

**IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission**  
**Los Katíos National Park, Colombia (N 711)**



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ANLA</b>	Autoridad Nacional de Licencias Ambientales
<b>AUNAP</b>	Autoridad Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca
<b>CAR</b>	Corporacion Autonoma Regional
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CODECHOCO</b>	Corporacion Autonoma Regional para el Desarrollo Sostenible de Choco
<b>CONPES</b>	Consejo Nacional de Politica Economica y Social (DNP)
<b>DNP</b>	Departamento Nacional de Planeacion
<b>DSOCR</b>	Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of the Property from the List of World Heritage in Danger
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>ESIA</b>	Social and Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>IADB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
<b>ICP</b>	Interconexion Electrica Colombia Panama
<b>IED</b>	Improvised Explosive Device
<b>INDERENA</b>	Instituto Nacional de los Recursos Naturales Renovables y del Ambiente
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>NTFP</b>	Non-Timber Forest Products
<b>OG</b>	Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention
<b>OUV</b>	Outstanding Universal Value
<b>m.a.s.l.</b>	Meters above sea level
<b>PAICMA</b>	Programa de Accion Integral Contra Las Minas Antipersonas
<b>PA-SINAP</b>	Action Plan for SINAP
<b>PNN</b>	Parque Nacional Natural ( <i>National Natural Park</i> )
<b>PNNK</b>	Parque Nacional Natural Los Katios
<b>POWPA</b>	Programme of Work on Protected Areas (CBD)
<b>RFPN</b>	Reserva Forestal Protectora Nacional
<b>SINA</b>	Sistema Nacional Ambiental
<b>SINAP</b>	Sistema Nacional de Areas Protegidas
<b>SIPEIN</b>	Sistema de Informacion Pesquera
<b>UAESPNN</b>	Unidad Administrativa Especial del Sistema de Parques Nacionales Naturales
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>WCPA</b>	World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN)
<b>WHC</b>	World Heritage Centre
<b>WWF Colombia</b>	World Wildlife Fund Colombia

*Spanish accents have been omitted on purpose in place names and other terms throughout this report with the exception of the cover page.*

## **SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

Los Katios National Natural Park (PNNK) is a protected area of 72,000 ha inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1994 and located in the extreme Northwest of Colombia. It is contiguous with Panama's much larger Darien National Park (597,000 ha), likewise a World Heritage property. The two properties do not constitute a joint transboundary property. Both sides of the international border are renowned for their cultural and biological wealth and diversity.

Decades of internal armed conflict have affected the area and its inhabitants in many ways. In response to the consequences of the conflict and a number of other challenges, some six years ago the Colombian government proactively requested the inscription of PNNK on the List of World Heritage in Danger so as to attract attention and support at the national and international level. In line with the State Party request and technical recommendations, the World Heritage Committee decided to inscribe PNNK on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2009.

The State Party has since systemically stepped up its efforts to address the multiple challenges. The IUCN mission to PNNK documented in this report is a contribution to the joint efforts to improve the conservation and management of PNNK building upon an earlier IUCN/WHC mission in 2011 which had to be restricted to the capital of Bogota.

In order to guide the efforts, a "Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of the Property from the List of World Heritage in Danger" (DSOCR) was jointly developed and approved by the World Heritage Committee at its 36<sup>th</sup> Session in 2012. The DSOCR also serves as the primary monitoring framework under the World Heritage Convention for the sites inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The DSOCR adopted for PNNK includes a list of current and potential threats affecting the property, each with an indicator against which the progress towards resolving the respective issue should be measured. Current threats include (i) illegal hunting and logging; (ii) inappropriate use of fishing techniques; and (iii) settlements within the property. Potential threats are planned mega-projects and the security situation. The full assessment of each indicator is presented in chapter 4.

Put simply, the mission concluded that none of the above threats has disappeared altogether with the exception of earlier concerns about possible infrastructure projects within the boundaries of the property. In the view of the mission, the remarkable efforts and achievements on the part of the State Party deserve full credit. The situation has steadily improved to the degree that further retaining the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger is not justifiable according to the agreed assessment framework approved by the Committee (DSOCR). Still, it should be viewed with cautious optimism rather than an encouragement to decrease the efforts.

The following recommendations are extracted from the report's main body to provide an overview. They are all put in context and explained in the text. The first recommendation responds to the specific mission objective "to make a recommendation regarding the status of the property on the List of World Heritage in

Danger". Subsequent recommendations follow the order of the DSOCR, which is also the overall structure of this report. Finally, technical recommendations beyond the DSOCR are proposed with the intention to address broader issues to be considered in the future management and conservation of Los Katios National Park.

**RECOMMENDATION 1****(Overarching Recommendation to the World Heritage Committee)**

To remove Los Katios National Park from the List of World Heritage in Danger and to document and share the experience as a case study.

**RECOMMENDATION 2**

To further consolidate security and law enforcement in coordination with partners and consider additional presence on the ground to this effect.

**RECOMMENDATION 3**

To further consolidate communication and cooperation with resource-dependent communities in and around the property and consider additional specialized staff to this effect.

**RECOMMENDATION 4**

To further consolidate the participatory monitoring and management of the fisheries and other freshwater biodiversity resources within and beyond the property building upon existing partnerships.

**RECOMMENDATION 5**

To remove the artificial connection between the Leon and Atrato Rivers through the freshwater lagoon system in the property.

**RECOMMENDATION 6**

To further consolidate the dialogue and cooperation with the Wounaan of Cacarica in order to maintain an adequate balance between conservation and use of natural resources and to document and share the experience as a case study.

**RECOMMENDATION 7**

To further ensure that World Heritage status, and in particular the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property are fully considered in Environmental and Social Impact Assessments of the binational electricity transmission project known as ICP and any other relevant future development project. Both Colombia and Panama should keep the World Heritage Centre informed of noteworthy developments.

**RECOMMENDATION 8**

To consider, with appropriate further advice from IUCN if required, the political and technical feasibility of extending PNNK so as to include the Serrania del Darien National Protection Forest Reserve and possibly other areas.

**RECOMMENDATION 9**

To further consolidate the integration of the property into broader landscape management and land use planning, including the analysis of various conceivable scenarios to formalize or otherwise strengthen buffer zones.

**RECOMMENDATION 10**

To further consolidate coordination and cooperation with the neighboring State Party of Panama in terms of the two contiguous natural World Heritage properties of PNNK and Darien National Park with the eventual vision to consider the possible formalization of a transboundary World Heritage property.

## 1. BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

Los Katios National Natural Park (hereafter PNNK) is a Colombian national park of roughly 72,000 ha, which was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1994 under criteria (ix) and (x). PNNK is adjacent to the vast Darien National Park (597,000 ha) in neighboring Panama, a World Heritage site since 1981. While contiguous and functionally linked, the two adjacent parks do not formally constitute a transboundary World Heritage property.

Even within a much larger region famous for its biological and ecological wealth (referred to by some as the “Tumbes-Choco-Magdalena hotspot” or the “Choco-Darien Ecoregional Complex”), the moist lowland and montane forests and wetlands of the bi-national Darien Gap area stand out. Particularities include the (i) high levels of endemism, (ii) location at the core of a major biogeographic bridge, (iii) important ecosystem and habitat diversity along major altitudinal gradients and (iv) an overall high degree of integrity. Home to several Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities, the area is also culturally diverse and rich.

PNNK finds itself within an area of strategic importance due to its location and wealth in natural resources. The entire area has been heavily affected by decades of internal armed conflict accompanied by forced displacement and atrocities committed by various actors. The compromised security situation has been facilitating the illegal extraction of natural resources, in particular of timber and wildlife in addition to the effects of state-promoted logging operations. Longstanding, controversial infrastructure plans add to the complexity of the setting. Faced with a deteriorating situation, some six years ago the State Party of Colombia requested that the World Heritage Committee inscribe PNNK on the List of World Heritage in Danger so as to draw national and international attention to the serious challenges. The World Heritage Committee met this exemplary request in 2009 in its decision 33COM 7B.34. PNNK has been on the World Heritage List in Danger since.

According to the Operational Guidelines inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger implies that “major operations are necessary for the conservation of the property”. The State Party has been fully aware of this necessity at all times and has embarked on a systematic management response. Despite ongoing reasons for concern there are consistent indications of steady progress, confirming a trend suggested in governmental reports and the documentation of the IUCN/WHC reactive monitoring mission in 2011.

While the 2011 mission was restricted to the capital of Bogota due to the security situation at the time, the current mission documented in this report was able to visit the property and hold individual and group meetings in Medellin, Turbo, Tumarado and Unguia with a broad range of national, regional and local stakeholders. As detailed in the Terms of Reference (see Annex 7.A) and the latest Committee decision (38COM 7A.32, see Annex 7.C), the mission had the objective to “assess progress with the implementation of the corrective measures and towards achieving the indicators of the Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), and to make a recommendation regarding the status of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.”

## 2. BROADER CONTEXT AND NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

The 2011 reactive monitoring mission report contains a more detailed account of the context and policy framework (see <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/711/documents/>). An updated overview can be synthesized as follows:

- The Colombian Constitution dated 1991 refers to protected areas as “inalienable, imprescriptible, and unseizable goods” (unofficial translation for the purpose of this report). The Constitution also acknowledges Colombia’s cultural and ethnic diversity and specifically stipulates strong constitutional protection to communal land of ethnic groups. Given the border setting of PNNK, it is noteworthy that the Constitution stipulates the governmental duty to cooperate with other nations in the protection of transboundary ecosystems.
- Key legislation includes the environmental law (“Ley 99 de 1993”) and the law on land use planning (“Ley 388 de 1997”). The former defines Colombia’s biodiversity as a “national heritage (...) of interest to humankind”, which is to be “protected and used sustainably”, a task to be shared by the State, the community, non-governmental entities and the private sector. The latter law serves to “optimize the use of natural resources for (...) current and future generations”. It further stipulates that land use plans must take into account various forms of national and regional protected areas as a form of “special management”.
- Colombia is a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); overarching policy objectives and principles in terms of biodiversity and protected areas are derived from the CBD and its Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), respectively.
- Two documents dated 2010 define the framework for the national protected areas system SINAP. The first is Decree 2372, which regulates SINAP. The other is an umbrella document named “CONPES 3680”, produced by Colombia’s National Council for Economic and Social Policy under the National Planning Department, DNP).
- In terms of human residents in protected areas belonging to the national SINAP, Decree 622 stated as early as 1977 that the declaration of national parks is not incompatible with “indigenous reserves”. Over the years, the State Party has come to terms with the fact that many protected areas have been historically inhabited and used and this is fully reflected in the current legal and policy framework. For example, it is not uncommon for indigenous communal landholdings (“resguardos”) to be adjacent to or within units of SINAP.

