

ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO DE CULTURAS,
DESCOLONIZACIÓN Y DESPATRIARCALIZACIÓN



PERIODIC REPORT

**ON THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF POTOSÍ CITY IN THE
FRAMEWORK OF THE “INTEGRATED AND PARTICIPATORY
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE CITY OF POTOSÍ
WORLD HERITAGE”
2021-2022
45th SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE
CODE 420**



LA PAZ – BOLIVIA
2022

Executive Summary

In 1987 Potosi entered the List of Cultural and Natural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. that declaration is based on three fundamental pillars: a) Extraction of silver from the Cerro Rico de Potosi, which generated an economic dynamic for the world (Industrial Revolution); b) The mestizo baroque from the potosina school of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; c) The technology generated from the mills and lagoons, and architectural buildings that encompasses the historic center of Potosí. However, UNESCO registered the City of Potosi in 2014 as Heritage in Danger.

In June 2021, within the framework of the creation of the "Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization", during a meeting held by the Minister of this State Portfolio: Sabina Orellana, and with representatives of the Departmental Government of Potosi, the Ministry of Environment and Water, Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy and other institutions, it was agreed to resume the development of the Integrated and Participatory Management Plan, with the purpose of the review, socialization and validation of the Plan.

The central points of the debate were: a) The cooperative miners agree to vacate the area above the 4,400 masl elevation, as long as they were offered other mining work areas; b) COMIBOL presents two alternatives: Alternative A, in which 8 mining areas were presented, regarding which prospecting or precise studies should still be carried out; Alternative B, surveys on the west side of the hill.

Currently, the Cultural Heritage of Humanity "Ciudad de Potosi" is in a diagnostic, projective and highly sensitive social situation, for which the Plurinational State of Bolivia has the opportunity to give continuity to the processes undertaken and strengthen the institutionality at all levels in order to achieve the removal from the List of Heritage in Danger.

It is significant the crisis situations, such as the coup d'état, the effects of the Covid 19, the contradictory views regarding methodologies for the actions that must be developed, have not prevented Bolivian society, mainly regional, from keeping an common eye in relation to the concern of removing this cultural heritage from the "List of Heritage in Danger". The Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization assumed a position of dialogue, consensus and consultation, within the framework of a "Culture for Life", reason why the Ministry promoted consultation meetings to analyze all the possibilities in the relocation of miners.

The issue of mining productive heritage is the one that has generated the greatest concern in the population, which is why its prioritization in terms of the attention that has received. For other hand, other elements, such as environmental heritage, archaeological, architectural and urban heritage, have also been addressed, being at the time in an organizational and diagnostic stage.

Therefore, the self-assessment of the progress achieved is positive insofar as a degree of sensitization, awareness, dialogue never before achieved around a cultural heritage was reached.

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WORLD HERITAGE”**

45th SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

La Paz, January 28th 2022.

In compliance with paragraph 169 of the Operational Guidelines, the report on the state of conservation of Cerro Rico of Potosi is presented.

1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

Since 1979, the inhabitants of the city of Potosi took steps to request the declaration of World Heritage to the city of Potosi. It is in the year 1987 that Potosi enters the list of Cultural and Natural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO, whose registration is based on criteria ii, iv, vi:

Criteria ii

“By exhibiting an important exchange of human values, over a period of time or within a cultural area of the world, with developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, urbanism or landscape design”.

Criteria iv

“Or be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological complex or landscape that illustrates significant stages in the history of humanity”.

Criteria vi

“Be associated directly or tangibly with events or living traditions, with ideas or beliefs, with artistic and literary works of extraordinary universal importance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in combination with other criteria)”

The above criteria and the importance of the declaration are based on the historical value of Potosi, as a substantial factor in the development of the world economy with the extraction of silver, and the consequent development of a colonial mining engineering, of which the sumps, mills and lagoons still remain as silent witnesses; and in this framework, having generated an entire school of art, which derived from the European baroque, creating a fusion and its own identity called Mestizo Baroque, both in sculpture, painting and architecture. In this historical context, this declaration is based on three fundamental pillars:

- 1.- Extraction of silver from the Cerro Rico of Potosi, which generated an economic dynamic for the world (Industrial Revolution).
- 2.- The mestizo baroque from the potosina school of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.
- 3.- The technology generated from the sugar mills and lagoons, and architectural buildings that encompasses the historic center of Potosi.

1.1 LEGAL PROVISIONS MADE FROM THE DECLARATION

From the declaration, the Bolivian State sought the necessary mechanisms for the protection and safeguarding of the same, being the only measures taken, national decrees, which inconsistently protected the patrimony of the State, is with the new Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia of February 7, 2009 and consequently, with Law No. 530, of May 23, 2014, Bolivian Cultural Heritage Law, which aims to protect heritage, and the measures to protect cultural heritage are reinforced.

