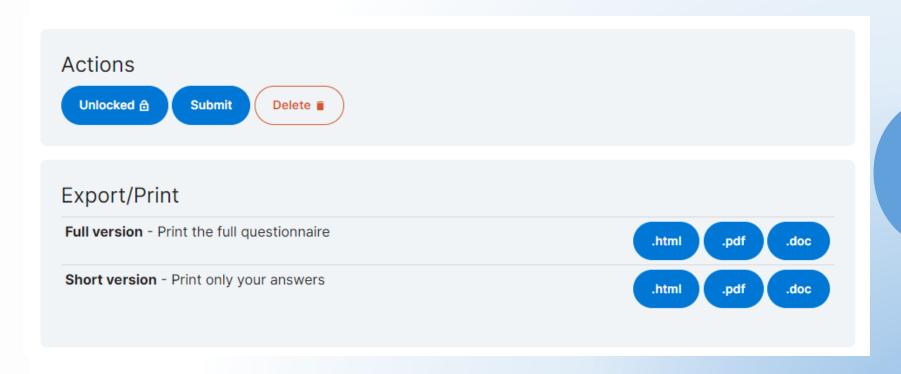
Read more: https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/356/bestpractice



**Chapter 15: Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise** 



Export in Word/PDF version



## Tools and Guidance - Preparing to fill the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire





Access the questionnaire of the Third Cycle of the Periodic Reporting (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

- 1. 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 dates 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 this 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 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.



#### Online tools and guidance

Where do I find information about Periodic Reporting?

General page: whc.unesco.org/en/periodicreporting/

Third Cycle platform: whc.unesco.org/en/prcycle3/

PR Questionnaire (Demo version): whc.unesco.org/en/prcycle3/

### Tools and Guidance - Preparing to fill the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire











#### Online tools and guidance

**Site Managers Handbook** – English, French and Arabic

**Video Tutorials**English, French with Arabic subtitles

**Questionnaire**In demo version

**List of Key Terms**In English and French



wh-periodicreporting@unesco.org