Institutionally, Colombia’s National Protected Areas Service (UAESPNN) administers SINAP. UAESPNN is a special administrative unit under the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MINAMBIENTE). SINAP is comprised of six regional subsystems and managed accordingly. PNNK finds itself within the Pacific Subsystem. All regional subsystems must develop regional action plans which are complementary to the national action plan for SINAP (PA-SINAP).

UAESPNN has a coordinating function and routinely works with Regional Autonomous Corporations (CAR) and so-called Corporations for Sustainable Development, CODECHOCO (Corporacion Autonoma Regional para el Desarrollo Sostenible de Choco) in the case of PNNK.

Management plans covering five years are to be developed in participatory fashion and encompass analytical, prescriptive and strategic parts. Internal zonation, which includes zones for sustainable use, is used as a management instrument. Resource use must be defined in management planning and can only take place as long as it does not negatively impact on structure, composition and function of biodiversity.

In conclusion, a clear pattern in the development of the overall framework since the establishment of the park and the later World Heritage inscription emerges. The strong constitutional protection is particularly noteworthy as an unusually strong protection against land use interests competing with nature conservation. It is likewise important to note that Colombia's protected areas legislation, policies and thinking have undergone major and ongoing changes since PNNK became a national natural park in 1974 in terms of human presence and resource use. Furthermore, increasing importance is given to the interlinkages between cultural and biological diversity and to the need to consider the landscape level beyond protected areas.

### **3. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES / THREATS**

The Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of the Property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) is the framework adopted by the World Heritage Committee to guide a State Party's management response to "danger listing" and to measure progress. It was considered useful to adopt the structure of PNNK's DSOCR in this report (see Annex for full text DSOCR table). This chapter therefore starts with the current challenges on the ground, namely "illegal logging and hunting", "inappropriate use of fishing techniques" and "settlements within the property". "Mega-projects" and "security" are then addressed as potential threats. In line with the Terms of Reference, this chapter addresses further management considerations, namely the risks and opportunities related to the land use dynamics in the broader landscape and the transboundary dimension. The following overview is based on written information provided by the State Party, presentations given during the mission, group and individual discussions and independent reports and opinions.

#### **3.1 Illegal logging and hunting**

As consistently documented, PNNK has been and is being affected by illegal logging, hunting and other forms of extraction non-timber forest products. Illegal logging in particular is identified as a key problem in official World Heritage documentation, State Party communication, management planning and the "Plan Choque" Action Plan. The scale of poaching and NTFP extraction is less clear.

It was plausibly suggested that illegal activities were in part linked to the security situation, which in turn is linked to limited and at times lacking law enforcement. On the other hand, discussions with communities during the mission leave little doubt that the underlying reasons also include rural poverty and restricted legal livelihood

alternatives. Both are strong incentives to engage in illegal subsistence income generation activities.

After control and law enforcement had reached a temporary low point around the time of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger, the State Party has since adopted an improved framework for monitoring and law enforcement based on a Pressure-State-Response model (Restrepo, 2011). Building upon earlier progress documented in the 2011 mission report, the intensity of monitoring and patrolling has been steadily increasing. Furthermore, park infrastructure, as well as communication and coordination with other governmental actors have been consolidated. Enhanced prevention, control and enforcement are reflected in the increase of patrols from 102 in 2013 to 202 in 2014. Logging is reported to have decreased considerably in the most critical areas. The improved security situation and management presence has even permitted some forest restoration in the areas most affected by past logging.

At the same time, illegal logging is not fully under control and further efforts are needed. The overall situation today seems comparable to many Latin American forest protected areas in remote rural settings. The relative increase in staff and control efforts somewhat disguises the humble numbers of currently six permanent staff with some additional ten on short term contracts. Increased control and law enforcement are required and so is full consideration of the subsistence and income needs of adjacent communities and the community located within PNNK (see 3.3). A structured long-term response will require a combination of enhanced security, consolidated law enforcement and rural development. It is difficult to see any alternatives to secure access to viable legal livelihood options (land and resources) for local communities and there can be no doubt that solutions will have to go beyond PNNK, both spatially and institutionally.

Pressure on wildlife and non-timber forest products more broadly is likely to follow similar underlying reasons and patterns and is likely to be linked to illegal logging. A better understanding of such less visible impacts on PNNK is needed, especially in areas currently not covered by monitoring and control.

### **3.2 Inappropriate use of fishing techniques**

The wording of the DSOCR suggests a relatively narrow technical challenge. In light of the field visit and detailed documentation made available by the State Party, this wording insufficiently illustrates the complexity of the use and conservation of fish and shellfish in the Atrato River and its connected system of large freshwater lagoons. It is important to understand that water bodies and wetlands in the lower elevations of PNNK jointly take up a substantial area within PNNK, host a freshwater biodiversity that is an important conservation value of PNNK in its own right, and strongly support local livelihood systems.

In terms of conservation values, it deserves to be recalled that the lagoon system within PNNK hosts an important Manatee population. WWF Colombia (2014) reports 264 freshwater fish species in the Choco-Darien Ecoregional Complex with the highest species richness registered in the Atrato River basin to which PNNK belongs

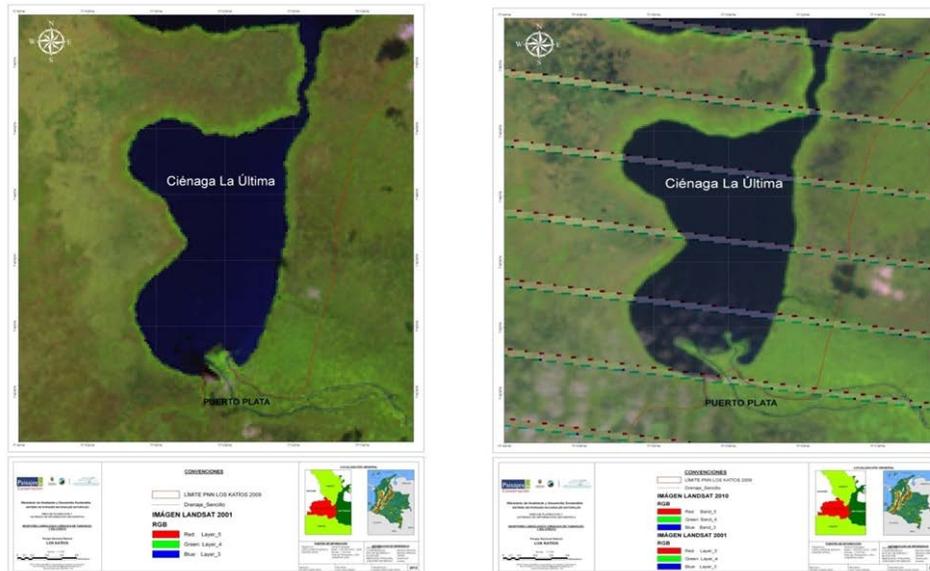
(116 species). The fish and shellfish support a diverse fish-eating avifauna and the rare Giant River Otter.

In the lakes and rivers of the eastern parts of the property, fishing is a major part of local livelihood systems, both for subsistence and income. While early State Party communication merely pointed out over-fishing and over-harvesting, the available information basis has since been considerably refined through various studies. The monitoring strategy for PNNK makes a reference to a Colombian information system developed for fishing named SIPEIN (Sistema de Informacion Pesquera) as an overall framework. Encouragingly, UAESPNN, WWF Colombia and researchers have been jointly involved in fish catch monitoring in the Tumarado swamps since 2011. Confirmed by community members consulted during the mission, it is now undisputed that several target species have suffered dramatic population declines within only a few years. The case of the once very common Bocachica (*Prochilodus magdalenae*) is particularly worrisome.

Based on the improving data and involvement of local communities in monitoring, use agreements could be negotiated between the management of PNNK and the Tumarado Community Council, which represents the roughly 200 residents of that community. Other noteworthy activities are the cooperation between national and regional authorities and WWF Colombia in the management and conservation of the fisheries of the Lower Atrato River. As a result, refined regulations in terms of catching and harvesting techniques are becoming the standard. Even though local community members are fully aware of the dilemma that their efforts may be undermined by uncontrolled resource users elsewhere along the Atrato River, the increased awareness, monitoring and management are encouraging and indispensable steps.

The enhanced data, agreements and other forms of cooperation are a needed and impressive State Party response to a challenge affecting both the integrity of PNNK and the food security of local communities. The field visit made it very clear, however, that the underlying challenge goes well beyond a local management issue. Fishing and harvesting elsewhere on the Atrato River was described as excessive and essentially uncontrolled. Given that some of the target species migrate, aggregate and reproduce outside of the property, the management of the fisheries and other harvested resources is thus only in part a protected area issue but essentially a complex natural resource management issue at much larger spatial scale. Eventually, the management will have to include management and conservation measures according to the differing life cycles and ranges of the harvested species rather than protected area boundaries. UAESPNN should continue its efforts in the property while making every effort to further strengthen alliances with governmental, non-governmental and local institutions working on Atrato River fisheries at larger scale.

A partially related conservation issue previously overlooked in the World Heritage discussion about PNNK is the silting up of the major lagoon named Cienaga La Ultima. As displayed in Map 1 below, satellite data shows that a silting zone is quickly expanding near Puerto Plata.



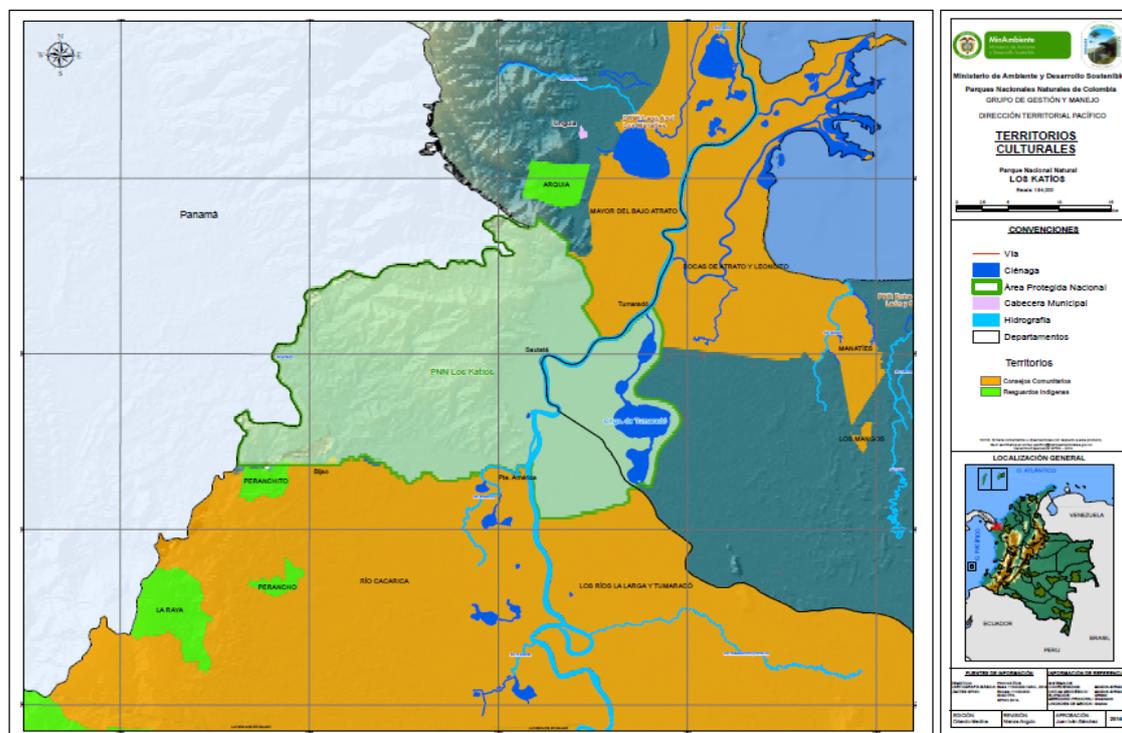
**Map 1:** Satellite images from 2001 (left) and 2010 (right) illustrate the expansion of a delta in the La Última Lagoon as a result of the artificial connection between the Leon River and the Atrato River via the lagoon system to facilitate the transportation of logs. Source: Courtesy UAESPNN.