At the departmental level, the Departmental Autonomous Government of Potosi assumes some necessary precautions based on its legislative powers and attributions, issuing departmental law No. 32 "LAW OF TOURISM OPERATION IN CERRO RICO OF POTOSI" of December 2011, which the object of regulate tourist operations in the Cerro Rico of Potosi and have the purpose of guaranteeing the conservation of the Cerro Rico of Potosi, as a national and international heritage.

On February 18, 2019, Departmental Law No. 112 "CULTURAL HERITAGE LAW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POTOSI" is issued, which aims to establish the legal regime of Cultural Heritage in the Department of Potosi; in order to guarantee its custody, protection, conservation, safeguarding, dissemination, repatriation management, registration, restitution, classification, declaration process and promotion to ensure its transmission to future generations and the management of resources for the fulfillment of the purposes of this law.

At the local level, there is Municipal Law No. 055 of December 2014, Law for the Preservation of the Historic Areas of Potosi, issued by the Autonomous Municipal Government of Potosi and whose purpose is to regulate the organizational structure and attributions of the entities of Preservation of Historic Areas of Potosí and establish the form and conditions for the preservation of the spaces and buildings located within the Historic Areas within the limits of the municipal jurisdiction of Potosi.

1.2 INSCRIPTION ON THE UNESCO LIST OF HERITAGE AT RISK AND THE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

It is clear that the Cerro Rico is not simply the only patrimonial element for which Potosi was declared a Cultural Heritage of Humanity, the measures that should have been taken for the conservation of the heritage also include the historic center, the remains of the mining engineering generated in the colony, as well as the lagoons and the gullies.

The lack of timely conservation and preservation policies, in the case of the historic center, the lagoons and mills, the degradation of the iconic shape of Cerro Rico; were some of the reason that in 2014, UNESCO inscribed the City of Potosi as an endangered heritage.

From the municipal, departmental laws and the national law of Bolivian cultural heritage, a series of measures are put into practice for the conservation of Potosi heritage, in compliance with Law No. 031, Framework Law of Autonomies and Decentralization, of July 19, 2010, which regulates the exercise of concurrent powers between the Central State Level and the Subnational or Autonomous Governments.

1.3 VISIT OF THE UNESCO MISSION

On May 8th, 2017, the UNESCO commission headed by Mr. Cesar Moreno Triana, UNESCO World Heritage Specialist, and Mr. Ignacio Gómez Arriola, a Mexican expert appointed by ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL, arrived for an on-site inspection of the state of the heritage site, which corresponded to the planning prepared by the former Ministry of Culture and Tourism with UNESCO since 2016. A technically necessary prior inspection was carried out for the preparation of the proposed Management Plan for the heritage site.

Within the requirements of UNESCO to prepare the management plan for the heritage site, it was requested that the Central State should have the main participation with its Ministries linked to the problem, the Autonomous Departmental Government of Potosi and the Autonomous Municipal Government of Potosi (GAMP).

Another of UNESCO's demands was the socialization and participation of the civil population through its most representative institutions, cultural actors and direct beneficiaries or involved.

On October 23 to 27, 2017, the WHC UNESCO - ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE MISSION arrived in the city of Potosi, with the aim of establishing technical and planning actions to define the methodology for the development of a Plan of Integrated and Participatory Management for the site City of Potosi, as one of the institutional actions for its removal from the List of Heritage at Risk.

At the head of Architect Ignacio Gómez Arriola, in the auditorium of the Historical Heritage Offices of the Municipal Autonomous Government of Potosi, the first meeting was held to socialize the corrective measures with the institutions responsible for historical heritage.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism sent the conclusions to UNESCO for review and it was assessed as satisfactory; so that the work of development and elaboration of the Management Plan continued, according to the action plan carried out by the commission, in this way a meeting was held again on May 14 to 21, 2018, in which the main objective was: To develop technical content review actions and methodological advice for the development of an Integrated and Participatory Management Plan for the City of Potosi as one of the institutional actions for its removal from the List of Heritage at Risk.

The actions carried out by the Autonomous Municipal Government of Potosi were sent to the then Ministry of Cultures and Tourism for their referral to Paris, headquarters of UNESCO; the answers were favorable, simply having observations to certain elements within the heritage area of the Historic District and the area of influence, according to a note received by the former Ministry of Culture and Tourism on July 29, 2019, in which it details the following aspects:

- a) Prepare a clear description of:
 - i. The limits of the buffer zone

- ii. The limits of the area of environmental influence
- b) Clarify the delineation of these limits, taking into account the protection of visually sensitive areas around the property, as mentioned in decision 38 COM TB.38
- c) Provide explicit information on the legal and management aspects, such as land use regulations, which are applied in the regulation of the new buffer zone and environmental influence area
- d) Provide detailed explanations on the different regulations applicable in areas that already exist and that overlap with the buffer zone (such as the Intense Protection Zone of the Historic Center, the Ribera of the Ingenios Zone and the Protection Zone of Cerro Rico), and also describe which regulation has preference.
- e) Consider the possibility of standardizing the boundaries of the different zones, to reduce overlap

Once the steps indicated in the schedule were completed, the third visit scheduled for the month of November 2019 was expected to take place, which could not be carried out due to the political problems that arose in Bolivia. In this third visit, the Heritage Site Management Plan had to be endorsed by the corresponding authorities and sent to Paris.

