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**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF  
THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

**Thirty-seventh session**

**Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
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**Item 10 of the Provisional Agenda: Periodic Reports**

**10A: Final Report on the results of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise for Latin American and the Caribbean.**

**SUMMARY**

This document presents a synthesis and analysis of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) submitted in accordance with the Decision 36 COM 10C. It provides information provided by States Parties in LAC on the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* at national level (Section I), as well as on the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties (Section II).

This document is presented in the following format:

Executive Summary

Introduction

1. Chapter 1: implementation of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties in LAC (outcome of the questionnaire Section I)
2. Chapter 2: World Heritage properties in LAC (outcome of the questionnaire Section II)
3. guidelines for the future action plan. thematic approach to develop a LAC action plan
4. Capacity Building programmes in LAC. Contribution to the Action Plan
5. General conclusions of the second cycle periodic reporting LAC
6. Draft Decision

**Draft Decision: 37 COM 10A, see point 10.**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the outcomes of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise in Latin America and the Caribbean. The exercise was addressed to all 32 States Parties in the Region that had ratified the *Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage* by 2011 and the 128 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List from 1978 to 2011. A total of 29 States Parties submitted the questionnaires for Section I on the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*, while 122 World Heritage sites submitted the questionnaires for Section II on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties in the Region.<sup>[1]</sup> 91% of questionnaires were completed for Section I and 96% for Section II.

A total of 176 natural and cultural heritage focal points and World Heritage site managers have been involved in the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting for Latin America and the Caribbean by preparing questionnaires and/or participating in the 8 meetings organized in the Region, as indicated by previous reports submitted to the World Heritage Committee (WHC-11/35.COM/10B and WHC-12/36.COM/10C). The World Heritage Committee launched the Periodic Reporting Exercise at its 35th session in 2011 by Decision **35COM 10B** and requested that the States Parties of the region actively participate in the process. The process commenced in November 2009 in Buenos Aires, Argentina with the first meeting for the Second Cycle. On 19 September 2011, the World Heritage Centre sent the States Parties notification emails providing them access to the electronic system to complete the questionnaires. The deadline for submissions was initially set as 31 July 2012 but was later extended until 12 December 2012, as requested by the national focal points.

Since the First Cycle of the Periodic Reporting, the outcome of which was reported to the World Heritage Committee in 2004 (WHC-03/27.COM/06B and WHC-04/28.COM/16), there have been several successes in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the Region. 1 State Party newly ratified the Convention (Trinidad and Tobago in 2005), and since 2011, contact has been initiated with the Bahamas to join the 1972 Convention. The number of inscribed World Heritage properties in the Region increased from 109 to 128. The number of States Parties that have World Heritage properties in their territories also increased by 1, from 25 to 26. 7 States Parties which previously did not have Tentative Lists have now submitted one and furthermore, 5 States Parties have started the process of updating their Tentative Lists. 1 property was removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger, leaving just 7 properties remaining on this list. The Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting provided the States Parties with an opportunity to assess the progress made both nationally and regionally and to better identify challenges in order to improve the state of conservation of the properties inscribed since the First Cycle of the Periodic Reporting. This allowed for a review of the situation in all States Parties and World Heritage properties in the Region.

Based on the outcome of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting, States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean started defining the main lines of the 2012-2017 Action Plan to guide efforts to address identified factors and specific needs.

The Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting has provided the States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean with an important opportunity to review and examine national and regional priorities. Involvement in the Periodic Reporting exercise has also increased awareness about the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and heritage management. Furthermore, a greater level of regional cooperation and networking between

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<sup>[1]</sup> The 6 World Heritage sites that did not submit the questionnaires for Section II are: Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Belize), Rapa Nui National Park (Chile), Maya Site of Copan (Honduras), Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Honduras), Darien National Park (Panama) and Canaima National Park (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

focal points and site managers has been progressively established. It is strongly recommended that States Parties maintain this increased awareness and momentum and further reinforce it in the near future through the thematic approaches established to improve collaboration on World Heritage matters.

## INTRODUCTION

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

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

- To provide an assessment of the application of the *World Heritage Convention* by the State Party.
- To provide an assessment as to whether the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List is being maintained over time.
- To provide updated information about World Heritage properties and record the changing circumstances and the properties' state of conservation.
- To provide a mechanism for regional cooperation and exchange of information and experiences among States Parties concerning the implementation of the Convention and World Heritage conservation.

Within this framework, the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting in Latin America and the Caribbean Region was launched at the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee in July 2011. This report presents the results of the Second Cycle of the exercise to the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

### First Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Latin America and the Caribbean

The strategy for Periodic Reporting was outlined in the document WHC-98/CONF.203/06 presented at the 22nd session of the World Heritage Committee (Kyoto, 1998). An overall approach to the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Latin America and the Caribbean was thereafter presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004).

Latin America and the Caribbean was the fourth region to submit a Periodic Report after the Arab States, Africa, and Asia and the Pacific. The First Cycle was experimental in nature. The questionnaires consisted of two sections – Section I: Application of the *World Heritage Convention* in Latin America and the Caribbean, which concerned 31 States Parties to the Convention, and Section II: State of conservation of World Heritage properties, which covered 109 properties (76 cultural, 30 natural, 3 mixed) located in 25 States Parties.

The final report of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting was submitted to the World Heritage Committee at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004; document WHC-03/28.COM/16: Periodic Reporting: State of World Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2004). This document included the Caribbean Action Plan for World Heritage 2004-2014 which was also adopted by the World Heritage Committee. Subsequently in 2006, the Periodic Report, as well as the Regional, and Latin America and the Caribbean Action Plans, were published (World Heritage Paper Series, n°18).

Based on the outcome of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, a series of prioritised Action Plans were developed by the States Parties at sub-regional level for Mexico and Central

America, for South America, and for the Caribbean in order to facilitate the implementation of the results of the First Cycle.

As per Decision **28 COM 16** of the World Heritage Committee at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004), the World Heritage Centre convened a meeting of States Parties from Latin America and developed a detailed Action Plan for the Region (Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 25-27 October 2004). The meeting was organized in collaboration with the Government of Colombia and resulted in the adoption of the Action Plan for the Region. The World Heritage Centre also organized a sub-regional meeting to develop an Implementation Structure for the Caribbean Action Plan (Kingston, Jamaica, 27-29 September 2004), which was attended by 12 representatives of Caribbean States Parties and Associated Territories.

Following Kingston (September 2004) and Cartagena (October 2004), two other regional meetings were held to create an implementation structure for the Action Plan. These took place in Mexico (November 2006) and Chile (March 2007). Both meetings were financed thanks to Extra-Budgetary Spanish Funds-in-Trust. More details on the progress made in the follow up of the Periodic Reporting by Latin America and the Caribbean Region can be found in WHC-06/30.COM/11E, WHC-07/31.COM/11D and WHC-11/35.COM/10B.

Among other results, in 2004 the serial trans-boundary nomination of *Qhapaq Ñan*, Andean Road System, was launched. Its nomination process has been financed by the States Parties and the Spanish Funds-in-Trust for World Heritage (WHC-04/28.COM/INF.13D, WHC-06/30.COM/11E, WHC-07/31.COM/12B). The nomination file was officially submitted on 1 February 2013 by Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/qhapaqnan>)

## **Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Latin America and the Caribbean**

### **a. Background**

Following the completion of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting for all regions (2000-2006), the World Heritage Committee decided to launch a Periodic Reporting Reflection Year to study and reflect on the First Cycle and develop the strategic direction of the Second Cycle (Decision **7EXT.COM 5**). The World Heritage Committee revised a timetable for the Second Cycle (Decision **30 COM 11G**) and it was decided that the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Latin America and the Caribbean would be launched in 2011.

In parallel, in Decision **32 COM 11E**, the World Heritage Committee requested “all States Parties, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to finalise all missing Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for properties in their territory”. Moreover, the World Heritage Committee decided to launch a Retrospective Inventory in Decision **7EXT.COM 7.1** in order to identify and fill gaps, with particular attention to cartographic information, in the files of the properties inscribed between 1978 and 1998. One year before launching the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting, the Latin America and the Caribbean Region started working with States Parties in training national experts on how to prepare retrospective statements of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

One year before the launch of the Second Cycle, the Latin America and the Caribbean Region started working with States Parties to train national experts on how to prepare the retrospective statements of OUV. As a consequence, prior to its launch the World Heritage Centre/Latin America and the Caribbean Unit had received 116 draft retrospective statements of OUV.

At its 35th session in 2011, the World Heritage Committee decided to launch a Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Latin America and the Caribbean Region and requested the States Parties in the Region to actively participate in the process (Decision **35 COM 10B**). It

also requested the World Heritage Centre to submit a final report on the results of the Second Cycle of the exercise for Latin America and the Caribbean for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013 (Decision **36 COM 10C**).

## **b. Scope**

In order to comply with the Decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee, all the States Parties of Latin America and the Caribbean were requested to submit the following documents:

- By 15 March 2012: Draft Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value (DRSOUV) of World Heritage properties inscribed from 1978 to 2006;
- By 31 July 2012: Responses to the Periodic Reporting online questionnaire, which consists of Section I (Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* on a national level) for all the States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* and Section II (state of conservation of each World Heritage property) for the World Heritage properties inscribed from 1978 to 2010; and
- By 1 December 2011 or by June 2012: Requested cartographic information on World Heritage properties inscribed from 1978 to 1998 for Retrospective Inventory.

This means that in Latin America and the Caribbean,

- 116 properties were requested to prepare draft retrospective SOUVs;
- 32 States Parties were requested to answer Section I and 128 properties in 26 States Parties were requested to answer Section II for the Periodic Reporting online questionnaire; and
- 70 properties, which are located in 21 States Parties, were requested to submit cartographic information for the Retrospective Inventory.

## **c. Implementation strategy**

The Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise was coordinated by the World Heritage Centre/Latin America and the Caribbean Unit in close cooperation with national focal points, site managers, international resource persons, UNESCO Field Offices and the Advisory Bodies: the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM).

In order to facilitate the implementation of Periodic Reporting, all the States Parties were invited to designate their national focal point responsible for coordinating the exercise on a national level before launching the exercise.

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

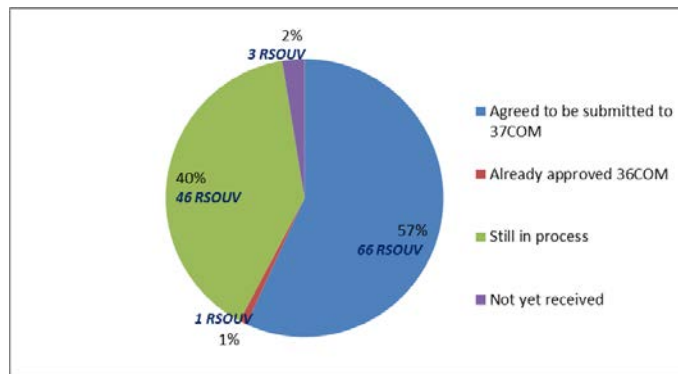
- National focal points: coordination between site managers; consolidation of national responses to the Periodic Reporting questionnaire; responding to Section I of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire; submission of Section I and II of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire.
- Site managers: preparation of draft retrospective SOUVs of the properties and their responsibilities; responding to Section II of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire, preparation of requested cartographic information for Retrospective Inventory.
- Advisory Bodies: provision of technical support and guidance at workshops; review of draft retrospective SOUVs after official submission by States Parties.

- UNESCO Field Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean (La Havana, Brasilia, Mexico, Kingston and Santiago): provision of technical support and guidance to States Parties in preparing draft retrospective SOUVs, the Periodic Reporting questionnaires and cartographic information for Retrospective Inventory, in close consultation with the World Heritage Centre; organization and implementation of follow-up activities and meetings, regional and sub-regional workshops, and training sessions.
- UNESCO World Heritage Centre: provision of technical support and guidance to States Parties in drafting retrospective SOUVs, responding to the Periodic Reporting questionnaires and preparing cartographic information for Retrospective Inventory; coordination between the States Parties and Periodic Reporting focal points by giving permissions and access to the database; completeness check of draft retrospective SOUVs submitted by States Parties; coordination between the States Parties and the Advisory Bodies for the finalization of the draft retrospective SOUVs; compilation of the Periodic Report. The Periodic Reporting questionnaires were translated into Spanish and Portuguese to assist site managers.
- An internet and intranet platform, launched for the follow-up of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise, was made fully operational in 2011 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/363>). The platform was widely and efficiently used by the national stakeholders and proved to be an important tool for cooperation.

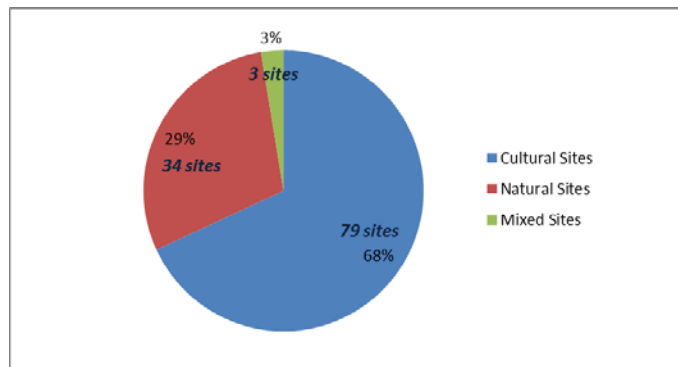
**d. Outcomes**

The States Parties of Latin America and the Caribbean achieved the following:

- Of the 116 DRSOUV, all have been submitted by States Parties. 1 statement has been already approved and 66 have been finalized, which represents almost 58% of the total.

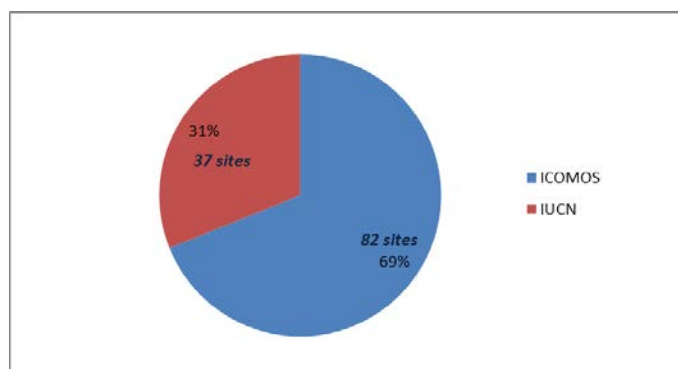


Status of preparation of DRSOUV in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region as of 30 April 2013. Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting.



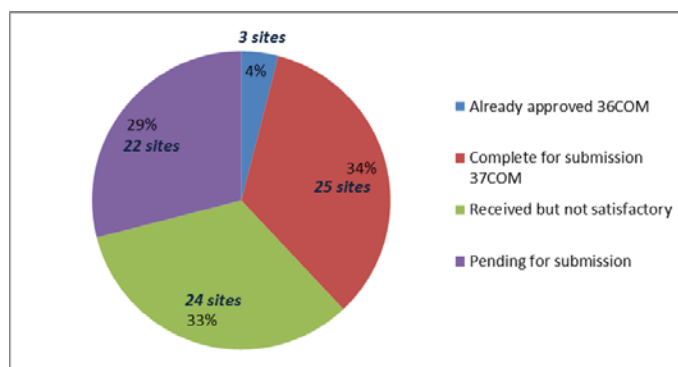


Distribution of DRSOUV by type (2006-2013). Latin America and the Caribbean, Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting.



RSOUV Distribution of evaluations by Advisory Bodies (2006-2013). Latin America and the Caribbean, Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting.

- Of the 70 properties, 50 have submitted cartographic information for Retrospective Inventory. 3 were already approved, and 24 will be submitted for approval by the World Heritage Committee, which represents almost 40% of the total.



Status of Retrospective Inventories as of 30 April 2013. Latin America and the Caribbean, Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting.

As explained in document WHC-12/36.COM/10C, and following document WHC-11/35.COM/10B, the World Heritage Centre requires specific information about the Periodic Reporting exercise prior to holding sub-regional meetings. In order to access this information the World Heritage Centre designed a questionnaire and sent it to focal points and site managers, requesting detailed information in order to identify concrete issues to be discussed during workshops.

#### e. Workshops and activities

To initiate and to follow-up the implementation of the Periodic Reporting exercise, the following two regional and six sub-regional workshops were organized in the Region with funding from the World Heritage Fund, the Spanish Funds-in-Trust, and thanks to the

generous contributions of Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Dominican Republic:

**(1) Initial Regional workshop on the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Latin America and the Caribbean. Buenos Aires, Argentina, 26-28 November 2009**

The first meeting was organized in 2009 in Buenos Aires, with the participation of a total of 46 representatives from 24 countries in the Region. For three days, focal points of the Region were informed of the process leading to the preparation of the Retrospective Inventory, the retrospective statements of Outstanding Universal Value and the Periodic Reporting process. During this meeting, the calendar of activities for the Region was also approved.

**(2) Follow-up workshops at sub-regional level**

- Zacatecas, Mexico. 6-8 September 2010
- Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 7-10 December 2010
- Bridgetown, Barbados. 6-8 April 2011
- Ouro Preto, Brazil. 9-11 February 2011
- Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. 15-17 February 2012
- Zacatecas, Mexico. 12-17 March 2012

**(3) Final Regional Meeting, Santiago de Chile**

In order to analyze the results of the Periodic Reporting exercise, a final regional meeting was held in Santiago de Chile, Chile from 3-5 December 2012, thanks to the generous support of Chile. The workshop brought together national focal points, international resource persons, representatives from the Advisory Bodies and staff from the World Heritage Centre, along with the UNESCO Field Offices in the Region. The participants discussed the Periodic Reporting results and jointly prepared and developed action plans on a regional and sub-regional level. The primary objectives of this meeting were the development of the 2013-2020 Regional Action Plan, the preparation of the final report on the results of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Report in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the identification of priority themes and projects for regional cooperation relating to World Heritage.

The submission of questionnaires by more than 90% of the States Parties and site managers shows that the Periodic Reporting exercise was successful in engaging the States Parties of Latin American and the Caribbean in a regional review exercise. At the end of the exercise, the States Parties and site managers reported that the questionnaires were easy to use and understand, and expressed their gratitude for the training and continuous availability and assistance provided by the World Heritage Centre.

**(4) Other types of activities and assistance**

In addition to workshops, numerous working sessions at the time of World Heritage Committee sessions and meetings with GRULAC in Paris all played a crucial role in the successful implementation of Periodic Reporting in the Region. Focal points, site managers and international resource persons worked together through the Latin America and the Caribbean web platform. They identified topics and challenges, and shared sources of information that strengthen opportunities for further cooperation, as expressed in the draft action plan, which is currently being outlined. Some of the examples can be found at: working group on Maya sites (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1036/>), working group on Slave Route/African Heritage

in LAC (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/lac/>); or cultural landscapes (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/829/>).

The detailed analysis of the results of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire, as well as the regional strategies and action plans, are provided in this report. A publication based on the outcome of Periodic Reporting will be published in 2014 thanks to a generous financial contribution by the Latin America and the Caribbean States Parties.

## **Overview of World Heritage properties in Latin America and the Caribbean**

The World Heritage List is a list of properties representing global cultural and natural heritage, considered by the World Heritage Committee as having Outstanding Universal Value. As of 2013, there are 962 properties on the World Heritage List, 128 (13.30%) of which are located in Latin America and the Caribbean. These 128 properties consist of 90 cultural (70%), 35 natural (27%) and 3 mixed (3%) properties.

### **a. Outstanding Universal Value: Criteria used for Inscription**

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

- Criterion (i) “masterpiece of human creative genius” has been used for 23 properties out of 90 cultural and 3 mixed properties in the Region. There are no properties in the Region which are inscribed solely under this criterion.
- Criterion (ii) “interchange of human values” has been used for 44 properties. Sewell Mining Town (Chile) is inscribed solely under this criterion.
- Criterion (iii) “exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization” has been applied to 40 properties, including 7 properties which are inscribed solely under this criterion: Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas (Argentina), the Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso (Chile), San Agustín Archaeological Park (Colombia), the Serra da Capivara National Park (Brazil), National Archeological Park of Tierradentro (Colombia), Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mitla in the Central Valley of Oaxaca (Mexico) and Chavin Archaeological Site (Peru).
- Criterion (iv) “outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble” has been used for 71 properties, including the Historic Centre of Lima (Peru), the Historic City of Sucre (Bolivia), the Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento (Uruguay), Viñales Valley (Cuba), Jesuit Missions of La Santísima Trinidad de Paraná and Jesús de Tavarangue (Paraguay) and Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel das Missoes (Brazil) which are inscribed solely under this criterion.
- Criterion (v) “traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use” has been used for 14 properties. There are no properties in the Region which are inscribed solely under this criterion.
- Criterion (vi) “associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or beliefs” has been applied to 15 properties. As stipulated in the Operational Guidelines, the World Heritage Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria. There are no properties in the Region that are inscribed solely under this criterion.
- Criterion (vii) “superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty” has been used for 23 properties out of 35 natural and 3 mixed properties in the Region.

One property is inscribed solely under this criterion: the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve (Mexico).

- Criterion (viii) “major stages of earth’s history” has been applied to 11 properties, including Ischigualasto / Talampaya Natural Parks (Argentina) which is inscribed solely under this criterion.
- Criterion (ix) “ongoing ecological and biological processes” has been used for 26 properties. There are no properties in the Region which are inscribed solely under this criterion.
- Criterion (x) “significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity” has been applied to 30 properties, including 2 properties inscribed solely under this criterion: Península Valdés (Argentina) and Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaino (Mexico).

#### **b. State of Conservation**

There are currently 7 properties in Latin America and the Caribbean inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger – the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Belize), Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Peru), Coro and its Port (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama), Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile), Los Katíos National Park (Colombia) and Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Honduras). In the time since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Honduras) was removed and subsequently re-inscribed again. The sites of Coro and its Port (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile), the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Belize), Los Katíos National Park (Colombia) and Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) were inscribed. The Galápagos Islands (Ecuador) was inscribed and removed between the First Cycle and the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting.

These sites were inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger principally due to threats related to loss of management control, decay of materials and structures by natural or anthropogenic causes, and/or factors linked to climate change. Not having a sufficient management system or plan in place has been identified as the main issue affecting these properties. The Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism, which was introduced by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session in 2007, has been applied to Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu (between 2008 and 2010).

The state of conservation of about 20-40 properties in Latin America and the Caribbean is examined every year by the World Heritage Committee. In 2012, the state of conservation of 29 properties (7 natural and 22 cultural) was discussed and it was determined that the most commonly shared problem is the lack or inadequacy of a management plan/system. The second most commonly shared issue concerns questions of identity, social cohesion, and changes in local population and community.

### c. Structure of the Report

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

Section I	Section II
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction</li> <li>2. Inventories/Lists/Registers for Cultural and Natural heritage</li> <li>3. Tentative List</li> <li>4. Nominations</li> <li>5. General Policy Development</li> <li>6. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation</li> <li>7. Scientific and Technical Studies and Research</li> <li>8. Financial Status and Human Resources</li> <li>9. Training</li> <li>10. International Cooperation</li> <li>11. Education, Information and Awareness Building</li> <li>12. Conclusions and Recommended Actions</li> <li>13. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. World Heritage Property Data</li> <li>2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value</li> <li>3. Factors affecting the Property</li> <li>4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property</li> <li>5. Summary and Conclusions</li> <li>6. Conclusions of the Periodic Reporting Exercise</li> </ol>

The structure of this Periodic Report follows the structure of the questionnaire.

**Chapter 1** is an analysis of the results of Section I of the questionnaire. It provides an overview of the situation regarding the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* on a national level in the 29 States Parties in the Region that submitted the questionnaire. The issues discussed here are related to policy, such as the identification of properties and the preparation of inventories, Tentative Lists and nominations, general policy for preservation and conservation of heritage including legal framework and coordination among various policies, financial and human resources for conservation and management, and capacity-building and international cooperation. The chapter concludes by emphasizing the 4 major issues that affect the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* by the States Parties of Latin America and the Caribbean.

**Chapter 2** reports on the results of Section II of the questionnaire, which consists of 2 major elements – factors affecting the properties and the protection, management and monitoring of the properties. The issues discussed here are linked to conservation and management, which are also relevant on a property level. It provides an overview of both positive and negative factors affecting 122 properties in the Region, and trends in these factors are

analyzed by sub-region and types of heritage. It then discusses management issues such as protective measures, management systems, financial and human resources, research and awareness building, visitor management and monitoring. Some of the issues are also discussed in Chapter 1, but in Chapter 2 the issues are examined on a property level. The chapter concludes by highlighting the major issues related to factors affecting properties as well as management needs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**Chapter 3** provides information about the thematic programmes of the Latin America and the Caribbean Region. The link between World Heritage and Extreme Poverty; the sub-regional cooperation to set up the international conservation plans for Maya sites in Mexico and Central America; the regional cooperation to the Slave Route/African Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as the conservation and management on Cultural Landscapes are extensively presented.

**Chapter 4** provides the recommendations for regional Action Plans which will be prepared and implemented by the States Parties from 2013 to 2017. Regional priorities and recommended actions for Latin America and the Caribbean are outlined and guidelines for an Action Plan are presented.

**Annex I** provides the statistical summary of each question.

**Annex II** provides the statistical summary of gender representation by meeting.

The data are analyzed by sub-region, and/or by type of heritage when the issues are particularly related to the sub-regional characteristics and/or types of heritage, so that the analysis can lead to appropriate strategies and action plans. The report uses the same sub-regional groupings (South America, Mexico and Central America and the Caribbean).

# 1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY THE STATES PARTIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN. OUTCOME OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE, SECTION I

## 1.1. Introduction (Question 1)

As of 2013 there are 32 States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting covers the period between 1978 and 2011. A total of 29 States Parties completed Section I of the questionnaires.

### Number of States Parties and Properties by Region / Sub-region as of July 2012

#### South America: 12 States Parties

*Argentina (7), Bolivia (6), Brazil (18), Chile (5), Colombia (7), Ecuador (4), Guyana (0), Paraguay (1), Peru (11), Suriname (2), Uruguay (1), Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (3)*

#### Mexico and Central America: 7 States Parties

*Costa Rica (2), El Salvador (1), Guatemala (3), Honduras (2), Mexico (31), Nicaragua (2), Panama (4)*

#### Caribbean: 13 States Parties

*Antigua and Barbuda (0), Barbados (1), Belize (1), Cuba (9), Dominica (1), Dominican Republic (1), Grenada (0), Haiti (1), Jamaica (0), Saint Kitts and Nevis (1), Saint Lucia (1), Saint Vincent and Grenadines (0), Trinidad and Tobago (0)*

Among the 32 States Parties, 3 States Parties from the Caribbean region joined the Convention only after 2000. Since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, the number of States Parties increased from 31 to 32.

In all States Parties who submitted the questionnaire, Section I was prepared with the involvement of government institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage, many of which involved World Heritage site managers and coordinators (15) and UNESCO National Commissions (12).

In most States Parties, cultural and natural properties are managed by different government authorities who are responsible for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

## 1.2. Inventories/ Lists/ Registers for Cultural and Natural Heritage (Question 2)

For both cultural and natural properties, the preparation of inventories/ lists/ registers on a national level is reported to be more advanced than on a regional and local level. Concerning cultural properties, over 65% of the States Parties have either completed or are in well-advanced stages of preparing national level inventories. There are 10 States Parties that have begun the process. This situation is similar regarding natural properties, with over 65% completed or well advanced. 9 States Parties have commenced the process of inventory, whereas 1 has indicated that it is "not applicable" in its case (El Salvador). (Section I, Questions 2.1 and 2.2 in Annex I).

The situation regarding the adequacy of inventories for capturing cultural and natural diversity is quite satisfactory. Over 92% of the States Parties report that their inventories capture the extent of the diversity, either fully or partially, (5 States Parties (17%) and 22 States Parties (75%) respectively). There are, however, 2 States Parties that find their

inventories inadequate (Saint Lucia, and Saint Kitts and Nevis) (Section I, Question 2.3 in the Annex I).

The use of inventories for the protection of both cultural and natural heritage is revealed to be equally satisfactory. Approximately two-thirds of States Parties report that inventories are frequently or sometimes used to guide the protection of cultural and natural heritage. 3 States Parties (Grenada, Haiti and Paraguay) have inventories but do not actively use them for protecting either cultural or natural heritage (Section I, Questions 2.4 and 2.5 in the Annex I). The results are essentially the same in the use of inventories in preparing the Tentative List. Around two-thirds of States Parties report using inventories to guide the compilation of the Tentative List, however 5 countries (Argentina, Suriname, Panama, Grenada and Costa Rica) make no use of inventories for this purpose. (Section I, Question 2.6 in the Annex I).

The responses by the States Parties show that the issue of inventories is important, and 21 States Parties provided further comments on this question. These comments illustrate that most of the natural heritage inventories have been, or are almost, completed, compared with cultural heritage inventories which are more difficult to conclude. Some of the States Parties indicate the institutions dealing with inventories like the Ministry of the Environment for natural heritage and the Secretaria de Cultura de la Presidencia for culture in El Salvador, the National Institute for Culture in Nicaragua, the Conservation Authorities in Jamaica, National Trusts in Jamaica and Guyana, and National Parks and Archaeological Societies in Antigua and Barbuda. In all these cases, the entities dealing with cultural heritage are different from those entities dealing with natural heritage which belong to different public establishments. Some States Parties report on the existence of a computerized inventory system (Cuba and Argentina) while others said that they have been working under the umbrella of international mechanisms like the Protected Areas Work Programme of the Convention of Biological Diversity (Mexico).

Comments also show the need to further update inventories based on a wider range of heritage categories. Cuba and the Dominican Republic, for example, consider that their inventories should be improved to integrate new categories as referenced in the Operational Guidelines of the Convention (July 2012), such as cultural landscapes, architecture of modern movement, etc.

States Parties who consider that there is still a lot of work to be done are mostly located in the Caribbean sub-region (Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), and Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru deem cultural heritage to be the main challenge.

Inventories are also important as they are a fundamental tool in representing cultural and natural heritage on the World Heritage Tentative List and nominations. Comments provided by State Parties like Jamaica show that they understand and value the need for inventories in this respect. For Guyana a national policy is needed to guide and regulate the compilation and monitoring of inventories of cultural and natural heritage. The National Trust of Guyana is currently developing a policy on this.

### **1.3. Tentative Lists (Question 3)**

A total of 27 States Parties of the Latin America and the Caribbean Region (all except Belize, Dominica, Honduras, Panama and Saint Lucia) have submitted or updated a World Heritage Tentative List. Today the Tentative List boasts 200 properties for Latin America and the Caribbean:



Antigua and Barbuda	1	Argentina	6	Barbados	2	Bolivia	6	Brazil	15	Chile	18	Colombia	18
Costa Rica	2	Cuba	3	Dominican Republic	14	Ecuador	7	El Salvador	6	Grenada	3	Guatemala	21
Guyana	5	Haiti	1	Jamaica	3	Mexico	34	Nicaragua	5	Paraguay	4	Peru	8
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2	Suriname	1	Trinidad and Tobago	3	Uruguay	7	Venezuela	3		

The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies have provided several tools to assist in the preparation of the Tentative List. However, there is a considerable discrepancy among the three sub-regions concerning the use of these tools. The tools which are most frequently used are the Tentative List harmonization meetings in the Region and the Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List. ICOMOS and IUCN thematic studies are most frequently used in the Caribbean whilst in Central America, these are not relevant especially when compared to meetings or other global comparative analyses. As mentioned, meetings to harmonize the Tentative List are one of the principal tools used to prepare the Tentative List. It is essential to take into account the proper effects of capacity building activities and carry on integrating and encouraging these within the framework of the upcoming Action Plan for the Region. Despite there not being further details provided regarding these meetings, it can be assumed that it reflects the fact that there are several ongoing projects for the preparation of nominations in the Region, involving several States Parties, such as the *Qhapaq Ñan*, Andean Road System project, prepared and submitted by Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. (Section I, Question 3.2 in the Annex I).

The preparation of the Tentative List is primarily carried out by national government institutions with the involvement of site managers, non-governmental organizations and National Commissions for UNESCO. Few countries consulted the population (these included: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Bolivia, Haiti, Mexico, Paraguay and Guyana), as well as landowners and local industries (Section I, Question 3.3 in Annex I). Nevertheless, the involvement of local and indigenous communities is important in order to involve these groups in the management of the properties, and to improve awareness. It is recommended that the participation of these parties be taken into consideration in the Action Plan for the Region. All the States Parties intend to update their Tentative Lists in the next few years, with the exception of Saint Lucia and Panama.

The preparation of the Tentative List seems to be a concern for many of the States Parties and 19 added comments to this question. Many States Parties expressed that the update, review and improvement of the Tentative List are required in order to remove sites that are not in the nomination process, and include new sites and underrepresented categories (Argentina, Cuba, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Peru). Some States Parties also mention the importance of updating the Tentative List in a “participatory manner” with the involvement of the local communities (Guatemala), academic institutions and civil society representatives (Jamaica). 6 States Parties also inform on the names of properties to be included in the next update of the Tentative List (Dominica, El Salvador, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines).

## 1.4. Nominations (Question 4)

As of April 2013, there are 128 properties on the World Heritage List from 26 States Parties in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region. There are now 109 inscribed properties from 25 States Parties since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting (May 2004). This means that 19 properties were inscribed from Latin America and the Caribbean over the last 9 years, and 1 State Party which did not have a World Heritage property (Barbados) now has 1 property inscribed.

In preparing nomination files the greatest use is made of national institutions (65%) with assistance from non-governmental organizations (35%), site managers (35%) and UNESCO National Commissions (30%) (Section I, Question 4.2). It should be noted that in the Caribbean States, some States Parties also comment that further nominations will require the collaboration and coordination of other States Parties (Dominica), the eventual establishment of a working group (Dominican Republic) or sub-regional efforts on a cooperation and management level (Grenada).

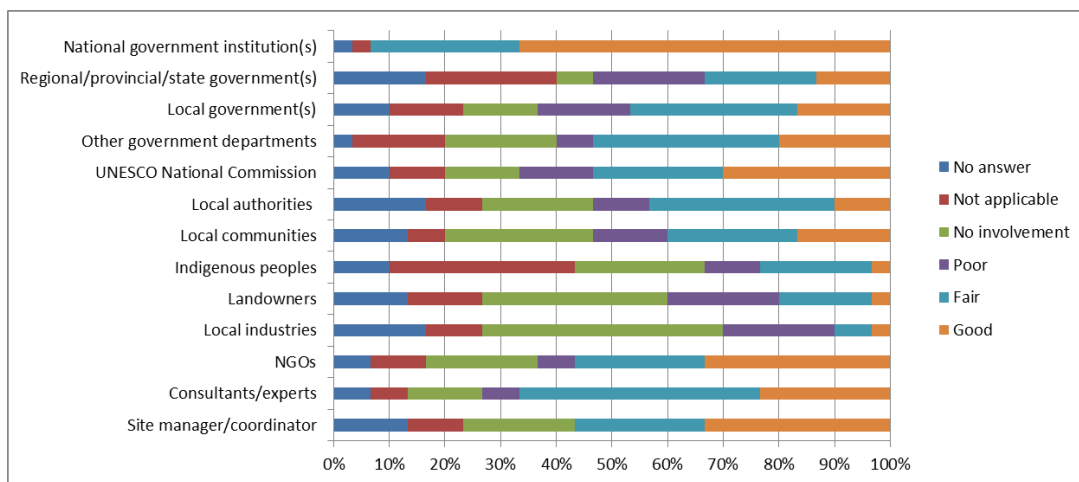


Chart 4.2 - Level of involvement of various stakeholders in the preparation of the most recent nomination files

Almost all States Parties listed benefits from the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List. However, it was also stated that increasing funding was not considered by most of the States Parties to be a high benefit. The top 5 identified benefits of inscription on the World Heritage List in the Region are: the enhancement of honour and prestige; increased recognition for tourism and public use; the strengthening of the protection of properties; the improvement of conservation and enhanced presentation of properties.

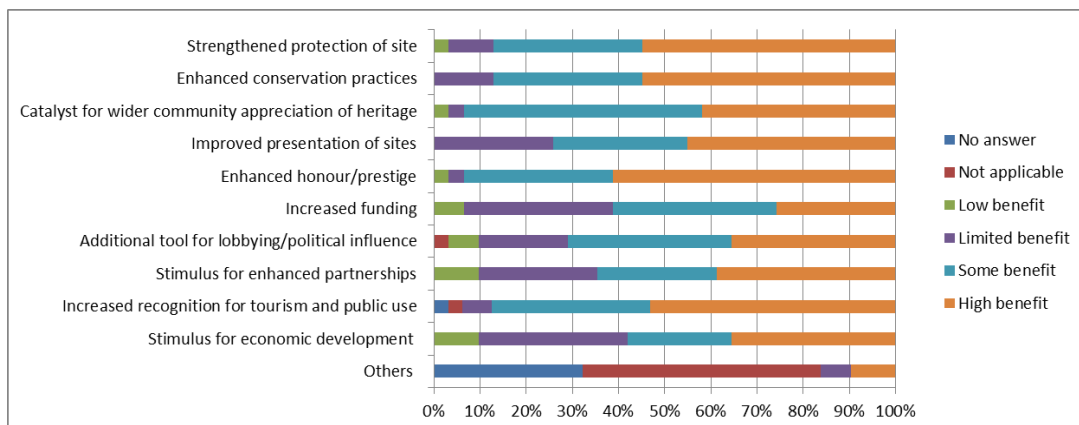


Chart 4.3 - Perceived benefits of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

Bolivia commented that having a World Heritage site increases opportunities for tourism and obliges the Bolivian State to protect the sites. For Ecuador, nominations contribute to achieving the main goals of the National Development Plans. Mexico, for its part, estimates that most of the benefits depend on previous communication and public information about the importance and values of the properties while for Antigua and Barbuda, a World Heritage property may be an attractive feature for tourists who are interested not only in the Caribbean coastal areas, but also in its historical heritage. The significance of tourism and economic development accompanying the World Heritage listing of properties is highlighted by more States Parties throughout the questionnaire (Section I, Question 4.3).

### 1.5. General Policy Development (Question 5)

In order to ensure the implementation of international conventions by the States Parties, the conventions need to be either well adapted or incorporated into national legislation. The *World Heritage Convention* is no exception. Question 5.1 of Section I of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire asks the State Party to list the principal Texts of national legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage. To facilitate the listing, States Parties are redirected from the Periodic Reporting questionnaire to the existing Natlaws database, the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws. This tool was created in 2003 by UNESCO to combat the illicit traffic of cultural property which the national legislation of each state holds relating to cultural heritage. It is linked to the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from 2008 and, from 2011, has been accessible directly from the State Parties page of the World Heritage Centre website. In order to answer Question 5.1 most of the States Parties of Latin America and the Caribbean linked their responses to the Natlaws database and added some comments on this. Some States Parties like Argentina or Mexico have added other several legal instruments in Question 5.2, especially related to natural heritage protection, which does not fit in Natlaws structure. Legislation mentioned includes cultural and natural heritage laws, antiquity, monuments, archaeological sites acts, biodiversity acts, fishery ordinances, forest and wildlife codes, park laws, laws on natural resources and ecosystems.

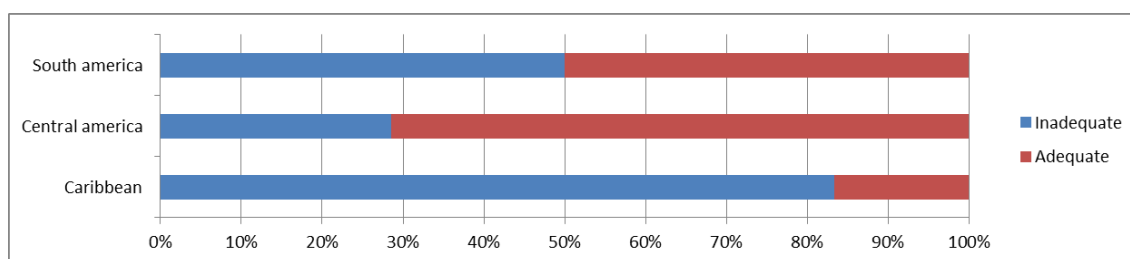


Chart 5.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage?

A significant number of States Parties, predominantly in the Caribbean Region, appear to consider their legal framework to be inadequate for the identification, conservation and protection of their cultural and natural heritage. The Dominican Republic, for example, recommends “the depuration and organization of the legal documents in chronological order” because some of the instruments are not operational under the current legislation. Haiti also considers its legislation to be “scattered and inadequate, and has to be updated”. Half of the South American States Parties considers their legislation adequate while only 25% of Central American States Parties are of the same opinion (Section I, Question 5.4).

Regarding the enforcement of the legal frameworks almost all the States Parties estimate that they need to be strengthened while three Caribbean States Parties (Antigua and

Barbuda, Trinidad and Tobago and Haiti) say that there is no capacity and no resources to enforce it. Only 1 State Party (Colombia) says it has excellent capacity and resources to enforce the legal frameworks (Section I, Question 5.5).

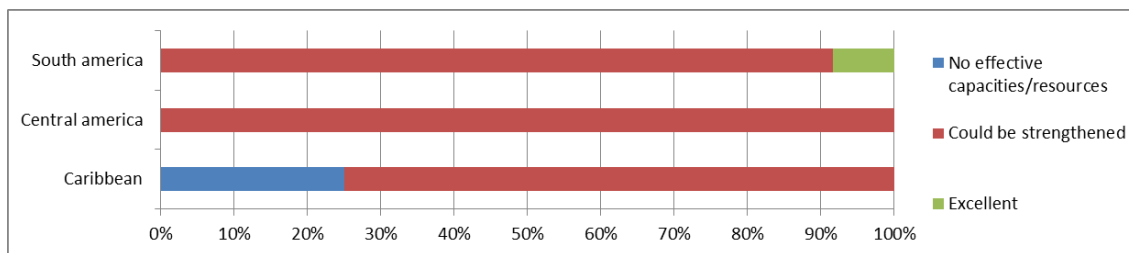


Chart 5.5 – Showing regionally sorted response to the question: Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party’s cultural and natural heritage be enforced?

All the States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean adhere to other international conventions for the protection of cultural and/or natural heritage such as the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague Convention) and its two Protocols, the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003), the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005), the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention), the Man and Biosphere programme and the Convention on Biological Diversity. 21 States Parties consider that the implementation of these international conventions is coordinated and integrated into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage in a restrictive manner whilst 8 States Parties consider it to be adequate (Section I, Question 5.7 in Annex I).