In the past it was common to modify rivers in remote areas of Colombia in order to float logs harvested in state-promoted commercial logging operations. According to Grupo de Investigación en Gestión y Modelación Ambiental GAIA *et al.* (2005) this is the historic reason for a canal connecting Tumarado with the Leon River. The canal in part uses existing natural waterways but otherwise artificially connects the two rivers via the lagoon system. The license to do so was granted by the Instituto Nacional de los Recursos Naturales Renovables y del Ambiente (INDERENA), which was dissolved in 1993. The same source suggests that it was explicitly planned to disrupt the artificial connection upon conclusion of the logging operations. For various reasons, this has never happened. The most visible effect is the growing delta formed at the entrance of the canal into the La Última Lagoon, but there are inevitably other, much more complex modifications in terms of sediments, chemical composition, flow regime and overall hydrology. It was also suggested that the connection to the Leon River may bear contamination risks. While an assessment of such modifications is beyond the scope of this report, it is clear that the artificial canal is an additional stress factor in a system already stressed by over-harvesting. UAESPNN representatives suggested that the canal has no more obvious benefits and that the failure to implement the originally planned closing of the canal was a matter of bureaucratic complexity and inertia more than anything. Given that this past human-made canal is affecting a national park and World Heritage property and has lost its past justification, it seems adequate to make every effort to close it down as soon as possible.

### 3.3 Settlements within the property

The very name of the property stemming from the indigenous Embera-Katio is testimony to the longstanding presence of Indigenous peoples in and around what is today PNNK. In addition, there are many Afro-descendent communities. As outlined in chapter 2, the increasing legal recognition of community rights in Colombia is

manifested in various forms of access to land and natural resources. These include Indigenous communal landholdings named “resguardos” and Community Councils (Consejos comunitarios) of Colombians of African descent. Several of both designations are located in the immediate vicinity of PNNK and in part contiguous with it (see Map 2).



**Map 2:** PNNK and its spatial relation to Community Councils (orange color) and Indigenous “Resguardos” (light green). Source: Courtesy UAESPNN.

It is undisputed that Indigenous Peoples and communities of African descent in the Darien Gap have severely suffered from the effects of the internal armed conflict, for example through widespread forced displacement. Despite significantly enhanced legal protection, governmental and non-governmental reports make it clear that there is still much room for improvement on the ground. For example, Colombia’s Constitutional Court in 2009 qualified the living conditions of 34 Indigenous Peoples as an “emergency” in recognition of most severe human rights violations and even refers to a “risk of extermination”. The Court ordered the Colombian government to design and implement programmes to secure the survival of 34 specified Indigenous Peoples, including the Embera-Wounaan family (Corte Constitucional de Colombia, 2009).

The recognition of and the obligation to guarantee and protect the rights of local communities is today enshrined in key documents, including but not limited to:

- The Colombian Constitution dated 1991.
- Convention ILO 169, ratified by Colombia in 1991, stipulating Indigenous participation in decision-making, for example when it comes to evaluations of social, spiritual and cultural impacts of development projects.

- The threefold objectives of SINAP, namely (i) biodiversity conservation; (ii) the delivery of environmental goods and services for human well-being; and (iii) the maintenance of the natural environment as a foundation of cultural diversity and societal appreciation of nature.

The general legal and policy framework is applicable both within and outside of protected areas belonging to SINAP. In the case of PNNK, it deserves to be mentioned that there is one indigenous “resguardo” contiguous with the property (south) and three others in the vicinity. Even larger areas are under collective titles of communities of African descent, some of which are likewise contiguous with PNNK (see above Map 2).

The most striking overlap between the property and local communities is a settlement of the indigenous Wounaan named Juin Phubuur within PNNK. Some 150 individuals of the “Wounaan of Cacarica” re-entered PNNK in 2004. They have since engaged in subsistence agriculture, fishing and harvesting of wild forest products in what they consider their ancestral home. Stepping stones in the formalization of their claims include an ethnological study confirming their ancestral claims and a 2012 agreement with PNNK. It deserves to be mentioned that, in addition to “conventional” conservation objectives, PNNK explicitly establishes the objective to conserve sacred sites and areas of traditional use to maintain “material and immaterial indigenous culture”.

PNNK management and representatives of the Wounaan reported on the agreement and recent activities in a group meeting in Sautata and on the margins of a meeting in Unguia. The relationship was mutually described as positive. The agreement makes reference to sustainable use (hunting, fishing and NTFP), sacred sites, and rotation of swidden agriculture. The agreement excludes the possibility of commercial logging and determines restoration along waterways using native species, controlled colonization, zonation, capacity development, and the recovery of the indigenous ancestral history, cosmovision and cultural norms etc. Zonation is to take into account both biophysical and socio-cultural aspects

Progress in the implementation of the agreement includes the creation of a supporting committee, documentation of the ancestral history of Juin Phubuur people and a zonation proposal among others. In 2014 progress was made in terms of the identification of areas of high conservation value, refining of the conditions of use of the ancestral territory and the restoration of river banks affected by agricultural use.

In written and oral statements, representatives of the Wounaan expressed appreciation for the cooperation with PNNK management, as well as interest in a stronger PNNK presence on the ground. It was suggested that external resource users illegally accessed areas near Juin Phubuur and that it would be a joint interest of the Wounaan and the management of PNNK to address such alleged use.

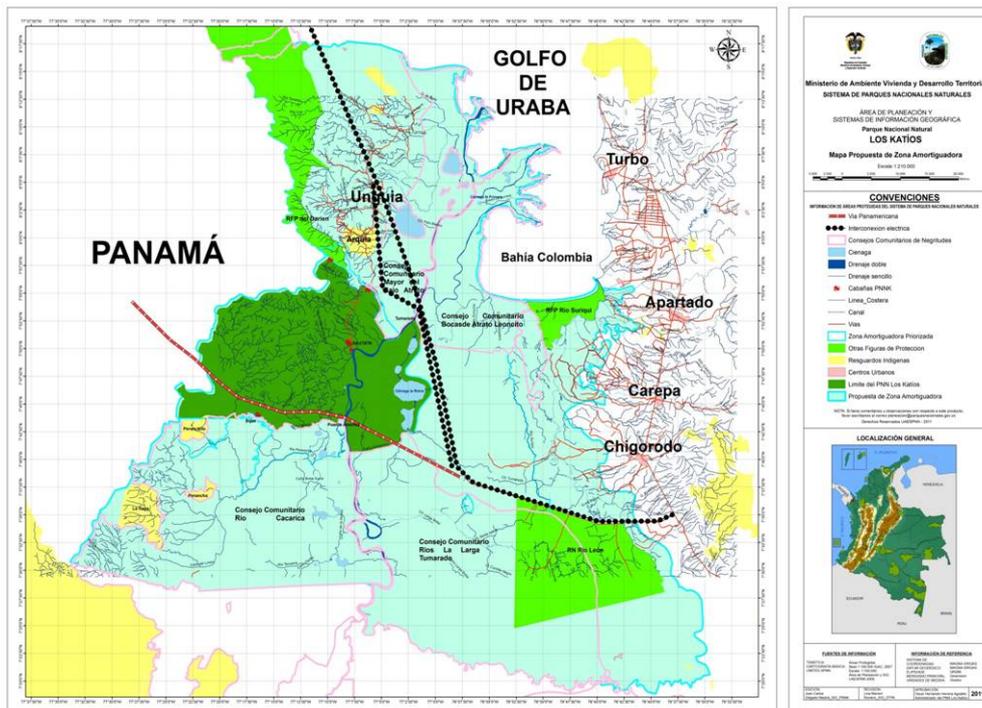
Representatives of the Wounaan of Cacarica made it very clear that their ultimate objective is full recognition as a “resguardo”. This is in line with the legal and policy framework and there are precedents within SINAP. The objective is not being

challenged by UAESPNN. In principle, the situation is also compatible with World Heritage status. Paragraph 119 of the Operational Guidelines (OGs) states that “the State Party and its partners must ensure that (...) sustainable use (...) does not impact adversely on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property”. The challenge is therefore to ensure that the resource use of the communities will not compromise the conservation values while meeting the needs of the users. There is no clear-cut mechanism to define sustainable use of wild resources and agricultural practices in protected areas. Regular communication, participatory monitoring and locally adapted mechanisms to address disputes and conflicts are needed. While it is premature to derive definitive lessons, it is clear that Juin Phubuur will be an integral part of the management of the property for the foreseeable future. The experience deserves to be accompanied, analysed and shared as a meaningful example of a real-life attempt to balance conservation and local resource use in a natural World Heritage property.

### **3.4 Potential threats from large development projects**

While there is no major human-made infrastructure along or near the international border in the Darien Gap to this day, ideas and plans for substantial infrastructure projects have been proposed for more than a century. Various factors have so far prevented the implementation of any of the proposed projects. Renewed interest over the last years, however, has caused concerns about possible conservation impacts in PNNK and the contiguous Darien National Park in Panama, as well as social, cultural and environmental consequences for the transboundary region more broadly.

The two most prominent development proposals are both bi-national. These are the completion of the Panamerican Highway (“Transversal de las Americas”), and the Electricity Transmission Corridor linking Colombia to the Central American energy market (“Interconexion Electrica”). Both projects are displayed in the below map and described in detail in various reports available at [whc.unesco.org/en/list/711](http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/711), including the 2011 reactive monitoring mission report. In addition, a number of infrastructure project ideas restricted to the Colombian side have been discussed over the last years, as briefly touched upon in the final section of this sub-chapter.



**Map 3:** Possible infrastructure projects with direct and indirect impacts on PNNK. Location of a possible road connecting Colombia with neighboring Panama through PNNK in red color; the black dotted lines refer to planned power supply lines. Source: Courtesy UAESPNN.