On February 20, 2020, a preparatory meeting was to be held in the city of La Paz to specifically deal with the Management Plan of the Potosi City Heritage Site, and with a view to its validation had to be sent to UNESCO headquarters. Unfortunately, due to the rigid quarantine decreed by the National Government, this activity was suspended without a new date ahead. From that moment on, there was no more relationship with the former Ministry of Culture and Tourism, due to its temporary closure.

1.4 RESTORATION OF THE PROCESS

On June 14, 2021, within the framework of the creation of the "Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization", in a meeting held by the Minister of this Portfolio: Sabina Orellana, with representatives of the Departmental Government of Potosí, in which participated also representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Water, Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy, represented by their Regional Manager of COMIBOL Potosi and other institutions, it was agreed to resume the development of the Integrated and Participatory Management Plan, with the objective of holding preparatory meetings for the review, socialization and validation of the Plan.

On June 24, with the participation of representatives of the Departmental Government and the Municipal Government, the Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization and other institutions at the national and departmental level, a new meeting was held with the aim of generating a brief balance of the Plan of Integrated and Participatory Management concluded as a proposal, to be contextualized with the state of its progress, and specify the proposal for the formation of the Plan Management Committee, for its expansion or ratification with the components suggested in the Plan.

1.5 SOCIAL SUMMIT OF HERITAGE, CULTURES AND TOURISM: ROAD TO THE FIRST HISTORICAL, INDUSTRIAL AND HERITAGE ECO-MUSEUM CITY OF AMERICA

At the aforementioned meeting, the decision was made to hold an event called: "Social Summit of Heritage, Cultures and Tourism: Heading for the First Historical, Industrial and Heritage Eco-Museum City of America", in that order, an event held in the city of Potosi, with the participation of the civil population through its most representative institutions, cultural and direct actors benefited or involved.

The Summit was held in the city of Potosí, on July 20, 21, 22 and 23, at the IV Centenario Theater and at the Casa Nacional de Moneda, based on a program that defined and the treatment of the issues through, three work tables were organized for this purpose: 1. Heritage Table, 2. Cultures and Decolonization Table and 3. Tourism Table.

At the end of the event they did two important acts:

- a. Formation of the Plan Management Committee
- b. Approval of the Plan and Possession of the Management Committee

- **General Objective of the Summit**

- Generate a space for analysis, reflection, inter-institutional alliances and commitment of the population to contribute to the guidelines that make up the INTEGRATED AND PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT PLAN of Potosi, which must be socialized and validated as a prerequisite to present it to UNESCO, as main premise of safeguarding the World Heritage that Potosi treasures.

- **Specific objectives of the Summit**

- Sensitize and generate citizen awareness in the interrelation between the population and the heritage site, generating a better quality of life of potosinos, for the correct fulfillment of the management plan.
- Motivate dialogue and reflection in each thematic work table, which is aimed at building viable proposals for tangible results for the benefit of the conservation of our heritage.
- Link and generate dialogue between institutions and people who have clear and responsible common objectives in relation to the implementation of the management plan.
- Issue the conclusions of each thematic table and validate them with the participating institutions, sectors and people, so that a final document is achieved as a result of consultation and dialogue.
- Delineate mechanisms for the execution of the management plan to project the development of the HERITAGE, CULTURE and TOURISM sectors, which contributes to the management of international financing.
- Formation of the Management Committee in charge of implementing the Participatory Integrated Management Plan.

1.6 CONFORMATION OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The objective of the Management Committee proposed in the Integrated and Participatory Management Plan will be to promote interdisciplinary work between the three levels of government (National, Departmental and Local), to facilitate the safeguarding of cultural heritage and its dynamic incorporation into today's society, so that the cultural resource is an engine for the unity of the people of Potosí, local and regional sustainable and sustainable development.