A total of 23 States Parties believe that there are policies that give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities and that they are effectively implemented, a good average taking into consideration the importance of getting the local communities involved in the protection of the properties. For 5 States (Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Trinidad and Tobago, Paraguay and Brazil) there are policies but some deficiencies in implementation. Suriname is the only country without specific policies to involve local communities in the nomination process but has managed to achieve this on an ad hoc basis. (Section I, Question 5.8 in Annex I). The trend reverses in relation to the integration of the conservation of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive and larger planning programmes (Section I, Question 5.9 in Annex I). Only 3 countries (Barbados, Peru and Cuba) consider such policies to be effectively implemented, while most others understand their policies to have deficiencies in implementation. 5 countries don’t have specific policies to integrate heritage into comprehensive and large scale planning (Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Suriname, Paraguay and El Salvador) while Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Lucia, Haiti and Brazil did not have either specific policies but consider that they can achieve the integration on an ad hoc basis.

### 1.6. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation (Question 6)

There is some cooperation between the principal agencies and institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage in the identification, conservation, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage for 21 States Parties while only in 4 (Colombia, Cuba, Mexico and Peru) it is considered effective. In Guatemala, Saint Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago there is limited cooperation in this sense. Cooperation between different levels of governments is less effective but nearly 73% of States Parties maintain efficient cooperation, or some form of cooperation. On the other hand, cooperation with non-protection government agencies such as those responsible for tourism, defense and public works is revealed to be the least effective as many of the conservation issues affecting World

Heritage properties often cannot be addressed without the cooperation of those agencies (Section I, Questions 6.1- 6.2- 6.3).

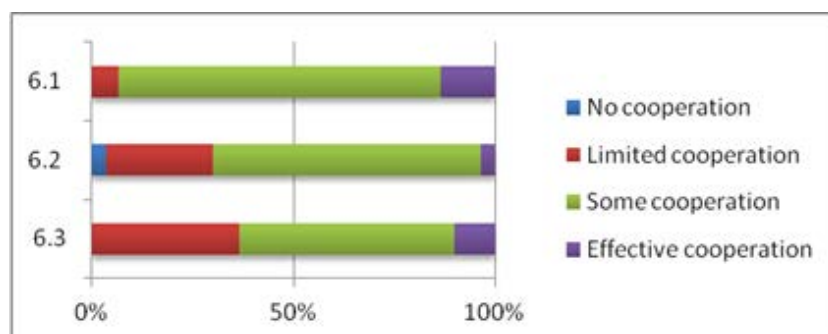


Chart 6.1-6.2-6.3

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

6.2 - To what degree do other government agencies (e.g. responsible for tourism, defense, public works, fishery, etc.) cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of natural and cultural heritage?

6.3 - To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

The services provided by the agencies for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties are considered to be excellent only by 2 States Parties (Antigua and Barbuda, and Brazil). More than half of the States Parties in the Region find these services to have only some capacity and 10 State Parties state that they have just the adequate capacity (Section I, Question 6.4 in Annex I). This emphasizes the need for improved availability and higher standards of services provided by specialized institutions in the fields of conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

Comments provided by the States Parties revealed that the capacity of these services can be improved by better cooperation and communication between different institutions, as pointed out by the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Jamaica. In this context in Cuba, for example, the protection of heritage is usually coordinated by the ministries, and collaboration between national, regional and local levels is good. Some States Parties consider that more trained human resources could enhance the cooperation and synergy of work among different authorities (Paraguay), whereas others have well-trained staff already in place (Antigua and Barbuda).

### 1.7. Scientific and Technical Studies and Research (Question 7)

Support for research, specifically about World Heritage properties, requires further development. Only 2 of 29 States Parties that submitted the questionnaires in the Region (El Salvador and Peru) report that they have comprehensive research programmes for conservation of World Heritage whilst 9 countries state they have no applied research programmes in place (Section I, Question 7.1 in Annex I).

The States Parties comment that research was particularly useful for understand climatic and environmental change. An example of this is Cuba where there are several institutions and universities that carry out research programmes related to natural heritage. Cuba also underlines the importance of risk prevention, which could be one of the activities to be considered in the Action Plan. With regards to research programmes, the countries also highlight the role of universities (El Salvador, Peru, Suriname and Guyana) as well as the

need for collaboration and cooperation between research institutions on both a national and international level (Peru and Suriname).

States Parties' comments also indicate a great difference in resources devoted to research between natural and cultural properties. Most of the research projects mentioned in the questionnaires have been undertaken on natural World Heritage sites. Most universities and other institutions also focus their research efforts on natural World Heritage sites by researching subjects such as climate change, scientific studies, risk preparedness, etc. However, on the whole, States Parties agree that there is a strong need for improved efforts in research.

Further comments reveal 2 common issues in relation to research: lack of funding, and research and scientific programmes implemented in World Heritage sites that are not specifically included in the site's strategy, but in national or local educational policies. Argentina points out that that sometimes there is no budget for research for World Heritage sites but the sites benefit from work done by research agencies and ongoing scientific projects.

Research is often carried out by international experts, such as in the Caribbean States, or in collaboration with national programmes as is the case of Peru. Overall, the contribution of science and research is appreciated. However, there are limitations in the implementation and application of site management due to inadequate funds and staff. Many States Parties comment that there are numerous specific World Heritage studies to be carried out and people to train in order to make the programmes sustainable (Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago). Other countries, such as Guatemala and Paraguay explain in more detail about the work they are carrying out. Saint Kitts and Nevis is also actively involved in conducting research and is currently undertaking a comparative research study which may inspire other States Parties in the Caribbean Region.

### **1.8. Financial Status and Human Resources (Question 8)**

The most important source of funding for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage are the funds provided by each country's national government. In all sub-regions of Latin American and the Caribbean, national government funding represents the largest proportion (between 25 and 30%). This is followed by other levels of government funding (province, state and local). Nevertheless, Caribbean states benefit less from government funding in comparison with South America, and Mexico and Central America as they receive more International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund and funds from non-governmental organizations.

The 3 sub-regions also receive International Funding, both multilateral (World Bank, Global Environment Facility, International Development Bank, African Development Bank, European Union) and bilateral (German Agency for International Cooperation, etc.). South America and Central America receive 25% of this assistance and the Caribbean receives 20%.

In the majority of cases, World Heritage programmes in the Caribbean cannot be sustained solely by national funding and Caribbean countries are therefore fundamentally reliant on external funding. The Convention requires that funding be requested from external sources or through international funding mechanisms and from international non-governmental organizations. In this respect, a principal objective of the Action Plan for the Caribbean could be to identify and secure new and sustainable sources of funding. Private sector funds in this sub-region are practically non-existent whereas they make up between 10-15% of funds in other sub-regions. Finding new forms of public-private cooperation is key in order to implement the future Action Plan for the Region. (Section I, Question 8.1).



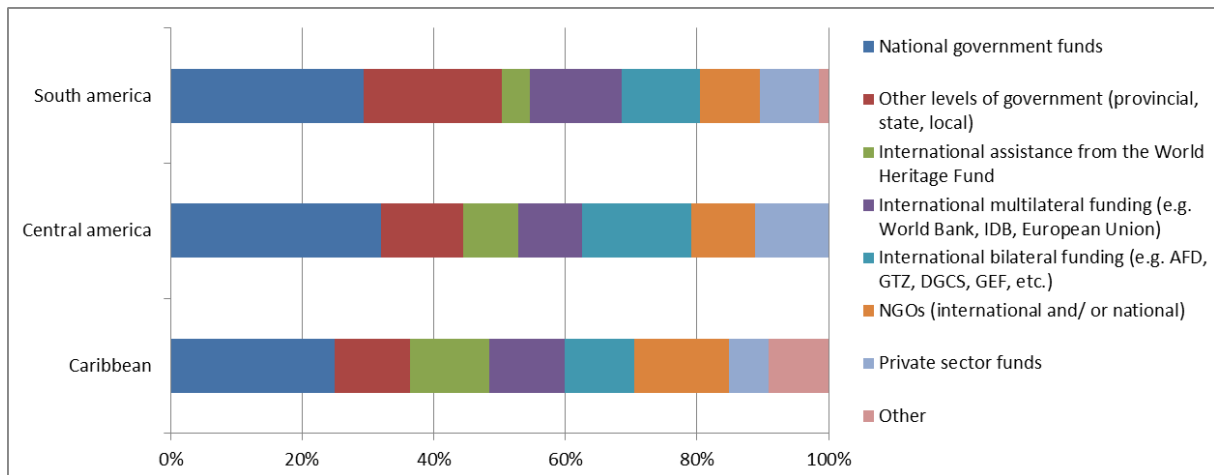


Chart 8.1 - Please assess the relative importance of the following sources of funding for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage in your country.

Only 7 States Parties have helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and donations for the protection of World Heritage properties (Uruguay, Panama, Guatemala, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador). None of the Caribbean States have benefitted from this kind of aid but plans are envisaged to change this. (Section I, Question 8.2 in the Annex I). The number of States Parties which have national policies in the allocation of property revenue for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage is similar: 13 countries have national policies whilst 16 do not (Section I, Question 8.3 in Annex I).

National budgets and their sufficiency for protecting cultural and natural heritage are very different across the Region. The situation is best in Central America and critical in South America and the Caribbean. Only 1 State Party in the Region (Dominica) considers the budget to be adequate but acknowledges that further funding would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation in order to meet international best practice standards. Another country (Guatemala) deems the available funding “acceptable”. National budgets are better in Central America where no country qualifies it as “inadequate”. In comparison, no South America or Caribbean State reports an adequate budget (Section I, Question 8.4).

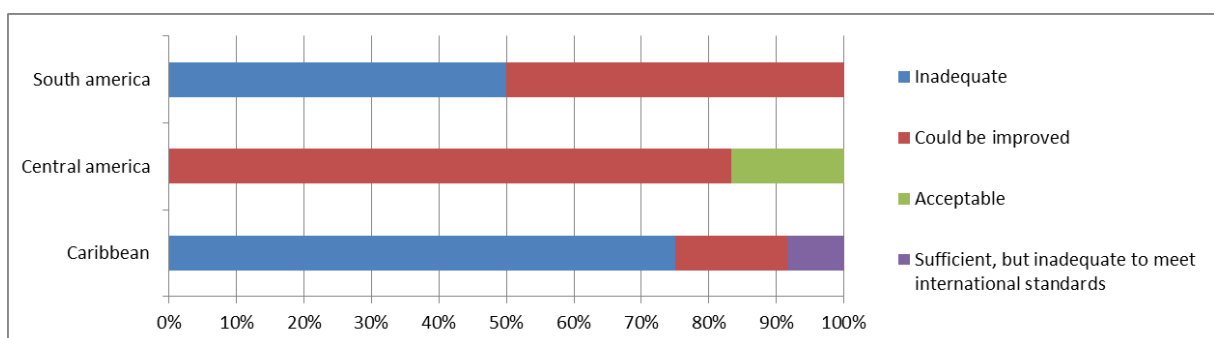


Chart 8.4 - Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

The trend is similar with the human resources available and their ability to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively on a national level even if, in general, the available human resources are much less adequate in meeting needs than desired.

Figures vary greatly from one sub-region to another and it is not easy to establish trends. It may be important then to analyze the parameters on a specific, case-by-case basis and to consider that the management and availability of human resources is also a requirement to be addressed in the Action Plan (Section I, Question 8.5).

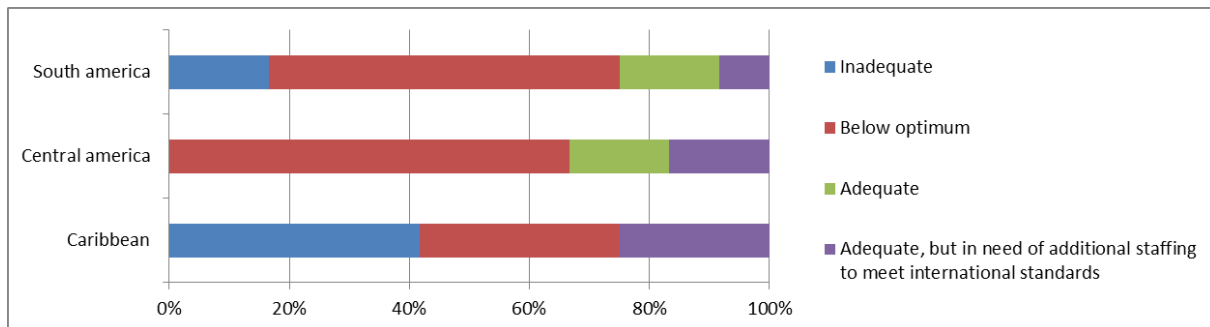


Chart 8.5 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

States Parties' comments show that most require improved financial and human resources. In several places, initiatives have been started to raise the standard of professional and technical workers, like in Cuba and Guatemala. Some States are also working in partnership with other actors, like Nicaragua, where private and public institutions need to be involved on a national and international level to raise funds. This is also the case in Peru where funds for cultural heritage come from cooperation and private funding initiatives. Various States are concerned not only about management and securing funds but also about establishing cooperation and collaborative networking mechanisms, along with training on fundraising practices. Nonetheless, some countries have started income-generating activities, particularly on a site level basis (Saint Kitts and Nevis, Peru).

States also mention that non-governmental organizations increasingly play a role in raising funds and implementing projects on World Heritage sites. In the case of the Dominican Republic, this is important as there are very few NGOs that deal with cultural heritage.

### 1.9. Training (Question 9)

The States Parties provided details about formal training, educational institutions and programmes available in their countries relevant to World Heritage. Many of the training sessions are available only on a national level, but a few institutions offer courses for international participants. States Parties requested that this information be compiled, updated and shared throughout the Region to improve regional cooperation. The UNESCO Category II Centres in the Region could take care of this task and thus prioritize training programmes across the Region.

The top five priority areas for training in the Region are as follows: conservation, risk preparedness, community outreach, education and administration. However, priority areas differ from one sub-region to another. In the Caribbean, priority areas are conservation, risk management, community outreach, education and reinforcement of capacities. Priorities are practically the same in South America while they differ in Mexico and Central America, where risk preparedness is the main training need followed by local community outreach, promotion and conservation (Section I, Question 9.2, Chart by total and sub-region in Annex I). Higher priority is given to communities in the Caribbean, reflecting the importance of land-owning communities within the Caribbean Island States. States Parties' comments also show that the Pacific States Parties main interest is training related to risk preparedness and natural disasters prevention.



Half of the countries in South America and Mexico and Central America state that they have a national training and educational strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation that is being effectively implemented, which is the case only in 4 states in the Caribbean (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados, Saint Lucia and Cuba). 5 States Parties have no strategy (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, El Salvador, Suriname and Colombia) and another 12 States Parties have a strategy but there are deficiencies in its implementation (Section I, Question 9.3 in Annex I).

States Parties' comments show that there is a wide range of training courses offered at various levels, but they are not comprehensive or sufficient. Various institutions offer training, primarily in the form of masters and postgraduate programmes, for participants throughout the Region, but suggestions show the need to establish more cooperation mechanisms and programmes in specific areas of heritage like earthen architecture (El Salvador) and more cultural management (Dominican Republic). In certain countries, capacity building programmes are too focused on business, hospitality, tourism, etc. and cultural management and/or restoration may also be needed (Antigua and Barbuda).

### **1.10. International Cooperation (Question 10)**

The States Parties reported on various forms of international cooperation with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of World Heritage. The type of cooperation most commonly used differs from one sub-region to another. In the Caribbean, participation in foundations for international cooperation is the most common type of cooperation process but this is not the case in South America which mainly cooperates through financial support, sharing capacity building expertise and distributing material and information. In Mexico and Central America, contributions to private organizations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage, and participation in other UN programmes remain the main types of international cooperation (Section I, Question 10.1 in Annex I).

States Parties express the need to strengthen international cooperation, especially in the Caribbean sub-region (Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago) and state that best practices should be published and disseminated. The cooperation process between Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru in the preparation of the *Qhapaq Ñan*, Andean Road System nomination is raised as an example of good practice by some participants. Several States Parties (Argentina, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Uruguay) commented that twinning practices between countries or sites have also been recognized as effective initiatives.

Twinning programmes are a valuable way of achieving international cooperation and improving the management capacity of World Heritage properties. There are 11 States Parties with World Heritage properties that have been twinned with others on a national or international level, they are: Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Grenada, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay (Section I, Question 10.2 in Annex I).

When considering international cooperation, it is also important to make space for new areas of cooperation. The questionnaire does not give space to identify these areas but this is a topic which needs to be examined further, in addition to ascertaining which type of cooperation suits countries best.

### **1.11. Education, Information and Awareness Building (Question 11)**

Various forms of media are being used to present and promote World Heritage properties. The most used forms of media are publications regarding World Heritage, other types of publications, the Internet and audiovisual and media campaigns, followed by postage stamps and medals. World Heritage Day is celebrated by 11 States Parties. The media is

mostly used on a national level for information and awareness raising (Section I, Question 11.1 in Annex I).

Some States Parties make the most of already existing structures to organize the promotion of activities and media products. An example of this is Argentina who uses the Associated Schools Network to organize projects in education and encourages the use of the World Heritage Kit in Young Hands. The same network is used in Cuba where more than 40 schools work with the World Heritage Kit in Young Hands. Cuba also implements the programme “Classroom museum”. Initiated in Havana’s historic centre, this project has been exported to several municipalities in the country.

In the Caribbean, the Dominican Republic is working with the World Heritage Kit in Young Hands and in Suriname, the State is planning to adapt the kit to the country and use it as a tool for primary education.

Some States Parties comment that their awareness building campaign is not sufficient and should be strengthened (Bolivia, Dominica, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago) while for others, international cooperation is essential and needs to be improved (Guatemala). The present questionnaire does not allow measurement of the effectiveness of different forms of media and education strategies in place, or how well the target audience received and understood the information. The elaboration of indicators may be one of the activities to be incorporated as a monitoring component of the Action Plan.

State Parties’ remark that it is very important to think of a strategy which best introduces the available kits and resources, considers how they can be adapted in different systems and how they can address their needs.

With regards to the awareness building strategy among different actors for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage, only 2 state that they have such a strategy (Antigua and Barbuda, and Venezuela). Relatively few countries have an effective awareness building strategy and most report that the strategies they do have exhibit deficiencies in implementation (Section I, Question 11.2.1 in Annex I).

Not all audiences have the same awareness about World Heritage. The highest level of awareness is reported within the communities and decision-makers. Overall, awareness among the private sector, general public and youth is not high. In some cases, youth and indigenous people are shown to have very little awareness about World Heritage. (Section I, Question 11.2.2). This level of awareness does not vary very much between the sub-regions.

A total of 11 States Parties do not participate in UNESCO’s World Heritage in Young Hands programme (Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Venezuela). Only Uruguay and Barbados have integrated the programme into school curricula. The activities linked to schools and youth with the highest participation are those related to organized school visits of cultural and natural World Heritage properties. There are occasional courses and activities for students within school programmes and activities on heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs and Associations (Section I, 11.2.4 in Annex I).

## 2. WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (LAC). OUTCOME OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE, SECTION II

### 2.1. Introduction

Section II of the questionnaire focuses on the state of conservation of every heritage property in Latin America and the Caribbean that has been analysed within the framework of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for the Region. The main focus is on two central issues: the first, to learn about the factors which affect properties, and the second, to detail the characteristics and state of protection of the properties, their management and monitoring.

States Parties and properties by sub-region that make up the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting in LAC:

	States Parties	Cultural Properties	Natural Properties	Mixed Properties	Total
Central America	7	35	10	1	46
South America	12	43	21	2	66
Caribbean	13	11	5	0	16
Total	32	89	36	3	128

### 2.2. Information relating to World Heritage properties

The information below on World Heritage properties in the Latin America and the Caribbean region has been produced and validated by the States Parties, in terms of technical, geographic and cartographic information. The Retrospective Inventory, one of the fundamental pillars in the Periodic Reporting exercise, is a process of clarification of locations and areas of the nominated properties at the time of inscription, and includes sites that were inscribed from 1978 to 1997. The States Parties have been informed on the official processes of boundary and minor boundary modifications, and how they should present requests for name changes and minor boundary modifications in protection areas, in accordance to official procedures.

### 2.3. Factors affecting the properties

In the questionnaire, there are 13 categories of factors that affect properties, each grouped into the specific causes, with between 3 and 10 in each category. This allows the identification of the 76 factors that impact the sites and helps to build an overall picture of each sub-region, providing the possibility of designing regional, medium and long-term action plans. Each factor is assessed by the manager of the inscribed site and chosen by the State Party. The site manager is responsible for analysing if the impact of each factor is positive or negative, as well as if said impact is current or potential, and furthermore, if the factor is inside or outside the inscribed site. This report uses 13 factors to examine regional trends which affect negatively the property, resulting in a snapshot of the overall picture in the Region. The 76 factors are used to analyse the situation of each sub-region and at the same time, the analysis also allows to crosscheck the impact according to the type of property, be it cultural, natural or mixed. The report emphasises factors that currently have a negative or positive impact in more than a third of the properties to produce a useful analysis of the factors common to each sub-region. Other affecting factors not mentioned in this summary, which are only present in 30% or less of cases, can be studied in the detailed tables in Annex I. They will require specific programmes or policies that are not necessarily

part of overall regional plans and should have specific lines of action developed in the Action Plan.

### **2.3.1. General overview**

Cultural, natural and mixed properties are influenced in distinct ways by different phenomena and the activities grouped by impacting factors. A general overview, with emphasis on the negative affecting impacts, allows clear observation of the trend in the region:

Cultural properties are mainly affected by the group of factors categorized under “local conditions affecting the physical fabric of the property”. In the region, damage caused by water (rains, river / stream overflows, soil permeability) as well as the high levels of relative humidity, have the highest level of impact compared to other affecting factors. Within the same group of causes, high local temperatures are also mentioned, which create an environmental context conducive to the presence of microorganisms. Dust is also indicated as an issue but to a lesser degree as it only significantly affects some sites. These unfavourable natural conditions for conservation are worsened by the cycle of seasons with different intensity storms, including cyclones in all the sub-regions, especially in the Caribbean which has an annual hurricane season. Highlighted below are the damaging factors caused by social conditions and the cultural use of heritage. In this section, the changes of structures and social cohesion are pointed out, along with changes in traditional forms of life and knowledge. The impact caused by the extent of tourism and the increasing number of visitors is also underlined. Illegal activities, also considered relevant regionally, equally affect the property and are categorized in other human activities.

The detailed analysis of each sub-region is presented in the following section, thus allowing the development of specific sub-regional strategies which will permit to solve or mitigate the impacts already detected on sites.

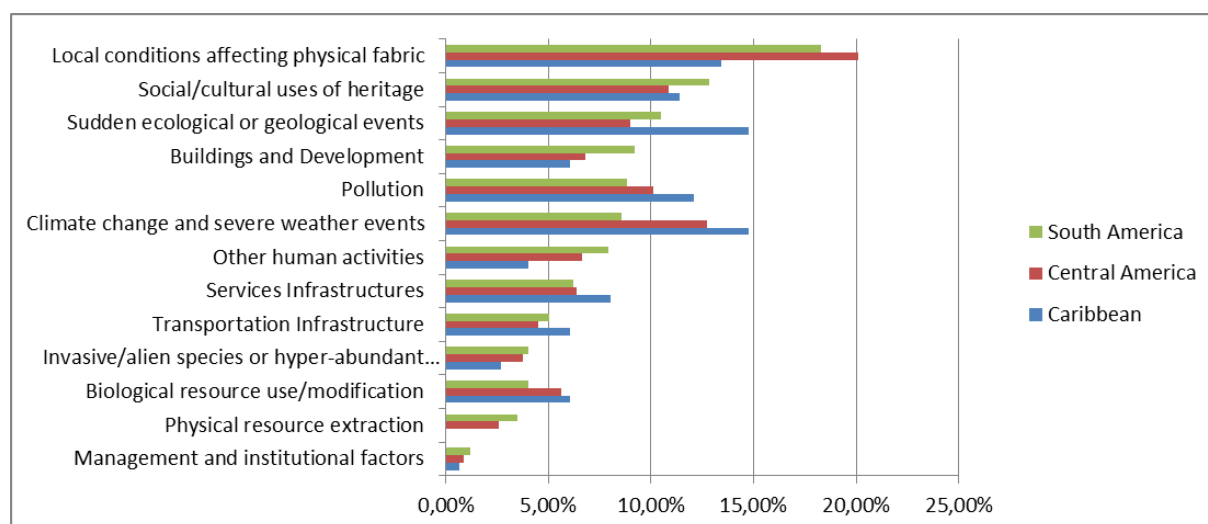
Natural properties in the region are especially affected by climate change that worsens extreme weather events, particularly processes of drought and big storms, reported to be the most important damaging factors in 2 of the sub-regions: Central America and the Caribbean. Massive damage is also reported due to illegal activities, social changes and use, along with the loss of traditional ways of life. As is the case in cultural properties, the negative impact from the increase of tourists and visitors is worrying. Other important damaging factors are caused by transportation infrastructure and the construction of accommodation facilities for visitors. With regards to biodiversity conservation, the presence of both invasive alien terrestrial and freshwater species is reported, with there being fewer of the latter. Among the polluting factors, solid waste stands out as being damaging to properties. A detailed analysis of each of sub-region is presented further on.

Mixed properties generally show the same detrimental factors as natural properties in the Region. However, it is necessary to highlight that these have particular features when it comes to factors harmful to conservation.

The preservation of World Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean should take on the ongoing challenge relating to natural catastrophes by extreme events, such as “El Niño”, “La Niña” or the annual, seasonal hurricane cycles which cause long periods of drought, but also incite the risk of forest fires or severe flooding. Incidents of a geological nature must also not be forgotten, especially earthquakes (Haiti, Chile), volcanic activity (Guatemala, Mexico) and landslides (Peru).

### 2.3.2. Factors affecting sites inscribed on the World Heritage List in Central America. (Questions 3.1 to 3.16.)

The main reported factors which damage cultural properties are those caused by local phenomena of a physical and atmospheric nature. The harmful factors that most stand out are caused by local climate change that directly impacts on the physical and structural conservation of cultural properties. Generally, these factors are due to the sites' humid conditions (this is reported in 88% of cases), along with high temperatures (indicated in 56% of cases), which support the conditions that contribute to a plague of microorganisms (fungi, lichens, bacteria) as well as insects, as specified in 74% if the sites analysed.



Percentage of cultural properties reporting negative, current impacts by factor groups and by sub-regions

These factors require constant monitoring of atmospheric conditions, as well as greater preventative protection of the properties and their components. A significant part of the time there is no regular control of the opening of windows, skylights and other sources of air, humidity and pollution. Other factors affecting humidity are produced by traditional cleaning practices of cultural sites, where the use of water directly increases the relative humidity of the spaces. The same happens with the limited control of air filtering, especially with the protection of the lining of buildings. A preventive conservation plan that minimises these impacts can help improve conservation with relatively little resources.

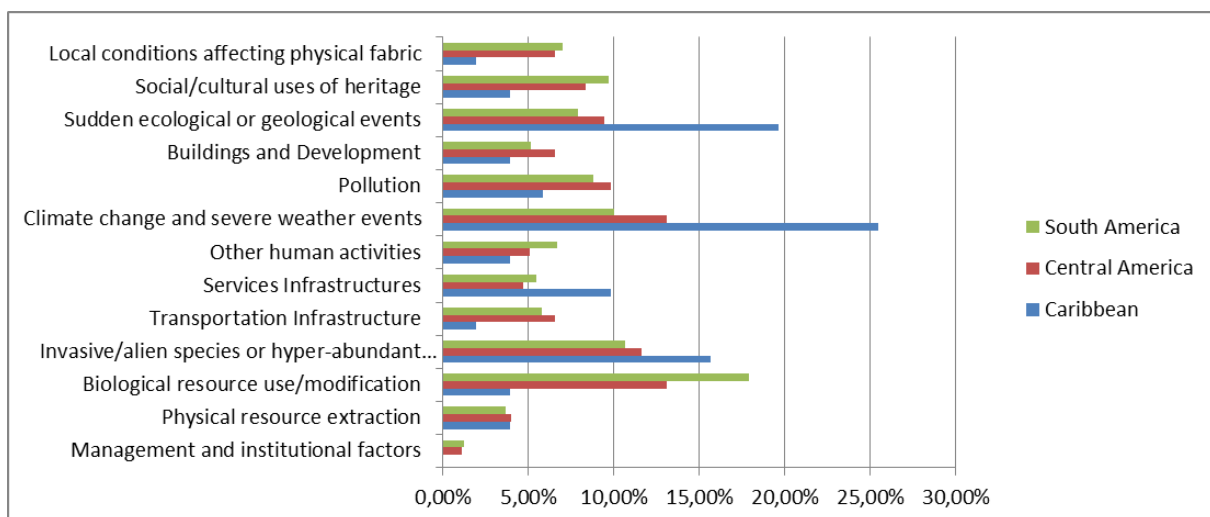
Natural phenomena of exceptional intensity or geological events increase the risks of factors affecting cultural properties in the sub-region of Central America. Water, the result of heavy rains and storms in the area particularly between the months of May and October, is reported as causing damage in 65% of cases. Added to this are winds (50%) and flooding (47%). These phenomena are faced with the opposite in dry seasons, with fires, reported as risks in 59% of cases. On the Pacific strip and associated sites the damage reported is caused by recurrent earth tremors and quakes (53%). In more than 30% of sites important variations of extraordinary climatic factors are highlighted, such as changes in temperature, flooding and exceptionally severe storms; sensitive subjects in the global context of climate change. Weather forecasts warned about the torrential rains registered in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu in 2010, which were of considerably greater intensity than in previous years and have helped to develop early warning systems. The various ways of encouraging mitigations and ways of early warning, along with increasing a culture of risk management among the populations who suffer the effects, should be taken into account in the regional medium and short term action plan.

Social factors are third in importance in the factors reported as affecting cultural properties in the Central American sub-region. Factors that stand out are the growth of unplanned settlements in the surroundings of protected areas, illegal use of the terrain, the construction of public services as well as the impact of visitors and recreational activities, all these being registered in more than 50% of the sites in the sub-region. Both urban areas and archaeological sites reveal the necessity of having appropriate territorial planning instruments which allow the development of national World Heritage policies in accordance with industrial exploitation, agriculture or urban growth plans in areas where there are sites inscribed.

Other social factors identified in at least 50% of cultural sites are the deliberate damage or destruction of heritage, along with changes in value of local identity, added to the loss of traditional ways of life. In the latter, it is worth mentioning that this has been identified in 44% of cases in the Central American sub-region. It is therefore essential to be able to implement policies that ensure a greater social participation in the appreciation and knowledge of cultural property as well as more involvement in its conservation and management process, guaranteeing that local populations receive direct and indirect benefits from their efforts of preserving the property.

The increase in pollution, especially that coming from solid waste is one type of damage that affects cultural properties in the Central American sub-region. 56% of sites detect that this factor causes the greatest negative impact to the site. Added to this are the reports of soil erosion, along with air pollution in particles and dust in 40% of cultural sites. These harmful factors generally do not directly depend on the site's administration and require broader territorial action by the local, regional or national authorities to influence sustainable control.

76% of properties in the Central American sub-region indicate that programmes on cultural site management and buffer zones are positively attended. A similar percentage of positive impact is reported in relation to the development of facilities for interpreting the property and for receiving tourists and visitors. Actions promoting activities related to research and monitoring are equally considered positive in 65% of cultural properties. The ritual and religious use of properties is positively assessed in 62% of cases.

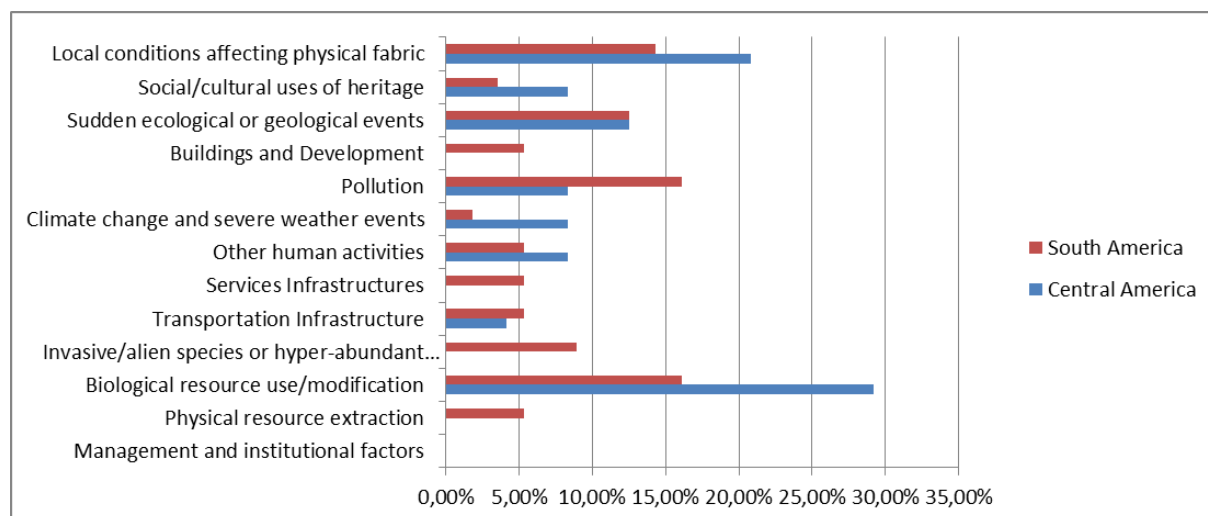


Percentage of natural properties reporting negative, current impacts by factor groups and by sub-regions

From the importance and meaning of these percentages, the conclusion is drawn that it is necessary to increase the correct implementation and follow up of proposals of existing management plans and systems, as well as identifying those sites which lack tools or whose technical proposals are not accompanied opportunely by a legal, financial or local capacity

structure ensuring its appropriate implementation and systematic follow-up through conservation and management indicators.

Factors that affect natural properties in the Central American sub-region have been identified as mainly anthropic, with illegal activities being highlighted in 91% of sites.



Percentage of natural properties reporting negative, current impacts by factor groups and by sub-regions

The second damaging factor, with a similar level of impact, is related to problems caused by tourism, visitors and recreational activities, identified as a damaging factor in 82% of cases. A high impact is associated to the effects of developing transportation infrastructure (73% of cases) or by the increase in solid waste (73%), or for the construction of installations and accommodation for visitors (64%). It is noteworthy that nature tourism has been one of the products of greater annual increase in the Central American countries, with 4.5% average growth in 2012 alone, according to World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO). This has been a process in continual expansion in the last decade and represents, without a doubt, the biggest pressure on and challenge for natural protected areas in the sub-region. These will require more effective management systems, as well as financial and human resources which allow them to suitably respond to the pressure of demand, which has become a national industry. This situation opens a window of opportunity to establish strategic agreements of sustainable use and financing for the management of sites, through joined planning between environmental and national authorities responsible for tourist planning and, at the same time, both with businesses promoting tourism, a large part coming from the United States and Europe. A view and plan of sub-regional action on this matter is necessary.

**Tourism in Latin America and the Caribbean**  
***Brief analysis of current state and perspectives***

**Current state of the tourism in LAC**

***a) Incoming tourists***

Mexico is the number 1 touristic destination in LAC, and the 10<sup>th</sup> most popular destination in the world, having received 23.4 million tourists in 2011. Argentina is the 2<sup>nd</sup> in the LAC Region (5.7 million tourists in 2011), followed by Brazil (3<sup>rd</sup>, with 5.4 million tourists in 2011). The Dominican Republic and Chile are 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>, having received 4.3 and 3.1 million tourists, respectively, in 2011 (see Annex I).

Comparatively, Mexico receives many more tourists than Central America (8.3 million tourists in 2011) and the Caribbean (20.8 million tourists in 2011), and slightly less than all of the South America sub-region combined (25.8 million tourists in 2011).

Setting Mexico aside, Central America received 8.3 million tourists in 2011, and the Caribbean received 20.8 million tourists in 2011. South America received 25.8 million tourists in 2011. A sub-regional approach shows the respective top 5 touristic destinations, as follows:

- Central America:
  1. Costa Rica: 2.2 million tourists in 2011
  2. Panama: 1.5 million tourists in 2011
  3. Guatemala: 1.3 million tourists in 2011
  4. El Salvador: 1.2 million tourists in 2011
  5. Nicaragua: 1.1 million tourists in 2011
  
- The Caribbean:
  1. Dominican Republic: 4.3 million tourists in 2011
  2. Cuba: 2.7 million tourists in 2011
  3. Jamaica: 2 million tourists in 2011
  4. Bahamas: 1.3 million tourists in 2011
  5. Barbados: 600 thousand tourists in 2011
  
- South America:
  1. Argentina: 5.7 million tourists in 2011
  2. Brazil: 5.4 million tourists in 2011
  3. Chile: 3.1 million tourists in 2011
  4. Uruguay: 2.9 million tourists in 2011
  5. Peru: 2.3 million tourists in 2011

***b) Countries emitters of tourism***

According to the UNWTO (2012, see Annex I), the majority of international tourism is intraregional (77.7% in 2011). In 2011, 16.5% of international tourism came from the Americas as a whole. The United States is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest emitter of tourists to the world (7.7% in 2011) and Canada is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest (3.2% in 2011). However, no LAC country was among the top 10 emitters of tourists in 2011. As a conclusion, the majority of tourists visiting



LAC countries come from the United States and Canada, as well as inter- and intra- sub-regionally, from other LAC countries.

Moreover, almost 20% of international tourism is interregional. Europe and Eastern Asia are the 2 main emitters of interregional tourists (respectively, 52.5% and 21.8% of international tourists in 2011), mainly represented by Germany (8.2% of international tourists in 2011) and China (7% of international tourists in 2011). Consequently, after North America, Europe and Eastern Asia are the main emitters of tourists visiting LAC countries.

### **c) Types of tourism**

#### **1. Cultural tourism**

According to the Spanish Institute of Touristic Studies (IET), 83% of international leisure tourists visit cultural sites. However, it must be noted that these statistics refer only to Latin American countries.

In the Caribbean countries, it is worth mentioning that the cruise tourism (which is very active in the region) most frequently visits urban cultural sites, some of which are inscribed in the World Heritage List (for example: Colonial City of Santo Domingo, Historic Bridgetown, Historic Area of Willemstad, Old Havana, National Historic Park in Haiti, La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico).

#### **2. Tourism in protected natural areas**

According to the IET, 47% of international leisure tourists “travel in the countryside”, which includes visiting protected natural areas. However, it must be noted that these statistics refer only to Latin American countries. Unfortunately, there is no reliable comprehensive statistic data on tourism in protected natural areas.

### **Financial resources for tourism in LAC countries**

In general, LAC countries have developed comprehensive national touristic strategies since the 1970s. However, easily accessible, official statistic data are lacking in most of those countries. One of the priorities of the joint UNTWO – IDB (Inter-American Development Bank) plan for the development of tourism in LAC (2011-2012) was the creation of a comprehensive statistic system and a Regional Observatory for tourism in the region, including the provision of data on financial resources. However, the aims of this initiative have not yet been fulfilled.

It is important to note that supranational plans and strategies (which always include financial resources from investment funds and international developments banks), are being carried out by international organizations and financing structures, such as the IDB. The outstanding example of the IDB Action for Tourism and Conservation Management must be highlighted. (See link for further details: <http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/tourism/tourism-that-protects-the-environment-in-latin-america.3850.html>)

## **Previsions for the development of tourism in LAC**

The UNWTO (2012) considers that there will be a tendency for international tourism to sustainably rise in the next 17 years. It is expected that LAC countries will not be an exception to this prediction. The following table (source: UNTWO, 2012) shows the expected evolution of tourism in the Americas between 2010 and 2030:

<b>El turismo hacia 2030: Turismo internacional por región de destino</b>												
	Llegadas de turistas internacionales recibidas (millones)					Crecimiento medio anual (%)					Cuota (%)	
	Datos registrados			Proyecciones		Datos registrados		Proyecciones			2010	2030
	1980	1995	2010	2020	2030	1980-95	'95-2010	2010-'30, de los cuales				
								2010-'20	2020-'30			
El Caribe	6,7	14,0	20,1	25	30	5,0	2,4	2,0	2,4	1,7	2,1	1,7
América Central	1,5	2,6	7,9	14	22	3,8	7,7	5,2	6,0	4,5	0,8	1,2
América del Sur	5,8	11,7	23,6	40	58	4,8	4,8	4,6	5,3	3,9	2,5	3,2

The most important increase in the expected level of incoming tourists to Central America (excluding Mexico), with a 5.2% estimated average growth rate between 2010 and 2030, with a 6% projected growth rate between 2010 and 2020. That would represent a predicted 14 million tourists visiting Central America in 2020, and 22 million in 2030.

The level of incoming tourists in South America is also expected to rise considerably, with a 4.6% estimated average growth rate between 2010 and 2030, and, more especially, an expected increase of 5.3% until 2020

Tourism in the Americas will continue to rise sustainably, as is similarly projected in other continents. It is clearly appreciable that the rate of the increase of tourism in the Americas is particularly steep.

In general, according to UNWTO (2012), it is expected that tourism in emergent economies will rise by 4.4% between 2010 and 2030, twice as much as in developed economies. LAC countries are expected to also participate in this trend.

### **Main references**

- UNWTO, *Panorama OMT del turismo internacional*, 2012, 16 pp.
- UNWTO – SEGIB, *Turismo en Iberoamérica*, 2010, 20 pp.
- Inter American Development Bank, [www.iadb.org](http://www.iadb.org)

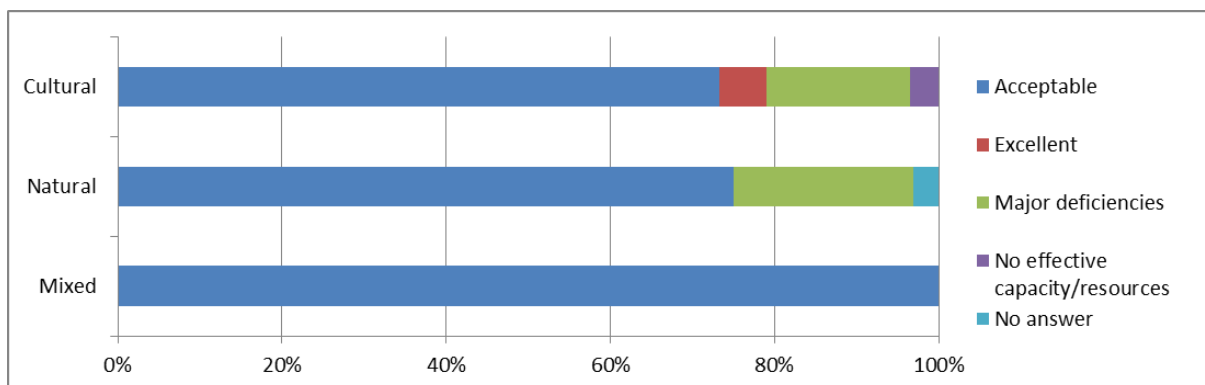


Chart 4.2.5 Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced?