### 3.4.1 Completion of the Panamerican Highway

There is no road connecting Central America with South America, the only missing link in the otherwise continuous Panamerican Highway all the way from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego. Furthermore, substantial areas within the Darien Gap continue to be free of roads. The security situation and the transboundary setting may serve as explanations for both. While the security situation and the transboundary setting in several ways constitute conservation challenges, it can be argued that both have simultaneously contributed to preventing the well-known direct and secondary impacts associated with road construction in remote areas.

The route proposed in the past would have crossed both PNNK and Darien National Park. Given the global significance of both World Heritage properties, the plans raised major environmental concerns. The plans also triggered strong opposition on social and cultural grounds. Both are reflected in detailed recommendations and a formal resolution by IUCN (see annex of the 2011 report for full text).

Despite ongoing rumors, UAESPNN plausibly reaffirmed that the 1991 Constitution excluded the possibility of road construction within PNNK. Consequently, there is no recognizable risk of future road construction within PNNK. In line with the State Party affirmation and the conclusions of the 2011 mission, the mission considers the debate about road construction within PNNK as closed for the time being. Having said that, it is clear that road construction will inevitably be a factor in the future of the Darien Gap with multiple consequences, including for nature conservation (see 3.4.3).

### **3.4.2 Electricity Transmission Corridor**

Electricity transmission infrastructure connecting Colombian supply from existing hydropower plants to demand in Panama and possibly further north to other Central American countries or even Mexico has been discussed for years under the umbrella of efforts to develop a regional electricity market. The project is known as the “Inteconexion Electrica” (hereafter ICP). As documented in the 2011 mission report, the permission for ICP was not granted in the past due to a need to better understand its environmental impacts and a requirement to consult with local communities that had not been met at the time.

As in the case of road construction, UAESPNN reaffirmed that there is no legal basis for any transmission infrastructure to be located within PNNK. Nevertheless, one scenario suggests that ICP would pass near the border of PNNK and may thus indirectly impact on the property (see Map 3 above). A document shared by the State Party suggests that infrastructure may be constructed as close as 1.57 kilometers to the boundary of KNNP. Further UAESPNN reports show that ICP may also be located near other protected areas.

In response to the concern, the World Heritage Committee in 2014 requested the States Parties of both Colombia and Panama to “ensure that the ongoing Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) (...) include a specific assessment of potential impacts on the OUV of the property, as well as the OUV of the contiguous Darien National Park in Panama, in line with IUCN’s World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, and to submit the results of the ESIA to the World Heritage Centre as soon as they are available, in line with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines”.

The current situation can be summarized as follows:

- There continues to be strong interest in the project and planning is ongoing, in part supported by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).
- The project is being promoted by the bi-national ISA-Etesa consortium comprised of the governmental electricity transmission agencies of the two involved countries.
- The project triggers requirements for Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and consultation requirements in both involved countries.
- At this stage, no ESIAs have been concluded and project approval has not been formally requested, let alone approved.

In a technical notification dated 2012 (Concepto Técnico 191) UAESPNN has recommended to the governmental institution in charge of granting environmental licenses (ANLA) to request more precise data on the exact location of the planned infrastructure so as to be able to verify possible overlap with any protected areas, including but not limited to PNNK. UAESPNN has established communication with the Consortium and all three levels of UAESPNN met with the consulting firm in charge of ESIAs in August of 2014 (Consultaria Colombiana S.A.). In the meeting, the World Heritage status and its implications were explained to the consulting firm.

In particular, it was made clear that ESIA's will have to fully consider possible impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property. Besides, and as noted above, the preparations by law also require consultations with local communities.

The procedures are thus ongoing and no definitive conclusion can be drawn at this stage. Based on the information made available, no acute threat to PNNK is recognizable. While a schedule was not communicated to the mission, UAESPNN suggested that 2015 may be a decisive year in project development. UAESPNN is fully committed to its role in the process, including in terms of possible impacts on PNNK. As per Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, the World Heritage Committee in 2014 had requested the State Party to submit the results of the ESIA to the World Heritage Centre as soon as they become available and to fully consider IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment. Both requests continue to be fully applicable, including for the State Party of Panama.

### ***3.4.3 Other discussed infrastructure projects***

WWF Colombia (2014) reviewed key documents referring to national development planning on both sides of the international border in what the organization refers to as the "Choco-Darien Ecoregional Complex". The publication concludes that the focus of governmental development planning in Colombia is on economic growth in sectors such as mining, energy, petroleum, infrastructure and agroindustry. All reviewed documents contained specific goals in terms of additional domestic and cross-border road infrastructure and the promotion of exports in the realm of extractive industries and electric energy. Regrettably, the review concludes that key policy documents make very limited reference to the social and environmental dimensions of development planning. This indicates inconsistencies between the policy framework for conservation and land use planning and development planning at the macro level.

As explained above, future road infrastructure within PNNK does not appear to be realistic. At the same time, the risk of additional future road infrastructure indirectly impacting on PNNK is very real as the expansion and consolidation of road infrastructure continues to be an explicit governmental objective reflected in overarching development planning. Eventually, it is highly likely that roads will be constructed west of the Gulf of Uraba due to interests in mining, agriculture and possibly coastal tourism. In the longer term, there is also a high probability that Colombia and Panama will establish a road connecting the two countries. Such roads could not cross any unit of SINAP and would also require complex consultations with local communities. An international border crossing would most likely be established near the Caribbean Coast if it is not to cross Panama's vast Darien National Park which seems unlikely. While it is clear that any road construction would induce major change in the region, careful planning and consultation can help to reduce the inevitable impacts. Any road construction should be embedded in comprehensive land use planning across sector boundaries (see 3.6).

#### **3.4.4 Conclusions referring to large development projects**

Telling from the information made available by the State Party or otherwise accessible, there is no identifiable risk of any infrastructure being constructed in PNNK in the foreseeable future. In the unlikely case of a changing situation, the World Heritage Centre should be notified immediately as per paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines. The same procedure would be applicable to any future road construction outside of PNNK, which may indirectly impact on the OUV of the property, e.g. through improved access, establishment of new settlements near the property, additional pressure in terms of illegal extraction of timber and wildlife etc.

In terms of the ICP, there is a necessity to follow up on the World Heritage Committee request formulated in decision 38COM 7A.32. Concretely, the Committee requested the States Parties of both Colombia and Panama to integrate the consideration of the OUV in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and to send the ESIA to the World Heritage Centre as soon as it becomes available.

#### **3.5 Security**

Shared by Panama and Colombia, the Darien Gap is of major strategic importance for a range of actors both due to its location and its wealth in natural resources. PNNK encompasses highly sensitive areas. These include the approximately 48 kilometers of park boundary coinciding with the international border and a stretch of the Atrato River close to its delta in the Gulf of Uraba. The Colombian side of the Darien Gap has a long history of internal armed conflict. It goes without saying that the complexity underlying the ongoing security challenges and the past and current political attempts to address those challenges are far beyond the scope of this report. At the same time, it is clear that PNNK has been directly affected by several decades of still unresolved conflict. It also became clear during the site visit that UAESPNN is an important and highly visible governmental actor.

Concerns about the security situation in and around PNNK are well documented. Starting with the nomination dossier, official World Heritage documentation for example refers to “social conflicts”, “uncontrolled crossing of the international boundary in both directions”, and “conflicts between armed groups”. Referring to the broader Choco rather than specifically PNNK, UNHCR, Amnesty International and others have produced a number of reports documenting atrocities and widespread forced displacement dramatically affecting local communities (see 2011 mission report for a more detailed overview).

Consequences of the security situation have included the temporary inability of the State Party to operate in the property and strong disincentives to management, research, visitation and external support more broadly. The loss of social capital and mutual trust is likely to be the most profound societal legacy of the conflict. Rebuilding both is a task over several generations.

Security concerns were among the reasons behind the 2009 Committee decision to inscribe PNNK on the List of World Heritage in Danger in accordance with recommendations by IUCN and the World Heritage Centre and upon explicit request by the State Party (see Decision 33COM 7B.34). As requested in the decision, an

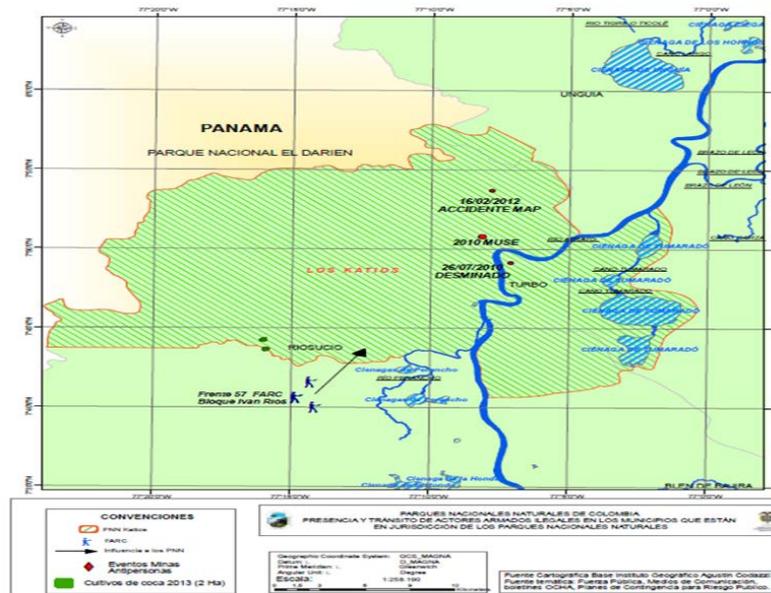
IUCN/WHC reactive monitoring mission was conducted in 2011. Fact-finding at the time was restricted to a document review and meetings with State Party representatives in the Colombian capital, as the very security situation impeded a site visit according to the UN security assessment at the time. Nevertheless, the 2011 mission documented some progress in addressing the security situation.

The mission documented in this report could confirm further progress based on a site visit. Discussions with local political and community representatives on the ground suggest that UAESPNN is being perceived as a “neutral” governmental actor adequately focusing on its technical mandate. Unlike in the past and in particular around the time of the inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger, UAESPNN now exercises its functions and has a presence on the ground that is comparable to other governmental protected areas in Colombia.

According to a representative of UAESPNN's risk management unit accompanying the mission, PNNK management coordinates with the Colombian “Public Forces”, which by Constitution encompass National Police and Military Forces. More specifically, UAESPNN coordinates with the stations of the National Police of Uraba in Turbo, Unguia and Riosucio; the 20<sup>th</sup> River Battalion of the Colombian Navy based in Turbo; the 17<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade based in Carepa; and the recently established Joint Task Force TITAN based in Quibdo. According to its official website, TITAN has the mission to “disarticulate terrorist activities” in the Choco and adjacent areas of Antioquia. In principle, TITAN's area of operation includes PNNK in its entirety, in particular given that armed actors specifically targeted by TITAN are believed to use PNNK as a corridor.