The composition of said Committee has been defined as follows:

a) National level institutions

- Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization,
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy;
- Ministry of Environment and Water;
- Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy (Vice Ministry of Tourism);
- Ministry of Development Planning;
- Ministry of Education;
- Cultural Foundation of the Central Bank of Bolivia FCBCB;
- Bolivian Mining Corporation COMIBOL

b) Departmental level institutions

- Departmental Autonomous Government of Potosí;
- Autonomous Municipal Government of Potosí;
- Autonomous Administration for Sanitary Works (AAPOS);
- Federation of Mining Cooperatives of Potosí (FEDECOMIN);
- Tomas Frías Autonomous University, and the
- Qhara Qhara Indigenous Nation

1.7 APPROVAL OF THE PLAN AND POSSESSION OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

On Friday, July 23th at 09:30 Hrs., the meeting was installed with the presence of the following Authorities of the National and Departmental Level:

- o Minister of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization
 - o Minister of Mining.
 - o Representative of the Ministry of Education
 - o Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - o Representative of the Governor of Potosí
 - o Honorable Mayor of Potosí
 - o Representative of the Autonomous Administration for sanitary works
 - o Representative of the Tomás Frías University
 - o Representative of organizations and institutions of Potosí
- The validation of the “INTEGRATED AND PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT PLAN OF THE CITY OF POTOSÍ, A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE” made in previous days in the working tables in the development of the Summit was ratified and the aforementioned document was approved.
- Immediately the Plan was approved, the Plan Management Committee was sworn in.

- Closing of the event

1.8 SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS ACCORDING TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

On Friday, August 20, 2021, the meeting convened by the Departmental Government of Potosí was held to discuss the issue of "Cerro Rico sinking", an event attended by around a hundred participants representing different institutions or organizations.

The single topic was the case of the Cerro Rico of Potosi, and was attended by the Minister of Mining, the Minister of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization and other local authorities and institutions, such as the following: FEDECOMIN, COD, CAOP, Departmental Federation of Peasants, Civic Committee, National Confederation of Native Indigenous Peasant Women of Bolivia Bartolina Sisa, CADECO Potosi, FEJUVE, COMIBOL Regional, Society of Engineers of Bolivia (SIB), Private Entrepreneurs of Potosi, Diocese of Potosí, Mayor of Potosí, Johnny Llalli, UATF, AMDEPO, Manquiri Mining Company, May 1 Drivers Union, Deputy Dionisio Quispe.

After an extensive participation of citizens and institutions, the following conclusions are drawn:

- a. That the Manquiri Mining Company, which has been carrying out its operations in the back of Cerro Rico, be limited to the terms of the contract it has with the State
- b. That the same company stop buying oxides from cooperative miners, which is causing the exploitation of waste in the open pit.
- c. Remove people who work above the 4,400 level and move them to other work areas.
- d. Generate a cut at level 17, as a definitive solution mechanism to prevent deterioration of the hill.
- e. Formation of two Technical Commissions that will carry out the following tasks:
 - i. The first Commission will be in charge of finding new areas of work to transfer the cooperative members that work above the 4,400 level, a commission that will be directed by COMIBOL.
 - ii. The second Commission will work on the design of a project for works to reposition the figure of the summit of Cerro Rico and prevent further subsidence at the top of the hill.
 - iii. For the work of the commissions, a following meeting was defined on Wednesday the 25th at Hrs. 09:00.

On August 25, the meetings of commissions 1 and 2 were held with the aim of generating an open analysis in search of alternatives or new mining areas, to transfer the mining activities that are carried out above the 4,400 masl elevation of Cerro Rico to other mining areas, to control the subsidence that is taking place on the hill, decisions that must be agreed with the mining workers who operate in the area.

Main points of the debate:

- The cooperative members agree to leave the place in crisis, as long as they are offered other mining areas of work
- COMIBOL presents two alternatives:

- Alternative A, in which 8 mining areas were presented, regarding which prospecting or precise studies should still be carried out
- Alternative B, measurements on the west side of the hill

Conclusions

- Ministry of Cultures proposed:
 - Briefly generate a specific plan regarding the hill, assuming aspects: technical, social and economic. The plan must contemplate a short-term or preventive aspect (unloading to the west side of the hill), in the medium term (unloading to other defined mining areas), in the long term the strengthening of economic activity based on tourism based on the strengthening of heritage , etc.
- The Ministry of Cultures will send to COMIBOL (Edgar Quintanilla), until Tuesday the 31st, an extract from the Integrated Plan related to mining that serves as the basis for the specific proposal.

On September 16, 2021, at the call of the Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy, seconded by the Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization, the Social Technical meeting was held for the case of the preservation of the Cerro Rico de Potosi and the objective was: to generate information on the results of the meetings of the 1. Technical and 2. Social commissions, in relation to the sinking at the top of the hill and alternatives or new mining areas, to transfer the mining activities that take place above the 4,400 masl level of the Cerro Rico, towards other mining areas.

An important result is that it was possible to generate a calendar of technical and social actions to relocate miners who work above 4,400 meters above sea level based on an agreed relocation calendar that contains terms of 60 days (short term) to two years.

A basic technical intervention plan has also been established in the case of landslides, linked to the relocation plan in three phases: short, medium and long term, with a time horizon of between 2 months and a maximum of two years.

1.9 POTOSI DEPARTMENTAL FORUM 2022

The Potosí Forum 2022 held from January 18 to 20, 2022, which was initially scheduled to be carried out in person, due to the rise in cases of Covid 19, had to be carried out virtually. The gold was intended to share the progress made in accordance with the "Management Plan for the city of Potosi - World Heritage UNESCO".