It is just as important to find out if a suitable legal framework is in place, as to measure its effectiveness. A high average of sites, 78.5%, consider the capacities and resources with which to apply legal frameworks as excellent (5 properties) or acceptable (63 properties), and among the latter are the 3 mixed properties in the Region. However, 18.8% report that there is no capacity or adequate resources for its implementation. All this aims to show the need for a programme to review and update legal frameworks in all categories and in all sub-regions. Quite often the inscribed property's legal structure consists of the implementation of national regulations for the protection of natural and cultural heritage. Nevertheless, it is necessary to point out that much national legislation is undergoing a renewal process, in order to adapt itself to a more comprehensive conceptualization of both natural and cultural heritage as a concept, as well as finding a space of collaboration in public policies for the protection of heritage in fiscal incentives, cultural rights or environmental matters in a wide sense, or in health, education, etc. It is therefore essential to develop studies of good practices in coordinating national, regional and local legislation in order to suitably implement international treaties, as is the case of the 1972 Convention. The formalisation of inter-institutional and public rights or customary inter-sectorial will become fundamental in order to meet the inscribed sites integrated conservation and management requirements.

### 2.3.3. Other factors affecting the properties in Latin America and the Caribbean

A third group of factors that affect natural sites of the Central American sub-region is caused by anthropic actions, or climatic damage associated to human impact. Changes in temperature and invasive alien species (82%), erosion (73%) and marine damage related to fishing and the pollution of the seas (63%) stand out. Added to the former in more than 50% of cultural properties in oceanic dynamics are storm damage and forest fires. This wide reaching territorial damage does not come from within the protected areas and therefore, needs to be attended by regional environmental sustainability plans.

Even though in the Central-American sub-region damage is reported in 50% of sites due to social change, these can be analysed as a moderate risk factor in comparison to previous damage which is related to the social change of the groups associated to natural sites, especially in relation to the change in values and traditional uses of the sites. Communication with landowners, inhabitants and indigenous groups is fundamental to ensure a more continual participation in the management process. In the same way, it is necessary to reinforce knowledge and diversify methodologies to develop studies and plans of public use and limits of acceptable change that analyse the diversity of the types of use: scientific, educational and also touristic. These plans should make an in-depth analysis of the expectations of profit, economic and commercial development but without neglecting to

analyse the social benefits for the immediate owners of the site, or of its usufruct, through sustainable actions.

With regards to management dynamics there is a 100% positive assessment of the actions guided towards providing natural sites with information centres and facilities to tend to tourism, along with the positive impact of the management, research and monitoring programmes (73%). The proposals and projects for the generation of renewable energy (64%) are also viewed positively, and to a lesser extent, sustainable wood harvesting (45%). These are, without a doubt, the basic guidelines for updating the management plans.

It is important to point out that in the last few years, due to the increase of certain factors, it has been important to take into account the larger number of phenomena and their implication in preserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the sites inscribed in the Region. From a legal point of view, the decentralisation of responsibilities on a regional and local level has generated overlaps in mandates and a lack of clarity in decision-making processes calls for the urgent need to find coordination mechanisms between the implementation of international treaties and the way in which commitments are maintained on a local level.

Subjects linked to land ownership, indigenous demands for ancestral territory, the regularisation properties deeds in inscribed sites and the manner of interpreting national archaeological heritage laws of protection have open confrontation fronts that are necessary to resolve in order to correctly implement the Convention.

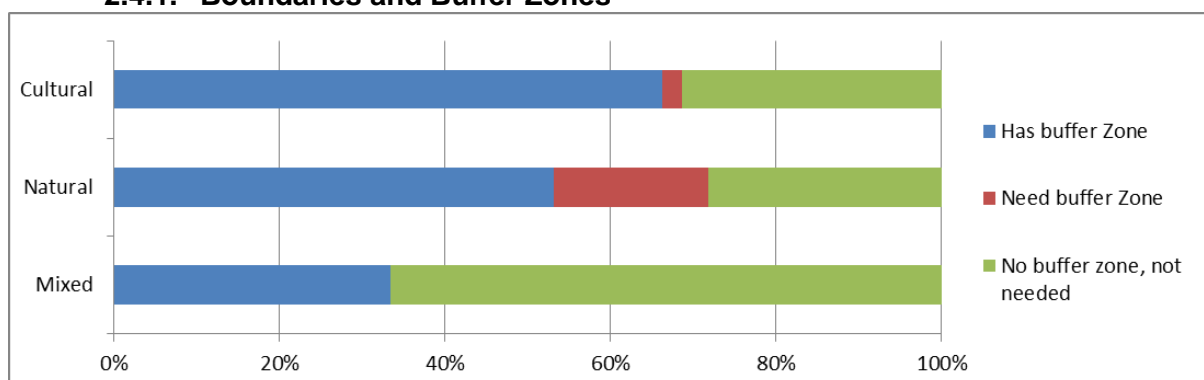
Latin America and the Caribbean, like other regions, is equally affected by the loss of administrative continuity, and also by the ongoing rotation of technicians and specialists in charge of sites that disrupts processes and projects. The average and long processing times of international cooperation do not follow the same rhythm as the political calendar. For this reason, conservation and management plans remain as desk documents and do not have any legal force, sustainable political will, financial capacity nor do they have the social platform necessary to be implemented and continually monitored, as an instrument which is adaptable to the changing needs of the site and its political and social context.

Changes in landscape on a territorial level are huge. Connections between the Atlantic and the Pacific are a fact. Mining exploration and exploitation are substantial factors in the development of countries and are national industry priorities that affect cultural and natural sites in the same way. It has been made clear in the questionnaire that there the Region suffers from problems related to drug trafficking, including its handling and transportation.

Local populations and indigenous people are extorted, there is the loss of control of natural protected areas, and the difficulties faced by national governments to protect and monitor areas have been identified in the last 5 years during the World Heritage Committee sessions. The possibilities of international cooperation within the framework of the Convention are very limited if it is taken into account that, in some cases, missions have not been allowed by the United Nations' security departments.

## 2.4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

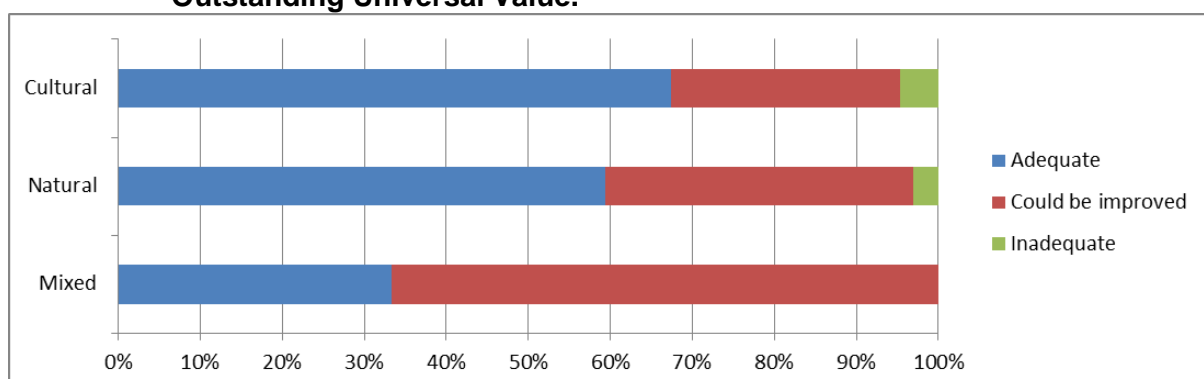
### 2.4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones



Question 4.1.1. Buffer zone status

Of the 121 properties included in the Periodic Report, 75 of them have a defined buffer zone, corresponding to 64% of the total. Another 38 have indicated not having one, or not needing one, including 2 of the 3 cases of existing mixed properties in the Region. Considerable effort will have to be made in order to achieve the 31.4% of the total. The States Parties report that only 8 properties (6.6%) do not have a boundary zone and that it is required to ensure good management of the site. 6 of these are natural properties.

### 2.4.2. Capacity of the boundaries to ensure the conservation of the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

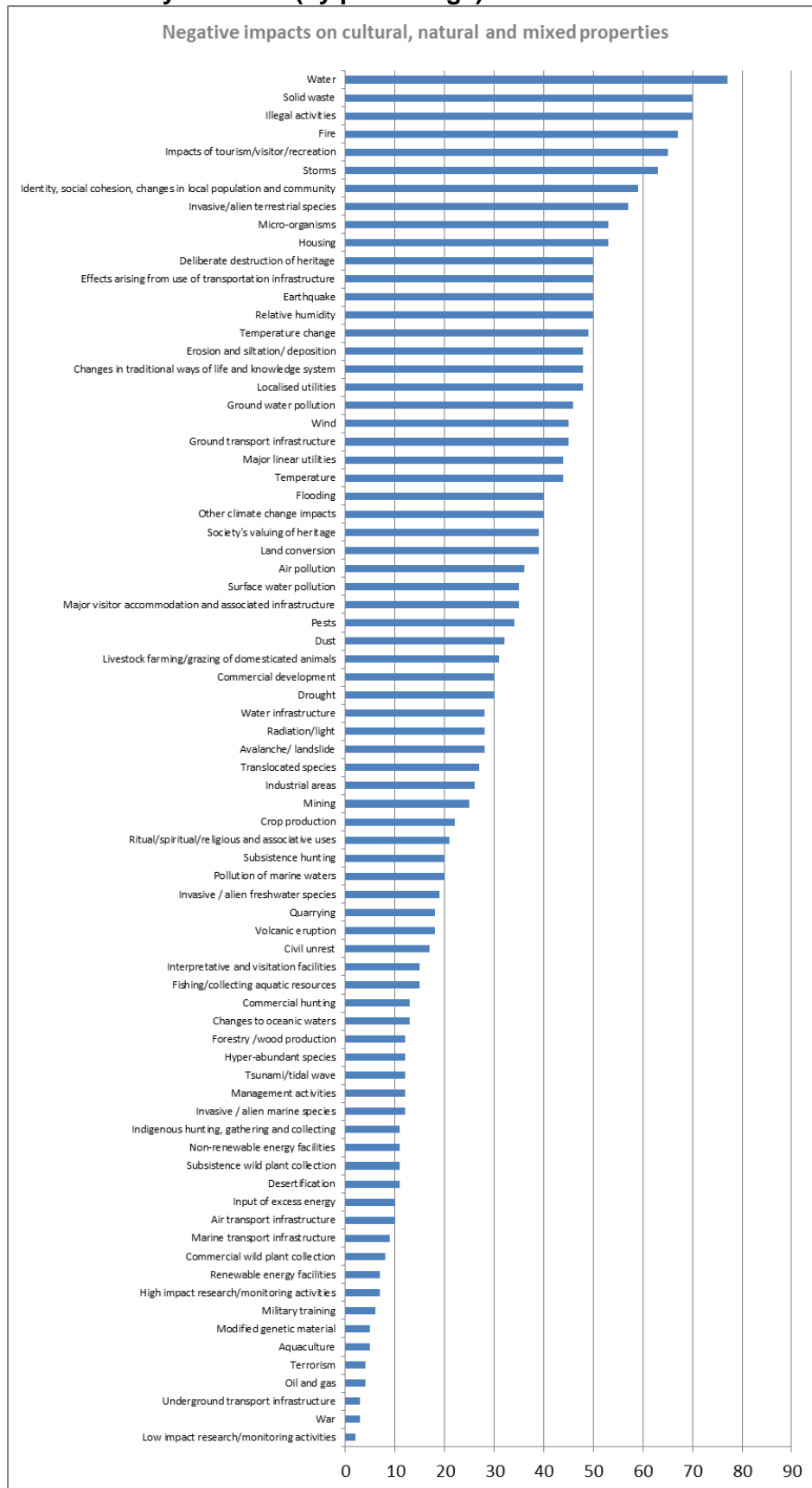


Question 4.1.2. Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

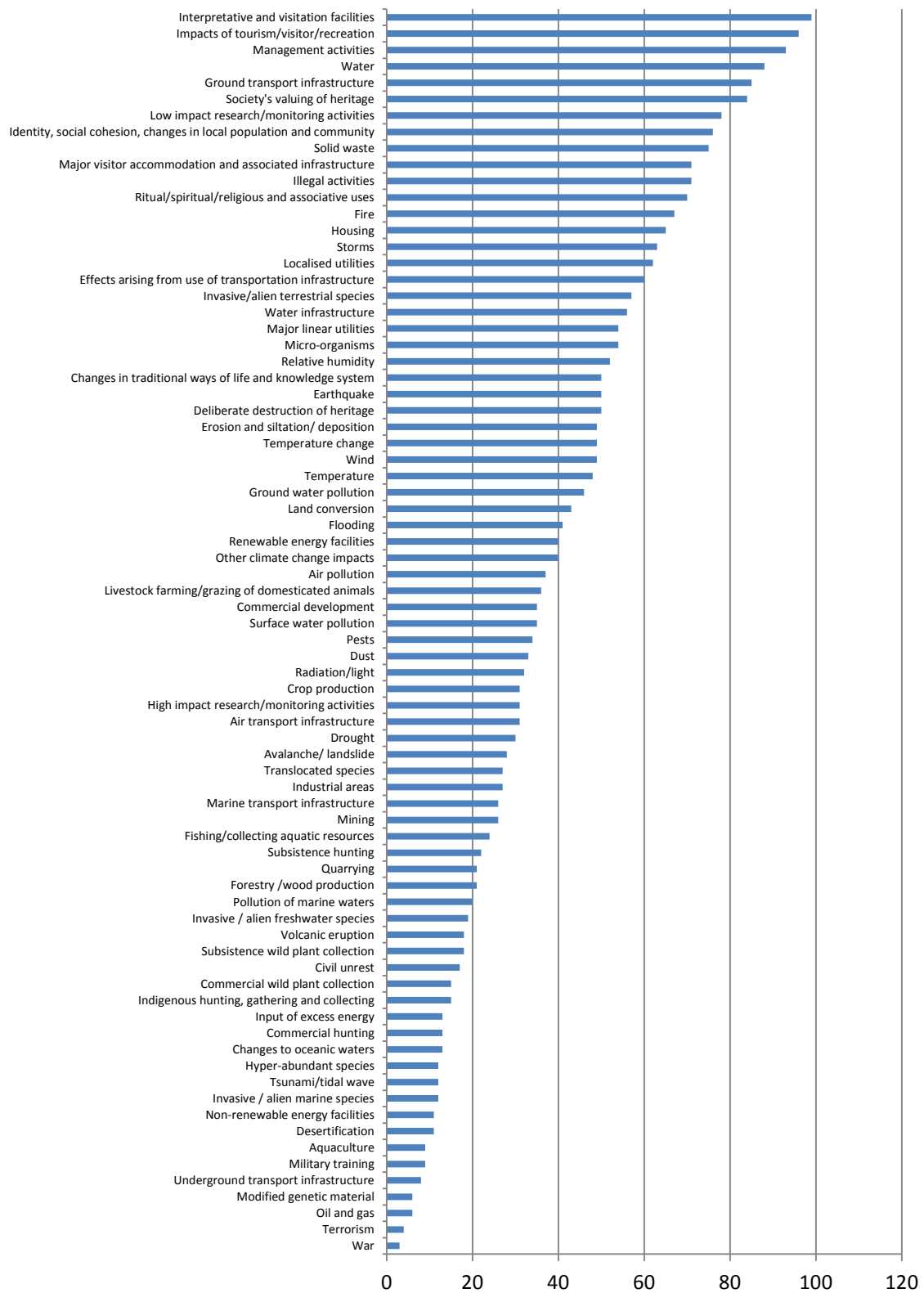
Protective boundaries should be examined in depth to analyse their efficiency. Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value? In the answers of the questionnaires of the 121 States Parties we find that in only 64.5% of the cases are the boundaries considered adequate, a larger proportion of those assigned to cultural sites. A third of sites inform that despite having clearly defined protective limits these should be revised to improve protection, as is the case in 2 of the 3 mixed sites in the Region. Only 5 properties emphasise that the defined areas are inadequate, 4 of them being cultural properties. These cases are being worked on within the framework of the Retrospective Inventory in order to find a short-term solution. Some technical missions such as the case of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), Copán (Honduras) or Río Plátano (Honduras) are moving forward in close collaboration with the State Party to find boundary zones and regulations that will protect the future OUV of the inscribed site.

## 2.5. General Overview of impacts

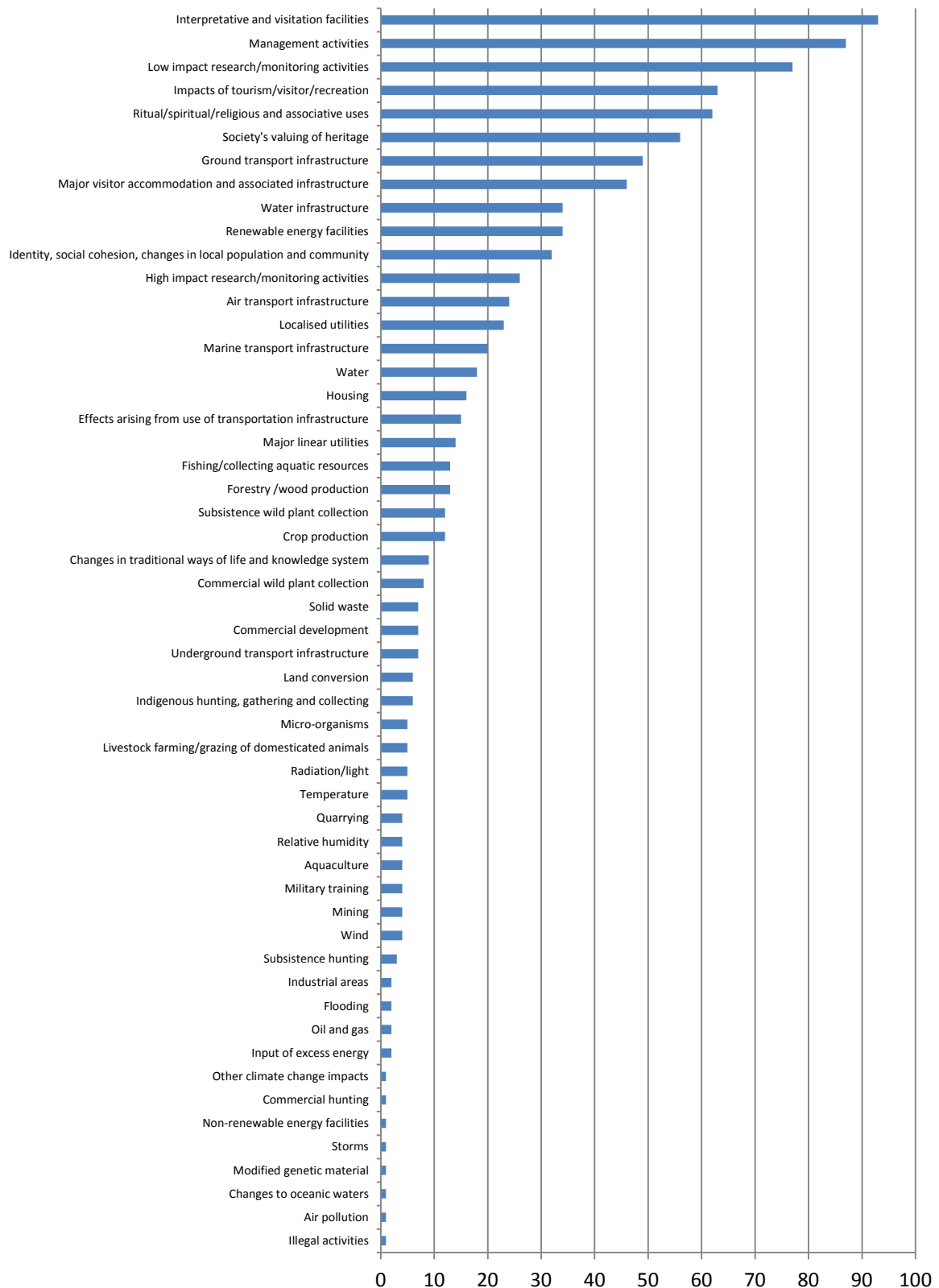
### 2.5.1. Summary of tables (by percentage)



## Relevant impacts on cultural, natural and mixed properties

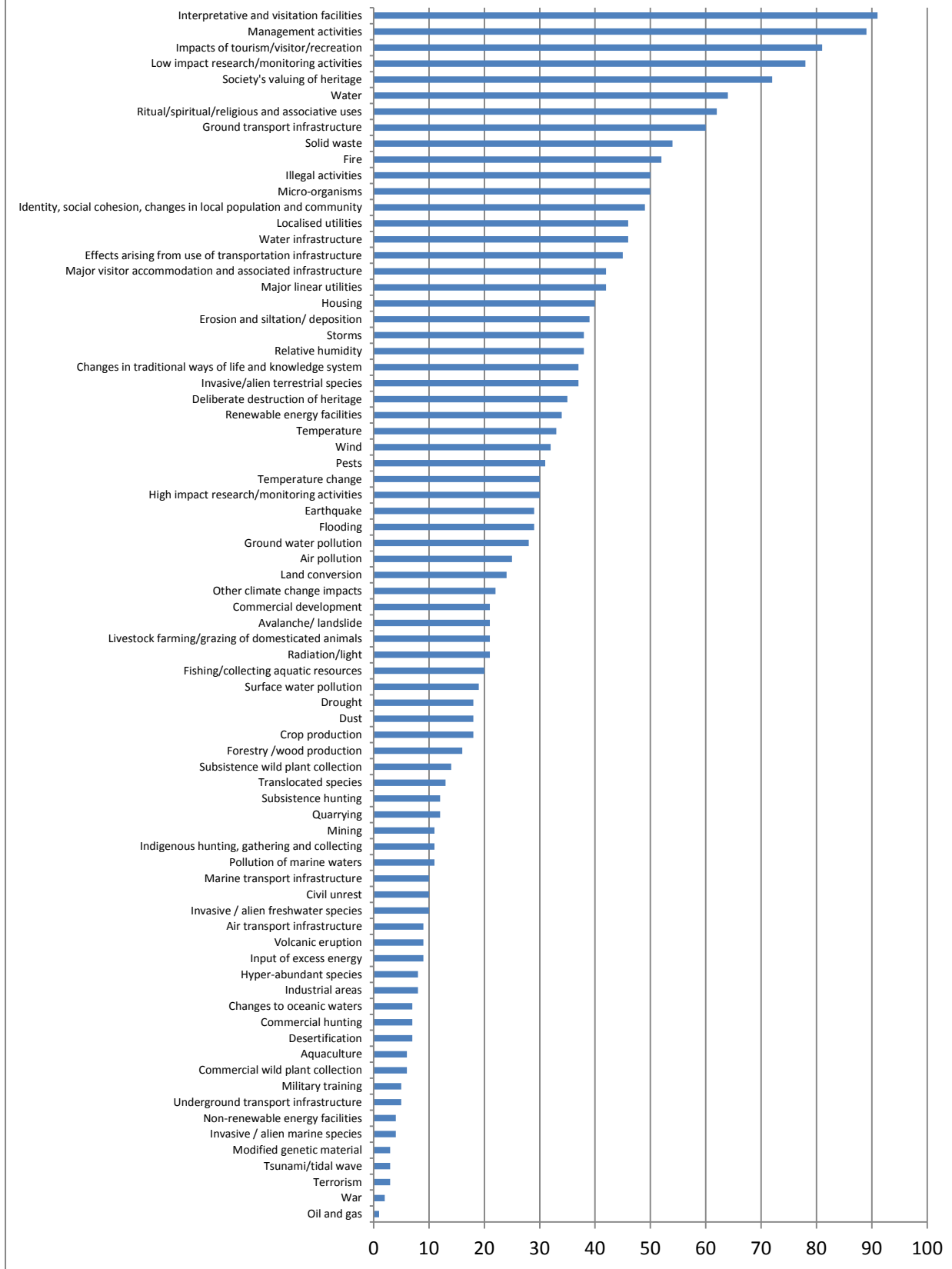


## Positive impacts on cultural, natural and mixed properties

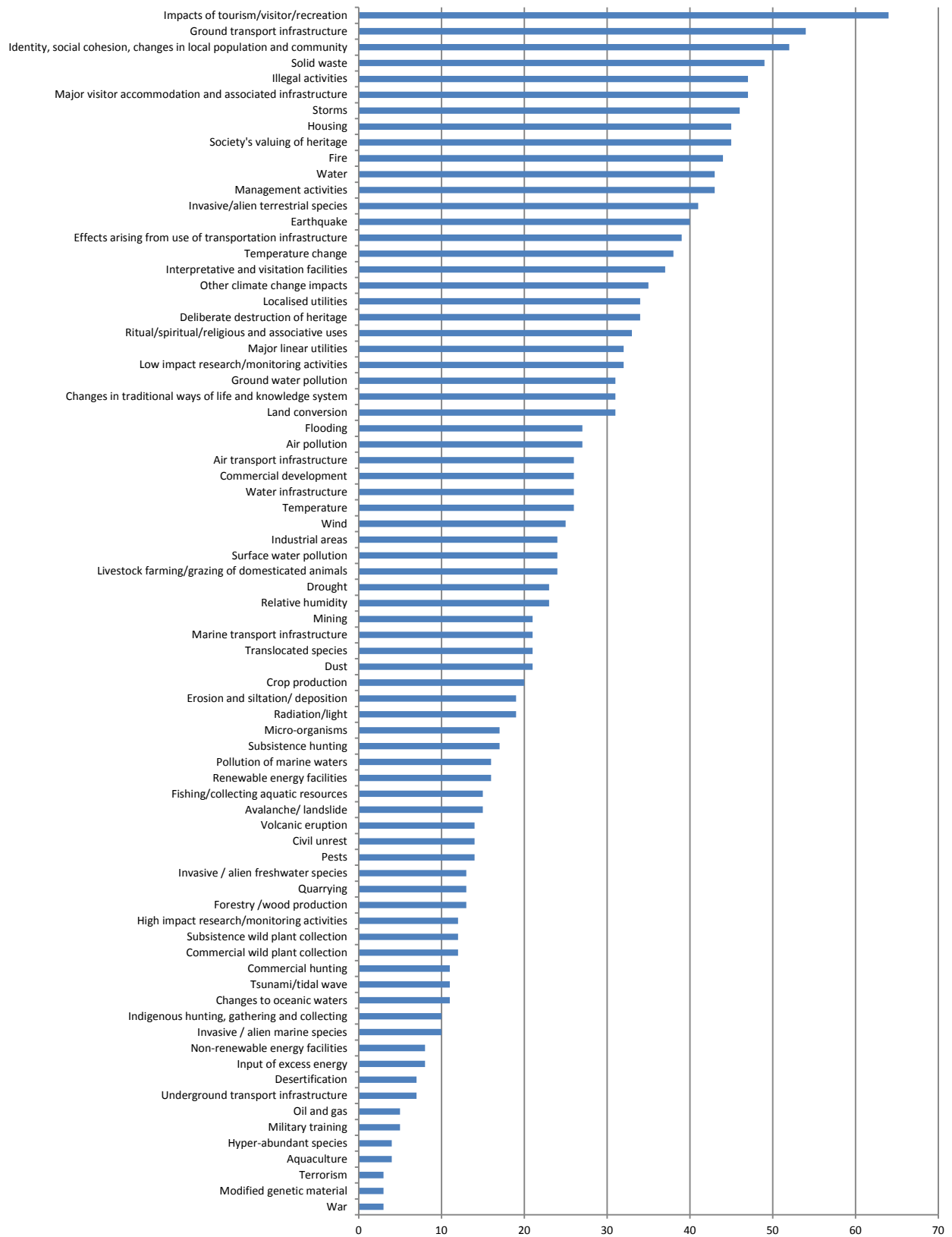




## Inside impacts on cultural, natural and mixed properties



## Outside impacts on cultural, natural and mixed properties



## 2.5.2. Conclusions

After having taken into consideration not only factors that impact heritage properties negatively, but also factors that generate positive dynamics. The World Heritage Centre has compiled the present analysis of the Region., which will serve as a background document to support the States Parties in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to prepare the final Action Plan which will be submitted to the World Heritage Committee in 2014, which will include the main conservation challenges facing the properties in the region:

:

The negative impacts on cultural, natural or mixed properties are led by the impact of water, a factor mentioned in more than 85% of the sites in the report. This is an external factor with a regular cycle that all conservation and management plans will have to take into account, especially for actions of a preventative nature. These are regular and natural phenomena, whose impact could increase with future climatic change. A large number of protected sites are in, or have, coastal areas or are close to important river channels. Added to this, is the tropical nature of atmospheric phenomena, which translates into heavy rainfalls, accompanied by high velocity winds. Regular rainfalls and storms affect vegetation and coastlines in natural areas. On the other hand, built properties are affected by short but sudden episodes of flooding that affect their physical structure (foundations, walls, roofs), particularly those made in clay and wood, resources that are abundant, and frequently exploited for construction in the Region. The presence of water and humidity sometimes also causes the increase of bio-predators, such as insects, fungi and lichens that affect the structural and ornamental features of cultural properties.

The presence of solid waste and illegal activities within the protection boundaries of the property follows next in terms of degree of impact. Unlike the previous factor, these impacts have an anthropic cause that fundamentally responds to changes in the dynamics of population growth and migration, social and economic changes in the population in general and at World Heritage sites overall, equally affecting natural, cultural and mixed sites.

The presence of solid waste is, generally, a factor external to the site. In some cases it is due to the lack of visitors' respectful behaviour or lack of knowledge of the impact of their practices as well as the limited facilities and staff to dispose of waste. It is necessary to work on this impact of external origin in management plans, adequately informing local authorities, who are generally responsible for the management of solid waste, of the impact that it causes at properties. In towns, archaeological complexes and other cultural properties, waste management is part of the site's management, and so is organised with the support of educational programmes and local NGOs in ongoing programmes of social behavioural change, not only in workshops. However, in many cases the problem is greater as sites are open discharge areas of solid waste; this contributes to its involuntary transport across long distances either by wind, rivers or ravines, particularly during heavy rains. This situation severely affects natural coastal properties, flora and especially mangrove areas, and aquatic and terrestrial fauna that mistake many of these objects for food.

A third factor is the presence of illegal activities which have fundamental impacts on natural sites, either by the presence of mining, the removal of plants or fishing and/or as a result of the loss of management control. In the case of cultural sites, the presence of walking salesmen in historical centres stands out as an impacting factor, and to a lesser extent, illegal excavations in archaeological areas.

A fourth impacting factor is fire. Its impact stands out at natural properties for the prolonged periods of seasonal droughts, which carry the potential for large fires. However, in many cases, these fires are not spontaneous but are a result of traditional agricultural practices which involve burning plots of land as a cleaning mechanism, both within the property and its

boundaries. Greater emphasis is needed on campaigns for changing agricultural models, decreasing the areas of fire, and establishing times of lower risk for controlled burns and creating firewalls. In cultural properties, fires particularly affect properties made out of wood or made with wooden roofs. Often, there are no proper or standardized fire protection materials, such as fire extinguishers nor is there the possibility of avoiding the unorganised accumulation of inflammable materials. Again, it should be made standard practice to have emergency and protection protocols, and staff trained for its management.

Tourism is mentioned as the fifth most impacting factor, cited in more than 75 of the 121 studied sites. This is due, on the whole, to the exponential growth of tourism without internal or territorial planning for its management. Adventure tourism affects some natural properties as it develops in accordance to the activity (diving, rafting, climbing, etc.) without the impact or the site's load capacity being analysed. A vision of tourism with emphasis on commercial exploitation of fast growth brings with it the accelerated construction of hotels, whose economic advantages are valued. However, there is an imbalance with their environmental impact or impacts related to the urban landscape, as is the case with some historical centres. The Outstanding Universal Value of the site is often not the reason a visitor comes to the site, and this in turn, affects the product generated.

A sixth factor which is mentioned in more than 70 cases is storms that affect properties in coastal areas and those along rivers and ravines. Many of these areas are initially dry but then become inundated channels as a result of storm activity. This risk factor is aggravated by the first mentioned on the list. An enumerated presentation of other high negative impact factors is presented in the table in Annex I.

Positive impacts are evaluated as internal impacts, the most beneficial being the result of the adequate management of visitors in the majority of sites. The development of infrastructure for customer care, especially in spaces with interpretive functions, is seen as a positive factor in almost 100 of the 121 sites studied. The challenge is to continue and improve the development of these infrastructures to support sustainable conservation, economic and social practises at the sites. Guiding proposals to specific audiences should be the motivation of the next phase of implementation, especially in interpretative programmes aimed at local populations, children and young people as well as people holding different capacities. A second priority is the development of responsible and low-impact tourism programmes. The development and implementation of management programmes and actions, in this way, is well evidenced in 95 sites in the Region, as a factor that helps improve the site's conservation. These management instruments are not always identical nor do they cover all required factors, but their acceptance already signifies an important change in attitude in terms of management, from being primarily reactive to preventative and proactive. It is recommended that programmes with indicators are created, with a "good practices" manual so that they can be regularly implemented and shared throughout the Region, where many properties whose cultural characteristics manifest shared components can facilitate the process. There is slow but constant learning concerning the management of the negative impact of water factor, which also requires a generalization of processes and protocols to ensure the dissemination of the strategies. Closely associated is the valorisation of monitoring and research actions that contribute with important information to management programmes.

A high number of sites, more than 90, consider the impact caused by the development of land communication infrastructure as positive. This is related to increases in tourism as well as materials and technology for site management.

Lastly, in this presentation of significant relevant impacts, in a high percentage of surveyed sites, an increase in the social appreciation of inscribed sites is declared. It is necessary to encourage the ownership the communities feel, among both regional communities and, in particular, those who live alongside the heritage property. In such a way the communities

can be better united in the complex management system, especially with sites at a distance from big cities and economic resources. An enumerated presentation of other positive factors in the Region is presented in the table in Annex I.

Upon analysis of these impacting factors by sub-region, we see that, in general, they are similar in proportion and origin in South America and Central America, with little variation. The Caribbean, however, is more highly affected as a result of its insular condition and the effects it suffers from certain factors, such as: water pollution, damage by severe climatic factors, especially storms and hurricanes, and the impacts caused by the development of the services infrastructure. Unlike sites in South and Central America, natural sites in this insular sub-region have less impact due to biological modifications to their ecosystems and human activities.

## 2.6. Management Systems / Management Plans

The experience of field monitoring of sites in the Region specifies that in almost all cases there is some type of management tool in operation. Site managers have varying ways of calling these tools, such as a management plan, zoning plan, general plan, master plan, special management plan and annual programme, among others. This does not necessarily imply that they all correspond to what is understood as a Management Plan in the World Heritage system, in accordance to the guidelines established in the Operational Guidelines (July 2012). Only in a few cases are there formal instruments that describe the Management Plan (with its marked decision-making processes, financial tools and resources to ensure implementation). Furthermore, only in a very limited number of cases are the plans monitored by means of applying indicators. In many cases, the States Parties and sites managers state that there is a management strategy in place but in practice, they might not necessarily be referring to a specific, detailed or characterized plan being implemented, nor are the site’s conservation conditions taken as the basis for the plan, nor are there specific rules regarding preservation of its OUV.

In the preparation process of the Periodic Reporting, States Parties show management criteria of a managerial type, aiming for what a management system should be, whilst others focus on daily management without having a planned course of action. In a high percentage of cases, decision-making processes are not specified, and no clearly defined institutional, political and technical organograms are given. Therefore, the mandates and responsibilities they hold are not clear enough to be able to monitor the processes and deal with governance difficulties in real time.

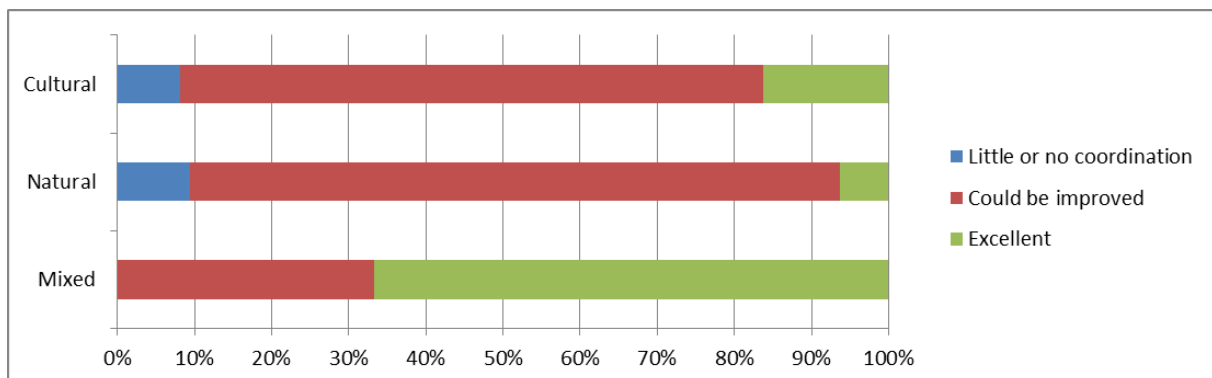


Chart 4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property?

The quality of coordination between the different bodies and authorities responsible for integrated site management is major issue. In this sense, States Parties report that in the majority of cases these relations could be substantially improved, in 77% of sites, whilst they are only rated as excellent in 18 sites in the Region (15%). Most of these cases correspond to cultural properties, as well as 2 of the 3 mixed sites in the Region. Only in 7 sites are the relations between authorities considered poor or non-existent. Existing protocol, management plans or systems prepared jointly by different government bodies and its technical entities, with the participation of other local parties (public and private), can set an operational and decision-making structure which allows to protect the management of sites when faced with sudden administrative changes or changes in technical management. Coordinated management ensures the continuity of programmes and action plans.

Reports also indicate that in some cases, landowners, local organizations, universities, civil society groups, NGOs, communal council and indigenous communities interact skillfully and powerfully in the management of sites. Their permanent or punctual participation is not clearly expressed in the plans or reports of the sites. Therefore management systems or plans are not very specific regarding preventative or emergency actions in the face of factors previously identified as affecting the property, including sudden ecological and geological events, and the impact of tourism. It is also important to point out that there are examples where plans foresee specific regulations for changes or impacts deriving from the changes in built-up densities in urban contexts, in ground use, in the height buildings, or referring to the construction of new infrastructure or installation on a large scale.

The Periodic Reporting exercise has allowed not only the update of the information on the forms of management in the Region from a quantitative point of view, but also to get to know the preparation processes for the management of documents and operating management plans or systems that have inspired the presentation of plans displayed during the meetings of the Periodic Reporting, for instance: the cases of Monte Albán, the Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila, the Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan, Sian Ka'an and the Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco. The cases referred to have been very encouraging for site managers and national representatives. A short-term goal is to update documents on applied management in the Region, required by the majority of countries and sites, according to what the States Parties have put forward. These renewal processes start by inscribing adaptable management strategies more so than the preparation of a new document. New trends are identified to understand management as an inherent element and as an ongoing adaptation strategy to the forever changing conditions of the sites.

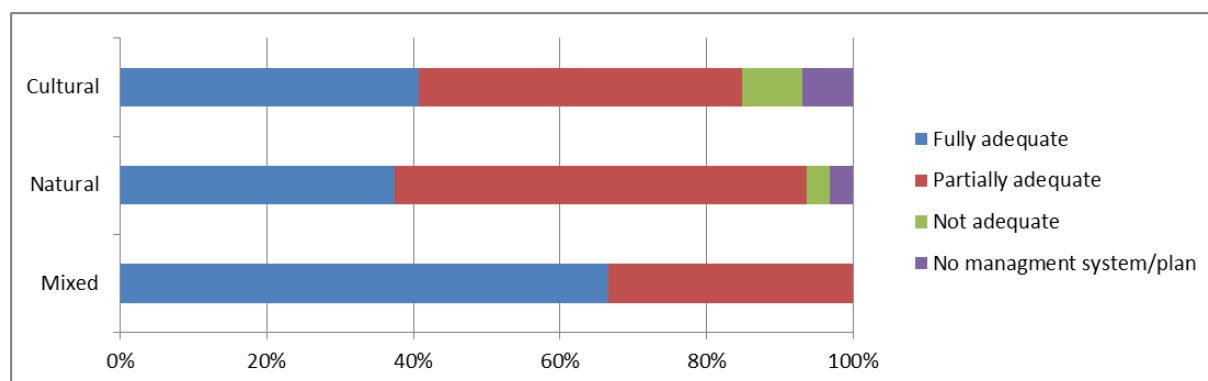


Chart 4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The primary objective of the management plan of a property inscribed on the World Heritage List is to preserve and ensure the generation of knowledge and dissemination of its OUV. In this sense, States Parties say that only in 40.5% of cases the applied management plan or

system is appropriate for its purpose, and of this 40.5%, 2 of the 3 mixed sites are present, stating that they are only partially adequate in 47% of cases. This indicates that a large majority of plans have resources and mechanisms in place to meet conservation demands. However, this needs to be improved in half of them in order to position the OUV at the heart of the management strategy. 12.5% of sites who do not have adequate management plans or systems require special attention, and in the case of those who do not have one, as 7 sites report (1 natural and 6 cultural). One of the priority proposals to be implemented is the promotion of the methodological and operational update of the management plans and systems, as well as disseminating good practices of ample experience.

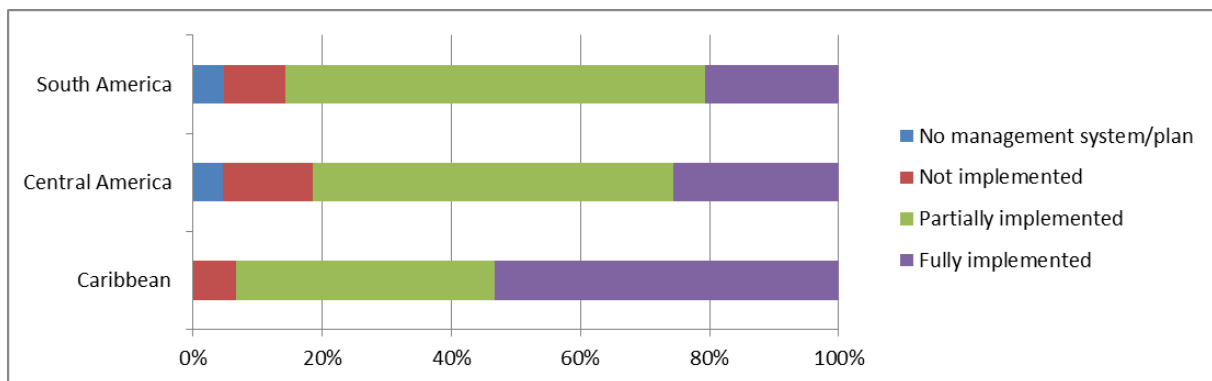


Chart 4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The situation of implementing management plans/systems in sites allows getting to know the degree of implementation of management proposals in the field, as well as its monitoring. For this, it is important to know not only if it is implemented but also how it systematically adapts to changes. The need to develop monitoring methodologies is a priority in all sub-regions. In this sense, the Caribbean sub-region reports the highest percentage of existing and implemented plans, with a percentage reaching 53.3%. Central America, on the other hand, only has 25% of sites with existing and systematically implemented plans. The lowest percentage corresponds to South America which only has 20.6% sites with excellent management conditions. In this sub-region it is reported that 65% of sites have management plans partially implemented. All the Caribbean sites have a management plan, whilst Central America has 2 which do not, and South America has 3.