Another noteworthy coordination takes place with PAICMA, Colombia's presidential programme against antipersonnel mines. Despite encouraging progress over the last years, Colombia continues to be heavily contaminated with antipersonnel mines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and unexploded ordnance. Illustrating that PNNK is within a particularly affected region, PAICMA's 2012 Annual Report lists the Choco as one of only four priority provinces (“departamentos”) in Colombia. The report contains a direct reference to PNNK as the location of one of 39 nationwide emergency operations conducted in 2012 to remove unexploded ordnance.

As illustrated in the subsequent Map 4 and detailed below, concrete concerns and incidents include the recent discovery and eradication of small areas of illicit crops, occasional movements of armed groups through the protected area, and isolated incidents of unexploded devices.



**Map 4:** Security concerns and recent incidents in PNNK: Location of suspected movements of armed groups, antipersonnel mine / unexploded ordnance incidents and coca cultivation.  
Source: Courtesy UAESPNN.

A comparatively small area of coca cultivation of two hectares according to the above map (1.37 hectares according to personal communication by the risk management unit of UAESPNN) was detected in 2013 and subsequently eradicated. Within protected areas, this sensitive operation is conducted manually rather than chemically and requires accompanying security measures. The affected area has since been restored, concluding an immediate response to a small-scale attempt to cultivate coca.

Media and NGO reports contain contradictory statements about the presence, movements and organizational structure of armed groups in northwestern Colombia. Information made available by the State Party suggests that a unit of one particular group involved in the conflict uses PNNK as a corridor. According to UAESPNN such movements are not directly affecting park management for the time being. There are no reports or indications of recent or current hostility towards park staff on the part of armed groups.

Since 2010, one accident involving an antipersonnel mine, as well as two incidents involving IEDs and unexploded ordnance, respectively, occurred within PNNK. While reminders of ongoing security challenges in a particularly deplorable form, none of those incidents called the State Party's ability to carry out park management into question.

Incidents in November 2014 elsewhere in the Colombian Chocó resulted in a re-scheduling of this reactive monitoring mission as a matter of precaution. Subsequent analysis showed, however, that the incidents were not related to and did not affect PNNK in any way. While an armed attack on the island of Gorgona did lead to the temporary closure of the national park bearing the same name, UAESPNN was not

the target of the attack. While serving as another reminder of the severity of the conflict, the widely publicized incidents are not considered a factor in PNNK.

According to a UAESPNN presentation given during the mission, “prevention, vigilance and control activities” currently cover 51 % of PNNK. After an earlier temporary suspension of activities, a noteworthy trend from 42 patrols in 2011 to 202 in 2014 illustrates the consolidation of presence on the ground. UAESPNN argues that the remainder of PNNK, essentially half of the property, was not under significant pressure. This view was challenged by several community members consulted during the field visit who suggested frequent illegal activities in less accessible areas of PNNK. Such activities were said to include poaching and allegedly intrusions from across the border. While difficult to judge, even the absence of a detailed understanding of the situation in almost half of the property would seem to justify investment in additional analysis and, to the degree possible, stronger presence on the ground.

Even more worrisome, representatives of local communities in the surroundings of PNNK not only made reference to past forced displacement and violence but hinted at ongoing pressure by armed groups. Local community representatives expressed hope in a positive role of UAESPNN in addressing security challenges. While UAESPNN can have a strong role in line with its mandate, there could be a risk of unrealistic expectations. The exact mandate, role and capacity of UAESPNN should therefore be clearly communicated at all times. While coordination with Public Forces is indispensable, it is also important to keep a clear distance from governmental actors directly involved in armed conflict.

To conclude, a mixed picture emerges giving rise to cautious optimism at a time of ongoing peace talks bringing together some of the actors of Colombia’s internal armed conflict. At the same time, the conflict has not come to an end. The transition to a post-conflict situation, including the complex land restitution process, is difficult and will require time. Nevertheless, from the narrow perspective of the management of PNNK the current security situation constitutes a remarkable improvement. There is an increased control and surveillance presence on the ground. The site visit consolidated the written State Party statements and presentations on further progress despite isolated security incidents over the last years. Nevertheless, it is clear that security will continue to be an important factor in the equation of the management of PNNK and its surroundings in the foreseeable future.

### **3.6 Los Katios National Park and the broader landscape**

PNNK is located within a region which has repeatedly been confirmed as a region of global conservation importance, for example in a widely used regional priority-setting exercise by Dinerstein et al. (1995). The authors highlight the urgency of conservation measures due to the combination of high values and extreme threats.

PNNK is impressive in its own right, but part of its significance and integrity is a function of the park being embedded in a much larger transboundary landscape of exceptional global conservation importance. The integrity and value of the relatively small park not only benefits from the contiguity with Darien National Park, Central

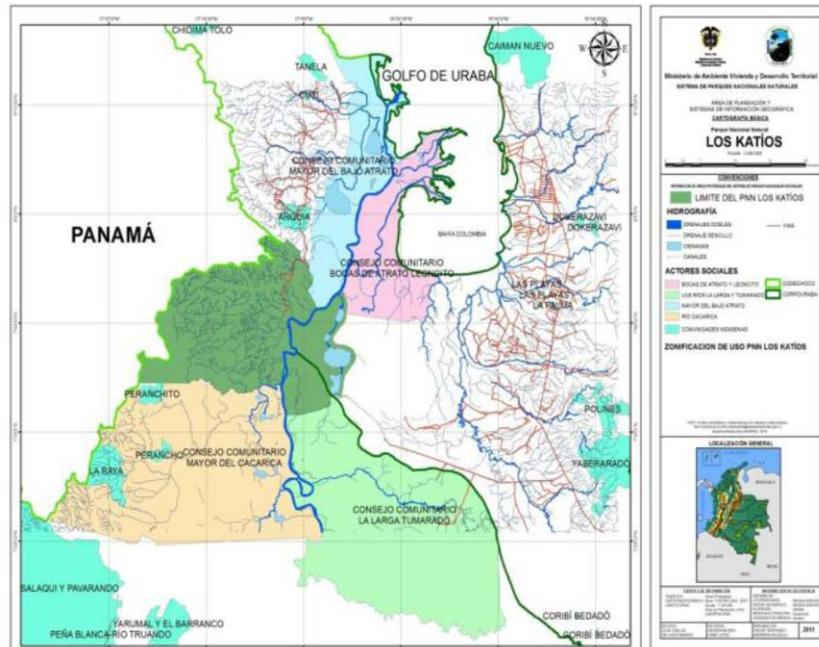
America's largest forest protected area, but also from the size and high conservation values of the surrounding landscape on the Colombian side. The future of PNNK is therefore intricately related to the future of the wider landscape. Governmental development planning leaves no doubt that the improving security situation will induce substantial change in the broader landscape, given commercial interests in agriculture (*Palma africana*, banana, cattle), mining and coastal tourism. Inevitably, this will lead to new trade-offs between competing interests. Conservation and community interests should be firmly positioned in the future development of the region in line with the legal and policy framework outlined in chapter 2.

The Colombian legal and policy framework guiding the national protected areas system SINAP and environmental management more broadly explicitly encourage integration of protected areas into broader land use planning. At the same time, there appear to be conflicts with macro level development planning which continues to marginalize the environmental dimension of sustainable development. Los Katios, embedded within a much larger region of high conservation interest, could serve as an example to further test the existing opportunities and risks.

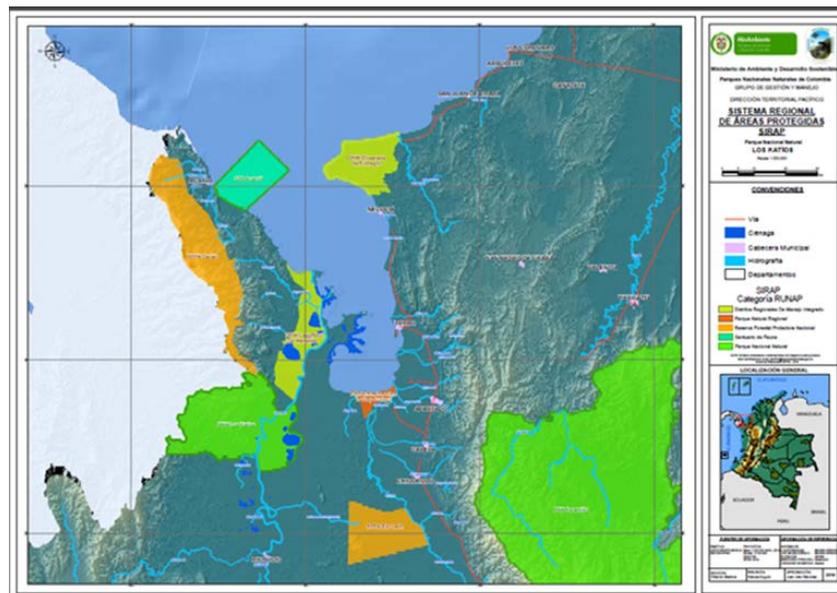
Over the last years UAESPNN has successfully expanded its involvement beyond the boundaries of PNNK in line with its mandate. UAESPNN supports the environmental planning of the Community Councils. Reported activities include advice on natural resource management in several Community Councils, involvement in the designation of a "Regional Integrated Management District", exchange with regional environmental authorities on the management, monitoring and evaluation of wetlands adjacent to PNNK. Building upon this foundation there are further opportunities which may take into account the "food for thought" proposed hereafter.

### **3.6.1 Los Katios National Park and land use dynamics in the Northern Choco**

Given the advances in systematic conservation planning and reserve design and the wealth of new information generated since the establishment of PNNK in the early 1970s, it is interesting to re-visit the boundaries of the property today. Unlike at the time of the establishment of the park, several protected areas (e.g. Paramillo National Park, Faunal Sanctuary of Acandi, Playon and Playona and so-called civil society reserves under the "Red de Reservas de Sociedad Civil"), collective lands of communities of African descent and indigenous "resguardos" today connect PNNK to the coastal and marine ecosystems of the Caribbean and the higher elevations of the Serrania del Darien mountain range which divides the Atrato and the Tura watersheds (see Map 5). The Colombian side of the Darien Gap contains many areas of major conservation interest. WWF (2008) singled out the Lower Atrato River and its delta for its high diversity and "ecological singularity" while recognizing limited integrity.



**Map 5:** Location of collective lands of communities of African descent and indigenous “resguardos”. Source: Courtesy UAESPNN.



**Map 6:** Los Katios National Park and its spatial relationship with other protected areas. Source: Courtesy UAESPNN.

Part of the delta of the Atrato River is recognized as a regional protected area (Parque Regional Natural Sistema manglarico en el delta del Rio Atrato) as displayed in the above Map 6. Similarly, the Colombian side of major parts of the Sierra del Darien to the north of PNNK, classified as a National Protection Forest Reserve (Reserva Forestal Protectora Nacional, RFPN), is known to be a conservation gem with a high degree of integrity combined with a rather low degree of protection.