The document "Management Plan for the city of Potosi - World Heritage UNESCO", management 2021, which proposes the following six thematic components:

- Mining Productive Heritage
- Environmental Heritage
- Architectural heritage
- Urban Heritage
- Archaeological Heritage

-Management systems

Likewise, it identifies the corrective measures that could be applied in a period of five years, for which it proposes a work plan that contains all the indicators defined to reflect the corrective measures and aims to address the desired removal of the City of Potosí from the List of World Heritage in Danger (EDCR).

2 ANALYTICAL SUMMARIES OF THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CONSERVATION STATE OF THE WORLD HERITAGE “CITY OF POTOSI 2019”

The indicators presented in said document are the following:

3.1.1. Mining Productive Heritage

Stabilization of the collapse of the Cerro Rico summit

	N	INDICATOR	TERM (completion)	JUSTIFICATION	VERIFICATION METHOD	Responsible
ATTRIBUTES	1	Architectural, photographic and topographic inspection of Cerro Rico del Potosí	July-2017	The Cerro Rico of Potosí is the articulating element of all the attributes of the property, which is why it is necessary to redefine its morphological characteristics, identifying the affectations or modifications caused by recent subsidence. From new technologies.	Update of photographic information showing main deterioration and recent affectations. Cartography production detailed information on the components of the property and its buffer zone	COMIBOL Through the Directorate of Heritage, Ministry of Cultures
	2	Information update on the five high-risk areas for collapse in Cerro Rico, identified in previous technical studies and that could potentially affect miners. Diagnosis of the state of conservation of geological structures in the Cerro Rico and execution of stabilization projects .	July-2019 (project) July-2023 (execution)	It is necessary to carry out a diagnosis on the current state of Cerro Rico and develop stabilization projects to guarantee the authenticity and integrity of this component of the property. To stabilize its summit, it is necessary to define alternative and complementary proposals to the project partially executed so far.	Information update, diagnosis and stabilization project	COMIBOL Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy
INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY	3	Implementation of the miner relocation program working on coordinates 4,400. Elaboration and execution of sustainable development projects of mining operations on the property, including worker safety programs	July-2019 (program update) July-2023 (program execution)	due to the risk of collapse of the peak of Cerro Rico and for improve safety conditions for miners medium and long-term sustainable development projects are required. It is urgent for humanitarian reasons	Realization of program for sustainable development and for worker safety. Relocation Program Completion Report of miners. Implementation of the Relocation Program the miners.	Government and Mayor's Office of Potosí and the University Cold Shots and FEDECOMIN As adjuvsnts National, departmental and municipal legislative and supervisory entities. COMIBOL Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy
	4	Upon completion of the miner relocation,	July-2022	Control and avoid new deformations in the future	Creation and implementation of the monitoring	Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy COMIBOL

		establish a monitoring system to control deformations and modifications in Cerro Rico .			system	Cerro Potosí inter-institutional committee
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3.1.2. Environmental Heritage Conservation of the Kari Kari Lagoon System.

	N	INDICATOR	TERM (completion)	JUSTIFICATION	VERIFICATION METHOD	Responsible
ATTRIBUTES	5	Inventory and catalog of environmental components of the property, including topographic and photographic survey (flora, fauna, lagoons, environment, etc.) and diagnosis of the state of conservation of each environmental element	July-2019	For the proper conservation of the authenticity and integrity of environmental components of the good is necessary to identify its main components through Inventory work and catalog of the complex of the Kari Kari lagoons (22) and its natural environment.	Environmental Heritage Catalog showing main deterioration and recent affectations. Diagnostic document on the state of conservation of the completed property.	AAPOS Potosí Government and Mayor's Office Other mayors Ministry of the Environment and water Tomas Frías University (to help)
	6	Preparation and execution of preventive conservation projects and, if necessary, restoration of Kari lagoons Kari and surroundings	July-2019 (project development) July-2022 (project execution))	To reverse and redirect the preservation problems presented by environmental components, it is necessary to elaboration and execution of preventive conservation projects, and restoration of water quality, flora and fauna for the Kari Kari complex.	Implementation of projects and programs for sustainable development	AAPOS in coordination with COMIBOL Potosí Government and Mayor's Office Ministry of the Environment and water
INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY	7	Updating and improvement of the monitoring system to control the deterioration and alterations of the Kari Kari Complex, including monitoring the presence of flora, fauna, water quality in the lagoons, etc.	July-2020)	It is also necessary to carry out studies to identify alterations in the elements that make up the Kari Kari complex, to guarantee the integrity of this component.	Updating and improvement of the monitoring system	COMIBOL Ministerio AAPOS Potosí Government and Mayor's Office Ministry of the Environment and water Other mayors

3.1.3. Archaeological, Architectural and Urban Heritage : Improvement of the characteristics of the Historic City and Ribera de los Ingenios.