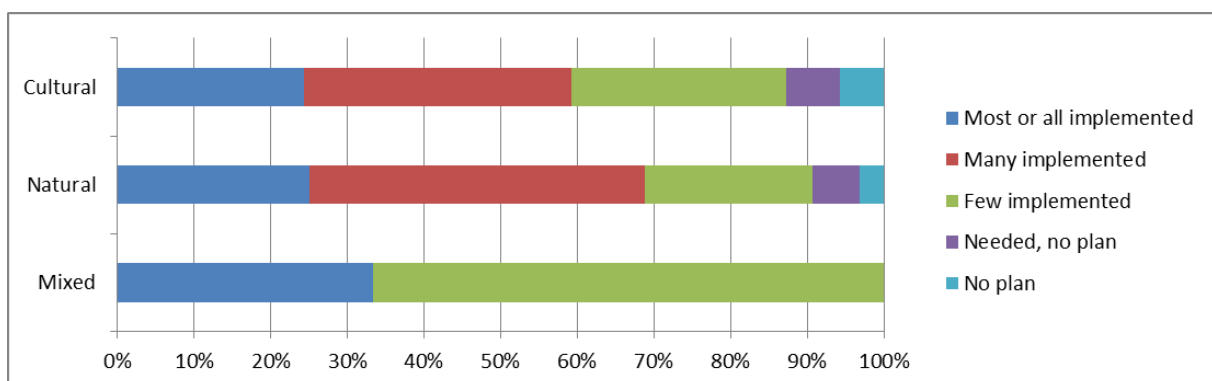


Chart 4.3.6 - Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?

Many of the sites have annual work plans or programmes which allows them to address regular needs, equipment, prevent some risks, as well as research and monitoring some damaging impact for future action. The Periodic Reporting Exercise requested information on the implementation of these annual plans. A high percentage indicated that they had them, reporting that 24.8% of them were complied with all the foreseen actions, whilst 36.4% were complied with a significant amount of proposals. This is a figure close to two thirds of the total, allowing us to be optimistic for its improvement. It is also necessary take note that a

considerable percentage, 27.3%, reports not complying with the plan or not being able to implement it. Finally, 5 cultural sites and 1 natural site report that they do not have annual work plans, whilst another 8 say they do not need them.

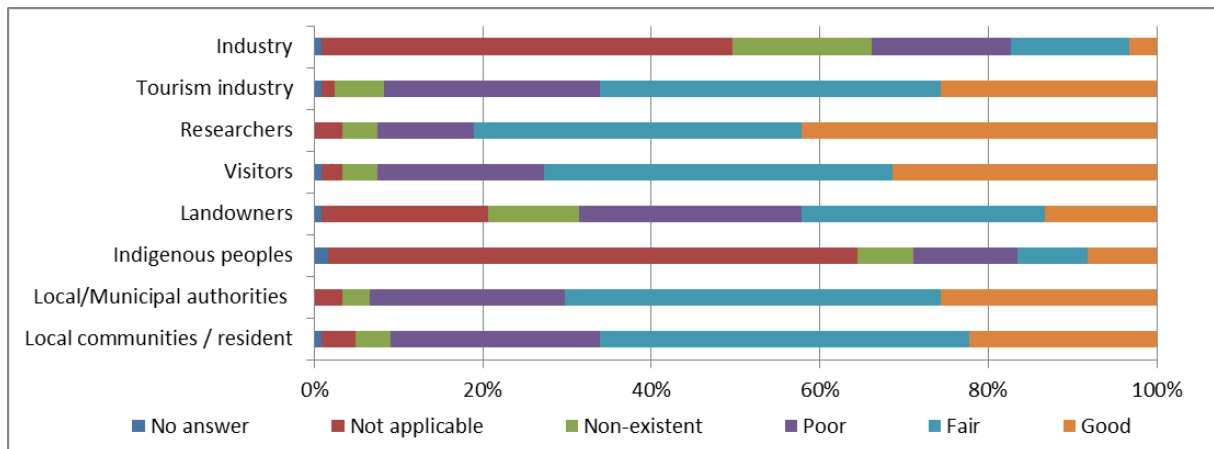


Chart 4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship of the following with World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff.

Adequate coordination between managers and other local, social parties is essential in management, and in particular, for the preservation and dissemination of the site's OUV. With regards to the cooperation and synergy of social parties related to the property, this report confirms that in a large number of cases there is good participation and coordination with regional and municipal authorities. It is mentioned that in 66.12% of the sites there is positive participation, being clearly proactive in 54 sites whilst being considered good in another 31 sites. A total of 32 properties reports poor (4) or non-existing (28) relations. The latter should be considered case by case to find efficient formulas of cooperation in accordance to the socio-institutional contexts of the sites.

The participation of local communities is considered positive or good in 66.11% of sites (two-thirds of the total) whilst in 29% it is considered as poor or non-existent. The questionnaires make it evident that indigenous communities are present in 37% of the sites in the Region and their relationship with management processes is considered poor or non-existent in 51% of sites and good or acceptable in 44% of cases. This is, without a doubt, an area of work that requires a more in-depth analysis and specific mechanisms that comply with national legislation to generate efficient coordination systems, within a framework which exceeds the capacities of heritage management in the strictest sense.



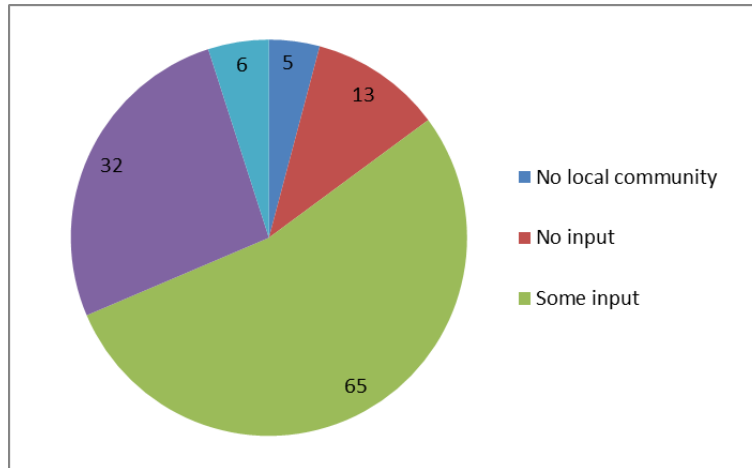


Chart 4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

The degree of involvement of the communities who live in the protection area and buffer zone within the framework of site management is analysed. The States Parties indicated that in a great majority of cases (56%) there is limited community participation in maintaining the OUV of the site, whilst in 11% of cases there is zero participation. If we add these percentages together, there is a shortfall in local participation in the management of heritage value in more than 67% of cases, that is to say, two-thirds of the total. Only in 27% of sites is the population, who live alongside the property, actively involved. These figures show the need to promote greater local community participation in processes of identification with heritage values, as well as the preparation and assessment processes of the management plans. All this entails exploring workspaces for young and adult volunteers, as well as developing dissemination and education processes on the values of the sites in formal and non-formal educational programmes for children and teenagers.

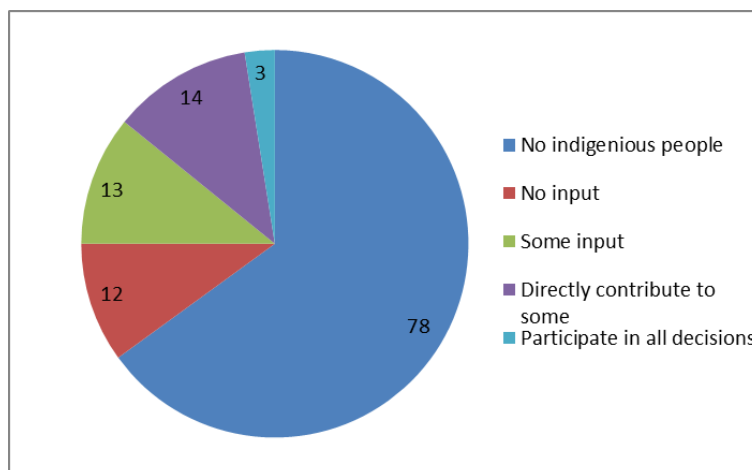


Chart 4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

The participation of indigenous communities is fundamental and indispensable when their presence makes up an integral part of the dynamics of the property. Their worldviews, traditional ways of life and cultural expectations should be taken into account in the sites' valorisation, conservation and management strategies. The presence of these communities

makes up 35% of the sites analysed in the report. Taking these 42 cases as a population, only 3 sites consider that the native communities' participation is essential in the management of decisions to conserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties. In a third of the sites that have indigenous populations, participation in the implementation of the Convention is considered good, the other third of properties state that they do contribute something and another 12 sites consider it poor or non-existent.

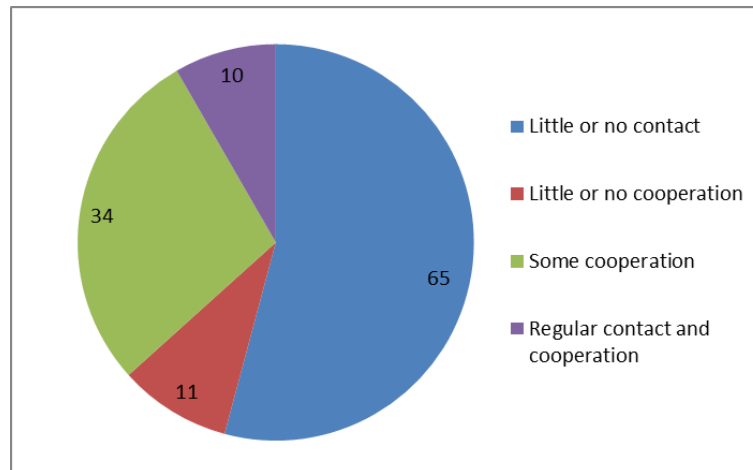


Chart 4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and/or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

Many natural and cultural sites in the Region are located in areas immediately surrounding or close to important industrial activity, such as mining or sustainable wood harvesting. Upon exploring the relationship of these sites with the developments, 65% of cases report not having any contact or agreement with them, whilst 34% report a poor relationship. This amounts to 99% of sites. High tensions are reported between industrial activity that generates important resources for national economies and the preservation of values of inscribed sites. This trend will carry on increasing in the coming years according to the type and sector of development booming in national economies. Agreements must be reached from the activity planning stage on a national level with large public and private companies responsible for the development of extractive industries, large transportation infrastructure or energy production. The creation of national agreements is vital to ensure the safeguarding of inscribed sites. Furthermore, what should be examined is the efficiency of special laws of protection and presidential decrees that attempt to protect the OUV and generate a level of national consciousness on the importance of the preservation of sites, by having said preservation ensured by the highest level of government.

## 2.7. Capacity of the boundaries to ensure the conservation of the property's Outstanding Universal Value

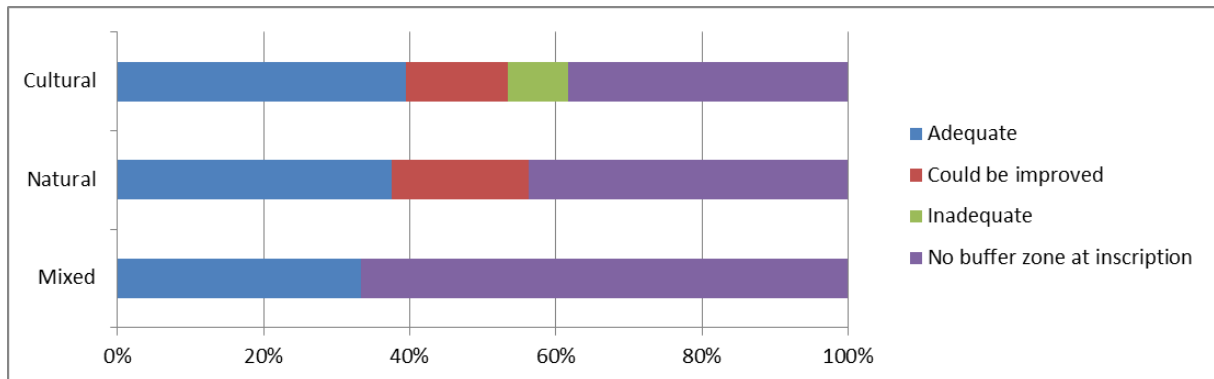


Chart 4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

Given the methodological changes and regulatory requirements for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List, sites inscribed within the last 5 years do not lack cartographic/legal/institutional specifications and its entailing boundaries and regulations are considered sufficient to ensure the conservation of OUV. However, many sites inscribed at an early date in the Region, dating as far back as the inception of the Convention in 1978, do not have a boundary zone of the core area and no buffer zone. In the case of natural properties the percentage reaches 43.7%. In 49 sites, 41% of the total, the buffer zone was not included in the nomination file. 59% do have a buffer zone and only 25% report the possibility of improving them, the majority of these being cultural properties. Only 7 of the cultural sites considered the protective area to be inadequate. The results of the follow-up exercise show that having buffer zones in the Region increases the protection capacity of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and that this is an area with lots of work to be done, both in definition and revision of buffer zones. It can once again be seen that cultural properties are the sites that have most adequate buffer zones for the protection of properties' OUV. However, questions regarding the visual impact mean that cultural sites' buffer zones are not sufficient to slow down impacts generated by different types of infrastructure. It is increasingly clear that it is important to develop planning and land management instruments and their corresponding regulations to protect OUV, whatever the proximity between new developments or construction and the inscribed area, when the visual integrity is essential in maintaining OUV.

### 2.7.1. Knowledge about World Heritage protective boundaries

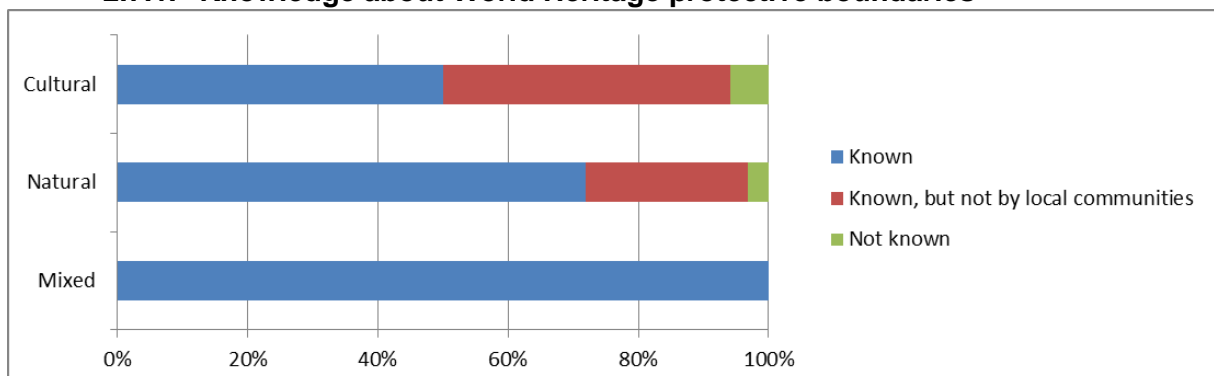


Chart 4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

Properties' protective boundaries, both in its core area of maximum protection and its buffer zones, serve as legal references for local authorities and the World Heritage Centre and Committee. It is noteworthy that for technological reasons, many of the properties inscribed at an early date had graphic representations of areas, but without geositioned points. The exercise of the Retrospective Inventory has involved the verification of cartographies as well as the spatial-legal connections in the inscribed areas, along with agreements and decision-making processes between the different government and management bodies in charge of the property. The Periodic Reporting exercise has opened an interesting opportunity to get to know the state of the situation, as well as ensuring, in the short term, the graphic and legal union of the protective boundaries of the properties in the Region, at the same time as disseminating, by means of campaigns guided towards involved social actors, the corresponding knowledge of said limits and requirements.

When asked if the properties' buffer zones were known to the general public, the States Parties indicate a partial knowledge. In 50% of cultural properties, the buffer zones are reported to be known, both by the authority in charge of its management, as well as the landowners and the area's residents. The protective boundaries in 44% of cultural properties are well known by site managers but are not sufficiently known by landowners or residents. In addition to this, in 6% of cases (5 sites) boundaries are unclear or unknown by the social actors related to them, including the authorities and the residents. This presents, without a doubt, an opportunity to develop a joint undertaking throughout the whole Region, defining communication and effective dissemination methodologies about the Outstanding Universal Values of sites and their protective boundaries.

The official bodies and social actors of natural sites show more knowledge about protective boundaries. In 72% of cases, 23 natural properties in the Region, the process of the communication of the protective boundaries has been adequate to ensure their recognition. Some problems are registered in 8 of the 32 properties regarding the knowledge of landowners or residents. Only 1 natural property reports little information known or disseminated concerning boundaries.

The 3 mixed cases in the Region stand out in this report as they are considered by the States Parties as heritage spaces, with enough knowledge about their boundaries by the people in charge, as well as by the residents and landowners of the property.

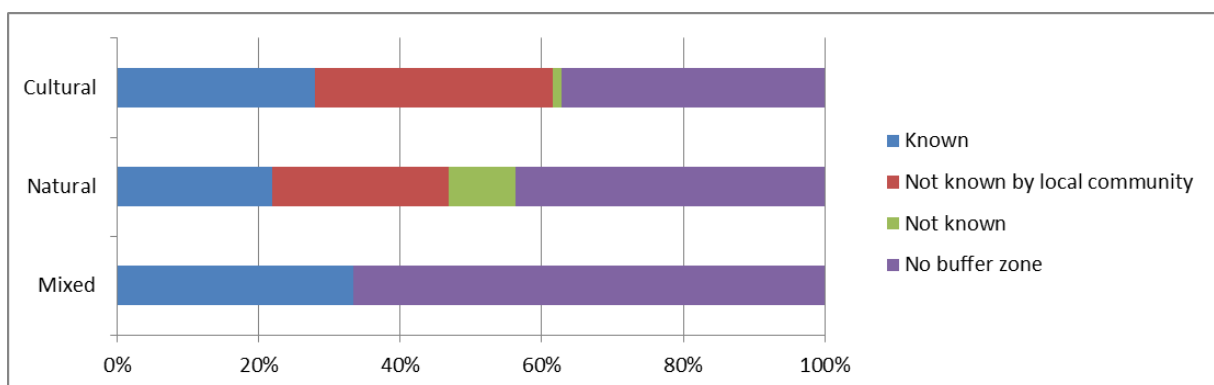


Chart 4.1.5- Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The questions also delve into the knowledge of protective boundaries, paying special attention to the knowledge of the buffer zone. As we saw in point 4.1.1 only 62% of properties of this report have defined buffer zones. If we analyse the 73 properties with defined buffer zones, we can see that from this total only 49% of cases report that the related authorities and communities have broad knowledge. As with the previous question, more than 50% of the buffer zones are properly known and this points to weaknesses and

difficulties in effective implementation, established administrative actions, as well the little recognition and community participation in actions carried out. Lack of knowledge by the community is reported as being higher in cultural properties than in natural properties. In 54% of cultural properties it is confirmed that buffer zones are not known by the local community. A large number of these cases refer to historic centres and urban contexts, and this lack of knowledge causes recurrent conflict between administrators, landowners and developers in heritage cities. This percentage is not lower for natural properties with buffer zones. Of the 18 natural sites in the Region with a buffer zone, 3 are reported as little or not at all known whilst 8 are little or not at all known by the local communities, representing 61% of cases. This reading strengthens what was pointed out previously regarding the need for dissemination of protective boundaries programmes and the characteristics of each of these relating to the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value.

### 3. GUIDELINES FOR THE FUTURE ACTION PLAN. THEMATIC APPROACH TO DEVELOP A LAC ACTION PLAN

Thematic approaches in LAC to strengthen sub-regional and regional cooperation have been developed since the meeting held in Buenos Aires (Argentina) in November 2010. In the case of cultural heritage in the Region, site managers and national focal points discussed the needs for collaboration in the case of Historic Centers and Archeological Sites as the two main recurrences of sites inscribed in the LAC Region. Discussion groups were set up as well to discuss some important gaps and strategies for cooperation, such as: Modern Architecture in LAC (Final results of the thematic working groups in the Regional final meeting in Chili: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/976/>).

In parallel with the thematic meeting discussions, WHC/LAC Unit developed a series of meetings in collaboration with States Parties to develop strategies for cooperation and propose to the World Heritage Committee, a Regional vision and approach to subjects, one whose methodologies and collaborative practices could be useful for other Regions in the World.

#### LAC Thematic approaches for culture:

##### Cultural Landscapes

The 7 sites of the LAC region correspond to the second typology: Organically evolved landscapes. Two out of them (Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba and the Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mitla in the Central Valley of Oaxaca) correspond to the Relic type, meanwhile the other five correspond to the Evolutionary type.

They represent only 5% of the inscriptions in the World Heritage List, meaning the LAC region is strongly underrepresented. This situation may invert in the future because the National Indicative Lists of the region's States Parties show 29% of their proposals fall inside this category.

#### CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

		CRITERIA										STATE PARTY	N°SITE	
		i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x			
SUBREGION	CARIBBEAN			I	II							CUBA	2	2
	SOUTH AMERICA		I		I							ARGENTINA	1	2
							I	I				BRAZIL	1	3
							I	I				COLOMBIA	1	1
	MEXIQUE AND CENTRAL AMERICA		I	I	I	I	I					MEXICO	2	2
													TOTAL N° OF SITES	

#### CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE TENTATIVE LIST

		CRITERIA										STATE PARTY	N°SITE		
		i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x				
SUBREGION	CARIBBEAN											N/A	0	0	
	SOUTH AMERICA			I	I	I	I	I					ARGENTINA	1	1
												I	BOLIVA	1	1
			I	I	I	I	I		I	I			COLOMBIA	2	7
					I				I	I		I	ECUADOR	1	1
				I	I	I	I	I	I				VENEZUELA	2	2
	MEXIQUE AND CENTRAL AMERICA			II	I	I	I	I		I	I	MEXICO	2	2	
												TOTAL N° OF SITES		9	

On this subject, a questionnaire based on the SWAP analysis methodology was distributed among the managers of these World Heritage sites. Its results constitute a first approach regarding the current strengths, problems, concerns, challenges and joint proposals of 6 out of the 7 cultural landscapes of the LAC region. One of the main concerns of the site managers is how to ensure conservation of the authenticity and the integrity of the productive contemporary landscapes, when OUV is equally related to the capacity to change and to adapt the traditional productive methods to contemporary global markets demands

A programme on cultural landscapes should propose strategies for sustainable management and promote permanent capacity-building programs for site managers and specialized technical teams to enable them to face: concerns derived from the consequences of climate change, non-profitability of their cultivation due to economic globalization and severe budget and institutional deficiencies to afford the challenge of their preservation due to socioeconomic and political conditions. The scope of the programme is to exchange management experiences between cultural landscapes of the LAC region, in order to generate knowledge that propitiates reflection and conceptualization on this heritage (See: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/829/>).

### Slave Route/African Heritage in LAC

According to the results of the international meeting that took place in Barbados in June 2012 to strengthen capacities for preparing nomination files; and the meeting on African Heritage that took place in Brasilia in September 2012, as well as activities undertaken by UNESCO Havana Office and national programmers on the referred theme in the Caribbean and in South America, a working group in Chile discussed the priorities to strengthen collaboration and develop transnational serial nominations related to the heritage of the slave route. Latin America and the Caribbean countries stressed their interest in creating more institutional space for developing collaboration with technical and political platforms of cooperation such as the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA), Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and the Conference of Ministers of Culture of LAC. LAC State Parties would be in favor to develop a transcontinental perspective of some specific narratives and collaborate with all the Regions of the World Heritage Convention. In the course of the last few years, a background document has been prepared and can be consulted at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/lac/>

### International Conservation Plan for Maya sites

The main objective for this programme is to development a strategy to set up an International Conservation Plan for the Maya Heritage Sites through the multidisciplinary definition of the criteria for reversible and well documented interventions by Technical Advisory working groups on monumental archeology and tropical forests in Mexico and Central America. Common built heritage fabrics, common factors of decay, and common causes of bio-deterioration do not yet ensure a common approach of preservation practices. The territorial component/planning of these major sites should be taken into consideration from legal (land use zoning/ownership), environmental (puzzle of natural national/regional/international protection categories) and economic (mass tourism and local/indigenous communities living in extreme poverty) point of view should be taken into consideration to set up this integrated conservation plan. All of these features reveal the urgent need to articulate academic research and sustainable cultural/economic practices. Archeological site managers of the LAC Region underlined the importance of such an initiative for sharing experiences between the 22 archeological areas inscribed on the WH

List in LAC whose methodologies, technical procedures and planning tools should be updated. The final report of the first meeting in Mexico is available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1036/>

### LAC Thematic approaches for mixed sites:

#### Participatory management plans for mixed World Heritage sites and evaluating management effectiveness assessment in mixed World Heritage sites

The Enhancing our Heritage (EoH) management effectiveness assessment methodology was produced by IUCN, UNESCO and the UN Foundation with the full participation of 9 World Heritage site management agencies, based on the management effectiveness of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA). The methodology has been designed to help managers and management stakeholders to better understand the various components of their management cycle, and to monitor how each component performs in terms of reaching management objectives. Though designed for natural WH sites, the methodology can be applied to cultural sites. In an effort to help develop joint management approaches in mixed WH sites, the EoH methodology will be applied in at least one mixed WH site in the LAC region.

#### MIXED PROPERTIES IN THE TENTATIVE LIST

		CRITERIA										STATE PARTY	N°SITE			
		i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x					
SUBREGION	CARIBBEAN			I		I	I						JAMAICA	1	3	
						I	I	I					SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRANADINES	1		
														TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		1
SUBREGION	SOUTH AMERICA			II	II	I		II	II	II	II		BOLIVIA*	2	15	
			II	III	III	I		III	IIII				BRAZIL	2		
														COLOMBIA		5
														ECUADOR*		2
			I	I										PARAGUAY		1
							I	I						PERU		1
SUBREGION	MEXIQUE AND CENTRAL AMERICA												VENEZUELA	2	20	
		I		I		I	I						EL SALVADOR	3		
		I	I	IIII	IIII	IIII		I	III	IIII	III		GUATEMALA*	8		
													MEXICO*	7		
												NICARAGUA	2			
		i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	TOTAL N° OF SITES	38			

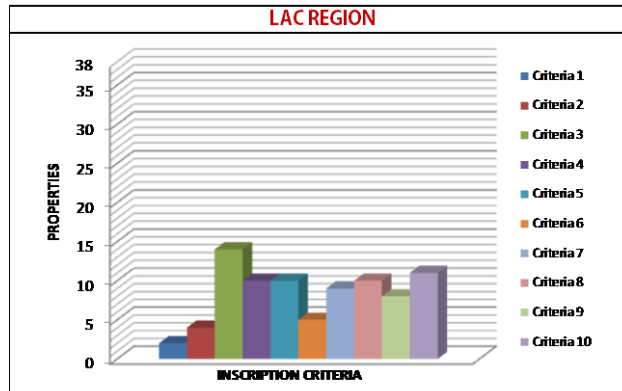
\*Just 50% (19 out of 38) of the properties specify the inscription criteria.

#### MIXED PROPERTIES IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

		CRITERIA										STATE PARTY	N°SITE	
		i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x			
SUBREGION	SOUTH AMERICA	I		II				II		II	I	PERU	2	2
	MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA	I		I	I					I	I	GUATEMALA	1	1
		i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	TOTAL N° OF SITES	3	



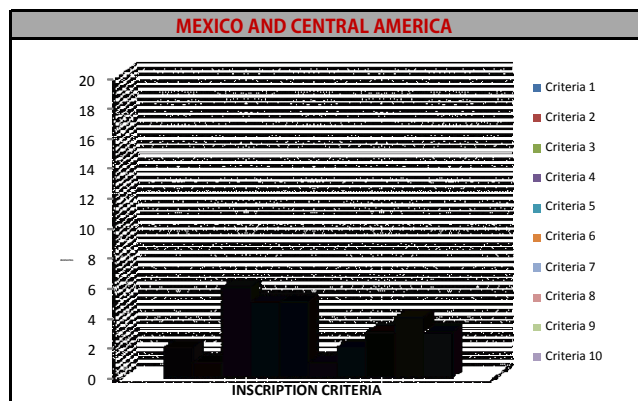
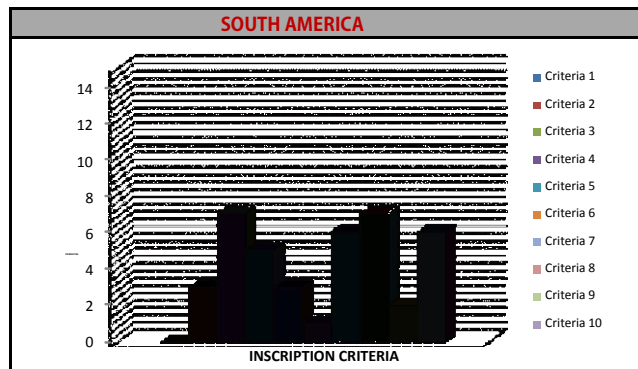
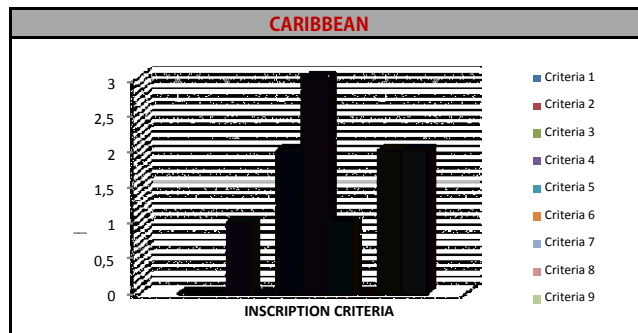
## MIXED PROPERTIES IN THE TENTATIVE LIST



\*Just 50% (19 out of 38) of the properties specify the inscription criteria.

## MIXED PROPERTIES IN THE TENTATIVE LIST

by sub-region



Participation from mixed sites of other Regions is welcomed. Lessons learned could be incorporated into an annex of the EoH methodology, designed to facilitate ready use in mixed site situations. Information gathered would also help to establish the foundations of future work focusing on integrating mixed site management approaches (See <http://whc.unesco.org/en/eoh/>). An initiative of this type was already foreseen on the occasion of a workshop of LAC experts that took place in Costa Rica in 2011, for priority activities for capacity building on World Heritage for the Latin American and the Caribbean region. Experts identified the need to develop specific methodology on integrated management of a mixed site as a regional priority (See: <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-652-33.pdf>).

## **LAC Thematic approaches for natural heritage**

### **Developing strategies for Climate Change adaptation**

As happened in the first Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise, the States Parties requested the organization of technical regional meetings to finalize the Action Plan to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee for evaluation in 2014. Site managers, national focal points in collaboration with World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies will discuss the results provided by this report. Advisory Bodies could revise their global gap analysis and develop a final proposal of the LAC region, as well as identify the themes from which comparative analysis could be required according to the singularities of the region, being a mega-diverse natural area and covering a full spectrum of cultural diversity at national and sub-regional scale in order to develop *ad hoc* strategies as key to effective delivery.

The WH Centre is developing a climate change adaptation field guide for natural heritage site managers. The guide focuses on helping managers and management stakeholders better understand the potential impacts of climate change on their site's OUV. It also provides guidance on how to obtain climate change projections for their site. With this information, managers and management stakeholders carry out an analysis of the site's features and how they might react to future conditions. Based on their projections, various management options can be considered and applied to ensure the site retains its OUV. National representatives requested to organize a LAC regional 2 day workshop with site managers, including the support of local experts, and a climatologist. The objective of this workshop is for the participants to familiarize themselves with how the field guide works and the necessary preparation needed for its application. Participants will be able to identify specific tasks with timelines at the workshop. Follow-up site based visits are to be carried out by the experts, who work closely with the site managers and management stakeholders, and assemble the elements of their climate change strategy. (See: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/319>)

### **Improving climate change resilience of natural WH sites through ecological connectivity**

Projects focusing on climate change mitigation via the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (UN REDD +) are being established throughout the world, financed in large part by the private sector or by multi- or bilateral project support. These projects focus on ensuring that forests sequester carbon (reducing CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere) and provide biodiversity and livelihoods benefits. When located next to WH forest sites, these projects provide an added bonus of improving the climate change resilience of WH sites by ensuring greater ecological connectivity. The WH Centre is exploring ways through which REDD+ projects, and other sustainable forestry projects, can

be initiated in WH Forest landscapes. In the LAC region, this would require concerted and coordinated efforts between the WH Centre and national governments, so that REDD+ projects can be identified in advance. The linkage between REDD+ projects and the benefit to WH sites can be explicitly made, thus facilitating the search for supporters of REDD+ projects, or purchasers of carbon credits created in REDD+ projects. The WH Centre held an exploratory meeting on this subject (August 2012) in Costa Rica – and validated this approach amongst the government, NGO, and private sector participants.

According to the major gaps on the WH List in terms of maritime heritage (publication available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/marine-programme/>) LAC Region could contribute in the realm of Warm Temperate Southeastern Pacific. Beyond nomination processes, cooperation and support could be provided to areas such as the Gulf of California where marine spatial planning could provide an excellent means by which to assist the site with the conservation of the 9 individual components in the context of the wider region of the Cortez Sea. Moreover with regards to El Vizcaino a broader cooperation could be established with major institutions concerning whale protection in the Americas along whose coastlines these whales migrate after being born in El Vizcaino. This would lead to more comprehensive conservation along their entire migration route and enable a better monitoring/evaluation and research outcome.

In all the possible thematic activities, the representatives underlined the importance of:

- including poverty alleviation issues in management plans,
- providing specialized WH training at all levels, including ministerial,
- providing “roads to sustainable financing” for managers and national authorities, while accompanying sustainable financing with the search for management effectiveness,
- reinforcing the social role and the security of the rangers and technical staff associated with natural protected areas on daily basis,
- demonstrating the benefits and the domino effect of WH preservation on the rest of the natural protected areas.

### **Transversal approach**

#### **World Heritage and Extreme poverty in LAC**

The Ministry of Culture of Uruguay, on the occasion of the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee in Brasilia in 2010 raised the need for a regional reflection on heritage and extreme poverty from the cultural, ethical and economic point of view in LAC. In the framework of the preparation of the Summit “Rio +20”, the Government of Ecuador, through the Coordination Ministry of Cultural and Natural Heritage, in close collaboration with the World Heritage Centre organized a meeting in Quito (October 2012), in the framework of the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention. One of the objectives was to discuss on the role of heritage in the struggle against poverty. International and regional experts were invited to present practices and methodologies from different disciplines: sociology, anthropology, economy, social sciences, national protection of cultural and natural heritage, and to discuss the gaps and need for bridges between heritage preservation and public policies on education, sanitation, public welfare, Priority actions were identified and case studies discussed, such as: Historic Centre of México, Favelas in Rio de Janeiro, Urban poverty in Valparaiso, Poverty alleviation in Jesuit Missions of Paraguay, among others. Conclusions are available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1028/>

#### **4. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES IN LAC. CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACTION PLAN**

According to the results of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting in LAC, the promotion of the development of effective capacity building in the States Parties was identified as one of the strategic objectives.

##### Main findings of the periodic reporting exercise in 2004:

- The lack of continuity in a considerable number of States Parties and World Heritage properties results in the loss of institutional memory and technical capacity in national governments, national institutions for the cultural and natural heritage and the bodies with management authority over World Heritage properties.
- There was, at all levels of government and among all stakeholders, a great need for training in World Heritage concepts and all components of the World Heritage management cycle, i.e. identification of management objectives, preparation of integrated management plans, including risk preparedness and emergency plans, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and participatory approaches to management.
- While the World Heritage Committee and others had invested considerable amounts in training activities, there was little information on the effectiveness of these investments.

Capacity should be understood as the capability of and within the States Parties to implement the *World Heritage Convention* in its broadest sense and to ensure the adequate conservation and management of World Heritage properties with the aim of preserving the Outstanding Universal Values of these properties. New concepts, as well as the updating of the Operational Guidelines of the Convention, require new capacities and skills and new actors, such as local, regional and national governments, non-governmental organizations and community groups need to be supported in their capacity development. It is therefore necessary to assist States Parties in the creation or strengthening of the institutional, legal and policy frameworks for the identification and management of heritage and to enable other stakeholders to participate in heritage endeavors. Capacity building requires the promotion, communication and training in the very understanding of the spirit of cooperation of the *World Heritage Convention* and associated concepts and terms as well as a wide variety of issues relating to the conservation and management of the cultural and natural heritage. Training and capacity building should be targeted at all levels of government and involve all other stakeholders. These programmes should make use of available training institutions and facilities and explore and use new methodologies and technologies. The training of trainers should be an important component of the programmes, as well as to increase and consolidate the number of trainers for the World Heritage Centre in the LAC region. All investments in capacity building should be accompanied by monitoring and evaluation in order to ensure feedback and adjustments as required.

##### **The first cycle of Periodic Reporting identified a substantial list of capacity building strategies and programmes:**

##### Capacity building strategies and programmes:

- Develop (sub)regional strategies and programmes for capacity building in the conservation, administration and management of heritage through sub-regional consultations. Initiate their implementation. The strategies and programmes should include appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for all activities.
- Given the particular situation of the region in risk vulnerability, develop a comprehensive strategy for the training in risk and emergency preparedness planning.

- Identify existing institutions, facilities and networks that offer training in heritage conservation and management and can participate in the development and implementation of capacity building strategies and programmes.
- Develop glossaries, handbooks, training modules and models for use by training institutions and States Parties. Address needs of specific target groups such as decision and policy makers, managers, conservators etc.
- Develop a tool kit for site managers with sections on all components of the integrated management cycle (concepts, methodologies, best practices)
- Address specific capacity building activities to trainers or key people with the capacity to transmit knowledge to other stakeholders.
- Strengthen existing networks in the field of heritage conservation and management. Promote continuity, collaboration and synergy among these networks.
- Promote research in heritage issues and share its results with World Heritage stakeholders.

Capacity building in States Parties:

- Review the effectiveness and appropriateness of national legal and institutional frameworks and policies for cultural and natural heritage conservation and management.
- Provide advice to States Parties, upon their request, on reform of national legal and institutional frameworks and policies.
- Review, provide advice and implement mechanisms for participatory processes in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and the conservation and management of the cultural and natural heritage.
- Facilitate training in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and its concepts (Outstanding Universal Value, significance, authenticity/integrity, integrated management, monitoring and evaluation, reporting etc.) to all levels of government and stakeholders.
- Provide training in the integrated management of the cultural and natural heritage, including management cycle and planning, significance, authenticity, integrity, heritage valuing and valorization, carrying capacity, limits of acceptable change, buffer zones, emergency and risk preparedness, participation and co-management, etc.
- Provide training in specialized fields of conservation e.g. conservation techniques, materials, etc.

**In the case of the Caribbean (2004-2014):**

Capacity-building strategies and programmes that should be focused on:

- Further develop a Caribbean capacity-building programme in line with the discussions and recommendations issued by the Saint Lucia Conference (February 2004).

**In 2006 and 2007 the follow-up of the Periodic Reporting in LAC updated the information and guidelines for training in LAC, (Meetings: Mexico, September 2006 and Chile, March 2007). The States Parties identified some priorities:**

- Take stock of the materials and training for fundraising for conservation and management for World Heritage
- Training courses in fundraising for World Heritage properties
- Training on indicators for mixed sites (e.g. Tikal, Guatemala)
- Training on participatory methodologies for World Heritage
- Establish a working group on capacity building in LAC

### **During meetings on Periodic Reporting in 2011-2013, some new ideas were proposed:**

- Identify synergies with LATAM programme and ICCROM (2008-2019)
- Conflict resolution in local communities
- Sustainable resource use for World Heritage management
- Conservation indicators
- Mixed site management plans
- Training for the presentation and interpretation of World Heritage Sites and raising community awareness
- Site conservation

### **The Caribbean capacity Building Programme for World Heritage (CCBP)**

The Caribbean Capacity Building Programme (CCBP)<sup>1</sup> for World Heritage is a toolkit composed of a set of 6 flexible training modules, targeting specific issues related to the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The programme aims at strengthening capacities for the implementation of the Convention in the Caribbean. To date, more than 200 governmental and non-governmental experts from 16 Caribbean Member States have been trained in protecting and managing their cultural and natural heritage of Outstanding Universal Value.

Being the first normative instrument that linked in its provisions the conservation and protection of both natural and cultural heritage, the convention has a special significance in the Caribbean where the identity and culture of people is indissolubly linked to their insular condition.

A network of experts, institutions and universities channelled through the CCBP is making a major contribution to address the priorities defined by the World Heritage Committee to improve the geographical and thematic balance of the World Heritage List and build capacities in the States Parties for the identification, conservation and management of their cultural and natural heritage.

In the framework of the preparation of the first regional Periodic Report on the State of the World Heritage, States Parties from the Caribbean (meeting at the Conference on the Development of a Caribbean Action Plan in Saint Lucia in February 2004) agreed to propose the inclusion of the following action: "Further develop a Caribbean Capacity Building Programme". This Action Plan was approved by the World Heritage Committee at its 28th session held in Suzhou, China from 28 June to 7 July 2004<sup>2</sup>.

The CCBP is a long-term training programme focusing on cultural and natural heritage management and aimed at creating a Caribbean network of heritage experts. They, in turn, can share knowledge, know-how and expertise on the *modus operandi* of the World Heritage Convention and the identification, conservation and management of heritage.

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<sup>1</sup> [www.unesco.org/cu](http://www.unesco.org/cu) and <http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/475/>

<sup>2</sup> Building upon the experience of the Caribbean Training Course on World Heritage, held in Dominica in 2001, the recommendations of the Saint Lucia Conference and other experiences, and the training survey undertaken in 2004 by two Caribbean heritage experts, the Regional Office for Culture for Latin America and the Caribbean convened an expert meeting in Havana in March 2007 to refine the concepts, parameters and contents of the Caribbean Capacity Building Programme and to set up a network of Caribbean heritage experts. At the same time, a close collaboration and cooperation was established with the World Heritage Centre and the UNESCO offices in Kingston and Port-au-Prince.