Several approaches or combinations of approaches are conceivable to further strengthen the integration of PNNK and its surroundings: (i) PNNK could be extended

and the extension at the national level could subsequently be formalized according to the procedures specified in the World Heritage Convention in line with its relevant procedures; (ii) in principle, the World Heritage property could also be extended by adding contiguous areas under different conservation / land use categories, thereby jointly forming a contiguous World Heritage “mosaic”; (iii) distinct areas could be selected as components of a serial property; (iv) formal buffer zones could be designated or other forms of functional buffers could be strengthened in the interest of improving connectivity.

An extension of PNNK is strategically interesting in anticipation of increasing threats. At the same time, competing commercial interests and high barriers in terms of consultations with local communities render such efforts difficult in most areas. Telling from written information and discussions during the mission, The Serranía del Darién National Protection Forest Reserve appears to stand out as a possible candidate for an extension of PNNK. Preliminary considerations can be summarized as follows:

- Existing protection status as a National Protection Forest Reserve.
- The environmental services have already been recognized through the designation of the forest reserve; their value is comparatively easy to communicate politically at a time when these services will become ever more important, for example water provision for the expected expansion of agriculture in the lowlands, erosion and flood control, future demand from coastal tourism etc.
- Recognized conservation priority, e.g. WWF *et al.* (2010, 2008 and 2003). The 2008 study identifying priority watersheds based on biodiversity significance and ecosystem integrity found that the Serranía del Darién was a priority according to all established criteria (ecological integrity, ecological functionality, species representativeness and complementarity and ecological singularity).
- The inclusion of the Western side of the Darién Range would add significant complementary conservation values given that PNNK reaches only around 600 m.a.s.l. whereas the highest elevations of the Darién Range peak at around 1,900 m.a.s.l. The inclusion would roughly triple the altitudinal gradient.
- As a joint transboundary conservation complex Darién National Park and an extended PNNK would constitute and consolidate a unique corridor between the Pacific and the Caribbean Coast.
- The combination of a de facto low degree of protection versus expected future pressure from logging and mining and associated access roads adds urgency to the enhanced conservation of the Colombian side of the Darién Range.
- The “upgrading” of the conservation designation of the Colombian part of the Darién Range would de facto buffer the adjacent areas of Darién National Park.

It is clear that such preliminary thoughts can only serve as an example of a more comprehensive feasibility study shedding light on possible extensions, options to

formalize mosaics or even serial approaches in the sense of networks comprised of distinct components. Such a comprehensive feasibility study based on the wealth of existing information is highly recommended.

The State Party has made important progress in terms of areas adjacent to PNNK serving as functional buffer zones in line with the legal and policy framework synthesized in chapter 2. A first observation is that it can be argued that the contiguous World Heritage properties of PNNK and Darien National Park buffer each other along their shared boundaries. In this sense both PNNK and Darien National Park have important de facto “buffer zone” along the almost 50 kilometers of shared border. However, there are many other areas in the surroundings of PNNK, which likewise serve as functional buffer zones. These are the Community Councils, the indigenous resguardos and also various nearby protected areas of different categories.

At this stage, although buffer zones to World Heritage properties are generally recommended, none have been formally proposed to PNNK. While ongoing measures to promote land use compatible with conservation in the surroundings of PNNK should by all means be consolidated, the State Party should also consider the possible formalization of a buffer zone under the World Heritage Convention. The possible establishment of a buffer zone subsequent to inscription of a World Heritage property should follow the procedure for a minor boundary modification (paragraph 164 and Annex 11 of the Operational Guidelines).

From a formal World Heritage perspective, paragraphs 103 to 107 of the Operational Guidelines would need to be considered. In a nutshell, these paragraphs determine that a buffer zone should be established as an added layer of protection as needed. The rationale and design should be clearly documented and communicated, including why State Parties may deem formal buffer zones unnecessary. Although buffer zones are not part of the nominated property, once formalized their extension is documented and changes to it then require approval by the World Heritage Committee.

In other words, there are many promising ways to further consolidate the integration of PNNK into the wider land use, including across the international border. Existing and anticipated future projects (GEF/FAO and KfW) may provide opportunities to address information gaps and facilitate a better understanding of the feasibility, risks and opportunities associated with various conceivable scenarios and options.

### ***3.6.2 The transboundary dimension***

It deserves to be recalled that contiguous World Heritage properties located in the territories of two or more State Parties can formally be “transboundary” properties in which case specific procedures apply. It is interesting to note that PNNK was originally nominated and evaluated as an extension to Darien National Park and World Heritage property, i.e. at the time there was a temporary political intention to establish a transboundary property. While Los Katios was eventually inscribed on the World Heritage List as a separate property, the Committee is on record for repeatedly encouraging increased cooperation and eventually creating a single transboundary

site. Regardless of this possible formalization under the World Heritage Convention which requires the consent of both involved States Parties, the transboundary setting lends itself to international coordination and cooperation in the spirit of the World Heritage Convention and there are many ways to coordinate and cooperate throughout a region sharing a coherent landscape and human history.

There are repeated references to transboundary meetings and a bi-national commission in the World Heritage documentation which future efforts can build upon. It is hoped that the improving security situation may provide a basis for intensifying coordination and cooperation.

#### **4. ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY**

The process of regaining control of PNNK documented in the 2011 mission report has further progressed. For the first time in several years, the authorities are again in a position to operate in the entire property even though the security situation is far from being fully resolved.

In line with earlier documentation, acute concerns at this point in time continue to include the improving but still unsatisfactory security situation, illegal resource use, exhausted fish resources and the legal resource use by indigenous residents within PNNK. While earlier concerns about a possible road construction within PNNK appear unrealistic today, roads and electricity transmission outside of the property may indirectly impact on PNNK.

In order of the DSOCR, this chapter briefly assesses the findings of the reactive monitoring mission against the yardstick defined in the DSOCR.

1. The coarse indicator defined in the DSOCR for illegal logging is as follows:

Number of hectares affected by these activities does not surpass 2500 hectares

Remote sensing data and verification on the ground show that the indicator is formally being met. Nevertheless, more efforts are needed given that illegal logging has not come to an end and that there appear to be information gaps in terms of the exact situation in almost half of the property. Given the apparent demand for timber, the management response should encourage and promote sustainable forest management based on management plans in the communities while increasing control and law enforcement in the property. Control efforts in the completely roadless property where logs and sawn wood needs to be transported on rivers seem feasible and should be strengthened. There is little detailed information on hunting and harvesting of non-timber forest products. While there are clear hints at considerable levels of illegal extraction, there are no indications of excessive levels which per se would justify retaining the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger on that basis.

2. The indicator referring to “inappropriate use of fishing techniques” defined in the DSOCR is as follows:

The average size of captured fish on a species by species basis does not diminish;  
capture per unit effort does not diminish

In terms of overfishing and overharvesting of the river and swamp fisheries, the improvements in terms of better understanding the situation through a partnership approach are impressive. At the level of the property, the efforts to work with communities on monitoring and adapted regulations are exemplary. The dilemma is a telling example of the inherent shortcomings of protected areas. The life cycles of many of the harvested species are not limited to the property and consequently populations of target species cannot be managed as a protected area issue. Eventually, a more comprehensive approach is needed based on an understanding of migration and reproduction patterns etc. along with enforced regulations outside the property. Based on the information provided and the feedback from the fishing community of Tumarado, the meeting of the indicator established is a marginal case.

In the view of the mission, it deserves to be recognized that UAESPNN and partners have achieved important progress over a number of only a few years and that the eventual recovery of collapsed populations of target species is a long term task in which UAESPNN has only a partial role. Nevertheless, UAESPNN should continue its efforts in the property and, to the degree possible, beyond its borders. One seemingly feasible contribution to addressing the overall challenge would be the immediate closure of the artificial canal causing siltation and modifying other characteristics of the lagoon system within PNNK.

3. The indicator established to assess progress in terms of the desired balance between conservation and resource use by inhabitants of Juin Phubuur is as follows:

Resource use agreements with Wounaan community are completed  
and implemented

Significant progress has been made and the mission indicates a functional relationship based on mutual trust. The progress includes the mutual signing of an agreement between park management and the indigenous community in 2012 and a range of follow-up activities in its implementation. In hindsight, the wording of the indicator appears less than ideal as the notion of “completion” and “implementation” suggests a single and finite exercise when the task at hand is without doubt a long term iterative process. The presence of the Wounaan will from now on be a permanent part of the management of PNNK and it bears both risks and opportunities. However, given the compatibility of the settlement with legal and policy frameworks in Colombia and the Operational Guidelines and the lack of any indications that the presence of the settlement may compromise the OUV of the property in a way that would warrant retaining the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger the indicator is considered to be met.

4. While change is on the horizon for remote areas of the Darien Gap, the main concern from the perspective of PNNK are indirect impacts from development projects outside the property rather than construction of any sort within the property’s

boundaries. Formally, in the view of the mission the situation encountered complies with the corresponding indicator established as part of the DSCOR at this stage:

The OUV is not threatened by megaprojects

The situation may change in the future, most likely in terms of indirect impacts and, if so, additional analysis may be required. Specifically, the planned electricity transmission between Colombia and Panama known as ICP still requires an ESIA which will need to fully consider the OUV of the property. At this stage, none of the known plans justifies retaining the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

5. From the formal World Heritage perspective, in the view of the mission, the current security situation of PNNK does not constitute a major threat “which could have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics” (paragraph 180 of the Operational Guidelines) even though it can still be interpreted as a “potential danger” in a broader sense. The indicator defined for the purpose of the DSOCR, approved by the World Heritage Committee, is as follows:

The National Parks staff is able to carry out its work without disturbance.

In the view of the mission, the current situation formally complies with this indicator. While a future deterioration of the security situation cannot be categorically excluded, the current situation does not justify retaining PNNK on the List of World Heritage in Danger on the grounds of an “outbreak or threat of armed conflict” (paragraph 180 of the Operational Guidelines). Despite compliance with the agreed indicator, it is clear that security will continue to be an important factor in the equation of the management of PNNK and its surroundings in the foreseeable future.

A less conspicuous but equally important element with possible effects on the OUV of PNNK are the observable and expected land use dynamics of the Choco region. Los Katios is relatively small in size and despite its conservation importance was not primarily selected and designed on grounds of nature conservation. If the park is not to become an island in the long term, the challenging issue of integrating the property into the broader landscape management will have to be addressed in the mission’s view. While beyond the scope of the DSOCR, this strategic discussion is considered of similar importance in the long run.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PNNK has been on the List of World Heritage in Danger since 2009 in response to “serious and specific danger”, as paragraph 177 of the Operational Guidelines puts it. Representatives of UAESPNN credibly reported that the inscription marked a new beginning in the history of the property.