	N	INDICATOR	TERM (completion)	JUSTIFICATION	VERIFICATION METHOD	Responsible
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ATTRIBUTES	8	Inventory and catalog of deterioration and alteration of heritage structures industrial, architectural, monumental, public spaces and urban structures.	July-2019	For the proper preservation of the authenticity and integrity of the property, it is necessary the identification and survey of the characteristics and state of conservation of the main components of the City of Potosí and the Rivera de los Ingenios and the surroundings delimited in Core Zone and Buffer Zone , through inventory and catalog work.	Update and preparation of architectural and urban survey plans , with GPS geo-referencing, in information plans in the Catalog of Industrial, Architectural and Urban Archaeological Heritage.	Three levels of the State (Ministry of Cultures and others concerned / Mayor's Office and Government of Potosí Tomas Frías University (adjuvant
	9	Delimitation of the urban heritage protection areas in the City of Potosí and Ribera de los Ingenios.	July-2018	For the proper preservation of the authenticity and integrity of the property it is necessary to update and survey the characteristics of its main components through works of review and update of limits of areas for the protection of historical urban heritage.	Updating of information on the delimitation of areas for the protection of historical urban heritage. Updating and preparation of maps with GPS location and geo-referencing.	Three levels of the State (Ministry of Cultures and others concerned / Mayor's Office and Government of Potosí Tomas Frías University (adjuvant
	10	Elaboration and implementation of projects of preventive conservation and, as necessary, of restoration of structures of industrial, architectural, monumental heritage, public spaces and urban structures, (banks, streets, etc.), previously identified	July-2019 (project development) July-2022 (project execution)	To reverse and redirect the preservation problem de preservación that presents the good , the elaboration and execution of projects for preventive conservation and restoration of industrial archaeological heritage is necessary architectural and in historic urban areas	Preparation and implementation of Projects and programs for sustainable development	Three levels of the State (Ministry of Cultures and others concerned / Mayor's Office and Government of Potosí Tomas Frías University (adjuvant
	11	Preparation and execution of projects to improve urban mobility, public transport and alternative media, under a sense of sustainability.	July-2019 (project) July-2022 (execution)	To improve the preservation conditions of the property, it is necessary to develop and execute projects to improve urban mobility	Carrying out projects and programs for the restoration of urban heritage.	Mayor of Potosí Departmental Police Municipal Transportation Council

3.1.4. Limits and regulation

	N	INDICATOR	TERM (completion)	JUSTIFICATION	VERIFICATION METHOD	Responsable
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ATTRIBUTES	12	Clarification of the current limits of the property	July-2018	For the proper identification, registration and management of the attributes of the property, it is necessary clarify the boundaries of the Core Zone tal como en el momento de inscripción en la Lista del Patrimonio Mundial	Creation of a topographic and parcel map with delimitation of the area and its components	Ministry of Culture and Tourism Potosí Governorate / Mayor of Potosí Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy COMIBOL Legislative entities and national, departmental and municipal auditors/
	13	Definition of the buffer zone and protection zones of the property	July-2019	To maintain the integrity and authenticity of the property, it is essential to have clearly defined the limits of the Buffer Zone	Total definition of proposal buffer zone. Presentation to the World Heritage Center of the cartography with the core area and buffer zone as Modification lower of limits	Ministry of Culture and Tourism Potosí Governorate / Mayor of Potosí Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy COMIBOL National, departmental and municipal legislative and supervisory entities
	14	Preparation and implementation of a Comprehensive and Participatory Management Plan that includes a Risk Management Plan for the property inscribed on the World Heritage List, City of Potosí, with all its components	July-2018 (drafting of the plan) Julio-2022 (execution of the Plan)	To clearly establish the objectives, strategies, projects and programs that guarantee and reinforce the Outstanding Universal Value of the property a participatory and integrated Management Plan is required that allows sustainable development in the medium and long term that includes a Risk Management Plan.	Preparation and implementation of the Management Plan	Ministry of Culture and Tourism In coordination With The Government of Potosí / Mayor of Potosí Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy COMIBOL Civil society Tomas Frías University (adjuvant) Geographical Society of History
	15	Establishment of a Centralized management unit for all good	July-2019	For the proper management of the property, It is necessary to have an inter-institutional Management Unit to monitor the Management Plan and for the coordination of the programs and projects established therein	Establishment of Integrated Management Body with legal attribution and operational execution based on a Supreme Decree	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
	16	Expansion and Strengthening of the legal framework for the protection of all elements of the good at all three levels of government.	July-2019 (preparation of proposals) July-2022 (approval And implementation)	For the adequate legal protection of all components of the site it is necessary to have an expansion and strengthening of the legal framework for the protection of all elements of the site at the three levels of government	Preparation and approval of Laws, decrees, regulations and other legal instruments for the protection and preservation of all elements of the property	Three levels of the State (Ministry of Cultures and others concerned / Mayor's Office and Government of Potosí)