The CCBP is composed of a core mandatory training module on the Application of the World Heritage Convention and a series of other modules focusing on the various aspects of management (tourism, historic centres, risks, cultural landscapes and natural heritage)<sup>3</sup>. Each module lasts 30 hours and encompasses classes, practical exercises, analysis of regional case studies and discussions.

#### Main activities 2004-2011

##### CCBP CHRONOLOGY of activities:

2004

- Conference on the Development of a Caribbean Action Plan, February, Castries, St. Lucia
- Caribbean survey on Training Needs in the Caribbean, WHC, consultants Patricia Green and Lloyd Gardner;
- Meeting on the Implementation structure of the Caribbean WH Action Plan, September, Kingston, Jamaica

2005

- Experts meeting on Cultural Landscapes in the Caribbean, November, Santiago de Cuba.

2006

- Workshop on the World Heritage Convention and the Tentative Lists, Trinidad & Tobago;
- Meeting of Experts on OUV, Authenticity & Integrity in the Caribbean, May, Barbados.

2007

- Experts Meeting for the Caribbean Capacity Building Programme (CCBP), 26-27 March, Havana, Cuba;
- Field Mission and Workshop on the conservation of the Historical and Archaeological Park La Isabela, July, Dominican Republic.

2008

- Workshop CCBP Module 3: First Workshop on Risk Reduction for Cultural Heritage in the Caribbean, 23-27 June, Havana, Cuba;
- Workshop to explore the extension of CCBP training modules to MERCOSUR (organized by Havana office jointly with UNESCO Montevideo) December, Villa Ocampo, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- Publication of modules 1 to 5 in Spanish, English and French.

2009

- Workshop CCBP Module 4: Management of Cultural Landscapes, as part of the Regional Meeting on Heritage, Biodiversity and Community October, Havana, Cuba.
- Workshop CCBP Module 3: Risk preparedness, organized jointly with UNESCO Montevideo for MERCOSUR. 8-10 December, Montevideo, Uruguay

2010

- Sub-regional Workshop, based on CCBP (Module 1) Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, 15-17 September, Havana, Cuba.
- Workshop CCBP Module 2 "Role of tourism in the conservation of the Colonial City of Santo Domingo, as part of the application of the World Heritage Convention in the Caribbean". 22-25 November Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic).

2011

- Caribbean Heritage Course CCBP (Modules 1 and 5) organized by the University of the Netherlands Antilles (UNA), Willemstad (Curacao) 21 March -1 April
- Publication of CCBP Module 6 on natural heritage in English, Spanish and French and set on line of the six current modules in English, Spanish and French. July, Cuba
- Workshop CCBP Module 6: Management of Natural Heritage, Congress on protected areas, 5 July Havana (Cuba).

In 2011, the CCBP entered a new phase with the increased interest of academic institutions to offer CCBP courses in the framework of, or as part of their academic programme.

From 21 March to 1 April 2011, the University of the Netherlands Antilles (UNA) organized CCBP training in Willemstad, Curacao, dedicated to the application of the World Heritage Convention (Module 1) and the management of historic centres (Module 5). 21 professionals from Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saint Martin, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname,

<sup>3</sup> [www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org) and [www.whc.unesco.org](http://www.whc.unesco.org)

British Virgin Islands, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Haiti participated. At the end of the course, the participants adopted the “Willemstad Declaration on Caribbean Heritage” that, among other matters, confirms the relevance of the CCBP programme and the need to continue with its implementation.

The Caribbean Capacity Building Programme clearly responds to the needs and expectations of the Caribbean States Parties and their heritage institutions and professionals. To date it strengthened the capacity of more than 200 experts from 16 States Parties in the Caribbean. It strengthens the networking among them and supports the development of institutional and professional capacities. The flexibility of the modules permits adaptation to specific local needs and target groups, from decision makers to experts and local interest groups.

CCBP in 2013-2015 focused its attention on Climate Change (CC) adaptation planning for natural WH site managers. A Spanish field guide should be available later in 2013. This guide will help managers better understand CC in general, improve their knowledge on the implications of CC on their sites (in terms of OUV), assess the relative vulnerability of their sites to CC, and develop CC adaptation strategies designed to make their sites more resilient to CC.

1. Business planning for natural World Heritage sites: As per our toolkit on this matter – designed to help managers better understand how their site functions as an organizational unit, and identify and better plan / manage inputs, capital and risks. Currently available in English only – but could be easily translated into Spanish. Shell is paying Earthwatch to see how this can be rolled out, and there may be more SP opportunities in the year or two ahead.
  
2. Enhancing our Heritage “Management Effectiveness Assessment” toolkit (in Spanish) has been applied in a few LAC sites in the past.



## Guidelines for an Action Plan in Capacity Building in LAC

As a result of the meetings, working sessions with Advisory Bodies and special meetings on training organized with the Institute II UNESCO of Zacatecas (Mexico) and Centro Lucio Costa CII UNESCO in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), priorities were identify for training to be included in the LAC Action Plan.

Forward Looking: Results of the Brasilia Meeting. WHC/CII Rio/AB (October 2011) Guidelines for a LAC training strategy			
ACTION GUIDELINES FOR THE CENTRE			SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION Collections, database, translation of materials.
TRAINING Specific products (courses, seminars, offices, etc.), strategic issues, partners.	APPLIED RESEARCH Strategic issues, existing initiatives and projects, inputs, demand for production of knowledge.	TECHNICAL SERVICE Strategic issues, dissemination of knowledge, research findings, application of methodologies.	
Course of Preparation of Management Plan for Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of Model Action Plan and its customization for the natural and cultural heritage</li> <li>Study to define the Profile for Heritage Site Manager</li> </ul>	Advice to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of systems and management methods.	Logistical support and ICCROM teaching materials for courses on developing Management Plans for Sites
Course on Risk Management (disaster-climate change).	Preparation of a Cadaster of Education Institutions that address heritage management in Brazil and other countries in the region - see ICCROM database (training directory)		Support of UNESCO and Advisory Bodies in the development and implementation of a TRANSLATION POLICY (reference materials, manuals, textbooks): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk-Disasters Manual</li> <li>Management Manual</li> <li>Instructional materials training for implementation of the WH Convention</li> <li>WHC / communities</li> <li>Availability and access to ICOMOS documents (in all languages)</li> <li>IUCN</li> </ul> Zacatecas-ICCROM Partnership and Lucio Costa Centre
Basic Course on Heritage Management (International) - Lucio Costa Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of a Study on the Legal Framework for the Preservation of Heritage in the Region (especially the implications in cross-border areas)</li> <li>Preparation of a Database of bodies linked to the management of the heritage in the countries of the region (public policies development,</li> </ul>	From the database, assistance in selecting and brokering the demands on the legal framework for protection of heritage in the countries	Support of ICOMOS and ICCROM in structuring the Database of the Lucio Costa Centre: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database of training offers - educational institutions acting (training directory – migration, or link to the ICCROM database)</li> <li>Database Expert related to heritage management (support from ICCROM; consult ICOMOS base Scientific Committees - network of professionals and experts to transfer</li> </ul>

	implementation, evaluation)		capabilities that do not exist in the region; IUCN, UNESCO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Virtual Library (ICCROM database migration; UNESCO offers its acquis)</li> </ul>
<b>TRAINING</b>	<b>APPLIED RESEARCH</b>	<b>TECHNICAL SERVICE</b>	<b>SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>
Course on Financial Management of Sites and access to sources of development (national, regional and international) - including learning to formulate proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of a study of evaluation of trends of the main impacts that affect the sites</li> <li>Preparation of a Base of Indicators on the State of Conservation of heritage sites (see ICCROM model)</li> <li>Preparation of a study for development of instruments / assessment system, heritage policies (including indicators)</li> </ul>	Advising heritage sites in the implementation of tools and systems for monitoring and evaluation	Support from ICOMOS in monitoring and selecting the Scientific Committees listed below, which may contribute to the activities of the Lucio Costa Centre (transmission of knowledge - research and teaching) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM)</li> <li>Conservation / Restoration of heritage monuments and sites in objects</li> <li>ICOMOS-IFLA Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL)</li> <li>Cultural Routes (CIIC)</li> <li>Cultural Tourism (ICCT)</li> <li>Earthen Architectural Heritage (ISCEAH)</li> <li>Economics of conservation (ISEC)</li> <li>Heritage Documentation (CIPA)</li> <li>Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH)</li> <li>Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (ICIP)</li> <li>Intangible cultural heritage (ICIH)</li> <li>Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues (ICLAFI)</li> <li>Risk preparedness (Icorp)</li> <li>Shared Built Heritage (ISCSBH)</li> <li>Theory and philosophy of conservation and restoration</li> <li>International Training Committee (CIF)</li> <li>Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH)</li> <li>Vernacular Architecture (CIAV)</li> <li>20th Century Heritage (ISC20C)</li> </ul>
Training Course for Moderators (training methodology COGEP-ENAP-multipliers)	Development of a Model of Excellence in the Management of Sites, including monitoring, evaluation, recognition process and support to the continuous improvement	Advising sites in the implementation of the Model of Excellence in the Management of Sites	Understanding the role of AWHF and the possibilities of action with the Fund, as well as EPA and CHDA
Course on Conflict Mediation and Right to Prior Consultation (Reference: FUNAI-CEDUC)	Preparation of a Database of sources of promotion of projects related to heritage (project and execution shared with local partners in the 3	Africa - summary of demands: nomination, preparation of Tentative Lists, conservation	Support of ICCROM in the Development of the Database of sources of promotion of projects related to heritage

	regions: South America, Africa, Asia) - scholarships, financing projects, courses, exchanges, etc.	management, protection legislation	
Course on Methods of Community Participation in Heritage Projects – WHC and ICCROM (Reference: UNESCO Office in Bangkok)	Identification of civil society organizations acting for heritage management		WHC and ICCROM
<b>TRAINING</b>	<b>APPLIED RESEARCH</b>	<b>TECHNICAL SERVICE</b>	<b>SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>
Organization of event (seminar, workshop, office) on Heritage and Sustainability.  Topics: economy of preservation, heritage as an inducer of sustainable development, tools for dialogue with the state and funding institutions	Study on models, methods, best practices of Social Appropriation of Heritage  Creating a Database of Good Practices	Advice to the sites in the implementation and evaluation of good practices related to social appropriation of heritage	Reference: Xochimilco Participatory Management Plan, World Heritage Centre – UNESCO Office in Mexico
Course on Management of Cultural Heritage on the field of environmental licensing (IPHAN, IBAMA, Palmares, FUNAI, Public Ministry, Brazilian Society of Architects, Archaeology Museums, safeguarding institutions) - identify other partners	Development of a study on the contribution of heritage to human development		ICMBio (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade)
Articulation of the organization of mini-courses on the specific demands (areas linked to heritage: archaeological conservation, earthen architecture, underwater heritage, stained glass, metal objects, rock art conservation, land architecture, etc.).	Development of a study on the Management of Knowledge and Intellectual Property of cultural elements and expressions of heritage sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which interface with the strengthening of institutions working in the area?</li> <li>• As these instruments must be appropriate to specific issues, such as those related to intellectual property rights and traditional knowledge linked to cultural properties considered as cultural heritage.</li> <li>• How to improve that management in the field of processes of heritage management? (shared and participatory</li> </ul>		CII UNESCO in collaboration with WHC/AB

	management)		
Management for mixed sites in LAC	Development of a Study of Recommendations for a Comprehensive Management of Mixed Sites. Specific module in the Basic Course or specific course.		Integrating the Heritage Specialization Program to the Lucio Costa Centre and Zacatecas Centre
Implementation of the Observatory of Heritage Management	On the proposal of the observatory, including a tool of information technology to ascertain, in a fast, accurate and updated, the state of conservation of heritage	e-learning tool	Working Group: national experts, CII UNESCO Development of teaching materials - WHC and AB
<b>TRAINING</b>	<b>APPLIED RESEARCH</b>	<b>TECHNICAL SERVICE</b>	<b>SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>
<p>TRAINING COURSE FOR MANAGERS OF HERITAGE</p> <p>BASIC MODULE - basic shared array common to all managers at different levels and dimensions of acting (first moment of the training).</p> <p>Suggested content below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding of cultural and natural heritage (doctrinal and ethical corpus)</li> <li>• Understanding of the actors (international organizations and their relation with States Parties)</li> <li>• Understanding of legal frameworks (conventions,</li> </ul>			Lucio Costa Centre

<p>international legislation, etc.) and spheres of acting in different countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training in financial management</li> <li>• Understanding of site management and cultural heritage expressions</li> <li>• Participants must be able to think critically about the legal status and institutional framework in which he/she is inserted (which is the situation in his/her country, city, place...)</li> </ul> <p>MODULES OF IMPROVEMENT - different lines in order to provide tools for 1) Management of Institutional Processes or 2) Participatory Process Management or 3) Process Management assets from specific types</p>			
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## 5. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS OF THE SECOND CYCLE PERIODIC REPORTING LAC

The national focal points of the Latin America and the Caribbean Region have actively collaborated with the World Heritage Centre throughout this Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting. Thanks to two years of close collaboration and the exchange of many ideas and suggestions, important steps in World Heritage national policies have been taken. Through these productive exchanges, as well as technical and financial support, these policies will work to ensure more appropriate recognition of World Heritage in national political agendas.

During the sub-regional and regional meetings, there have been various examples that show how the countries, in accordance to their institutional capabilities, have been generating cooperation platforms to collaborate towards an efficient implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. Several formulations have been shared: Committees or Commissions, Nationals in the case of Colombia and Argentina, the establishing of Coordinating Natural and Cultural Heritage Ministries, as in the case of Ecuador or interdisciplinary workgroups such as the case of Nicaragua or inter-institutional work groups as in the Dominican Republic.

World Heritage responsibilities are not always under the mandate of the countries' Ministries or Secretariats of Culture. This means that the Latin America and the Caribbean Forum of Ministers of Culture do not always include the necessary World Heritage recognition in an important number of countries where responsibilities on World Heritage sites are under the mandates of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Development or others. The region's countries believe that World Heritage policies must find better space and recognition in the programmes that are developed on sub-regional or regional cooperation platforms, such as: Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA), Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), *Corporación Andina de*

*Fomento* (CAF), Andean Community of Nations (CAN), Central American Integration System (SICA), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and even those that cover practically the whole of Latin America and the Caribbean geography in their mandate, such as the IEO and the OAS. In all the meetings, the interest in joining forces has been made clear. These alliances will start work on the World Heritage working agendas and finding mechanisms to develop cooperative projects in the legislative area in order to develop Regional Tentative Lists or transnational nominations.

The national focal points have underlined the need to develop development strategies in order to more reliably involve private initiatives, especially in conservation projects.

National focal points have also very generally considered that the Periodic Reporting exercise in its Second Cycle is more complete, allowing the questionnaires to be used as a permanent monitoring tool. What has been missed though is the analysis of how much has been achieved since the First Cycle. The countries trust that the implementation of the Action Plan of this Second Cycle will have implementation indicators on a national, sub-regional and regional level and that these will present progress on an annual basis. The national focal points ask that the Action Plan's results be presented to the Committee every year regularly.

Over the last two years of continuous work, the national focal points have discussed the following:

#### **A. LEGISLATION**

- a. In many countries, national heritage protection laws in the Region were approved almost unanimously by the ratification of the World Heritage Convention. It is interesting to see that the spirit of the national laws found their inspiration in the preamble of the World Heritage Convention. Many of these countries currently find themselves in a moment of revival of these heritage protection laws of and have asked the World Heritage Centre for assistance in cases where World Heritage is not specifically mentioned in previous regulations and where they consider it needed to better coordinate international commitments with national responsibilities. It is particularly important to take this into account in these very countries where a decentralised system of responsibilities has been developed at all levels of government or has fragmented or overlapping responsibilities, without the distribution of responsibilities or the hierarchy in the decision-making processes being clearly defined. This line of work will be developed in the Latin America and the Caribbean Action Plan.
- b. Some countries, such as Costa Rica, consider that national texts of natural and World Heritage protection should clearly refer to and explain concepts such as OUV, and its conditions of integrity and authenticity.
- c. Also actively discussed are the advantages that spatial laws for specific World Heritage have contributed, as is the case of the Galápagos Islands (Ecuador), or Antigua (Guatemala), or in other cases like the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu (Peru) or the Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panama (Panama), these being recommended by the World Heritage Committee. Throughout discussions, the need to identify case studies which have in-depth analysis of specific legislation in order to better guarantee the OUV of the sites.
- d. Countries such as Argentina positively value the World Heritage National Commissions and advocate the position that they be approved by law and enjoy

legal status, thus allowing a system of continuity for the implementation of the Convention, independent of political changes in national governments.

- e. In some countries like Bolivia, Dominican Republic, or Ecuador , change in their National Constitutions has contributed a wider understanding of heritage and has designed responsibilities in a much more disciplinary way, at the service of a renewed national identity and the development of national community cultures. In the case of the Plurinational State of Bolivia there are 36 nationalities and this perspective of plural cultural identities is being developed within its special Law of natural and cultural heritage.
- f. It has also been noteworthy to observe how countries in Latin America and the Caribbean want to reinforce their responsibilities when it comes to defending their geological and paleontological heritage, as is the case in Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay and are requesting technical support to better identify their respective World Heritage potential.
- g. National focal points request further national and regional rapprochement of those in charge of other UNESCO Conventions, especially with those closely linked to nomination initiatives. In this sense, it is considered that all bodies involved in the nomination processes should have knowledge about the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property – 1970 in terms of integrity and authenticity or the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage 2001 (fortifications, marine and coastal sites) as well as the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, and to be able to draw up recommendations where collaboration between the Conventions can help to preserve the OUV of sites.
- h. National focal points consider it necessary to develop regulations and legislation in the countries to protect archaeological heritage faced with the major changes forecasted on a territorial scale in the next few years in the Region as in only a few cases are there preventative laws of Archaeological Heritage protection. In the same way, these laws should take into account regulations so that archaeological studies can be requested by law through interventions in historical places.
- i. The national representatives believe that heritage protection laws should include specifications on: industrial heritage, modern heritage or on other types of heritage categories such as cultural landscapes or cultural itineraries, as there are no explicit protection figures on these subjects or categories.

## **B. RESEARCH**

- a. The countries deem it essential to develop research programmes on OUV in a continuous and sustainable way. For this, it is indispensable to associate national research programmes, in collaboration with national universities and research centres.
- b. According to States Parties, it is therefore fundamental that applied conservation research strategies be developed, seeing that this type of initiative is the general subject of collaboration with foreign universities in the region and has been identified as essential in building knowledge in respective countries, increasing associated young researchers of World Heritage sites, as well as generating

specific research programmes between the Ministries responsible for natural and cultural sites and the Ministries for Science, Innovation and Technology.

- c. Some countries have made their experience available to others, as in the case of Mexico (INAH) or Cuba (CENCREM, National Centre for Conservation, Restoration and Museology) in the service of World Heritage international cooperation.
- d. States Parties believe that some of the Region's UNESCO Category 2 Centre initiatives, like the case Lucio Costa in Brazil, can move forward with conservation and management thanks to the Observatory of protection policies that it expects to create within the institution.
- e. States Parties consider that research should be a permanent practice in inscribed sites and a requirement for those preparing a nomination. They believe that an ongoing study on the site's values allows the increase of the Convention's credibility. In the same way, they consider that research should be included as an important activity in the plans of public use of the inscribed sites.



## C. TRAINING

There is a specific section concerning the whole exercise of training programmes in the Cartagena Action Plan, but here we highlight some of the more general conclusions:

- a. Training in site management needs to be strengthened.
- b. A work group needs to be established with national and international experts, and the Advisory Bodies in order to gather training strategies, courses, educational tools and activities in all the regional languages in Latin America and the Caribbean to develop cooperation strategies with educators, teachers, lecturers, and specialists in designing educational tools in terms of World Heritage. It is requested that the World Heritage Centre coordinate this initiative with ICCROM/LATAM.
- c. It is requested that the knowledge and results of the Training in the Caribbean programme (*Capacitación en el Caribe – CCCB*) be disseminated in the rest of the Region and that e-learning instruments be designed in accordance with the needs of the rest of the sub-regions.
- d. Greater dedication is required for the training of trainers in order to create more specialised knowledge on the implementation of the *Operational Guidelines*.
- e. Development training modules are required to: prepare the report on the state of conservation for the World Heritage Committee; to develop participatory projects in the renewal of Tentative Lists on a national and sub-regional level.

## D. SOME SUBJECTS OF A GENERAL NATURE

- a. The Region requests the translation of the *Operational Guidelines* (July 2012) in Spanish and Portuguese as soon as possible in order to ensure the results of the Periodic Reporting, publications, informative and promotional materials of the Latin America and the Caribbean Region be published in both languages. Support for these activities should be encouraged. They request e-learning tools for learning and management of the *Operational Guidelines*.
- b. National representatives request the creation of a methodologies bank for the development of national inventories in natural and cultural heritage and that it be made available to the countries by means of the Latin America and the Caribbean web platform, created for the development of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting.
- c. National representatives consider it important to develop forms of collaboration with national museums and research centres that have collections directly associated with the sites to ensure that movable heritage can contribute to guaranteeing the conditions of integrity and authenticity of the inscribed sites.
- d. National representatives consider that Latin America and the Caribbean is a region that has shown that it has optimal conditions to develop multinational World Heritage projects and that it is necessary to continue developing serial national nominations initiatives (Guatemala, Dominican Republic), binational nominations (St Vincent and Grenadines/Grenada); Pacific Jesuit missions (Mexico/USA); and multinational nominations (rock art in the Caribbean) or intercontinental (Slave Route).

- e. National representatives deem it appropriate to have more detailed knowledge on regional NGOs that can contribute to national institutions in the preservation of the inscribed sites.
- f. National representatives request that conservation and management methodologies be developed for the 42 sites with the potential to be considered mixed sites in Latin America and Caribbean, showing coordination between cultural and natural values in the practice of conservation and its management. The results should act for all the sites that have been inscribed independently as natural and cultural but that need integrated management models for preservation of the OUV, among others, this includes: all the Mayan sites of Mexico and Central America;
- g. The UNESCO National Commissions of their respective countries commit themselves to working more closely to develop World Heritage policies on the occasion of UNESCO regional consultation meetings held biannually.

## 6. DRAFT DECISION

### Draft Decision: 37 COM 10A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC-13/37.COM/10A,
2. Recalling Decisions **32 COM 11D**, **34 COM 10B.2**, **35 COM 10B** and **36 COM 10C** adopted respectively at its 32nd (Quebec City, 2008), 34th (Brasilia, 2010), 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint Petersburg, 2012) sessions,
3. Expresses its sincere appreciation to the States Parties from Latin America and the Caribbean for their efforts in preparing and submitting their Periodic Reports and thanks especially all focal points and site managers for their effective participation and commitment;
4. Notes with satisfaction that all the 32 States Parties from Latin America and the Caribbean have participated actively in the Periodic Reporting exercise and 29 Section I questionnaires and 122 Section II questionnaires were successfully submitted;
5. Reiterates its satisfaction that at the moment of the launching of the second cycle, 116 draft retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value were submitted and welcomes the final submission of 66 Statements for adoption by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session;
6. Thanks the authorities of Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic and Mexico for their support in successfully organizing regional and sub-regional meetings in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and UNESCO field offices;
7. Takes note of the successful use of the special electronic platform as an indispensable tool in providing the comprehensive documentation gathered in the World Heritage Centre database for future monitoring and follow-up of the Action Plan and acknowledges the importance of this tool in developing the thematic working groups and their related programmes;

8. Welcomes with satisfaction the synthesis report and endorses the proposal to develop the Action Plan to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee in at its 38th session for evaluation, as discussed and agreed upon by the focal points and site managers during the Final Regional Meeting held in Santiago de Chile in December 2012, and also endorses the sub regional and regional and sub-regional thematic priorities proposed at the Final Regional Meeting and requests the World Heritage Centre to coordinate the necessary work, in coordination with the States Parties, Advisory Bodies, Category 2 Centres in the region and other partners;
9. Takes note of the significant progress made concerning the Retrospective Inventory for the region, both in terms of clarification of limits and minor boundary modifications and also requests the States Parties to continue participating actively in this regard, especially when clarifications or modifications of limits have been requested by the World Heritage Committee in relation to the evaluation of the state of conservation of the respective properties;
10. Also thanks the Government of Spain for financing the translation of the Report containing the results of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting into Spanish, further requests the World Heritage Centre to widely disseminate the Report among all stakeholders in the region, encourages the publication of the report in the World Heritage Papers series and calls on the international community to support the request;
11. Decides that the significant modifications to boundaries and changes to criteria (re-nominations) requested by States Parties as a follow-up to the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise will not fall within the limit of two nominations per State Party per year imposed by Paragraph 61 of the Operational Guidelines, while they will still fall within the overall limit of forty-five complete nominations per year. This decision shall apply for the **1 February 2014** and **1 February 2015** deadlines for the Latin America and the Caribbean Region, after which time the normal limit established in Paragraph 61 will be resumed;
12. Encourages the States Parties and all other World Heritage partners and stakeholders, including the UNESCO Category 2 Centres in the Region, to actively cooperate and to take the necessary actions to follow-up, in a concerted and concrete manner, towards the finalization of the Action Plan;
13. Also encourages UNESCO Category 2 Centre for World Heritage of Zacatecas (Mexico) and the UNESCO Category 2 Centre Lucio Costa of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) for Heritage Management, to coordinate their activities and the development of learning tools in Portuguese and Spanish to implement the capacity-building strategy and associated programmes, also welcomes the observatory for World Heritage Policies and Practices foreseen in Brazil, and calls for a close coordination with the Caribbean Capacity building Programme (CCBP);
14. Recognizes the valuable role played by local communities, including indigenous peoples, in the management of cultural and natural heritage properties and encourages programmes at Latin America and the Caribbean World Heritage properties to also focus on the active involvement and participation of the local communities in their implementation and derivation of direct benefits;
15. Also calls on the States Parties to ensure the technical and financial resources at the national level to finalize the Action Plan, and the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to provide support in the implementation of the Action Plan, including establishing priorities, timetables and budgetary implications for the Latin American

*and the Caribbean State Parties, and a clear course of action for thematic programmes tailored to regional or sub-regional needs, and finally requests all parties involved to submit it for approval by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.*

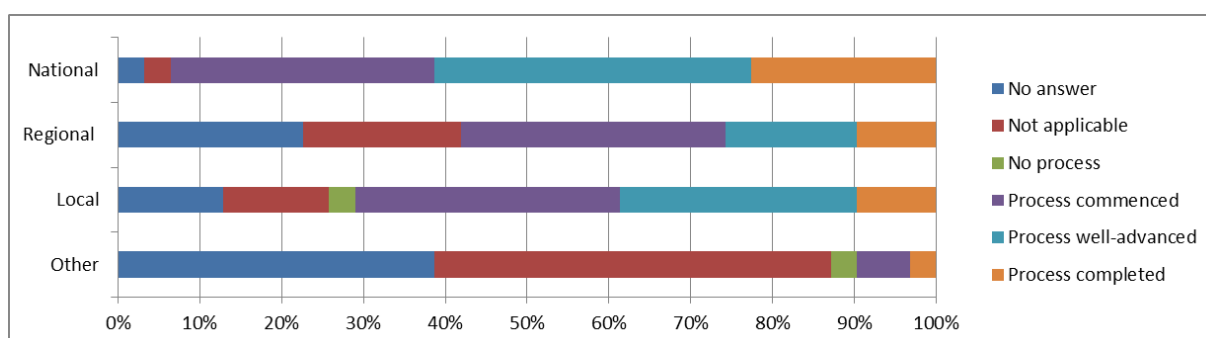
## ANNEX I: QUANTITATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

### Outcome of the Section I

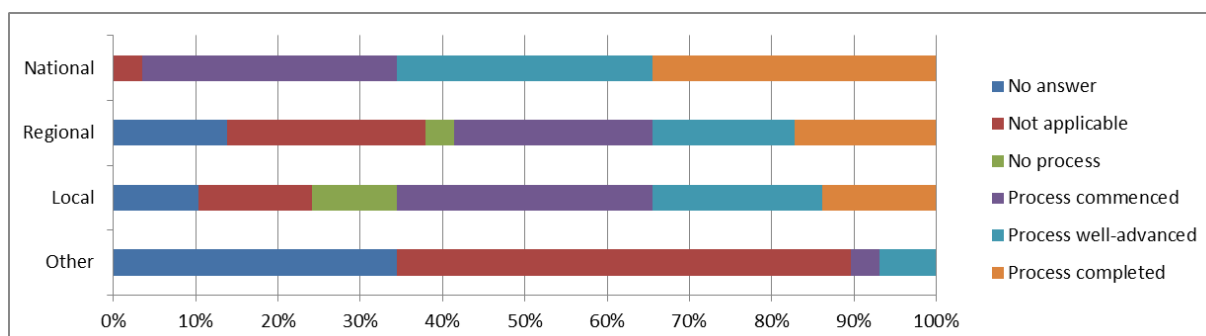
#### 1.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

	No. of countries
Governmental institutions	29
WH managers	15
UNESCO National Commission	12
NGOs	7
Others	4
ICOMOS	3
External experts	3
ICOMOS	2
IUCN national/regional	2
IUCN International	0
ICCROM	0
Donors	0

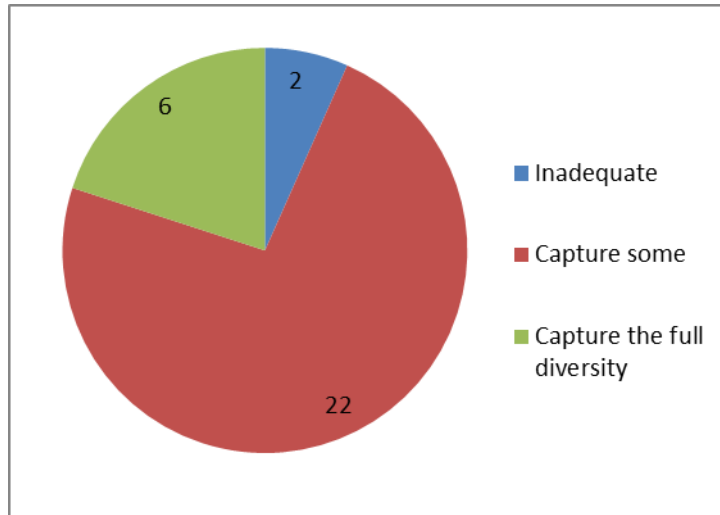
#### 2.1 - If the State Party has established inventories/lists/registers of cultural heritage, at what level(s) are they compiled and what is their current status?



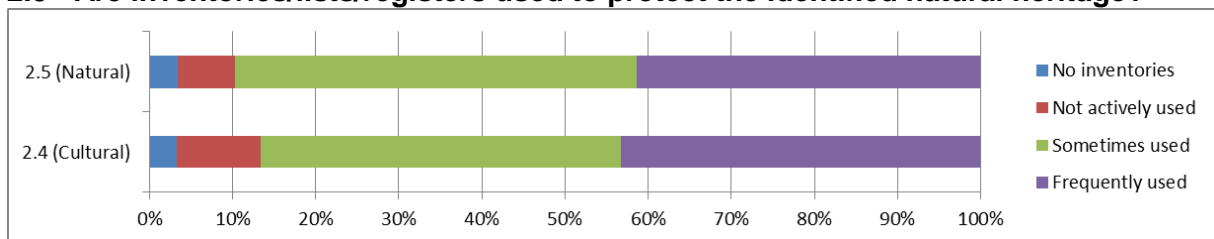
#### 2.2 - If the State Party has established inventories/lists/registers of natural heritage, at what level(s) are they compiled and what is their current status?



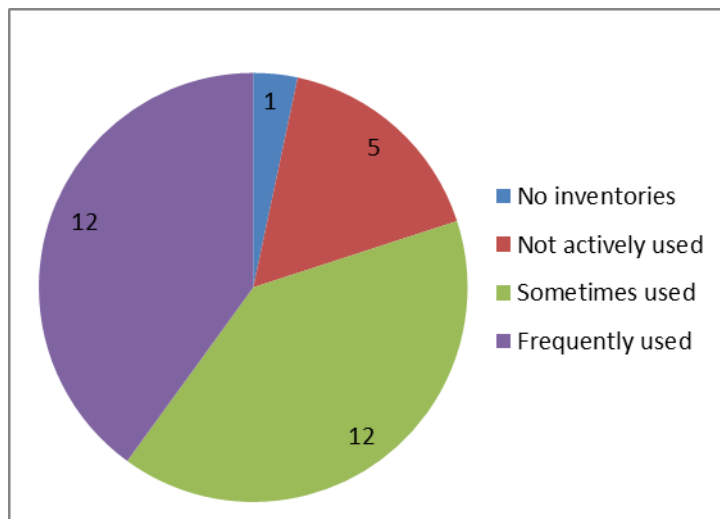
#### 2.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?



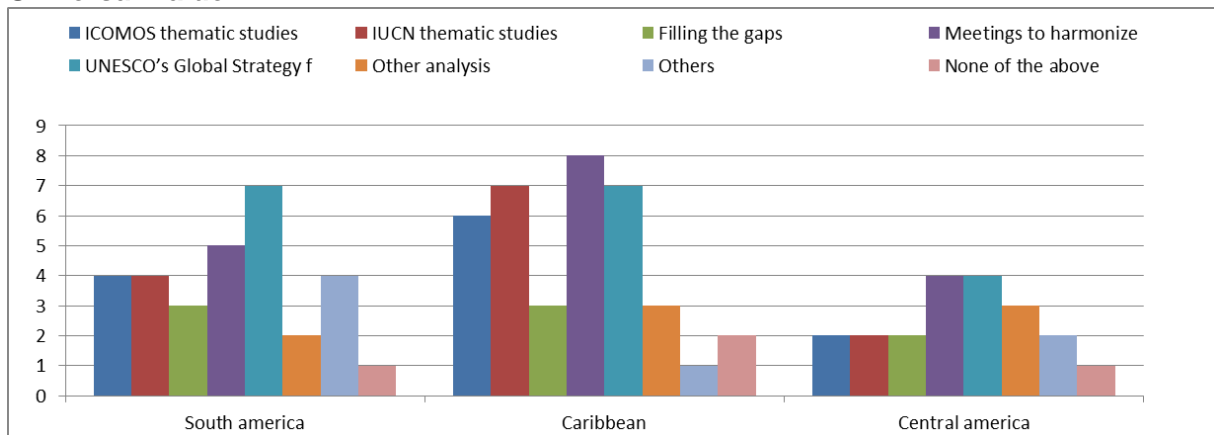
**2.4 - Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified cultural heritage?**  
**2.5 - Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified natural heritage?**



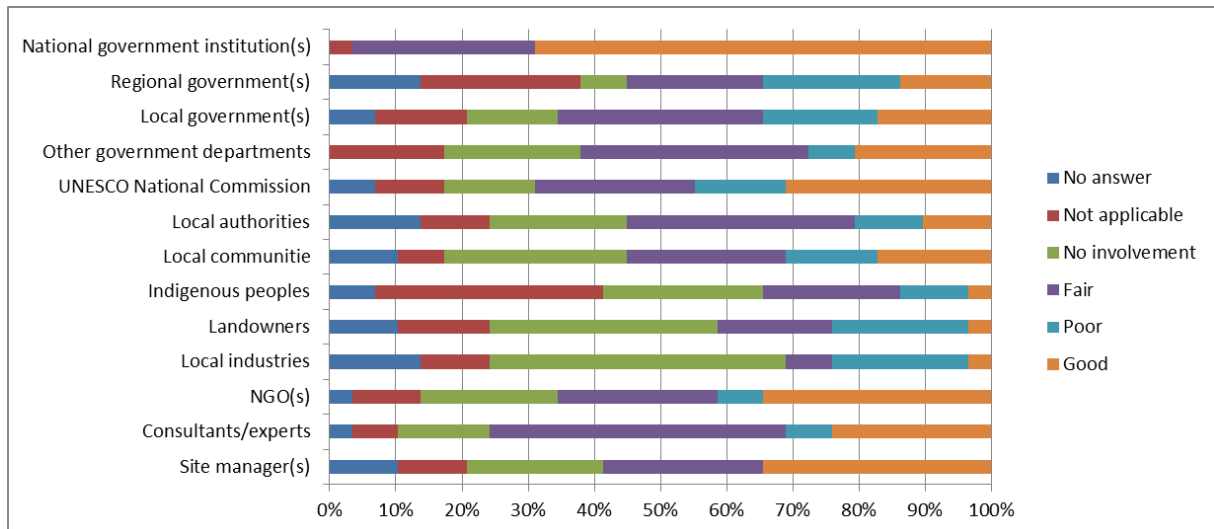
**2.6 - Are inventories/lists/registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List?**



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



**3.3 - Please rate level of involvement of the following (if applicable) in the preparation of the Tentative List**



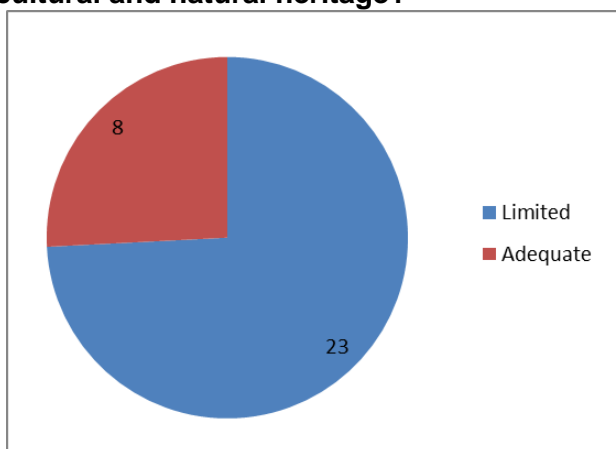
**3.4 - Was the authority (-ies) listed in question 1.4 responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?**

Row Labels	Total
Yes	27
No	4
Grand Total	31

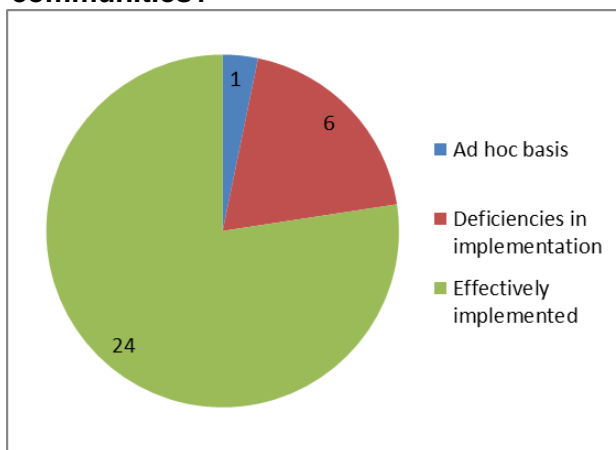
**3.6 - Do you intend to update your Tentative List within the next six years?**

Row Labels	Total
Yes	28
No	3
Grand Total	31

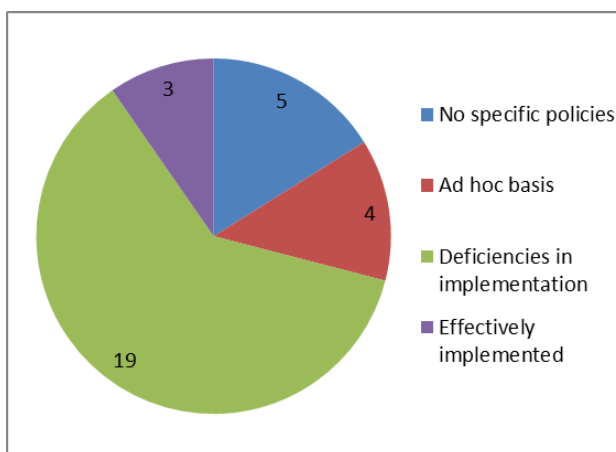
**5.7 - Is the implementation of these international conventions coordinated and integrated into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?**