According to paragraph 191 of the Operational Guidelines removal of a property from the List of World Heritage in Danger requires determination that it is no longer under threat which in many cases is a demanding judgment call. In order to technically underpin and guide related processes and decisions the World Heritage Committee in 2007 requested the establishment of a Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of the property from the World Heritage List in Danger (DSOCR) in order to facilitate sound decisions for the removal of properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger (Decision 31COM 7.3, 2007). The DSOCR structures the challenges and establishes indicators.

Tested against the DSOCR framework, the main conclusion of this report is that PNNK should be removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger. After a low point prior and around 2009 during a temporary absence of governmental presence altogether steady progress has been made. As detailed in chapter 4 the indicators can be interpreted as having been met.

Strong dedication by the State Party and civil society partners and considerably increased resources have resulted in significant progress in terms of illegal or uncontrolled resource on land and in water. The rights and duties of the indigenous inhabitants of the settlement within PNNK have further been clarified. While none of the challenges has been solved altogether, none for the time being constitutes a fundamental threat justifying further retention of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The same holds true for the security situation. At this stage it does not impede UAESPNN from fulfilling its mandate but there is a degree of uncertainty given the long history and complexity of Colombia’s internal armed conflict. It is interesting to note that Paragraph 182 of the Operational Guidelines referring to “potential danger” acknowledges that “(...) it is often impossible to assess certain threats such as the threat of armed conflict as to their effect on cultural or natural properties”. As in any conflict setting, there is inevitably some degree of uncertainty. This uncertainty is difficult to judge and at this stage it would seem inappropriate to use this possible risk as a justification to retain the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Unlike in the past when there were concrete plans to address the last missing link in the Panamerican Highway by crossing both PNNK and Darien National Park, there is no legal basis to do so today. Having said that, possible alternative routes still under discussion could severely impact on one or both properties in various indirect ways. The same holds true for the proposed electricity transmission corridor (ICP) which according to available information would not cross the property but which would likewise induce change.

Beyond the framework of the DSOCR, the State Party is strongly encouraged to further integrate the property into the wider landscape, including across the international border, as an investment in its future integrity as discussed in chapter 3.6.

There is a risk that a recommendation to remove PNNK from the List of World Heritage in Danger may send a somewhat misleading signal. While UAESPNN is fully aware of the need to further consolidate on the path it has successfully embarked on over the last six years, the recommendation should by no means be interpreted as an incentive to “drop the guard” by any of the involved actors. The recommended removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger should not be understood as a signal that the severe challenges have disappeared, but as a recognition that they have been successfully addressed to a degree that permits recommending such removal based on mutually agreed indicators approved by the World Heritage Committee. The Committee had requested the State Party to “make a clear commitment to the long-term securing of adequate funding, management and staffing levels in order to ensure that progress in restoring and securing the Outstanding Universal Value of the property can be sustained beyond the eventual achievement of the DSOCR” and this request continues to be fully valid.

The State Party deserves credit for an exemplary use of the List of World Heritage in Danger starting with the rare proactive request by the State Party for inscription. Rather than opposing what is often perceived as a stigma, the State Party used the typically undesired status as an instrument to transparently recognize and communicate serious challenges in a genuine effort to address them. In a tireless effort, the State Party has since followed up on its intentions in systematic fashion under still difficult circumstances and despite certain drawbacks.

Based on the above, the overall conclusion and recommendation of the mission is that PNNK should be removed from List of World Heritage in Danger. The recommendation responds to the specific mission objective “to make a recommendation regarding the status of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger”. Subsequent recommendations to be considered in the future management and conservation of Los Katios National Park are provided in order of chapters 3 and 4.

**RECOMMENDATION 1**

**(Overarching Recommendation to the World Heritage Committee)**

To remove Los Katios National Park from the List of World Heritage in Danger and to document and share the experience as a case study.

**RECOMMENDATION 2**

To further consolidate security and law enforcement in coordination with partners and consider additional presence on the ground to this effect.

**RECOMMENDATION 3**

To further consolidate communication and cooperation with resource-dependent communities in and around the property and consider additional specialized staff to this effect.

**RECOMMENDATION 4**

To further consolidate the participatory monitoring and management of the fisheries and other freshwater biodiversity resources within and beyond the property building upon existing partnerships.

**RECOMMENDATION 5**

To remove the artificial connection between the Leon and Atrato Rivers through the freshwater lagoon system in the property.

**RECOMMENDATION 6**

To further consolidate the dialogue and cooperation with the Wounaan of Cacarica in order to maintain an adequate balance between conservation and use of natural resources and to document and share the experience as a case study.

**RECOMMENDATION 7**

To further ensure that World Heritage status, and in particular the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property are fully considered in Environmental and Social Impact Assessments of the binational electricity transmission project known as ICP and any other relevant future development project. Both Colombia and Panama should keep the World Heritage Centre informed of noteworthy developments.

**RECOMMENDATION 8**

To consider, with appropriate further advice from IUCN if required, the political and technical feasibility of extending PNNK so as to include the Serrania del Darien National Protection Forest Reserve and possibly other areas.

**RECOMMENDATION 9**

To further consolidate the integration of the property into broader landscape management and land use planning, including the analysis of various conceivable scenarios to formalize or otherwise strengthen buffer zones.

**RECOMMENDATION 10**

To further consolidate coordination and cooperation with the neighboring State Party of Panama in terms of the two contiguous natural World Heritage properties of PNNK and Darien National Park with the eventual vision to consider the possible formalization of a transboundary World Heritage property.

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## **7. ANNEXES**

A. Terms of reference

B. Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of from the List of World Heritage in Danger

C. World Heritage Committee Decision 38 COM 7A.32 (2014)

D. Mission Agenda as conducted

E. Conversatorio (Group Meeting)

F. List of people met and consulted

G. Overview map of Los Katios

## A. Terms of Reference

### IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission Los Katíos National Park - Colombia

25 – 30 January 2015

At its 38th session, the World Heritage Committee requested the State Party of Colombia to invite an IUCN reactive monitoring mission to Los Katíos National Park World Heritage Site (Decision **38 COM 7A.32**). The objective of the monitoring mission is to assess progress with the implementation of the corrective measures and towards achieving the indicators of the Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), and to make a recommendation regarding the status of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The mission will be conducted by Tilman Jaeger representing IUCN.

In particular, the mission should undertake the following:

1. Assess the progress achieved by the State Party with the implementation of the corrective measures and towards achieving the indicators of the DSCOR, in particular progress in resolving the following issues (see Annex I for indicators):
  - a. illegal logging and hunting;
  - b. inappropriate use of fishing techniques;
  - c. implementation of resource use agreements with the Wounaan community living within the boundaries of the property;
  - d. potential impacts from megaprojects on the OUV of the property;
  - e. security situation affecting park management.
2. In line with paragraph 173 of the *Operational Guidelines*, assess any other relevant conservation issues that may negatively impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including the conditions of integrity and protection and management;
3. Based on the results of the above assessments, make a recommendation to the World Heritage Committee regarding the status of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The mission should be assisted to conduct the necessary field visits to key locations to be able to assess progress with the implementation of the corrective measures and towards achieving each indicator of the DSCOR. In order to enable preparation for the mission, it would be appreciated if the following documents could be provided to the World Heritage Centre (copied to IUCN) as soon as possible and prior to the mission arriving in Colombia:

- a) The most recent version of the management plan of the property;
- b) Monitoring data showing areas affected by illegal logging and their extent; satellite imagery of forest cover in the property if available;
- c) Data from regular monitoring of fish capture;

- d) Copies of resource use agreements with Wounaan community; minutes of agreement monitoring meetings; reports from field inspections;
- e) The most recent version of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the electricity transmission corridor if already available, as well as of other projects potentially affecting the property;
- f) Information on the recent security incidents;
- g) Additional information may be requested during the mission from the State Party and key stakeholders.

The mission should hold consultations with the Colombian authorities at national, regional and local levels, including representatives of Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia. In addition, the mission should hold consultation with a range of relevant stakeholders, including i) NGOs; ii) researchers; iii) representatives of relevant industries; iv) representatives of local communities, including the Wounaan community.

Based on the assessment of available information and discussions with the State Party representatives and stakeholders, the mission will develop recommendations to the World Heritage Committee regarding the status of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger and to the Government of Colombia with the objective of providing guidance to the State Party for the continuation of a conservation strategy that will ensure further restoration and conservation of the property's Outstanding Universal Value and conditions of integrity beyond the eventual achievement of the DSOCR. It should be noted that recommendations are made within the mission report (see below), and not while the mission is still on-going.

**The mission will prepare a concise mission report on the findings and recommendations of this reactive monitoring mission no later than 6 weeks after the end of the field visit, following the standard format.**

## B. Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of from the List of World Heritage in Danger

	Threat	Indicator	Justification	Means of Verification
CURRENT THREATS	Illegal Logging / Illegal Hunting	Number of hectares affected by these activities does not surpass 2500ha	The forest provides ecosystem services and maintains natural ecological processes therein - these are closely linked to the OUV. Illegal hunting is closely linked to illegal logging	Monitoring missions to various illegal logging hot spots; judicial processes implemented; annual report of area affected.
	Inappropriate use of fishing techniques	The average size of captured fish on a species by species basis does not diminish; capture per unit effort does not diminish	The sustainable use of aquatic resources on the part of local communities is permitted; this must not affect the overall ecosystem.	Regular monitoring of fish capture
	Settlements within the property	Resource use agreements with Wounaan community are completed and implemented.	Application of the ILO Convention No. 169, of CBD recommendations and of the 1991 Constitution of Colombia. Recognition of ancestral rights of the <i>Wounaan</i> community within the boundaries of the property. Community participation policy of the National Parks System.	Minutes of Agreement monitoring meetings; reports from field inspections.
POTENTIAL THREATS	Megaprojects	The OUV is not threatened by megaprojects	Megaprojects might affect the property's OUV and may also lead to the establishment of new settlements near the property, leading to illegal extraction of wood or wildlife, or to agricultural incursions into the Park.	Application of existing legislation; Results of Environmental Impact Assessments; Application of Paragraph 172 of the <i>World Heritage Convention Operational Guidelines</i>
	Security	The National Parks staff is able to carry out its work without disturbance	Access to the property to carry out effective management is critical to ensuring the conservation of OUV	Reports any challenges in carrying out park management work due to civil unrest

### **C. World Heritage Committee Decision 38 COM 7A.32 (2014)**

#### **Los Katios National Park (Colombia) (N 711)**

The World Heritage Committee,

Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7A,

Recalling Decision 37 COM 7B.17, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013), Welcomes the progress reported by the State Party in the implementation of the updated corrective measures and towards achieving the indicators established for the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR);

Requests the State Party to make a clear commitment to the long-term securing of adequate funding, management and staffing levels, in order to ensure that progress in restoring and securing the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property can be sustained beyond the eventual achievement of the DSOCR;