3 IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIONS

The following is the report on the state of conservation made by the states according to the format established by UNESCO, in compliance with paragraph 169 of the Operational Guidelines:

Name of the World Heritage (State(s) Party(ies)) (Identification number)

CITY OF POTOSI

PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA

420

1 Summary of the report

[Note: Each of the sections described below should be summarized. The maximum length of the executive summary is 1 page]

2 Response to the decision of the World Heritage Committee

[Note: State(s) Party(ies) are requested to refer to the most recent decision of the World Heritage Committee for this property, paragraph by paragraph]

If the property is inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, please also provide detailed information on the following:

a) Progress made in the implementation of the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee

[Note: Please address each of the corrective actions individually by providing factual information, including exact dates, figures, etc.]

If necessary, describe the success factors or difficulties in applying each of the corrective measures identified.

The progress made in the application of corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee are presented according to the indicators provided in the "Management Plan for the city of Potosí - World Heritage - UNESCO".

3.1 MINING HERITAGE

3.1.1 Architectural, photographic and topographic inspection of the Cerro Rico de Potosí

a) WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE DRONTEC COMPANY

At the meeting of the Multi-Institutional Preservation Committee of Cerro Rico held on October 20, 2021, the DRONTEC Company announced the start of a consultancy by the Manquiri Company to carry out the following work:

- Topography in the conical area
- 3D photogrammetric study
- Internal scanning with laser Lidar inside the mine, that is, a scan of galleries
- Geophysical study

The presentation of results is pending.

3.1.2 Update of the information on the five areas of high risk of collapse in Cerro Rico, identified in the previous technical studies and that could potentially affect the miners.

a) WORK CARRIED OUT BY SERGEOMIN

In October 2011, SERGEOMIN carried out the "Geotechnical Study for the Stability of Cerro Rico de Potosí" and indicated the following risk areas:

5 risk areas

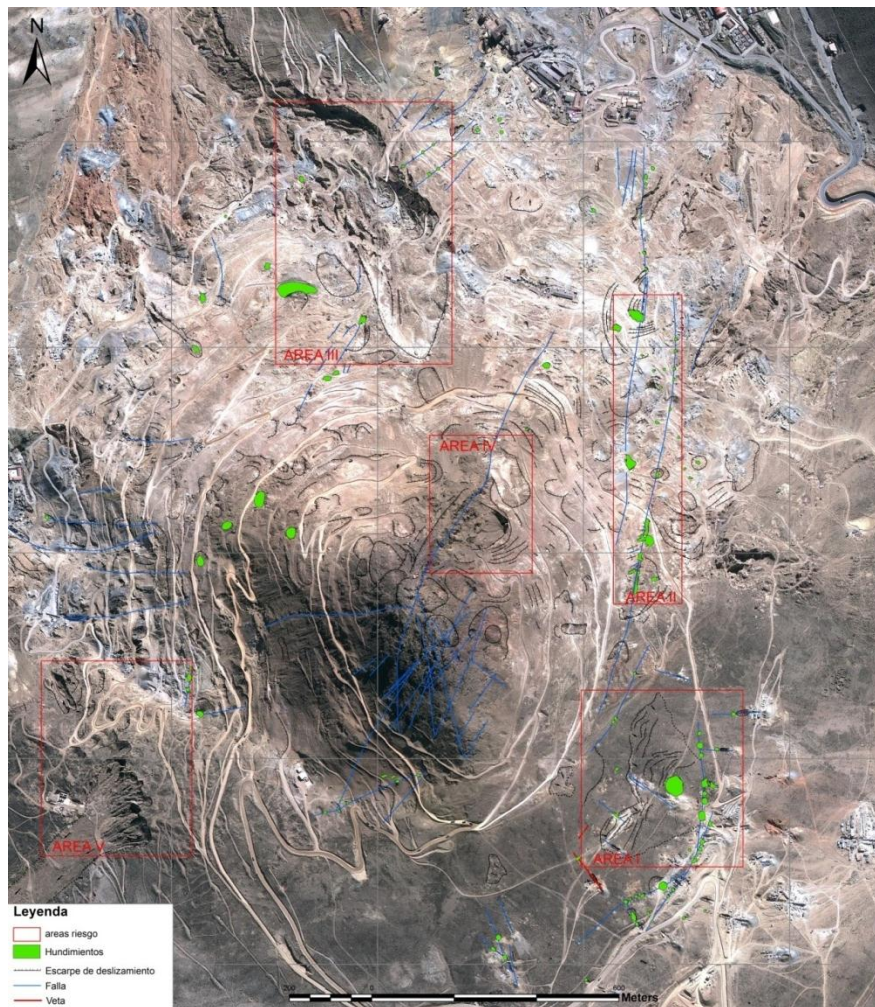


Figura Nº. 1. Identified Risk Areas in the Cerro Rico de Potosí.