**5.8 - How effectively do the State Party's policies give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities?**

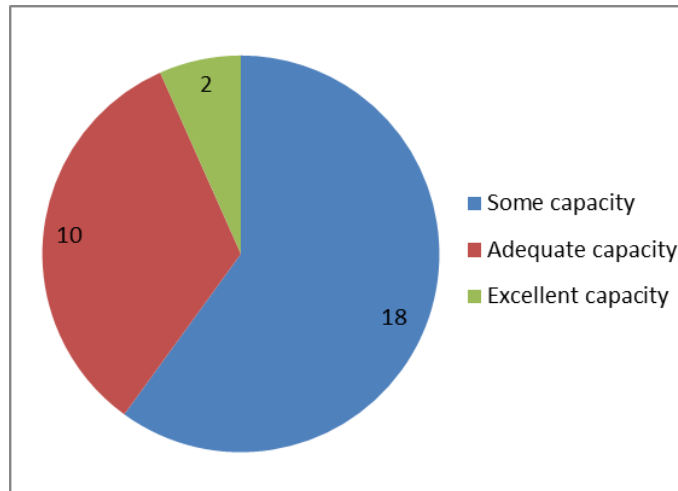


**5.9 - How effectively do the State Party's policies integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes?**

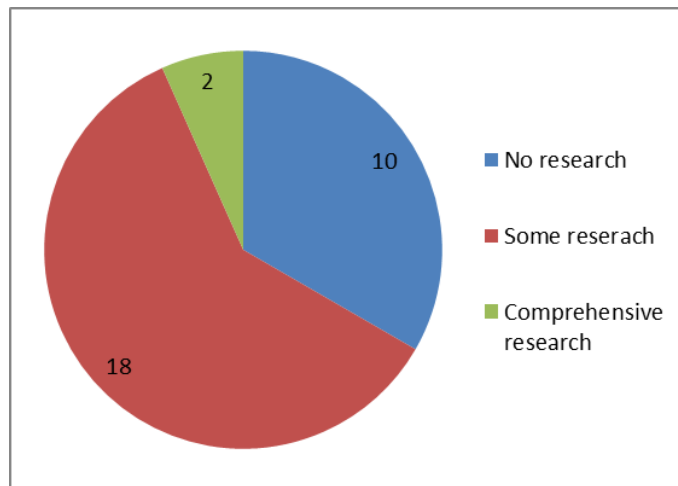




**6.4 - Are the services provided by the agencies/institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?**



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



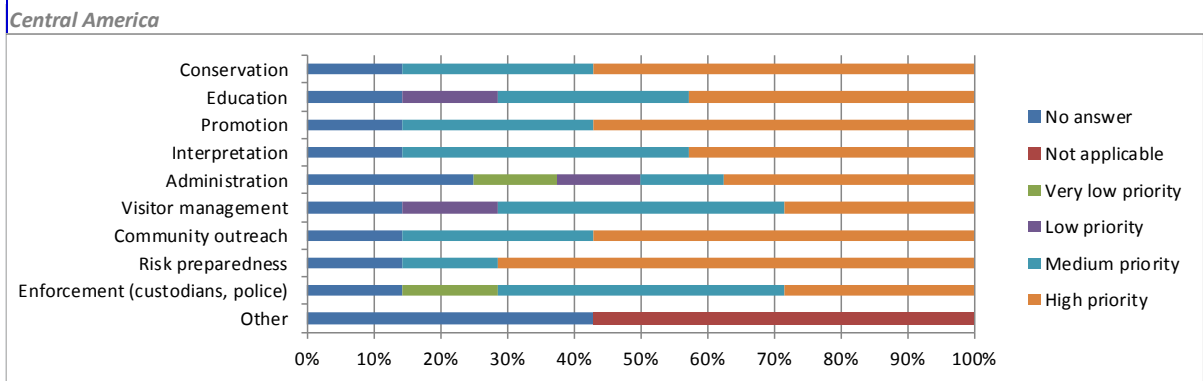
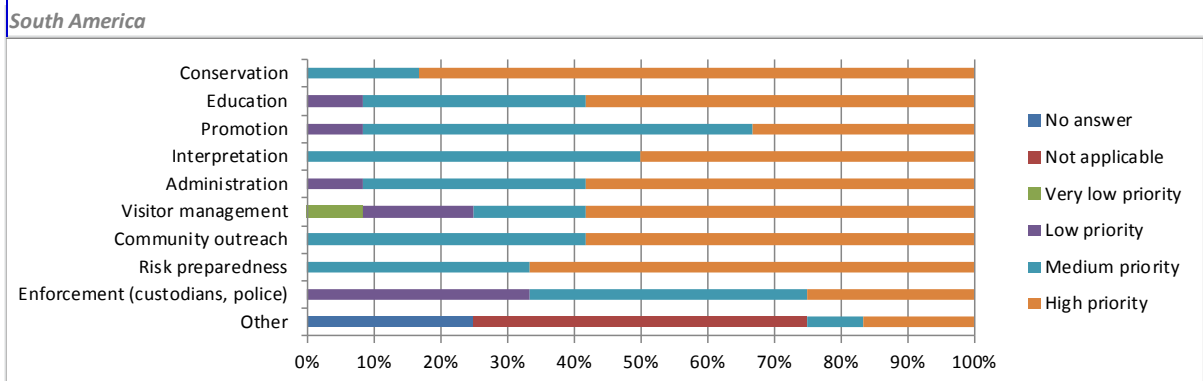
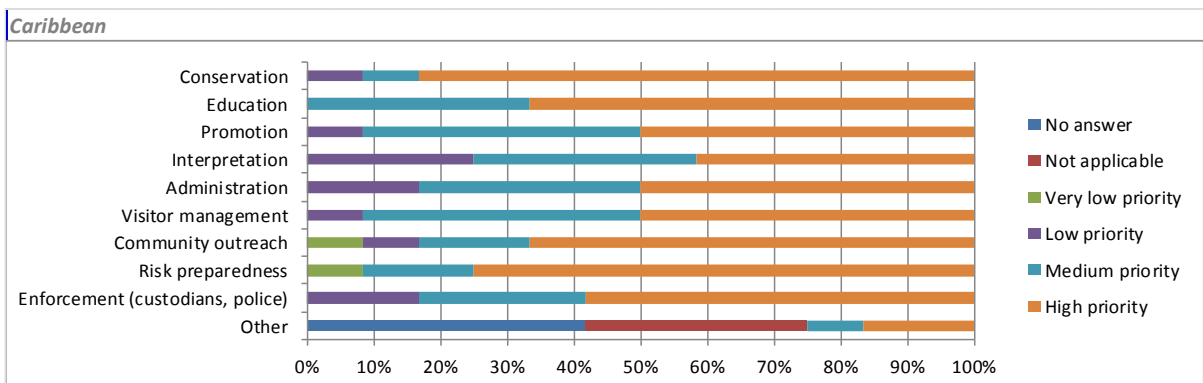
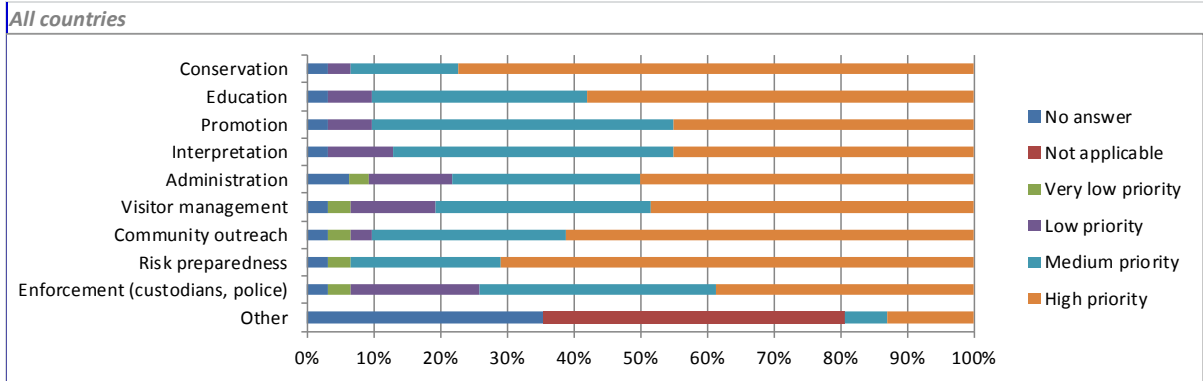
**8.2 - Has the State Party helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and donations for the protection of World Heritage?**

Row Labels	Total
Yes	8
No	22
Grand Total	30

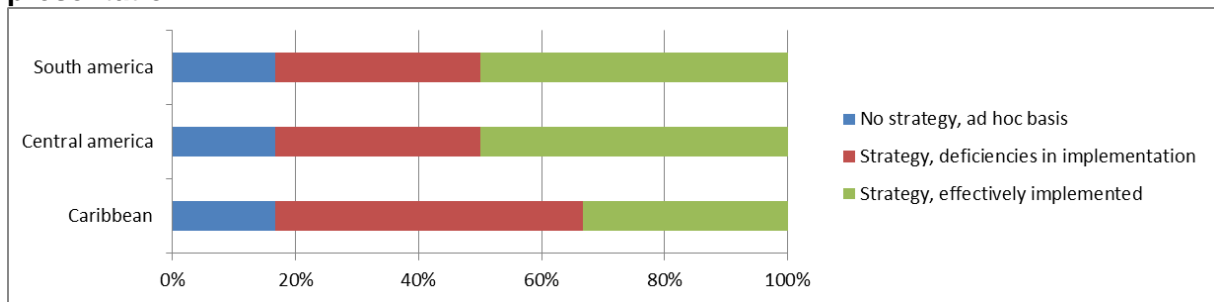
**8.3 - Does the State Party have national policies for the allocation of site revenues for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?**

Row Labels	Total
Yes	13
No	17
Grand Total	30

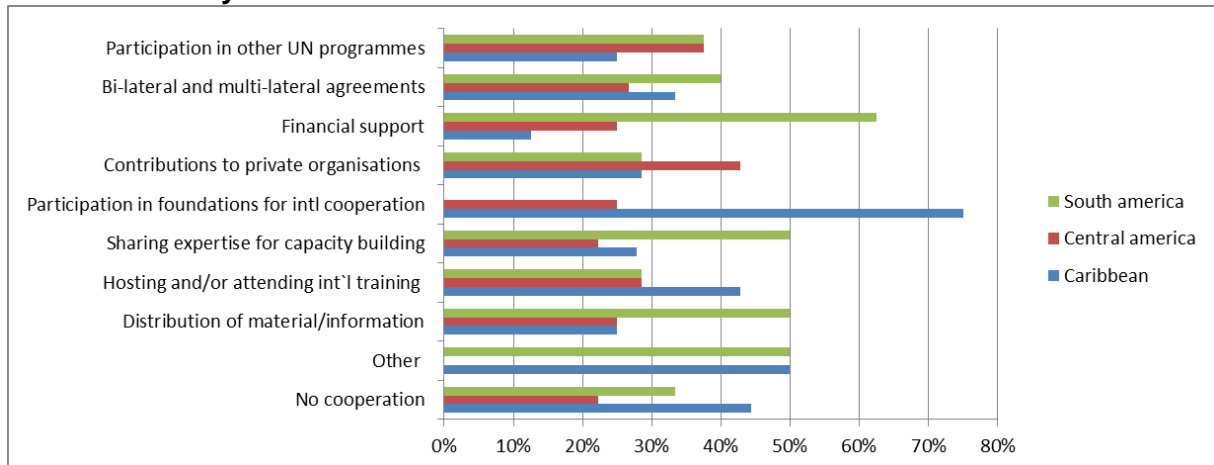
**9.2 - Please assess the training needs in the following fields identified in your country for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.**



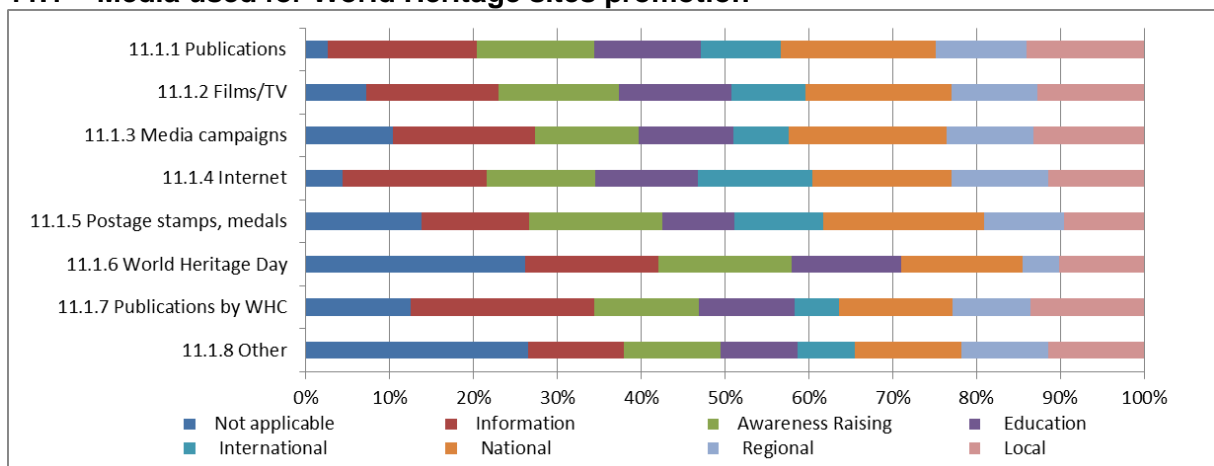
**9.3 - Does the State Party have a national training/ educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation?**



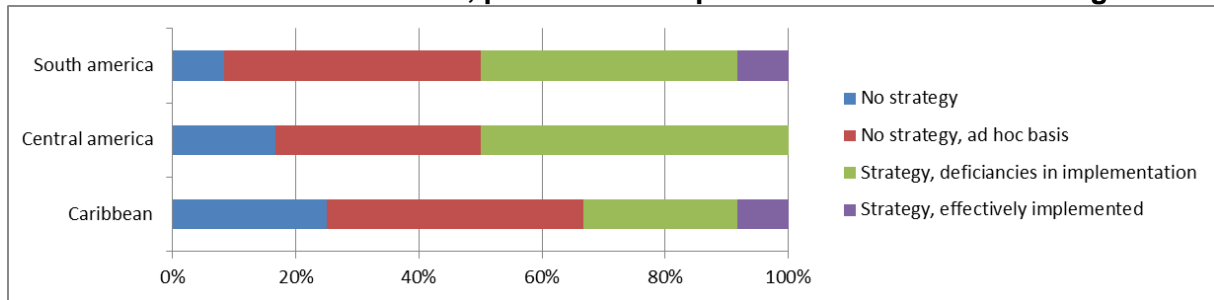
**10.1 - If your country co-operated with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the World Heritage located on their territories since the last periodic report, please indicate the type of co-operation that best describes your activities.**



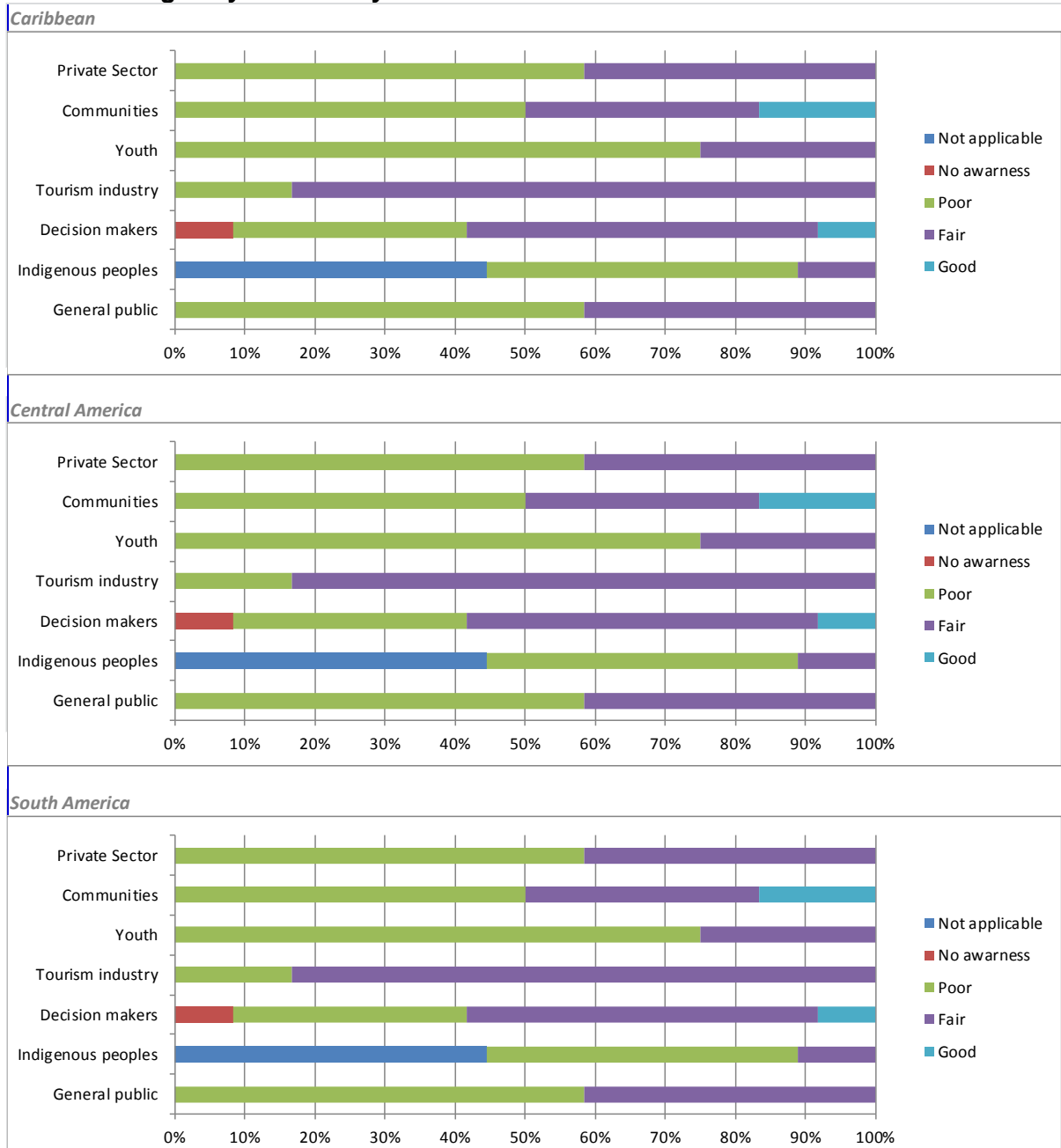
**11.1 – Media used for World Heritage sites promotion**



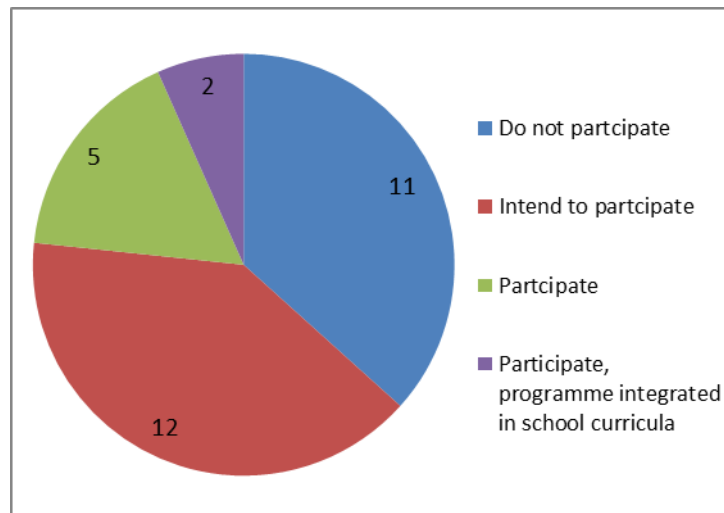
### 11.2.1 - Does the State Party have a strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage?



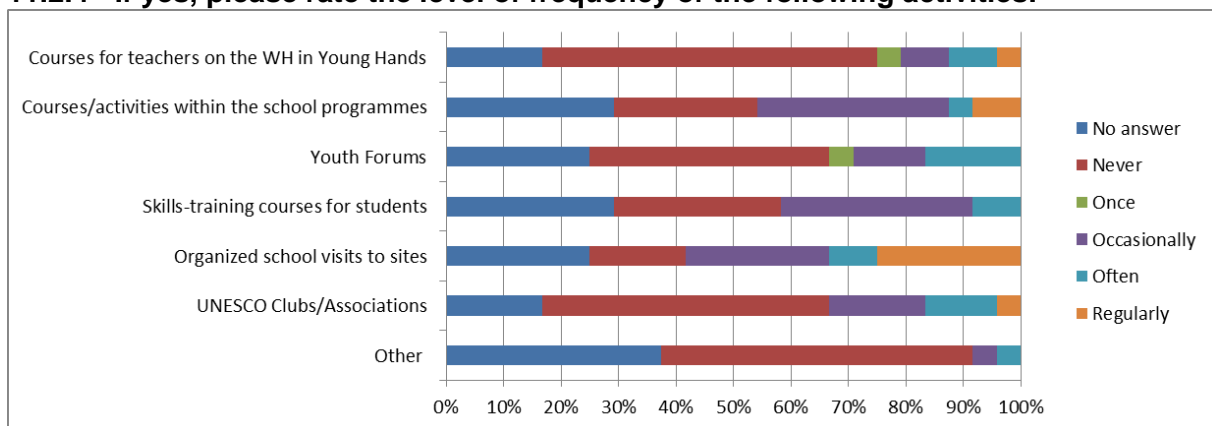
### 11.2.2 - Please rate the level of general awareness of the following audiences about World Heritage in your country



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



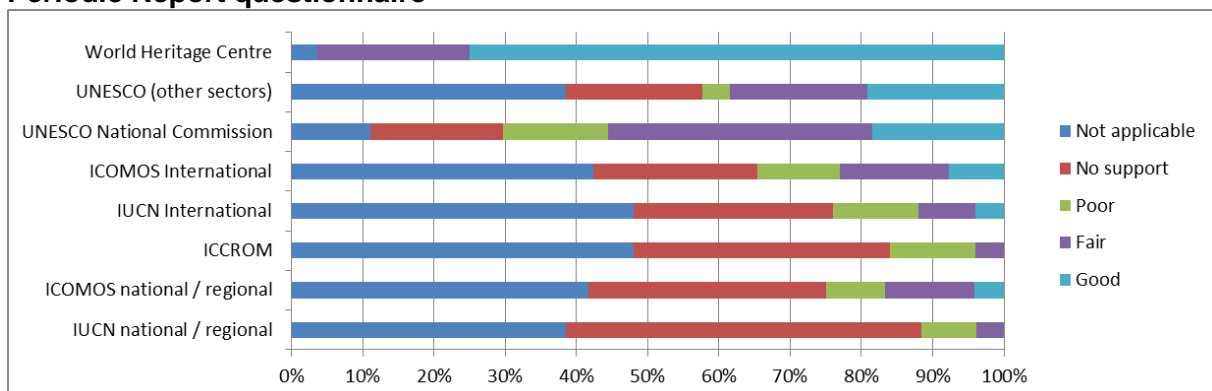
**11.2.4 - If yes, please rate the level of frequency of the following activities:**



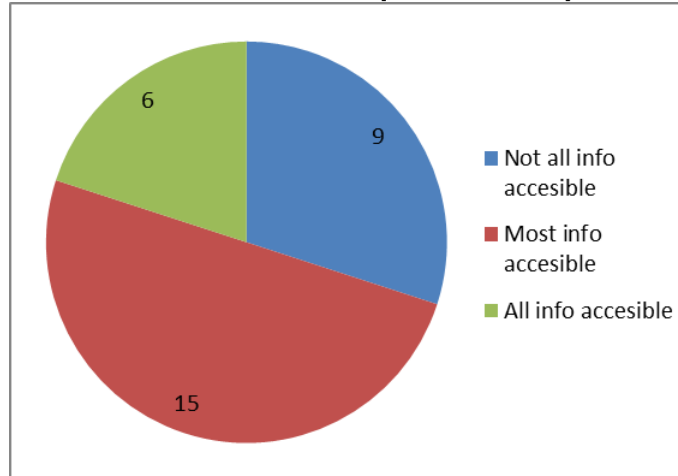
**13.1 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?**

Row Labels	Total
Yes	27
No	3
Grand Total	30

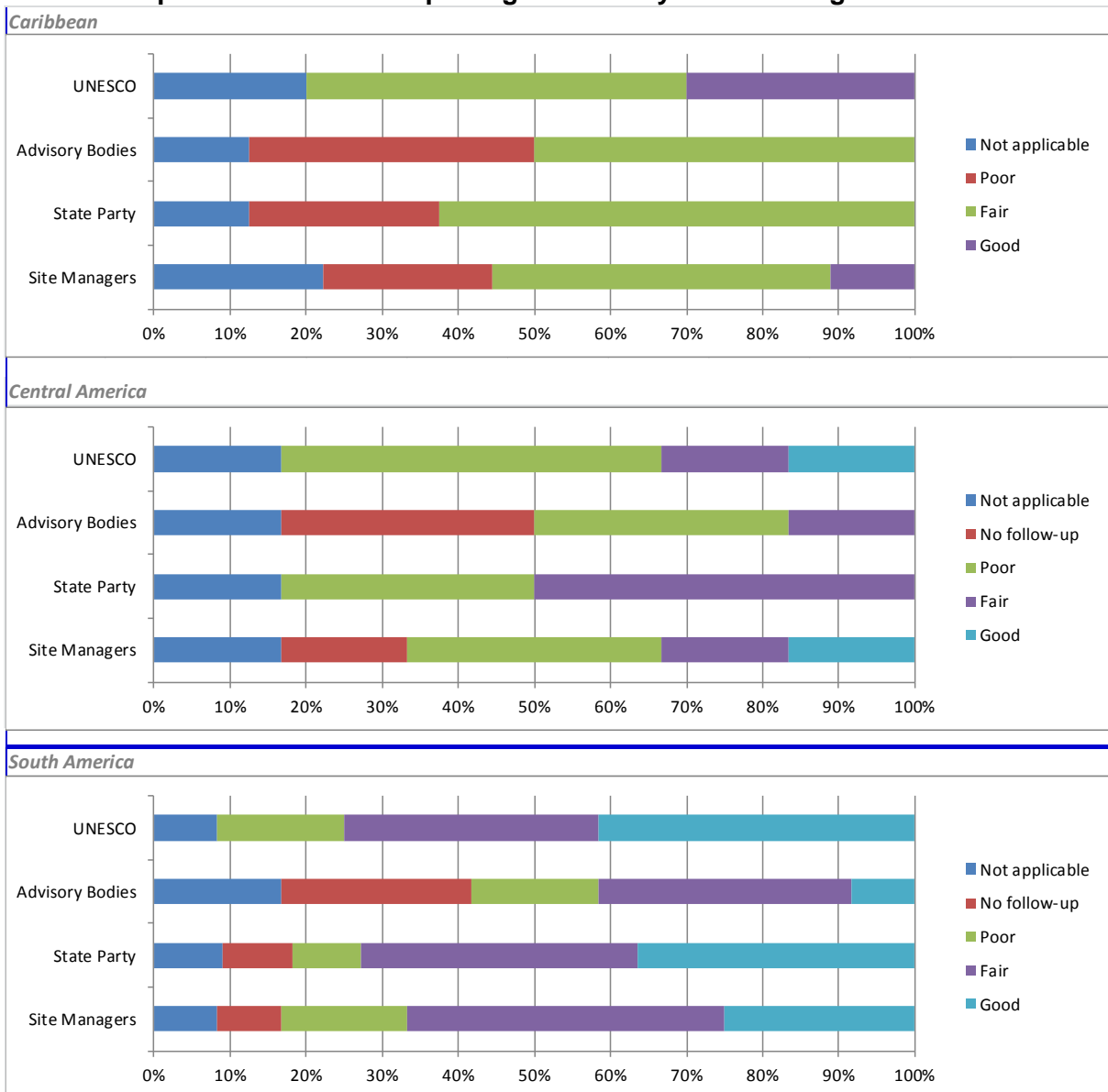
**13.3 - Please rate the level of support from the following entities for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire**



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

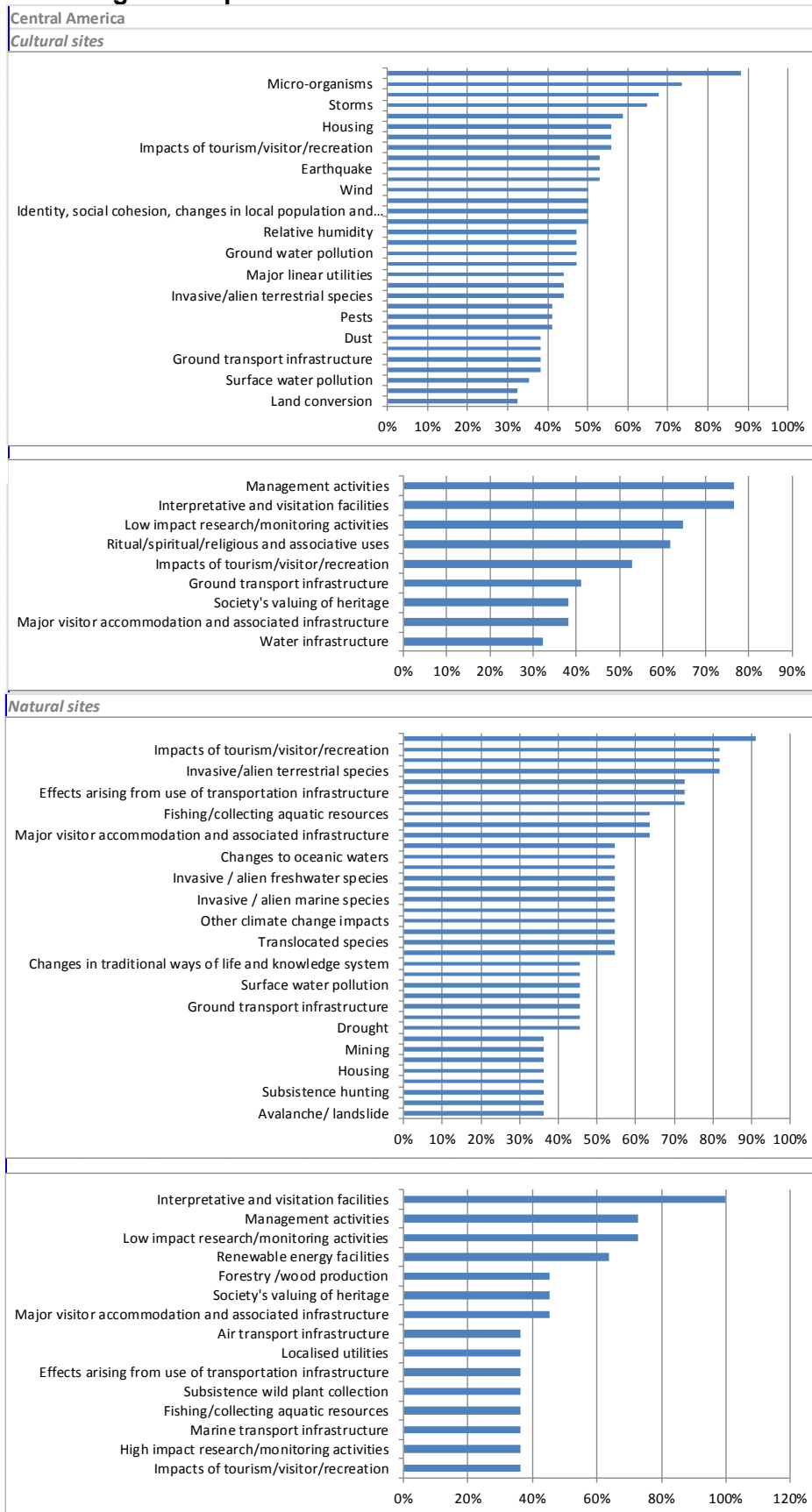


**13.5 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from the previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities:**



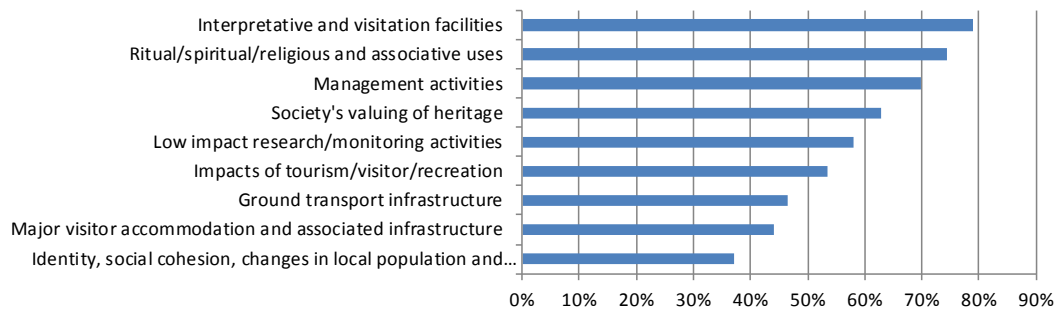
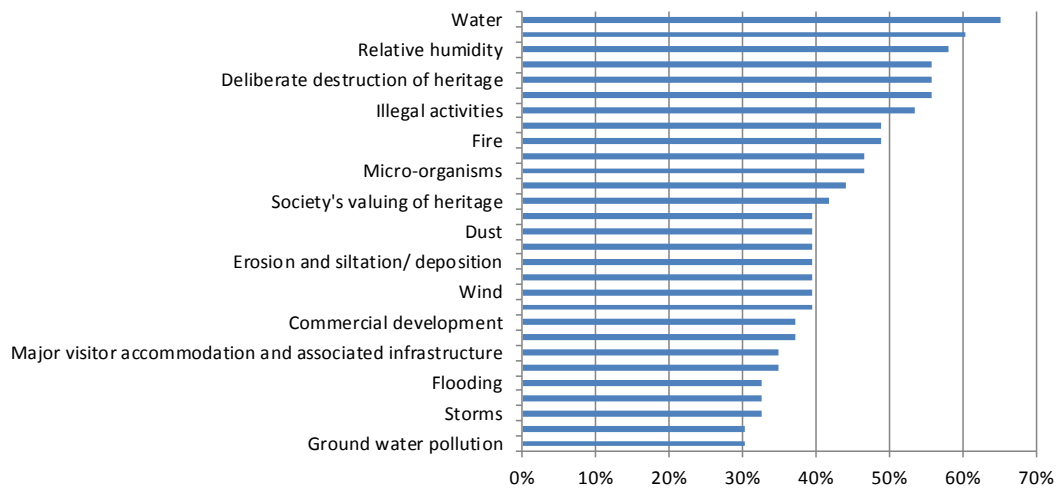
## Outcome of the Section II

### 3. Factors Affecting the Properties

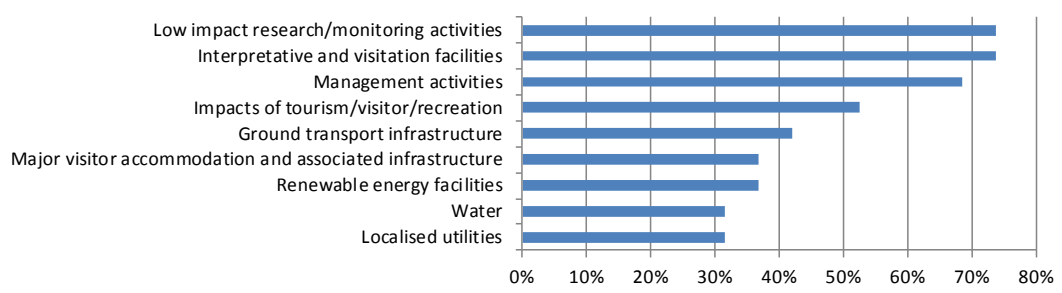
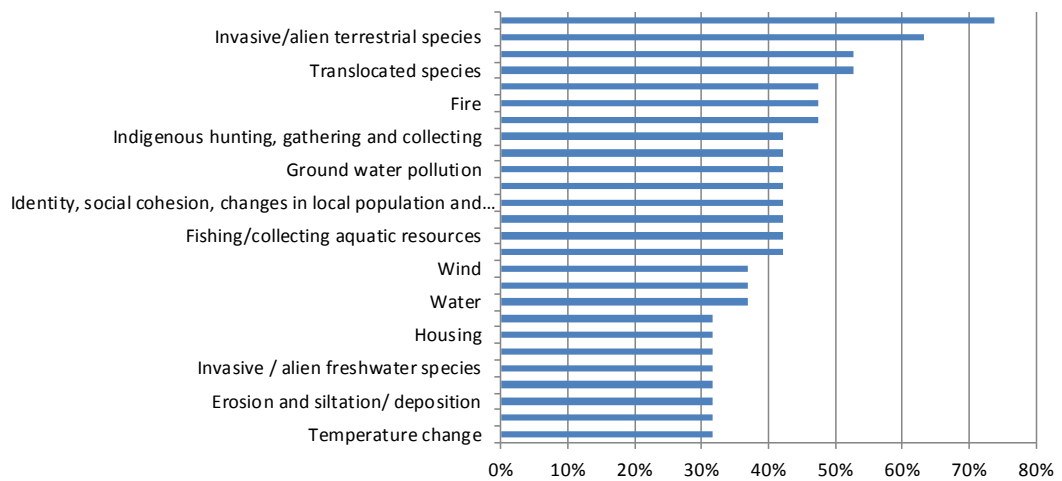


South America

Cultural sites



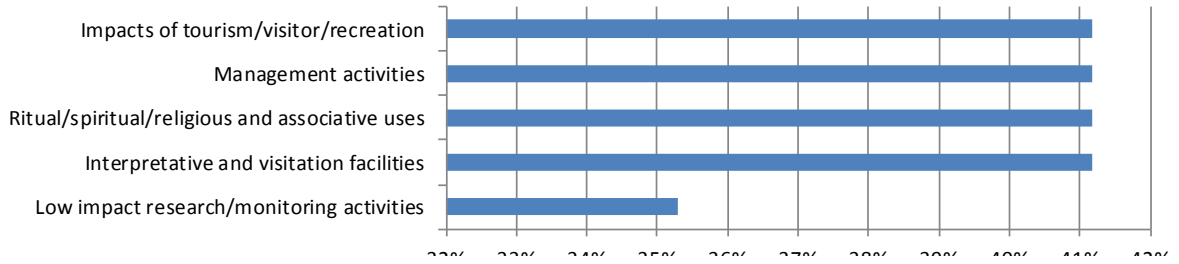
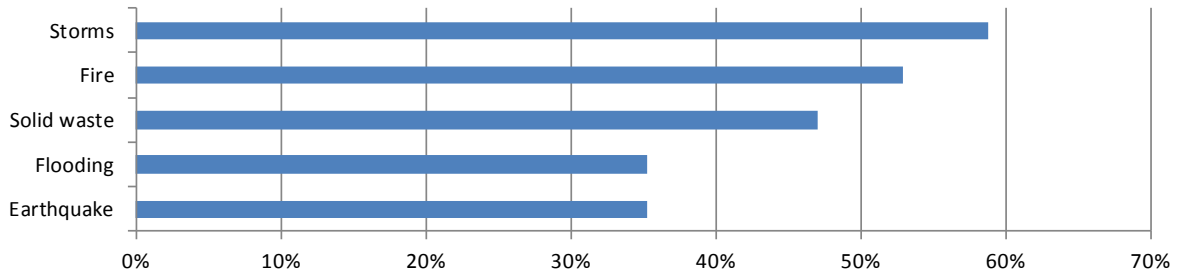
Natural sites



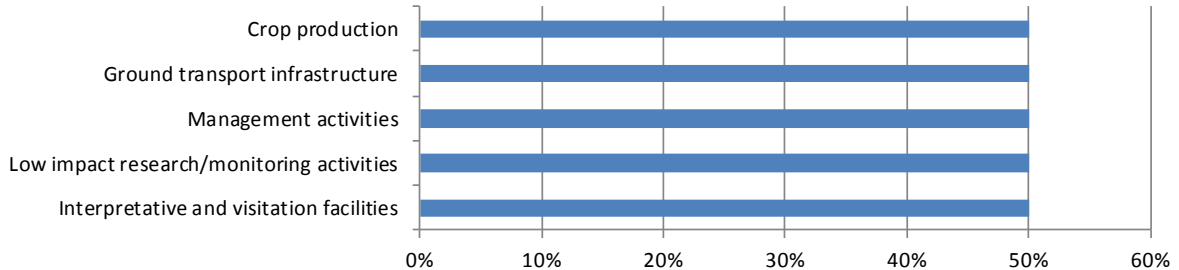
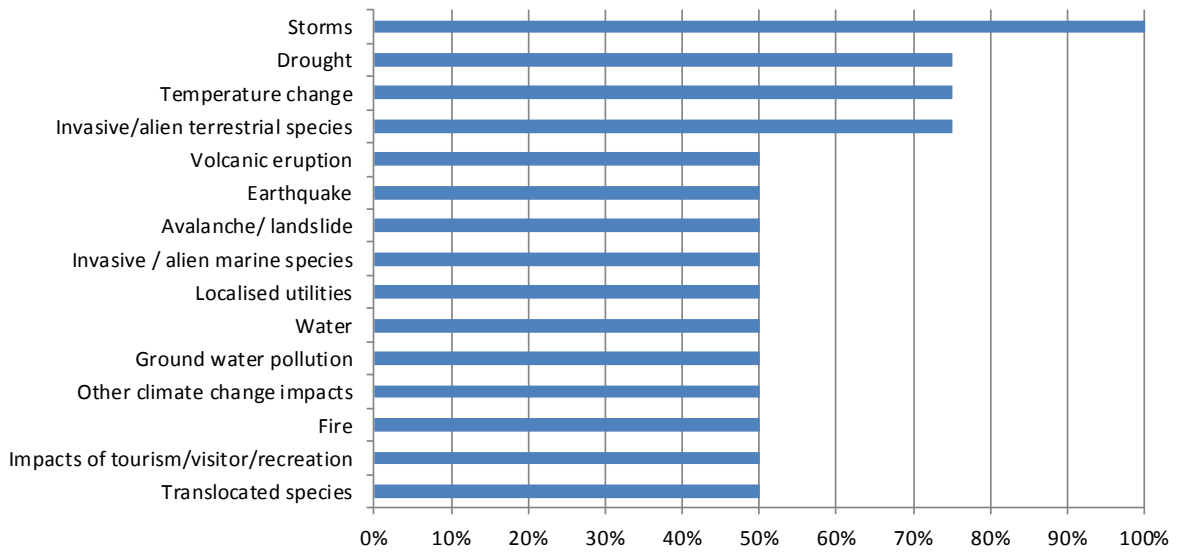


**Caribbean**

**Cultural sites**



**Natural sites**



Factor Name	FACTORS AFFECTING NATURAL PROPERTIES																		
	Negative									Positive									
	Current				Potential				Total of Negative	Current				Potential				Total of Positive	
	Caribbean	Central America	South America	Total of Current	Caribbean	Central America	South America	Total of Potential		Caribbean	Central America	South America	Total of Current	Caribbean	Central America	South America	Total of Potential		
<b>Management and institutional factors</b>		2	2	4		3	2	5	9	5	20	28	53	5	12	18	35	88	
High impact research/monitoring activities							1	1	1	1	4	4	9	1	2	3	6	15	
Low impact research/monitoring activities		1		1		1		1	2	2	8	13	23	2	4	6	12	35	
Management activities		1	2	3		2	1	3	6	2	8	11	21	2	6	9	17	38	
<b>Physical resource extraction</b>	2	4	8	14	2	9	9	20	34	1	1	5	7	1	2	4	7	14	
Mining		2	2	4		3	3	6	10		1		1		1		1	2	
Oil and gas			1	1		2		2	3			1	1					1	
Quarrying	1	1	3	5	1		3	4	9									0	
Water	1	1	2	4	1	4	3	8	12	1		4	5	1	1	4	6	11	
<b>Biological resource use/modification</b>	1	31	51	83	2	19	39	60	143	4	11	14	29	2	5	11	18	47	
Aquaculture		2	2	4		1	3	4	8							1	1	1	
Commercial hunting		3	4	7		3	4	7	14			1	1			1	1	2	
Commercial wild plant collection		1	3	4		2	2	2	6			1	1		1	1	2	3	
Crop production		4	5	9		3	4	7	16	2			2	1			1	3	
Fishing/collecting aquatic resources		7	8	15		5	3	8	23	1	3	4	8		2	1	3	11	
Forestry /wood production		2	4	6		1	4	5	11		4	2	6		2	2	4	10	
Land conversion		4	8	12	1	4	6	11	23		1	1	2		1	1	3	11	
Livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals		4	9	13		1	7	8	21							1	1	1	
Subsistence hunting	1	4	4	9	1	1	3	5	14			1	1		1	1	2	2	
Subsistence wild plant collection			4	4			3	3	7	1	3	4	8	1		2	3	11	
<b>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>	5	15	26	46	6	24	27	57	103									0	
Hyper-abundant species			2	2		3	2	5	7									0	
Invasive / alien freshwater species		1	4	5	1	6	5	12	17									0	
Invasive / alien marine species	2	4	2	8	1	4	3	8	16									0	
Invasive/alien terrestrial species	2	7	10	19	2	5	8	15	34									0	
Modified genetic material						2	1	3	3									0	
Translocated species	1	3	8	12	2	4	8	14	26									0	
Transportation Infrastructure	1	14	16	31		9	13	22	53	1	8	18	27	3	5	9	17	44	
Air transport infrastructure			3	3		1	2	3	6		2	5	7		1	3	4	11	
<b>Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure</b>		7	7	14		4	5	9	23		2	2	4	1	3	1	5	9	
Ground transport infrastructure	1	4	5	10		2	5	7	17	1	2	8	11		4	5	16	16	
Marine transport infrastructure		3	1	4		2	1	3	7		2	3	5	1	1	1	3	8	
Underground transport infrastructure									0									0	
<b>Services Infrastructures</b>	4	8	14	26	2	12	14	28	54	1	11	17	29	1	10	11	22	51	
Localised utilities	2	2	4	8		3	2	5	13		3	5	8		3	2	5	13	
Major linear utilities	1	3	4	8		3	5	8	16			3	3		1	1	4	2	
Non-renewable energy facilities			1	1		1	1	2	3			1	1		1	1	2	2	
Renewable energy facilities		1	2	3		1	1	2	4		6	4	10		5	4	9	19	
Water infrastructure	1	2	3	6	1	4	4	9	15	1	2	4	7	1	2	3	6	13	
<b>Other human activities</b>	2	10	15	27	2	11	14	27	54			1	1		1	1	2	11	
Civil unrest									0									0	
Deliberate destruction of heritage		1	3	4		3	4	7	11									0	
Illegal activities	1	9	12	22		7	7	15	37									0	
Military training	1			1	1	1	1	3	4			1	1		1	1	2	2	
Terrorism								1	1									0	
War								1	1									0	
<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>	7	19	19	45	13	29	28	70	115		1	1	2		2		2	4	
Changes to oceanic waters		3	1	4		5	2	7	11		1		1		1		1	2	
Desertification			1	1		1	1	2	3									0	
Drought	1	3	3	7	3	5	3	11	18									0	
Flooding	1	2	3	6	1	1	3	5	11			1	1					1	
Other climate change impacts	2	3	3	8	2	6	8	16	24									0	
Storms	2	3	5	10	4	5	6	15	25						1		1	1	
Temperature change	1	5	3	9	3	6	5	14	23									0	