Encourages the State Party to formalize a buffer zone around the property according to paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines, as a minor boundary modification for review by the World Heritage Committee, and as a means to further embed the conservation and management of the property into a broader landscape approach;

Notes with appreciation the external support already granted to the property, invites the international community to further support the State Party to effectively address the existing and potential threats to the property, and urges the States Parties of Colombia and Panama to ensure enhanced coordination and cooperation between the property and the contiguous World Heritage property of Darien National Park in Panama;

Also requests the States Parties of Colombia and Panama to ensure that the ongoing Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the electricity transmission corridor include a specific assessment of potential impacts on the OUV of the property, as well as the OUV of the contiguous Darien National Park in Panama, in line with IUCN's World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, and to submit the results of the ESIA to the World Heritage Centre as soon as they are available, in line with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;

Further requests the State Party to invite an IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property, in order to assess progress with the implementation of the corrective measures and towards achieving the indicators of the DSOCR, and regarding the status of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;

Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2015, a detailed report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015;

**Decides to retain Los Katíos National Park (Colombia) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

**D. Mission Agenda as conducted**

<b>TIME</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
<b>Day 1: 25 January 2015</b>		
	Arrival in Medellin, Working Dinner Julia Miranda, Laura Garcia, Paula Bueno, Tilman Jaeger, Stay in Medellin	
<b>Day 2: 26 January 2015</b>		
08:56 - 10:24	Vuelo Bogotá – Apartadó (Satena)	
10:50 - 11:50	Drive Apartadó Airport - Turbo (Hotel Castilla de Oro), approx. 1 hr	PNNK
12:15 - 14:00	Lunch and walk to location of meeting	PNNK
14.00 - 15:00	Los Katios NP: General introduction to management and desired state of conservation	Nianza Angulo, Paula Bueno
15:00 - 16:15	Discussion with local authorities and stakeholders	PNNK
16:15 - 16:30	Break	
16:30 - 17:30	Discussion with local authorities and stakeholders (Cont.)	PNNK
17:30 – 18:00	Return to hotel	PNNK
<b>Day 3: 27 January 2015</b>		
06:30 - 7:30	Breakfast en Turbo	PNN
07:30 - 08:30	Travel from Turbo to Unguía (boat)	
08:30 - 12:30	Group meeting with local authorities and stakeholders: Consejo Comunitario Mayor del Bajo Atrato, Codechocó, Mayor of Unguía	PNNK
	Travel from Unguía to Tumaradó (boat)	PNNK
13:00 - 15:30	Visit of the Tumaradó lagoons by boat, including Puerto Plata	PNNK
16:00 - 17:30	Community meeting in Tumaradó focussing on fishing / resource use agreements	
17:30 - 18:00	Dinner and stay in Tumaradó	
<b>Day 4: 28 January 2015</b>		
07:00 - 08:00	Boat travel to Sautatá	PNN
08:00 - 09:00	Breakfast in Sautatá	PNNK
09:00 - 16:00	Hike to Tendal Falls	PNNK
16:00 - 17:00	Meeting with Cabildo Juin Phubuur and Consejo Local de Puente América	PNNK
18:00	Boat travel to Tumaradó	
	Dinner and stay in Tumaradó	
<b>Day 5: 29 January 2015</b>		
07:30 - 08:30	Boat travel to Turbo	PNN
08:30 - 09:30	Breakfast in Turbo	
10:00 – 11:00	Road travel to Apartadó	PNN
13:15 – 14:11	Flight Apartadó – Medellín	Satena
17:27 – 18:21	Vuelo Medellín – Bogotá	Satena
22:05	Departure Tilman Jaeger to Brazil	

### **E. Agenda of Group Meeting in Turbo**

Turbo - Antioquia, 26 January 2015 / Salón de Eventos Hotel Solaris

Discussion between representatives of local institutions, including “ethnic authorities” (Autoridades Étnicas), Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia and IUCN, focussing on management measures implemented to achieve the desired state of conservation of Los Katíos National Park.

14:00 Prayer by Pablo López, President of the Community Council of the La Larga and Tumaradó Watersheds.

14:05 Welcome by Juan Iván Sánchez Bernal, Director Territorial Pacifico Parques Nacionales Naturales.

14:10 Opening by Nianza Angulo, Director of Los Katíos National Park.

14:15 Introduction of the participants

14: 30 Presentation: Regional and local context of Los Katíos National Park, Nianza Angulo, Director of Los Katíos National Park.

15:15 Questions and discussion

15:30 Coffe break

15:45 Open discussion about threats and management responses

17:45 Conclusions and final round of comments.

18:00 Closure

**F. People met and consulted**

Julia Miranda – Director, UAESPNN

Paula Bueno – International Cooperation, UAESPNN

Juan Ivan Sanchez - Director Territorial Pacífico, UAESPNN

Nianza Angulo – Director PNNK

Santiago Duarte - former Director PNNK

Nicolas Bernal – Staff PNNK

Luis Guillermo Cardenas – Risk Management Unit, UAESPNN

Laura Garcia – Coordinator International Cooperation, UAESPNN

Andrés Trujillo - WWF Colombia

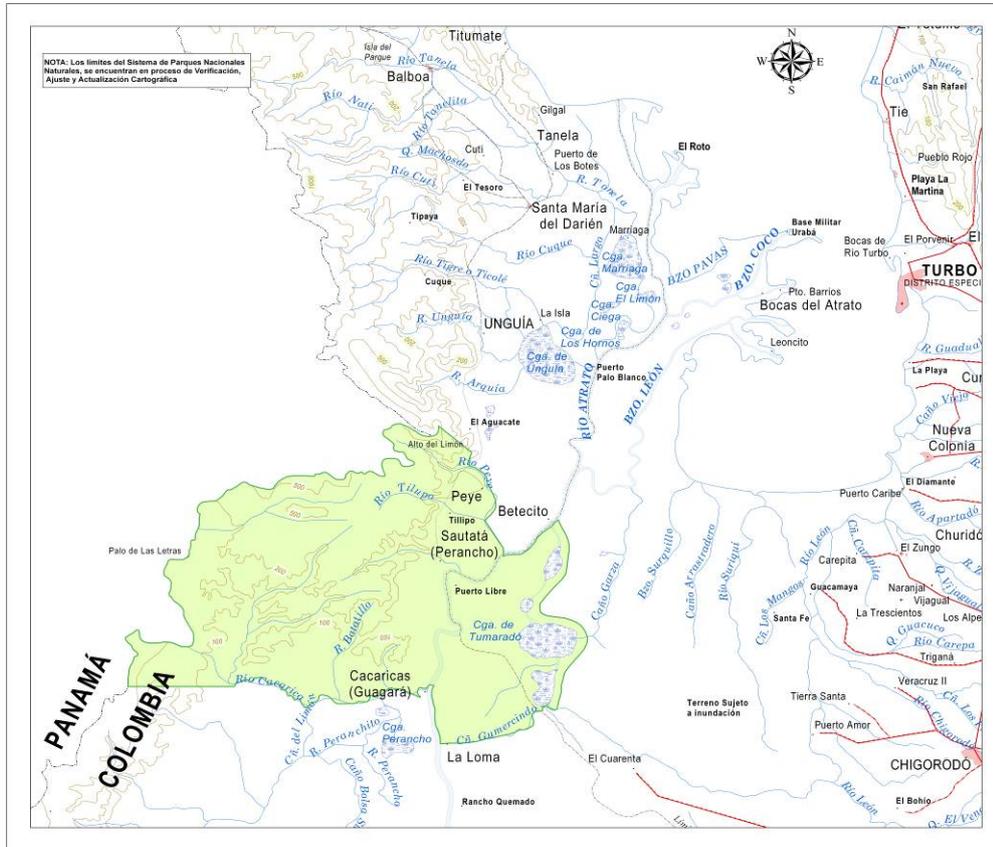
Monica Zambrano - University of Antioquia

Oscar Galeano, UAESPNN

Cesar Moreno, UNESCO/WHC

Representatives of local governments, community organizations, NGOs and Academia were met in four group meetings in and near PNNK.

### G. Overview Map of Los Katios



**Ministerio de Ambiente Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial**  
**SISTEMA DE PARQUES NACIONALES NATURALES**  
**ÁREA DE PLANEACIÓN Y SISTEMAS DE INFORMACIÓN GEOGRÁFICA**  
**CARTOGRAFÍA BÁSICA**  
**Parque Nacional Natural**  
**KATIOS**

Escala: 1:100,000

CONVENCIONES	
<b>INFORMACIÓN DE ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS DEL SISTEMA DE PARQUES NACIONALES NATURALES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Área Natural Directa</li> <li>Parque Nacional Natural</li> <li>Reserva Natural</li> <li>Estación de Flora y Fauna</li> <li>Santuario de Flora</li> <li>Vía Parque</li> </ul>
<b>HEROGRAFÍA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carretera pavimentada de dos o más carriles</li> <li>Carretera pavimentada simple</li> <li>Carretera de tránsito agrícola</li> <li>Carretera intransitable al tiempo seco</li> <li>Carretera de herradura</li> <li>Símbolos</li> <li>Red de drenaje</li> </ul>
<b>CONEXIONES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cementerio</li> <li>Centro Educativo</li> <li>Centro Poblado</li> <li>Estación</li> <li>Residual</li> <li>Instalación para invertebrados</li> <li>Casa con campo pastoreo</li> </ul>
<b>LINEAS ADMINISTRATIVAS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limite Municipal</li> <li>Limite Internacional</li> <li>Limite Departamental</li> </ul>
<b>RELEVOS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Curva de nivel regular</li> <li>Curva de nivel irregular</li> <li>Curva de nivel irregular de depresión</li> <li>Curva de nivel irregular de depresión</li> </ul>
<b>REDES DE DRENAJE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arroyo</li> <li>Cajal</li> <li>Torre</li> <li>Presa de concreto</li> <li>Puente</li> <li>Turlet</li> <li>Vía férrea</li> <li>Talud</li> <li>RAMPA</li> <li>Puerto Desplazado</li> <li>Puerto de alta navegación</li> <li>Puerto de Anclaje</li> </ul>

NOTA: Si hace comentarios o observaciones por favor a este estudio, tiene prioridad el correo electrónico: gis@ambiente.gov.co  
Documento Reservado UAG/SPN - 2010

**LOCALIZACIÓN GENERAL**

FUENTES DE INFORMACIÓN	
<b>TEMÁTICO</b>	<b>INFORMACIÓN DE REFERENCIA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Área protegida</li> <li>Mapa de la zona</li> <li>Mapa de la zona</li> <li>Mapa de la zona</li> <li>Mapa de la zona</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COLOMBIA</li> <li>ESTADO DE PANAMÁ</li> <li>ESTADO DE PANAMÁ</li> <li>ESTADO DE PANAMÁ</li> <li>ESTADO DE PANAMÁ</li> </ul>
<b>FECHA DE ELABORACIÓN</b>	<b>FECHA DE ACTUALIZACIÓN</b>
2010	2010