Factor Name	FACTORS AFFECTING NATURAL PROPERTIES																		
	Negative									Positive									
	Current				Potential				Total of Negative	Current				Potential				Total of Positive	
Caribbean	Central America	South America	Total of Current	Caribbean	Central America	South America	Total of Potential	Caribbean		Central America	South America	Total of Current	Caribbean	Central America	South America	Total of Potential			
<b>Pollution</b>	3	17	20	40	3	19	21	43	83				2	2			2	2	4
Air pollution		1	1	2		1		1	3								2		0
Ground water pollution	2	3	5	10	2	4	7	13	23										0
Input of excess energy			1	1			1	1	2										0
Pollution of marine waters	1	5	2	8	1	6	3	10	18										0
Solid waste		5	5	10		6	5	11	21				2	2			2	2	4
Surface water pollution		3	6	9		2	5	7	16										0
<b>Buildings and Development</b>	2	6	10	18		17	12	29	47	2	15	23	40		9	8	17	57	
Commercial development						2	1	3	3			1	1						1
Housing			4	4		4	4	8	12		1	3	4		1			1	5
Industrial areas		1		1		3	1	4	5		1		1		1			1	2
Interpretative and visitation facilities	1	2	3	6		2	2	4	10	2	10	13	25		4	7	11	36	
Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	1	3	3	7		6	4	10	17		3	6	9		3	1	4	13	
<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>	5	9	17	31	9	24	21	54	85										0
Avalanche/ landslide	1		4	5	2	4	3	9	14										0
Earthquake	1			1	2	3	3	8	9										0
Erosion and siltation/ deposition	1	4	5	10	1	7	4	12	22										0
Fire	2	4	7	13	1	5	8	14	27										0
Tsunami/tidal wave					1	3	2	6	6										0
Volcanic eruption		1	1	2	2	2	1	5	7										0
<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>	2	19	18	39	2	14	26	42	81	1	14	18	33	1	9	17	27	60	
Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system		4	4	8		2	4	6	14			2	2		2		2	4	
Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community		5	3	8		3	7	10	18		2	3	5		2	3	5	10	
Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation	2	8	5	15	2	8	9	19	34	1	4	8	13	1	3	8	12	25	
Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting		2	5	7			4	4	11		1	1	2			1	1	3	
Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses									0		2		2		1		1	3	
Society's valuing of heritage			1	1		1	2	3	4		5	4	9		3	3	6	15	
<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>	1	6	17	24	1	13	21	35	59		6	1	7		1	1	2	9	
Dust			3	3			3	3	6										0
Micro-organisms						2	1	3	3		1		1		1		1	2	
Pests		2		2		5		5	7									0	
Radiation/light		1	2	3		1	2	3	6		1		1					1	
Relative humidity			2	2		1	1	2	4		1		1					1	
Temperature		1	3	4		2	4	6	10		1		1					1	
Water	1	1	3	5	1	1	4	6	11		1	1	2			1	1	3	
Wind		1	4	5		1	6	7	12		1		1					1	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>380</b>	

Factor Name	FACTORS AFFECTING CULTURAL PROPERTIES																
	Negative										Positive						
	Current				Potential				Total of Negative	Current				Potential			Total of Positive
	Caribbean	Central America	South America	Total of Current	Caribbean	Central America	South America	Total of Potential		Caribbean	Central America	South America	Total of Current	Central America	South America	Total of Potential	
<b>Management and institutional factors</b>	1	3	5	9		6	6	12	21		2	5	7	2	5	7	14
High impact research/monitoring activities			1	1		3	3	6	7			1	1		2	2	3
Low impact research/monitoring activities			2	2			2	2	4			2	2		2	2	4
Management activities	1	3	2	6		3	1	4	10		2	2	4	2	1	3	
<b>Physical resource extraction</b>		11	13	24		12	20	32	56		1	2	3		2	2	5
Mining		2	6	8		4	10	14	22		1	1	2		1	1	3
Oil and gas		1		1			1	1	2								
Quarrying		3	5	8		2	6	8	16			1	1		1	1	2
Water		5	2	7		6	3	9	16								
<b>Biological resource use/modification</b>	7	34	22	63	4	17	20	41	104	3	2		5	2		3	8
Aquaculture			1	1			1	1	2								
Commercial hunting		2		2		2	1	3	5								
Commercial wild plant collection		1	1	2		1	1	2	4								
Crop production	2	4	6	12	1	3	3	7	19	2	1		3	1		2	5
Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	1			1			2	2	3								
Forestry /wood production	1	1	3	5		1	1	2	7		1		1	1		1	2
Land conversion	3	8	6	17	2	6	5	13	30	1			1				1
Livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals		8	4	12	1	2	6	9	21								
Subsistence hunting		7	1	8		1		1	9								
Subsistence wild plant collection		3		3		1		1	4								
<b>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>	1	19	23	43	3	17	17	37	80								
Hyper-abundant species		1	4	5		2	5	7	12								
Invasive / alien freshwater species		3	1	4		2	1	3	7								
Invasive / alien marine species	1			1					1								
Invasive/alien terrestrial species		13	14	27	2	10	7	19	46								
Modified genetic material						1	1	2	2								
Translocated species		2	4	6	1	2	3	6	12								
<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>	6	25	35	66	4	25	13	42	108	1	2	6	9	2	3	7	16
Air transport infrastructure		1	3	4		2		2	6			1	1				1
Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	3	13	13	29	1	13	5	19	48			2	2		1	1	3
Ground transport infrastructure	2	11	16	29	1	10	6	17	46		2	2	4	2	1	3	7
Marine transport infrastructure	1		1	2	1		2	3	5	1			1		1	2	3
Underground transport infrastructure			2	2	1			1	3			1	1			1	2
<b>Services Infrastructures</b>	10	32	29	71	5	27	29	61	132		5	5	10	5	6	11	21
Localised utilities	2	13	12	27	1	11	10	22	49		2	2	4	2	3	5	9
Major linear utilities	4	12	9	25	2	8	6	16	41		2	1	3	2	1	3	6
Non-renewable energy facilities	3	1	3	7	1	1	2	4	11								
Renewable energy facilities							4	4	4								
Water infrastructure	1	6	5	12	1	7	7	15	27		1	2	3	1	2	3	6
<b>Other human activities</b>	5	34	40	79	3	35	43	81	160								
Civil unrest		5	3	8		6	10	16	24								
Deliberate destruction of heritage	1	12	16	29	1	14	14	29	58								
Illegal activities	4	15	19	38	1	12	16	29	67								
Military training		1		1		1	1	2	3								
Terrorism		1	1	2		2	1	3	5								
War			1	1	1		1	2	3								

Factor Name	FACTORS AFFECTING CULTURAL PROPERTIES																
	Negative									Positive							
	Current				Potential					Current				Potential			
	Caribbean	Central America	South America	Total of Current	Caribbean	Central America	South America	Total of Potential	Total of Negative	Caribbean	Central America	South America	Total of Current	Central America	South America	Total of Potential	Total of Positive
<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>	12	59	28	99	16	64	54	134	233		2		2	2		2	4
Changes to oceanic waters			1	1	1	1	5	7	8								
Desertification		6		6		3	2	5	11								
Drought	3	8	3	14	2	8	3	13	27								
Flooding	4	9	5	18	4	14	11	29	47		1		1	1		1	2
Other climate change impacts		9	1	10	1	11	10	22	32		1		1	1		1	2
Storms	5	13	11	29	8	17	10	35	64								
Temperature change		14	7	21		10	13	23	44								
<b>Pollution</b>	18	52	50	120	2	48	35	85	205		1		1	1		1	2
Air pollution	3	9	13	25		7	9	16	41								
Ground water pollution	3	9	7	19		14	9	23	42								
Input of excess energy		4	1	5		5	1	6	11								
Pollution of marine waters	3	4	3	10			1	1	11								
Solid waste	8	18	20	46	2	13	11	26	72		1		1	1		1	2
Surface water pollution	1	8	6	15		9	4	13	28								
<b>Buildings and Development</b>	7	30	39	76	4	30	52	86	162	1	3	8	12	2	10	13	25
Commercial development	1	7	10	18	1	7	12	20	38		1	1	2	1	1	2	4
Housing	4	14	10	28	2	9	18	29	57			3	3		3	3	6
Industrial areas	1	5	5	11		8	8	16	27								
Interpretative and visitation facilities			6	6		1	3	4	10			2	2		2	2	4
Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	1	4	8	13	1	5	11	17	30	1	2	2	5	1	4	6	11
<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>	7	27	24	58	20	53	72	145	203								
Avalanche/ landslide	2	1	1	4	1	3	11	15	19								
Earthquake	1	5	3	9	6	17	19	42	51								
Erosion and siltation/ deposition	2	9	9	20	2	8	11	21	41								
Fire	2	9	10	21	9	18	19	46	67								
Tsunami/tidal wave					2		6	8	8								
Volcanic eruption		3	1	4		7	6	13	17								
<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>	14	55	72	141	8	57	77	142	283	6	19	30	55	17	26	47	102
Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	2	9	16	27		13	17	30	57		2	3	5	2	2	4	9
Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	2	12	21	35	3	12	18	33	68		1	8	9	1	6	7	16
Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation	4	15	15	34	4	14	21	39	73	4	7	8	19	6	10	19	38
Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting									0								
Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses	1	9	7	17	1	8	8	17	34	1	7	5	13	6	3	10	23
Society's valuing of heritage	5	10	13	28		10	13	23	51	1	2	6	9	2	5	7	16
<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>	19	117	117	253	2	71	56	129	382	1	7	3	11	7	2	9	20
Dust		12	12	24		8	6	14	38								
Micro-organisms	3	22	16	41		12	11	23	64	1	2	1	4	2	1	3	7
Pests	4	10	9	23	1	9	5	15	38								
Radiation/light		10	12	22		8	4	12	34		1		1	1		1	2
Relative humidity	4	14	20	38		8	10	18	56		1	1	2	1		1	3
Temperature	2	16	15	33		9	4	13	46		1		1	1		1	2
Water	3	20	17	40	1	10	13	24	64		2		2	2		2	4
Wind	3	13	16	32		7	3	10	42			1	1		1	1	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>1102</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>2129</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>217</b>

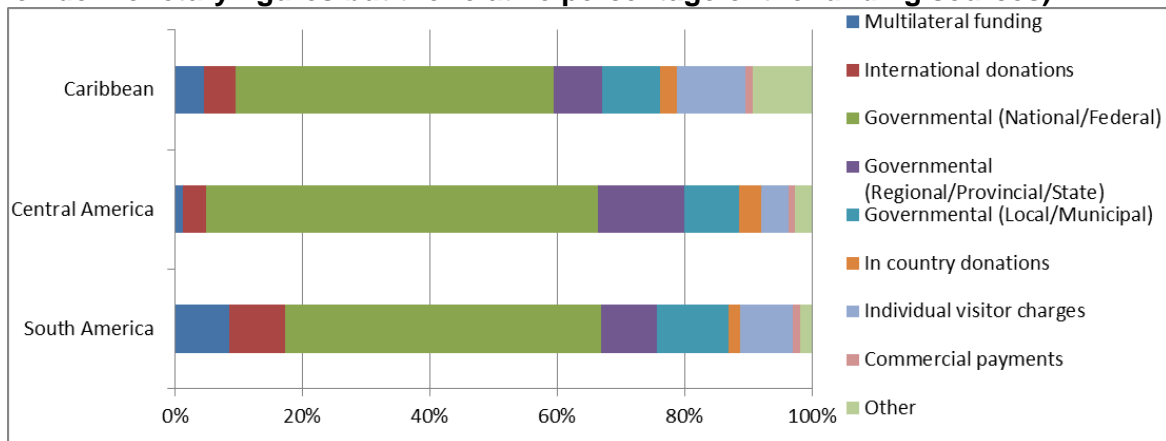
Factor Name	FACTORS AFFECTING MIXED PROPERTIES													
	Negative						Positive						Total of Positive	
	Current			Potential			Total of Negative	Current			Potential			
	Central America	South America	Total of Current	Central America	South America	Total of Potential		Central America	South America	Total of Current	South America	Central America		Total of Potential
<b>Management and institutional factors</b>									2	6	8	6		2
High impact research/monitoring activities									2	2	2		2	4
Low impact research/monitoring activities								1	2	3	2	1	3	6
Management activities								1	2	3	2	1	3	6
<b>Physical resource extraction</b>		2	2		3	3	5	2	1	3	1	2	3	6
Mining					1	1	1							
Oil and gas														
Quarrying		1	1		1	1	2	1		1		1	1	2
Water		1	1		1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4
<b>Biological resource use/modification</b>	7	8	15	7	9	16	31		3	3	3		3	6
Aquaculture														
Commercial hunting	1		1	1		1	2							
Commercial wild plant collection	1	1	2	1	1	2	4							
Crop production		1	1		1	1	2							
Fishing/collecting aquatic resources									1	1	1		1	2
Forestry /wood production	1		1	1		1	2							
Land conversion	1	1	2	1	1	2	4							
Livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals	1	2	3	1	2	3	6							
Subsistence hunting	1	1	2	1	2	3	5							
Subsistence wild plant collection	1	2	3	1	2	3	6		2	2	2		2	4
<b>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>		4	4		5	5	9							
Hyper-abundant species														
Invasive / alien freshwater species		1	1		1	1	2							
Invasive / alien marine species														
Invasive/alien terrestrial species		1	1		2	2	3							
Modified genetic material														
Translocated species		2	2		2	2	4							
<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>		3	3	1	3	4	7	1		1				1
Air transport infrastructure		1	1		1	1	2							
Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure		1	1	1	1	2	3							
Ground transport infrastructure		1	1		1	1	2	1		1				1
Marine transport infrastructure														
Underground transport infrastructure														
<b>Services Infrastructures</b>		3	3		3	3	6	3	1	4	1	4	5	9
Localised utilities		1	1		1	1	2	1		1		1	1	2
Major linear utilities		1	1		1	1	2					1	1	1
Non-renewable energy facilities														
Renewable energy facilities								1		1		1	1	2
Water infrastructure		1	1		1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4

Factor Name	FACTORS AFFECTING MIXED PROPERTIES													
	Negative							Positive						
	Current			Potential			Total of Negative	Current			Potential			Total of Positive
	Central America	South America	Total of Current	Central America	South America	Total of Potential		Central America	South America	Total of Current	South America	Central America	Total of Potential	
<b>Other human activities</b>	2	3	5	2	3	5	10							
Civil unrest														
Deliberate destruction of heritage	1	1	2	1	1	2	4							
Illegal activities	1	2	3	1	2	3	6							
Military training														
Terrorism														
War														
<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>	2	1	3	2	1	3	6							
Changes to oceanic waters														
Desertification														
Drought														
Flooding														
Other climate change impacts														
Storms	1	1	2	1	1	2	4							
Temperature change	1		1	1		1	2							
<b>Pollution</b>	2	7	9	2	9	11	20							
Air pollution	1	2	3	1	2	3	6							
Ground water pollution		1	1		2	2	3							
Input of excess energy		1	1		1	1	2							
Pollution of marine waters														
Solid waste	1	2	3	1	2	3	6							
Surface water pollution		1	1		2	2	3							
<b>Buildings and Development</b>		3	3		3	3	6	2	2	4	2	2	6	
Commercial development		1	1		1	1	2							
Housing		1	1		1	1	2							
Industrial areas														
Interpretative and visitation facilities								1	2	3	2	2	5	
Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure		1	1		1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	
<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>	3	3	6	3	7	10	16							
Avalanche/ landslide					2	2	2							
Earthquake	1		1	1	1	2	3							
Erosion and siltation/ deposition	1	2	3	1	2	3	6							
Fire	1	1	2	1	2	3	5							
Tsunami/tidal wave														
Volcanic eruption														

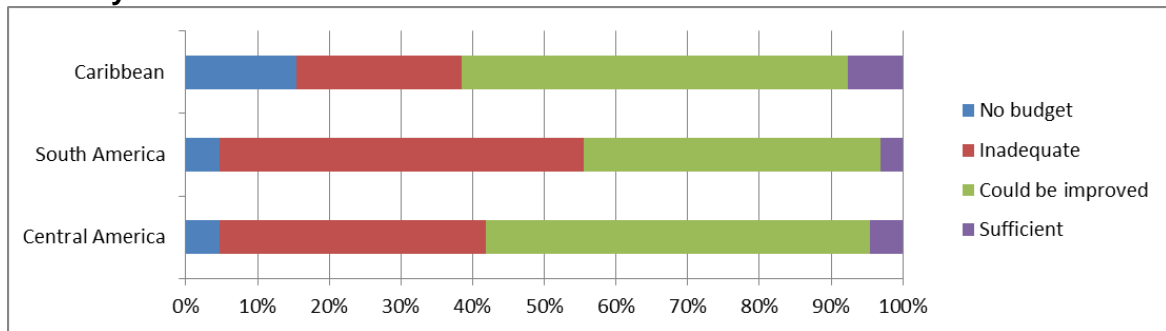
Factor Name	FACTORS AFFECTING MIXED PROPERTIES													
	Negative							Positive						
	Current			Potential			Total of Negative	Current			Potential			Total of Positive
	Central America	South America	Total of Current	Central America	South America	Total of Potential		Central America	South America	Total of Current	South America	Central America	Total of Potential	
<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>	2	2	4	2	2	4	8	5	6	11	6	5	11	22
Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system								1		1			1	2
Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community		1	1		1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	6
Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	4
Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting	1		1	1		1	2							
Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses								1	1	2	1	1	2	4
Society's valuing of heritage								1	2	3	2	1	3	6
<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>	5	6	11	5	8	13	24							
Dust														
Micro-organisms	1	2	3	1	2	3	6							
Pests														
Radiation/light	1		1	1		1	2							
Relative humidity	1	1	2	1	2	3	5							
Temperature	1	1	2	1	2	3	5							
Water		2	2		2	2	4							
Wind	1		1	1		1	2							



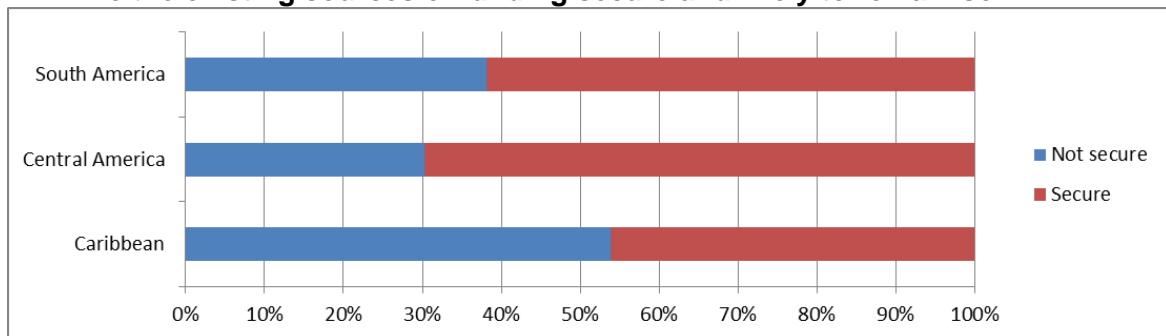
**4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (Do not provide monetary figures but the relative percentage of the funding sources)**



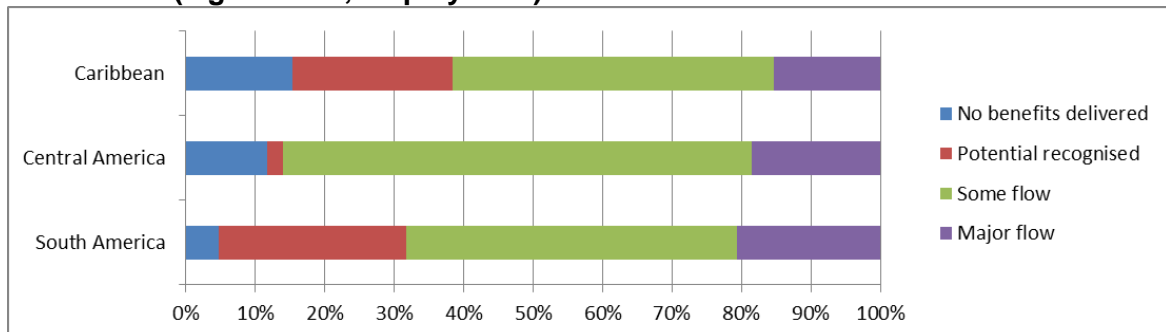
**4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?**



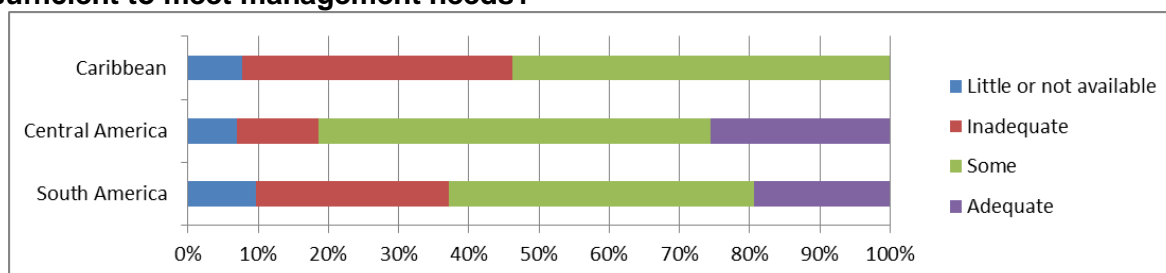
**4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?**



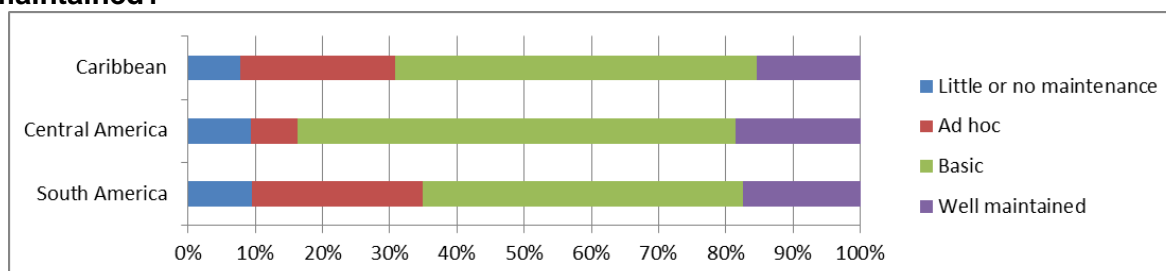
**4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?**



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



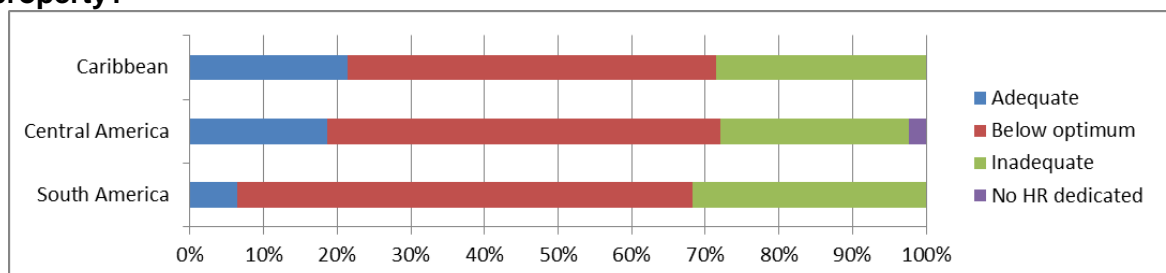
**4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?**



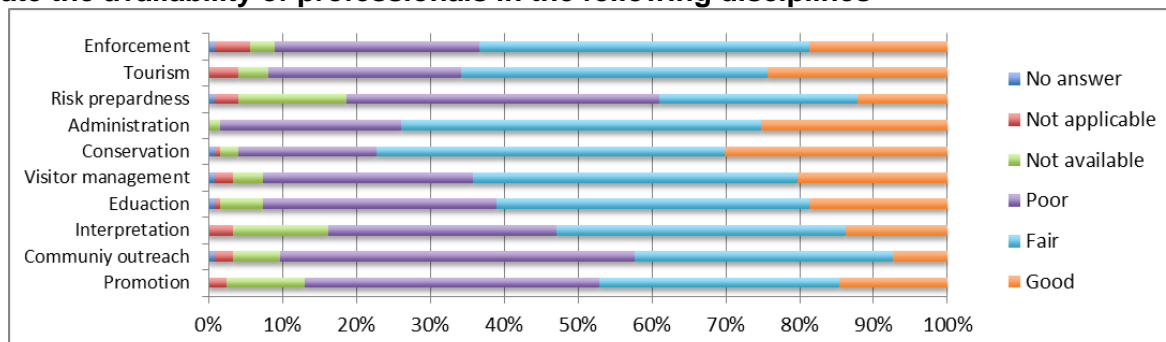
**4.4.9 -4.4.11 Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage Property**

	Q4.4.9		Q4.4.10		Q4.4.11	
	Full-time	Part-time	Permanent	Seasonal	Paid	Volunteers
<b>Cultural</b>	77,908	22,092	77,805	22,195	77,805	22,195
<b>Natural</b>	86,000	14,000	82,909	17,091	82,909	17,091
<b>Mixed</b>	65,000	35,000	98,333	1,667	98,333	1,667

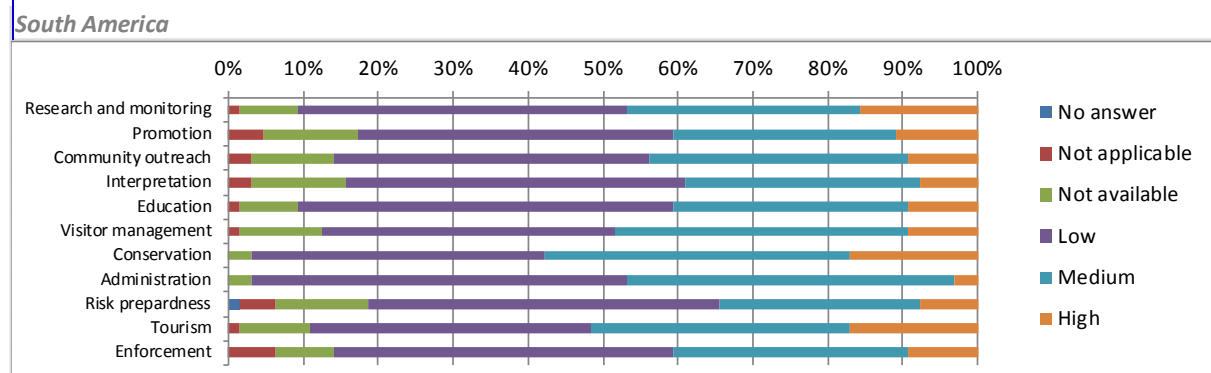
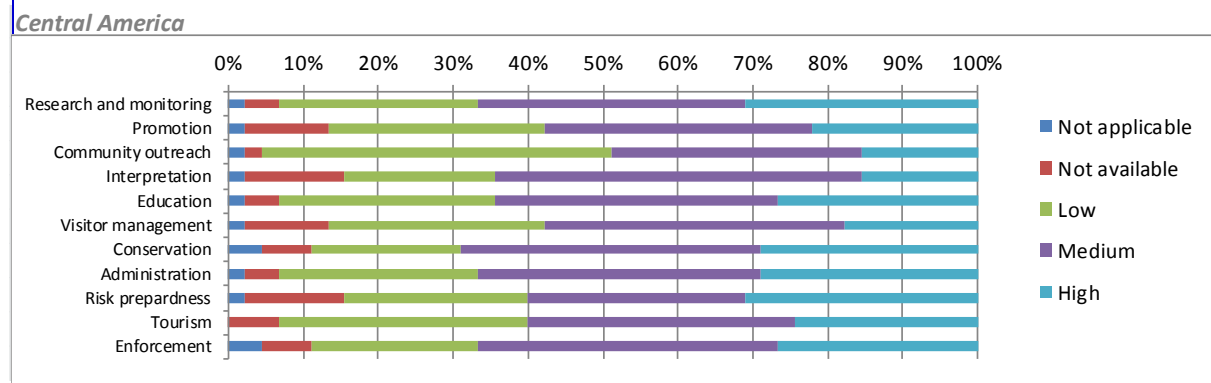
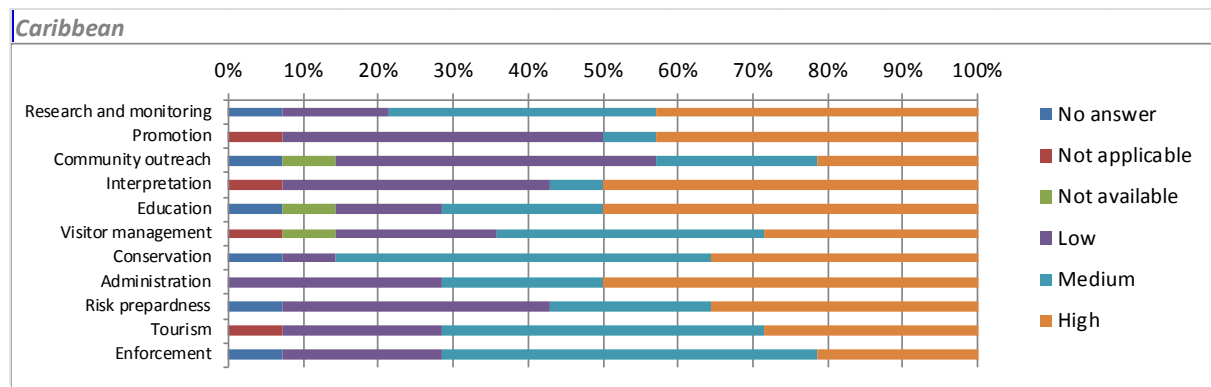
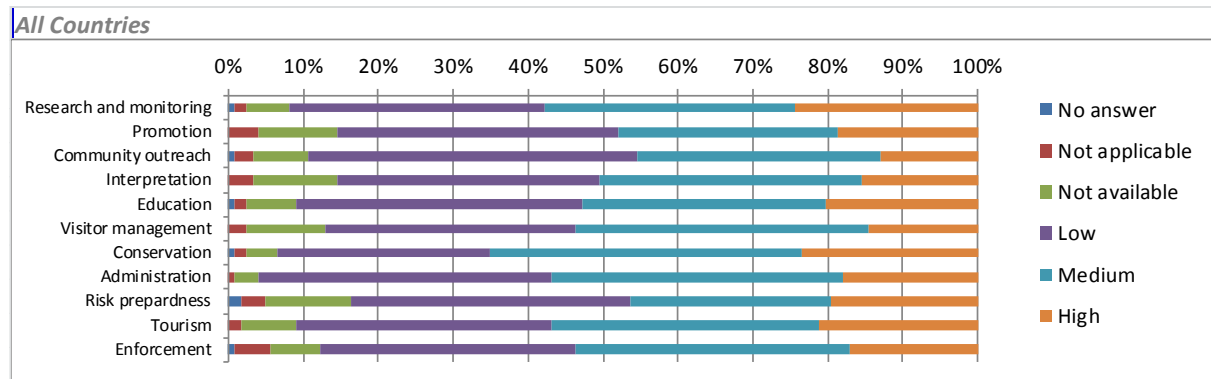
**4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?**



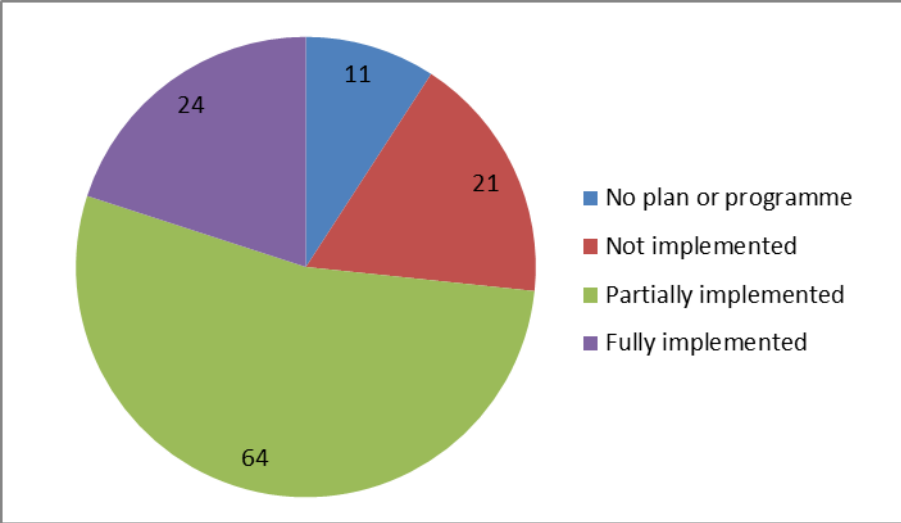
**4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines**



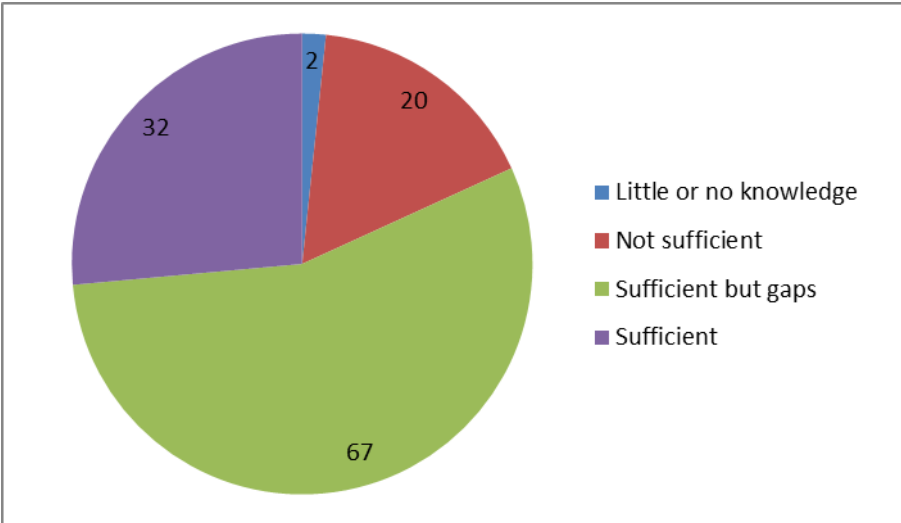
#### 4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines



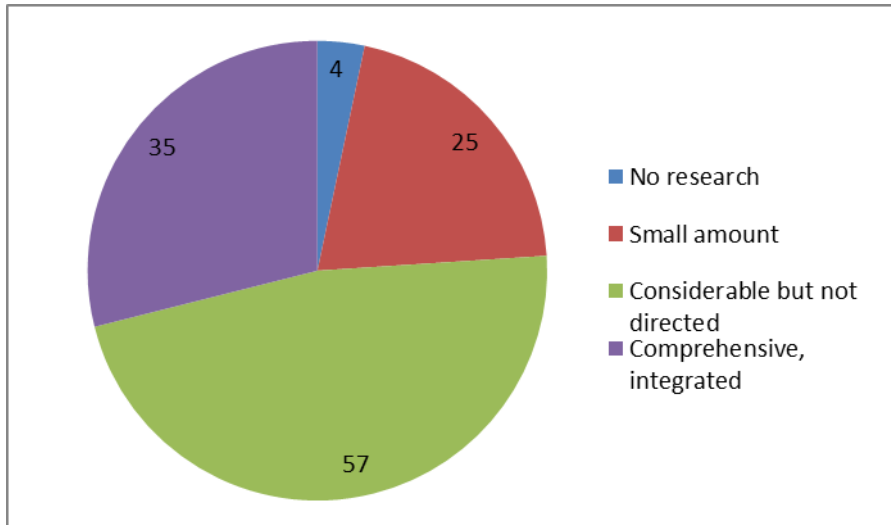
**4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?**



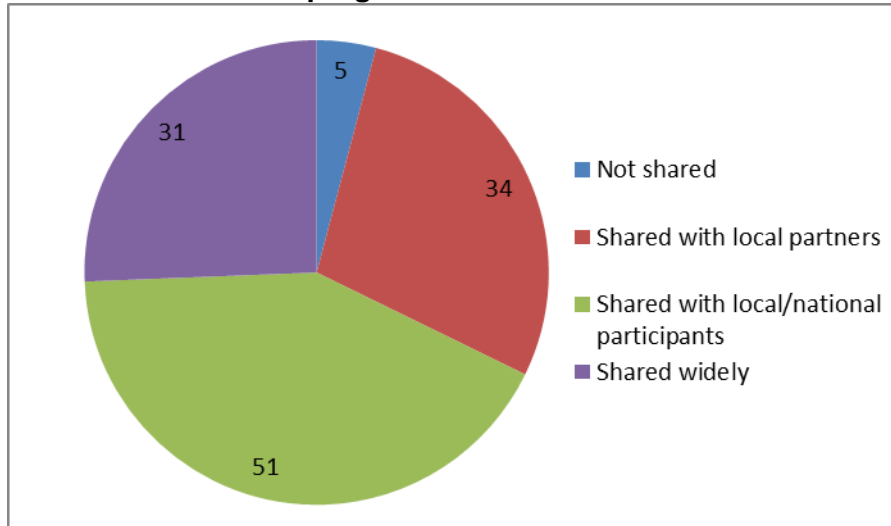
**4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**



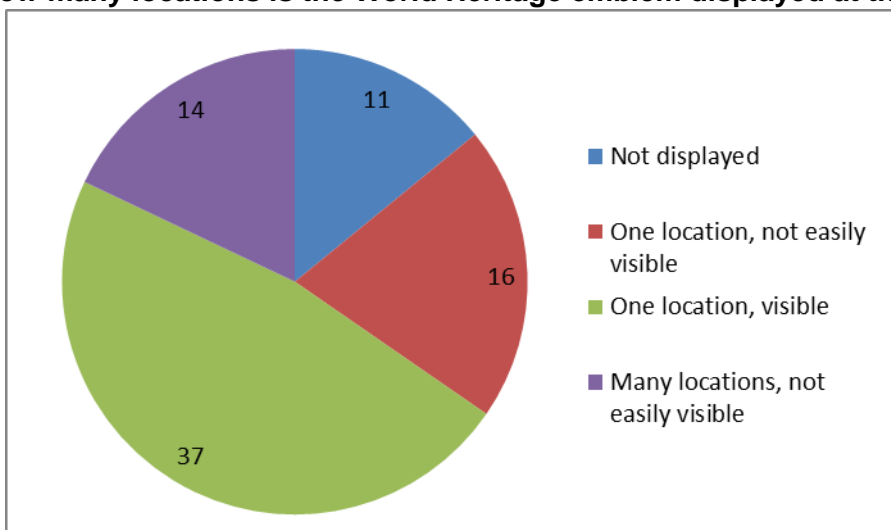
**4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**



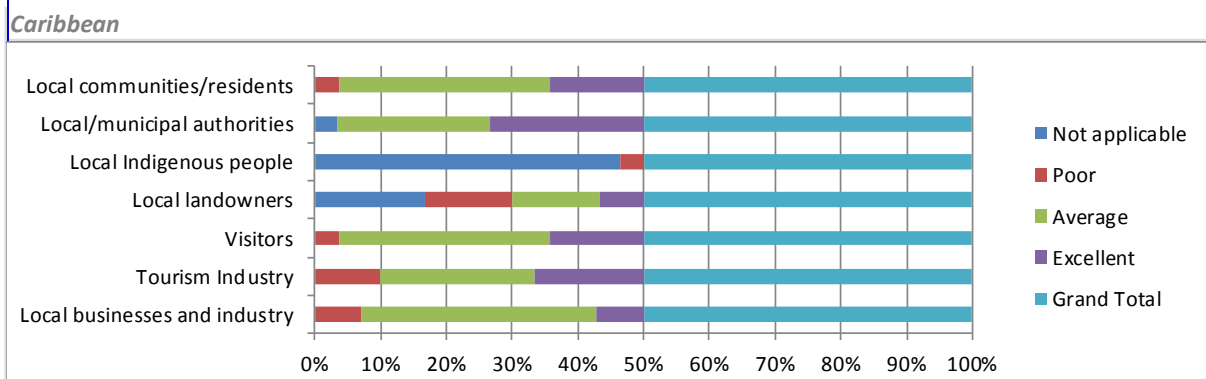
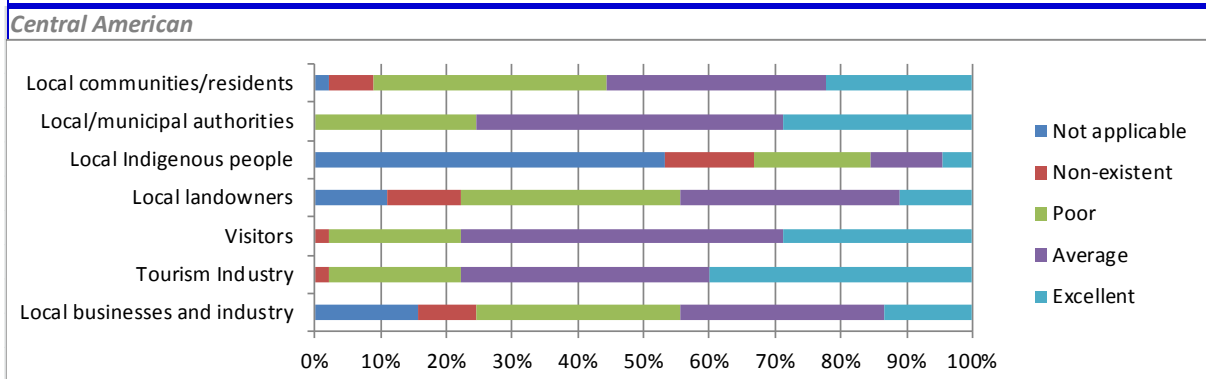
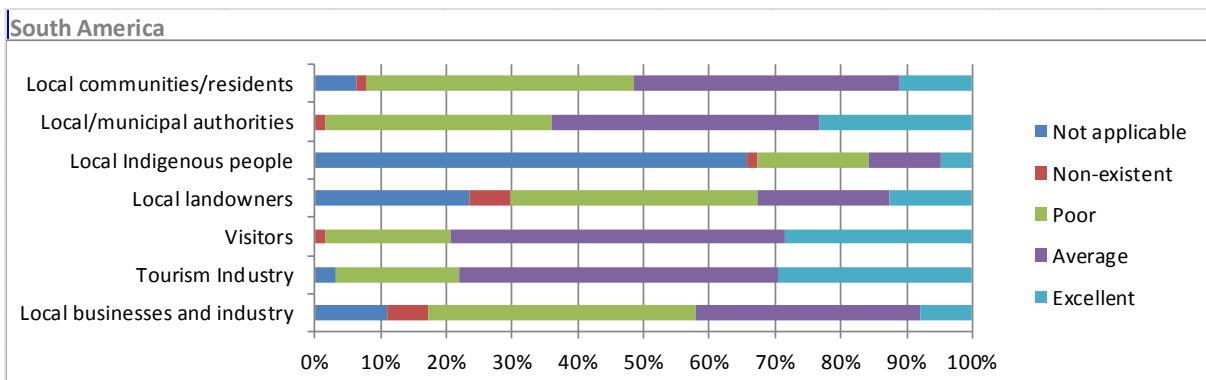
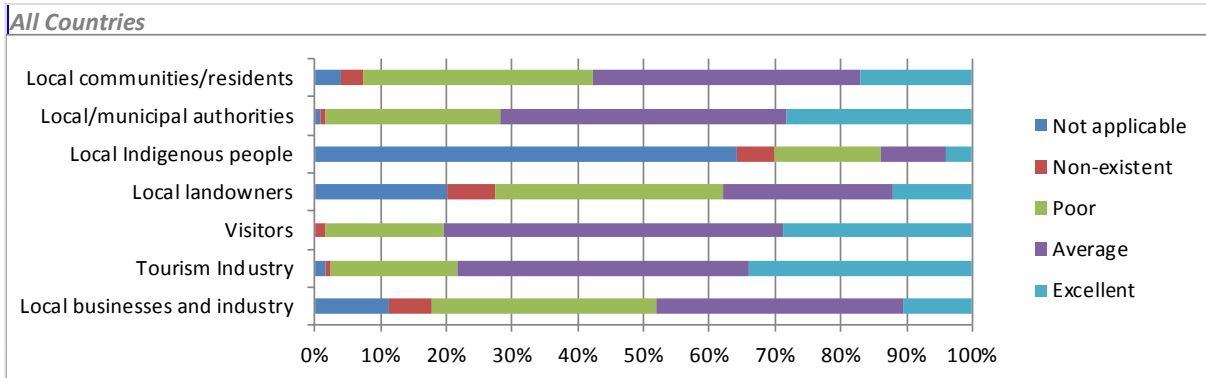
**4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?**



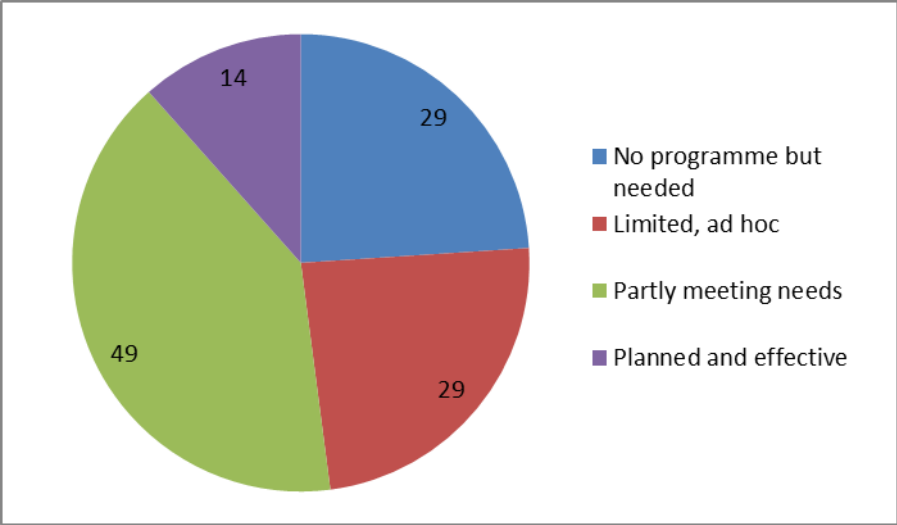
**4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?**



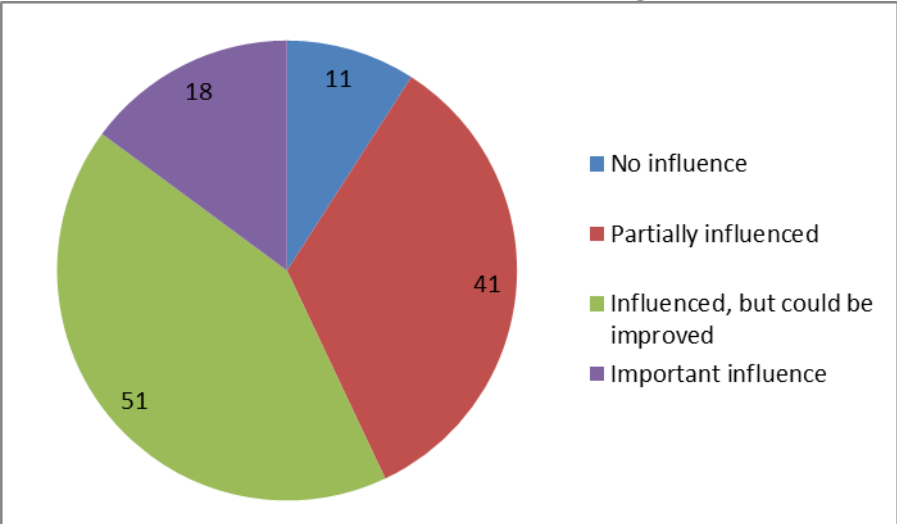
#### 4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups



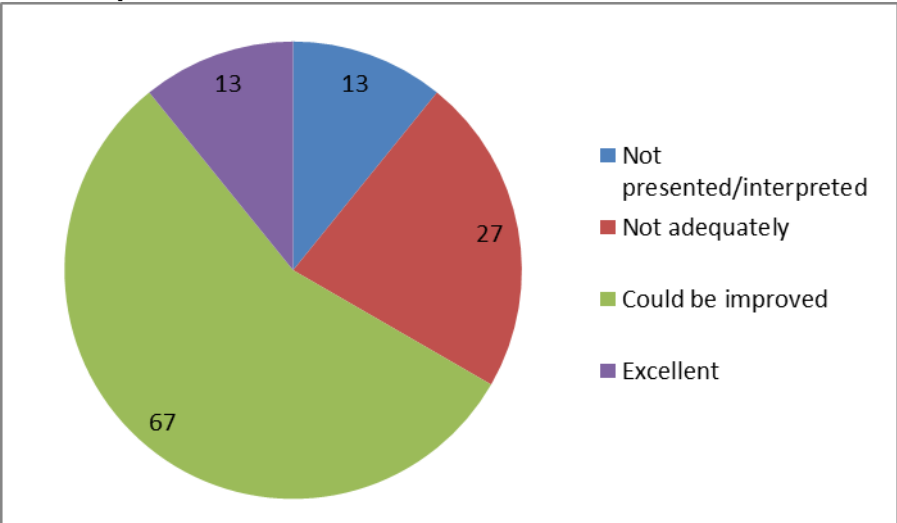
**4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?**



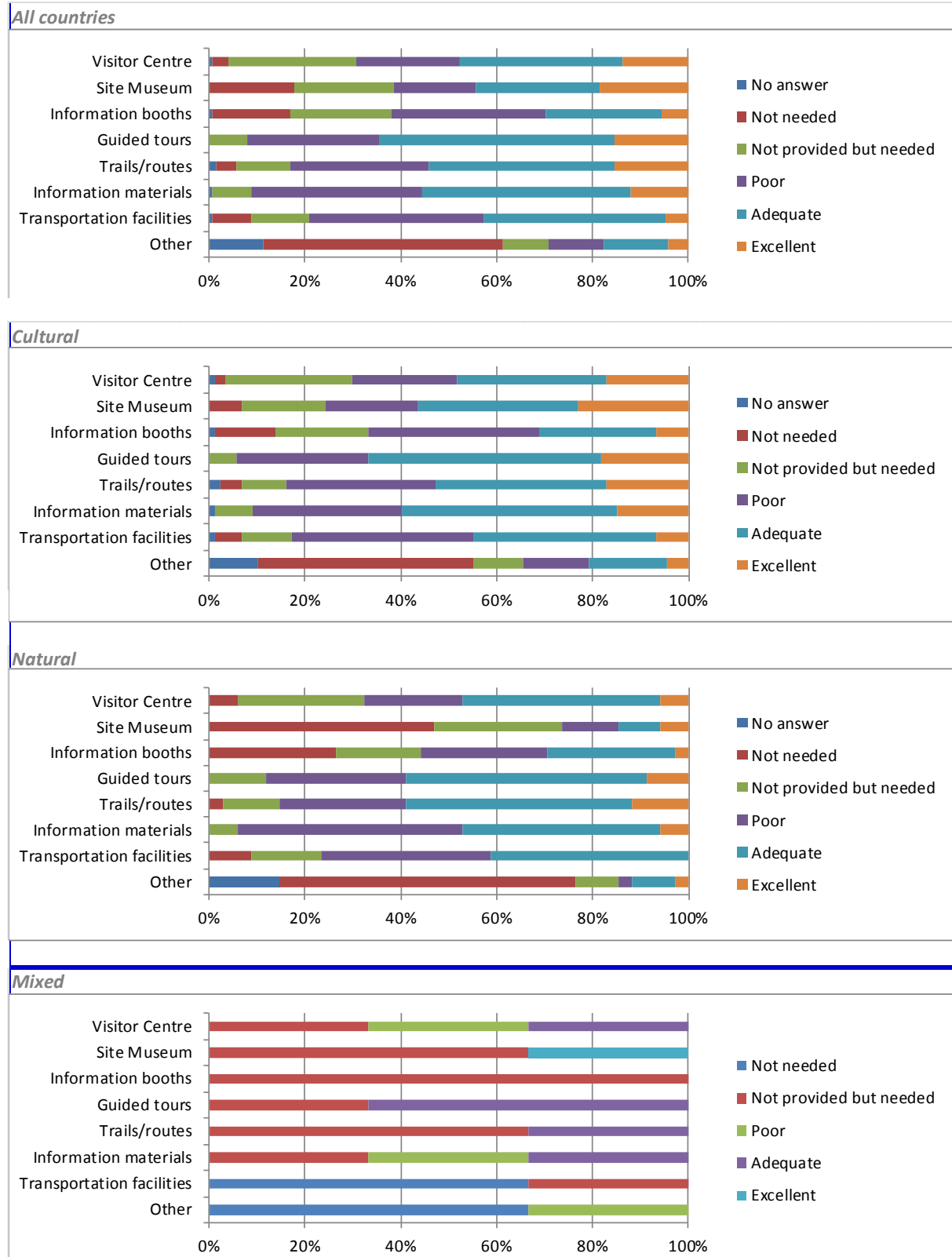
**4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?**



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

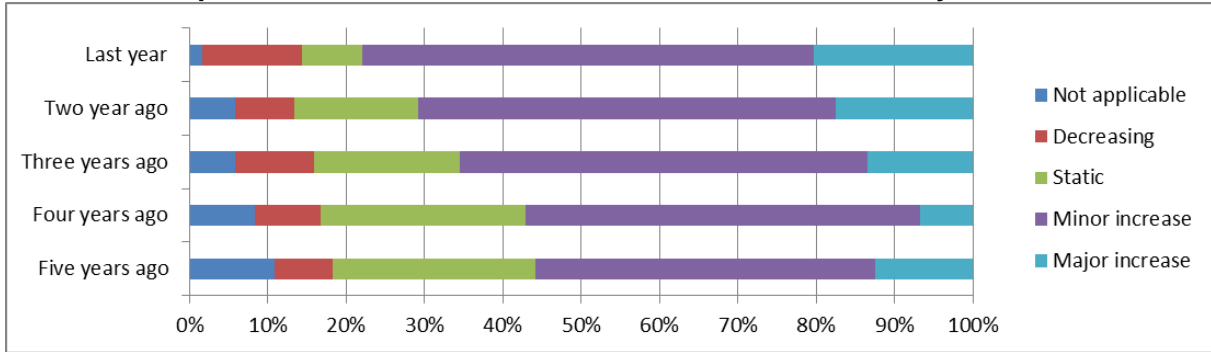


#### 4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

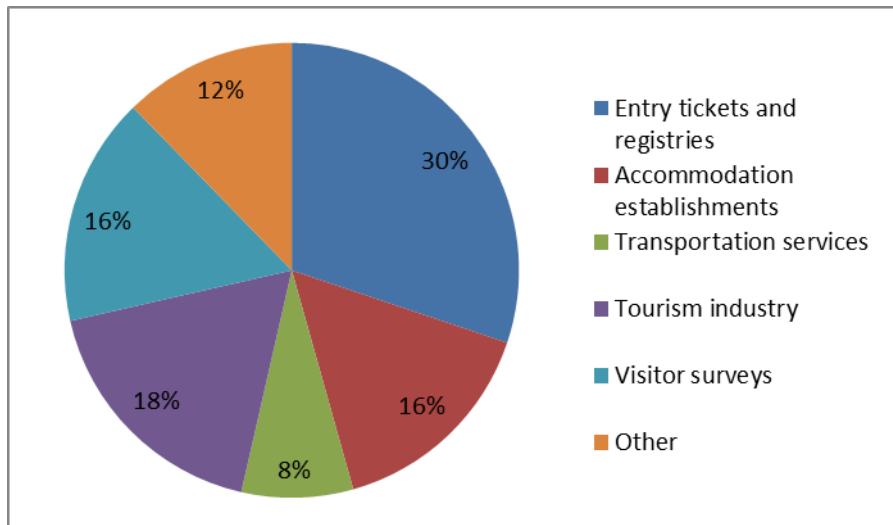




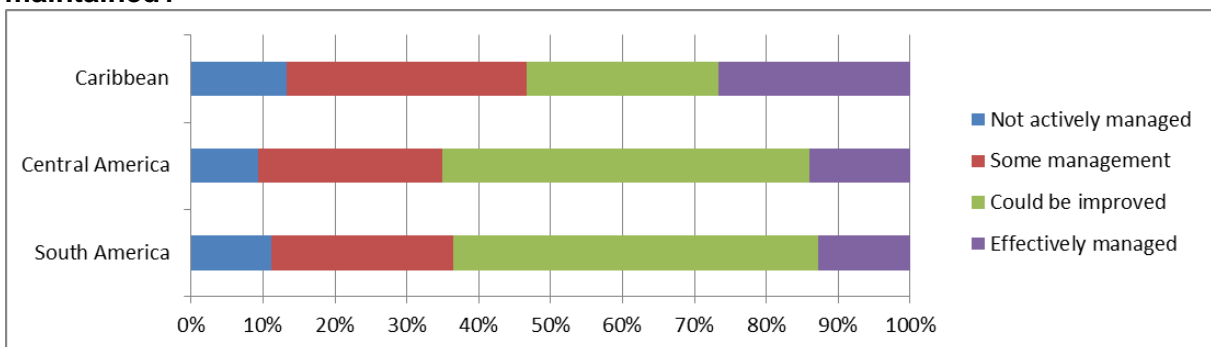
**4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years**



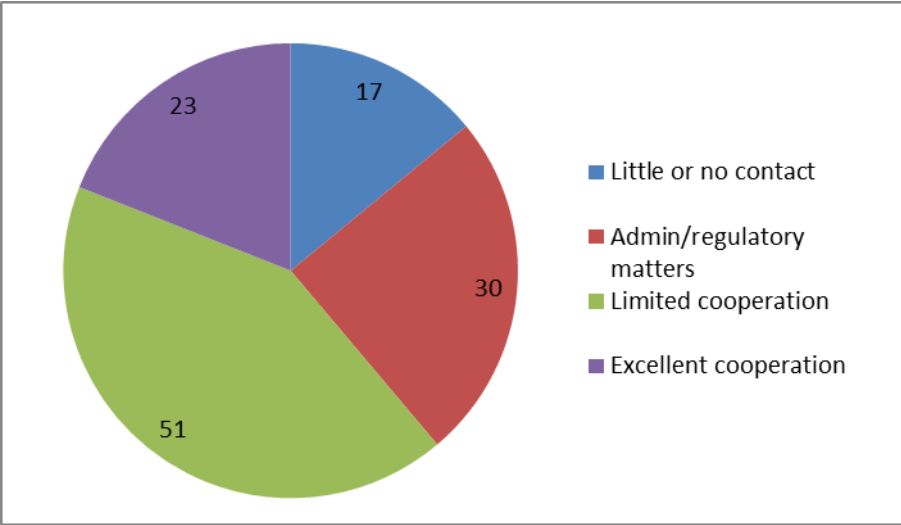
**4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?**



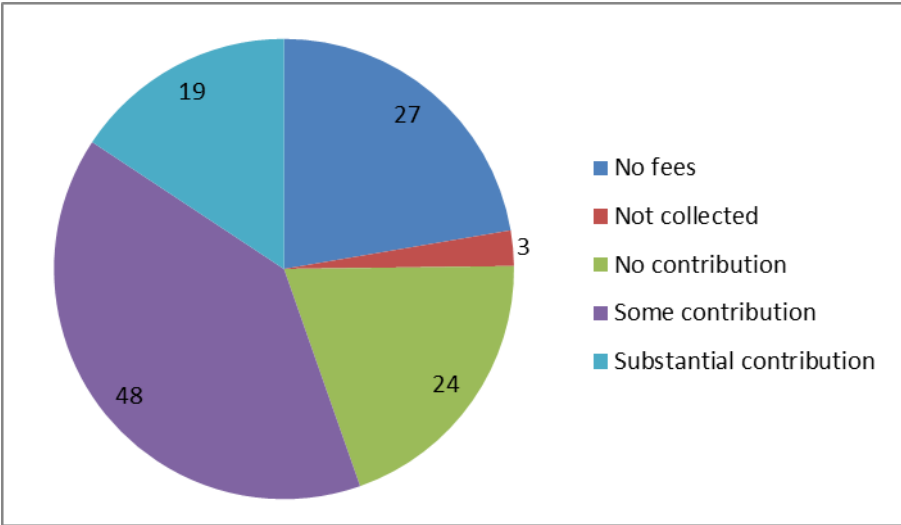
**4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**



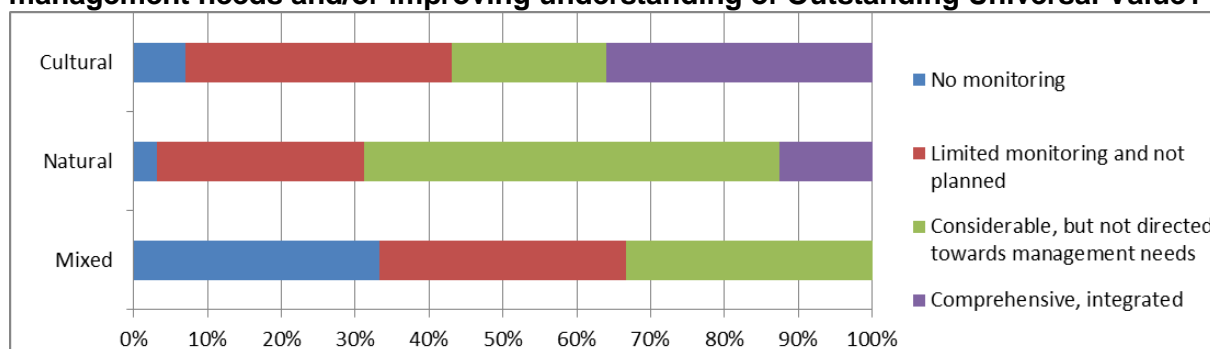
**4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?**



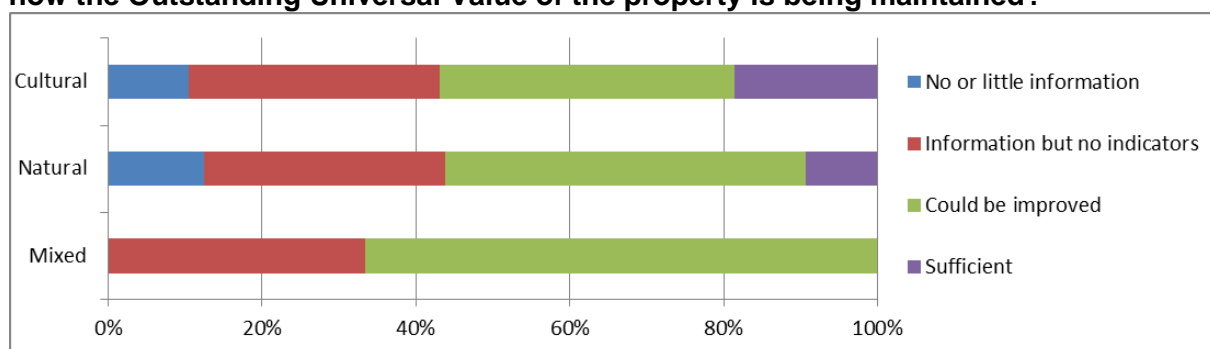
**4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?**



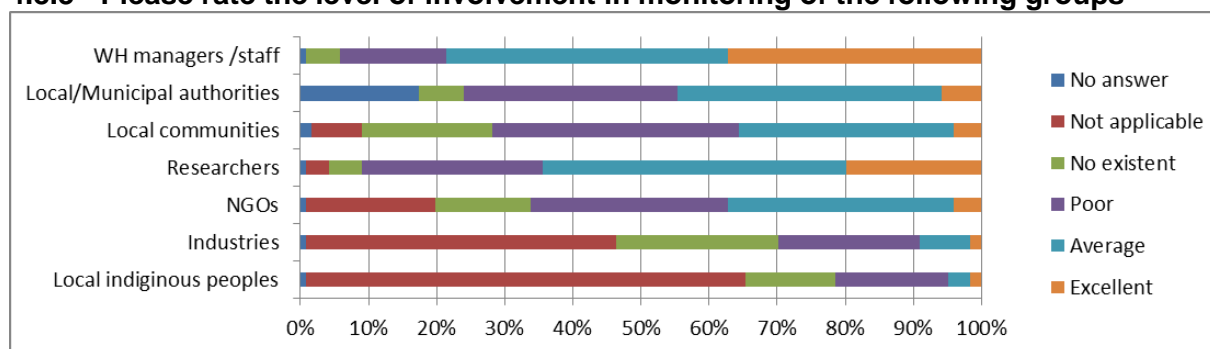
**4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**



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



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



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

Row Labels	No recommendations to implement	Not yet begun	Underway	Complete	Total
Cultural	19	12	47	8	86
Natural	13	2	13	4	32
Mixed	2	0	1	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>121</b>
	28,10%	11,57%	50,41%	9,92%	100,00%

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

Row Labels	Not applicable	Seriously compromised	Compromised	Preserved	Total
Cultural	1	1	16	68	86
Natural	17	0	2	13	32
Mixed	0	0	1	2	3
Total	18	1	19	83	121

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

Row Labels	Seriously compromised	Compromised	Intact	Total
Cultural	1	33	52	86
Natural	0	10	21	31
Mixed	0	1	2	3
Total	1	44	75	120

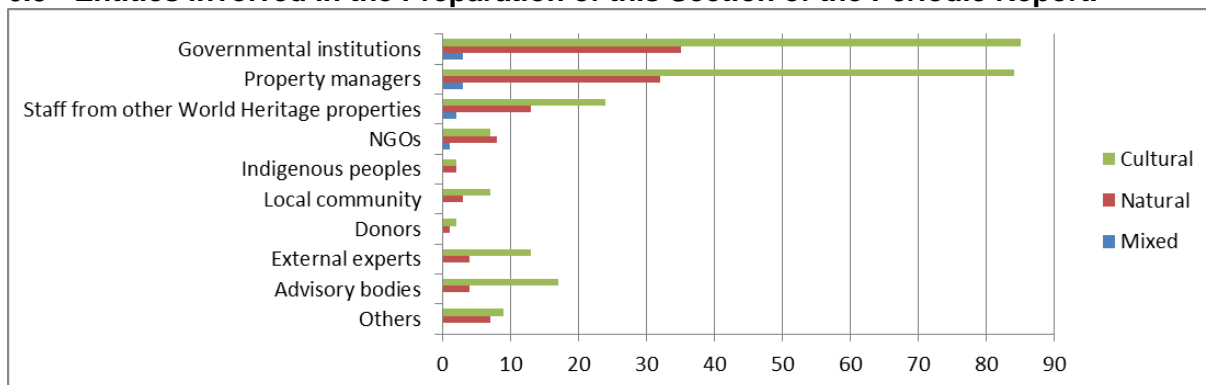
**5.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?**

Row Labels	Seriously impacted	Impacted, but actions been addressed	Maintained	Total
Cultural	5	16	65	86
Natural	0	7	25	32
Mixed	0	0	3	3
Total	5	23	93	121

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

Row Labels	Severely degraded	Degraded	Partially degraded	Predominately intact	Total
Cultural	2	2	41	41	86
Natural	0	1	10	21	32
Mixed	0	0	0	3	3
Total	2	3	51	65	121

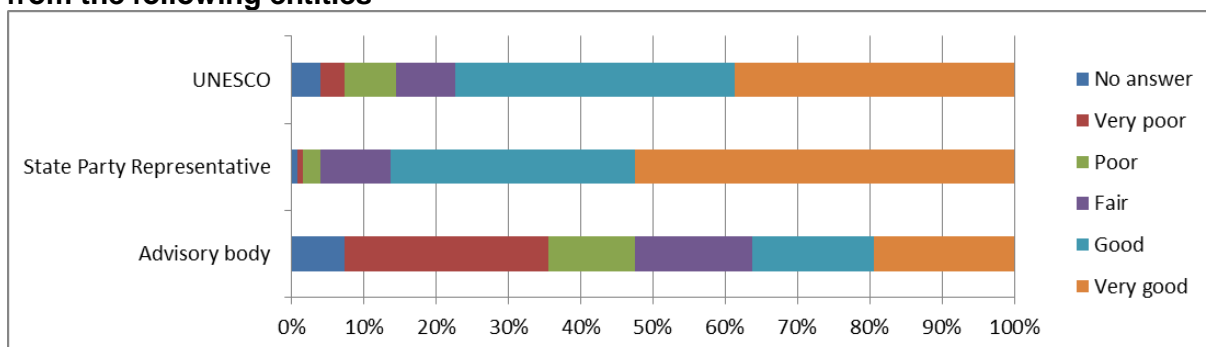
### 6.3 - Entities involved in the Preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report.



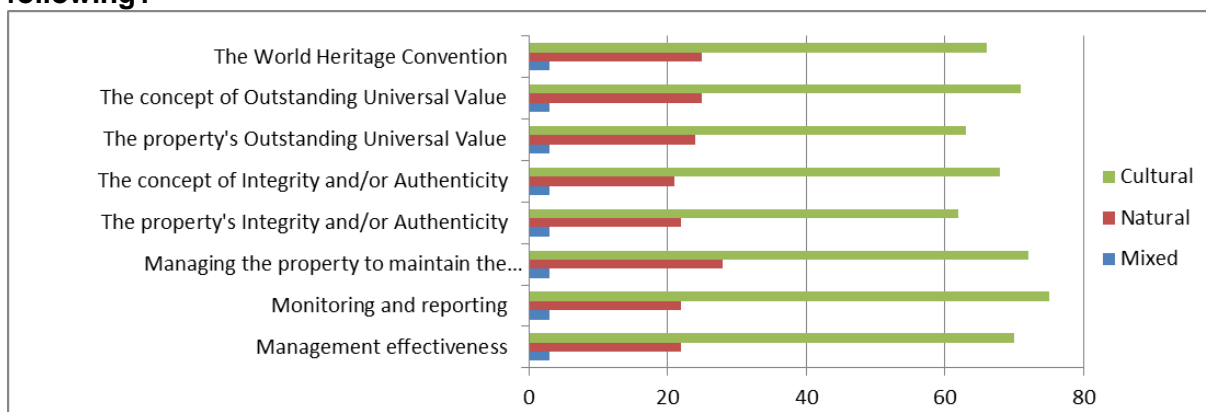
### 6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

Row Labels	Total
Yes	97
No	24
Total	121

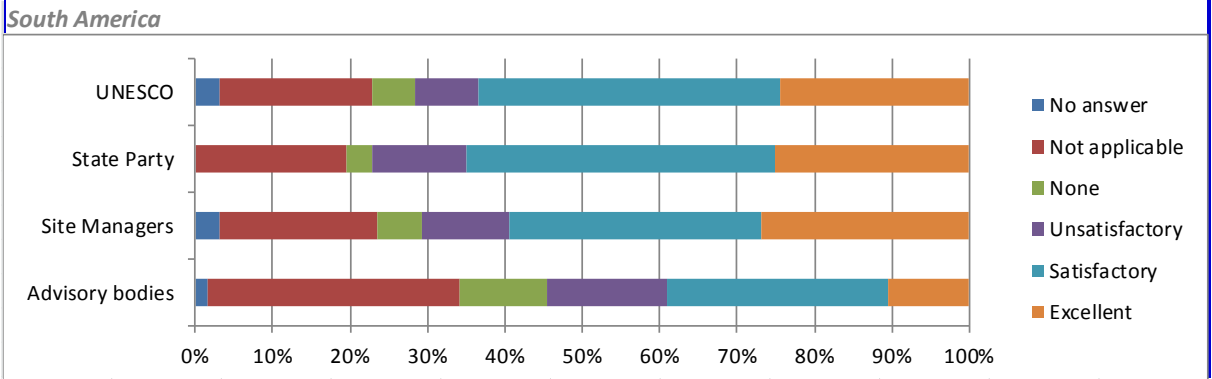
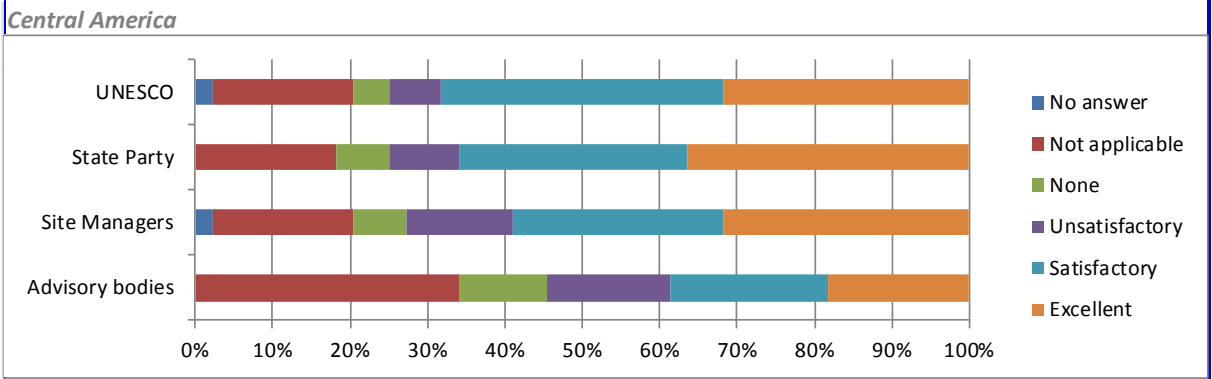
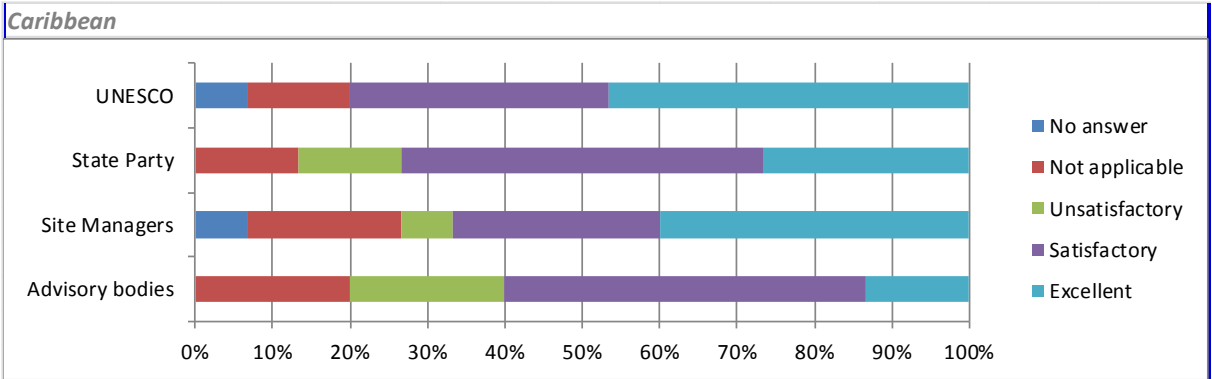
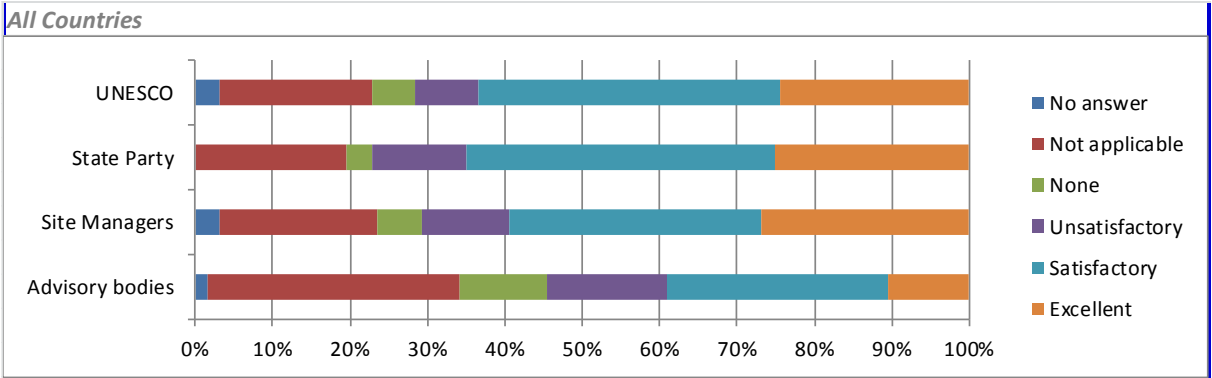
### 6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities



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



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

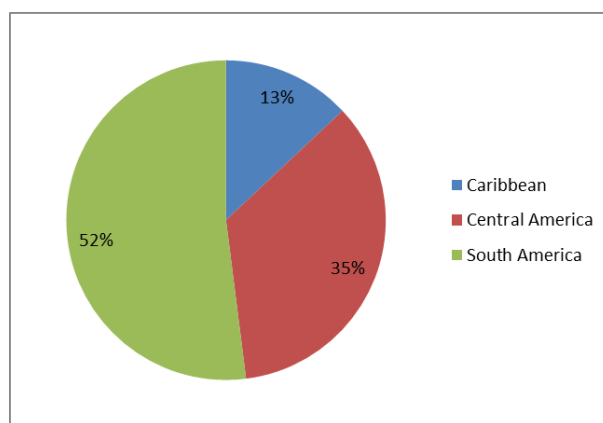


## ANNEX II

The following charts show the *Geographical* and *Gender* distribution of the participation in Periodic reporting meetings for the Latin American and Caribbean Region held from 2009 to 2012 within the framework of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting in LAC.

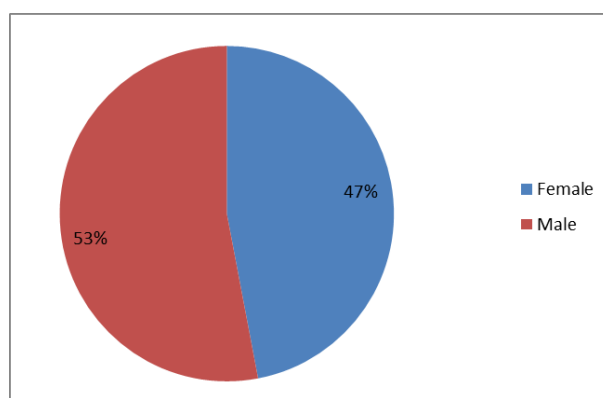
The graph below illustrates the overall geographic distribution throughout the meetings.

### Geographic distribution

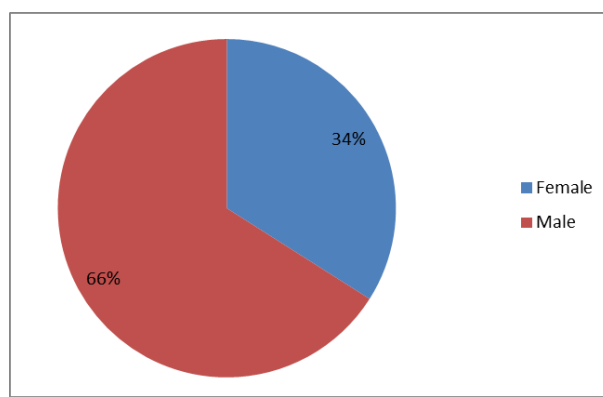


### Gender representation by meeting

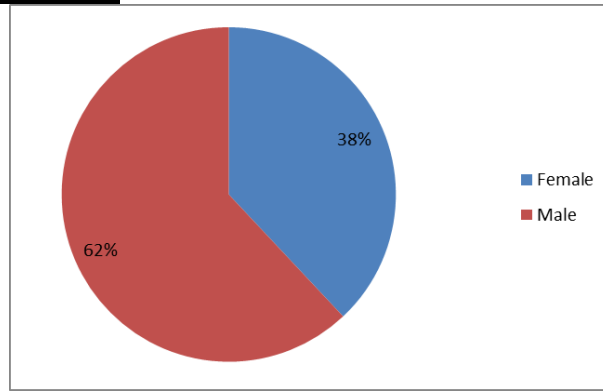
#### Argentina, Buenos Aires, 2009:



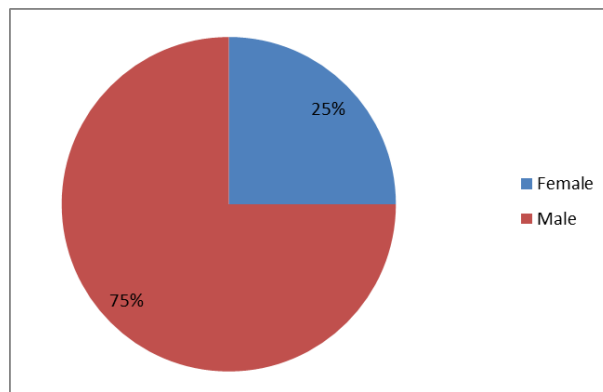
#### Mexico, Zacatecas, 2010:



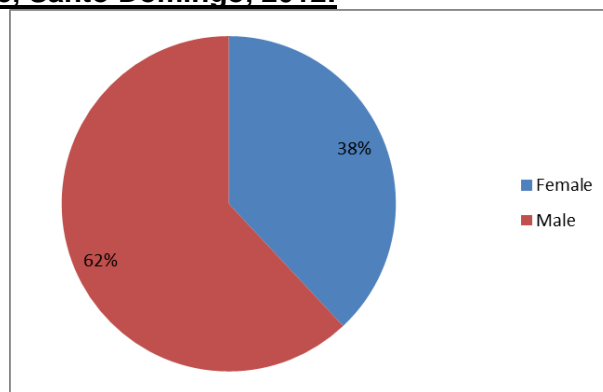
**Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, 2010:**



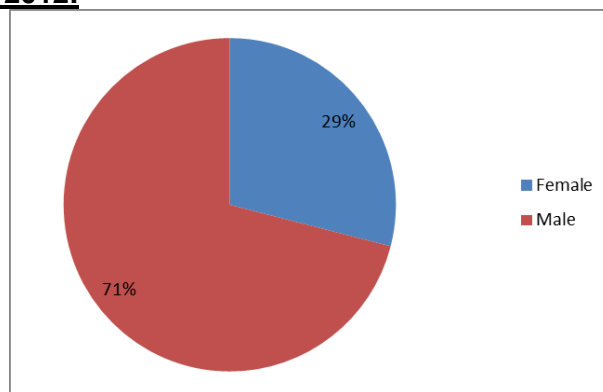
**Barbados, 2011:**



**Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo, 2012:**

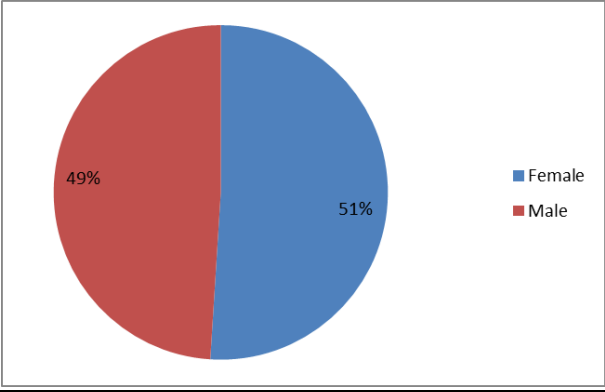


**Mexico, Zacatecas, 2012:**





**Brazil, Ouro Preto, 2012:**



**Chile, Santiago de Chile, 2012:**