Area I:

It is considered that they are associated with two important fractures, a series of funnel-shaped vertical sinkholes, of variable diameters between 4 to 20 meters, coinciding with the direction of the course where the runs on the mineralized longitudinal faults were developed, in the same pits were exploited, finally extracting bridges, blockages which produced these collapses, the greatest risk in this area is the circular collapse bigger than 49 x 44 m associated with nearby collapse

scarps, which if not controlled could extend to an approximate diameter of 70 meters and associated to the NW with staggered escarpments and slip cracks in Quaternary material (colluvium).

Area II:

The sinkholes on structures located within the first system, and the most risky are observed in the southern part, with widths of up to 24 meters and a series of funnel-shaped sinkholes to the north, probably widening rapidly, due to the parallel fractures to the empty spaces created by the subsidence, product of the in depth exploitation.

Area III:

It is related to an active landslide zone, where the middle part of the body is 200 meters long and runs to the NW for more than 600 meters, with the main crest well marked and a series of secondary scarps within the main body; leaving in exposed sectors the bedrock, active and growing.

Area IV:

In the upper part of the hill, the subsidence is interpreted in the form of a half moon of 100 m diameter, very marked and with a drop of about 20 meters in the central part, it is associated with a main fault grouped in the second system and staggered escarpments towards the ESE shows another risk zone, linked to this the SE block, it is slightly fallen (fault that crosses the hill).

Area V:

In the southern part, a main crest with a NS orientation is observed, controlling a body that slides in a W direction, this main escarpment with an extension of 230 meters, tends to increase its size with the works being developed, the exploitation, which is currently on several buildings, being able to observe that the quaternary material in the sector reaches about 40 meters easily, in addition the road to the east of the main escarpment can be identified, which presents earthworks and sampling works, by the San Bartolomé Company.

In the 2022 Potosí Forum, the company COMIBOL indicated that as of January 4, 2022, 17 subsidences were registered above the 4,400 MAMSL., which represents a total volume of 205,274.06.

3.1.2 Diagnosis of the state of conservation of geological structures in the Cerro Rico and stabilization projects execution.

In October 2011, SERGEOMIN carried out the "Geotechnical Study for the Stability of the Cerro Rico de Potosí", which had the following objectives:

Main goal

The main objective of the Cerro Rico de Potosí Stability Study is to determine, in each sector, the degree of instability of the rock mass, as a result of the supragenetic and anthropic processes that incessantly affect it; in addition, to define technical measures for the conservation of its conical

and emblematic shape that has contributed to its cataloging as heritage of humanity, which is a permanent concern of the population in Potosí.

As a first step to achieve this objective, the following have been generated: geological maps - geotechnical surface and mine interior, geomorphological map, map of susceptibility to mass removal and maps with sectors of high geological risk mainly inside the mine for immediate intervention.

Specific objectives

- Preparation of a geomorphological map, with the identification of the different processes that take place in Cerro Rico.
- Preparation of geotechnical maps of the surface and interior mine
- Have sufficient and adequate information on the risk areas in the study area.
- Identify the sinking zones.
- Identify critical exploitation areas.
- Establish the quality of the rock mass, in the different mining tasks.
- Identification of high geological risk sectors, and provide conclusions and recommendations

In regard to the stabilization, this report indicates that “There are two factors affecting the instability of the hill, the main one is anthropic (loss of natural cover due to mining activity, runoff of acidic waters and uncontrolled and inadequate extraction of minerals); and natural factors such as morphology, slope, type of lithology, etc., both factors contribute to the instability of the hill, causing mass movement processes in its different types” (SERGEOMIN, 2011).

The conclusions reached by this study were the following:

The identified sectors with the highest geological risk, as is the case of the Cerro Rico summit, are where the geomechanical conditions are not favorable for mining without permanent support of the rock masses. Undoubtedly, these sectors correspond to the highest mineral concentration, both vein, stockwork and disseminated, and consequently to an intense mining activity that possibly corresponds to previous decades.

Due to the infinity of existing mining galleries in Cerro Rico; just as many of them are covered, it is almost impossible to quantify the cavities (living rooms, pits, etc.), much less determine the geometry of all the existing cavities. Geological, geotechnical and geophysical studies cannot be 100% complete. Therefore, the conclusions and recommendations will be based on the information obtained only in the galleries with access.

The geophysical studies (VLF, seismic and resistive tomography) were not a fundamental contribution, because the surface of the hill is found with a lot of eluvial material (sallerio). A seismic tomography for horizontal sections could be carried out in the San Luis sinkhole which is below the summit of Cerro Rico.

It was shown that in many places inside the mine, stone arches are still preserved where intense mining has been carried out. They date back many decades and are evidence that the support of rock masses where mining activity is carried out must be permanent.

Because many of the sections that are excavated by the miners are small, the signs of rock mass instability are not very noticeable; it could be constituted as a natural support. However, when the excavation section is considerable, then the rock mass is already unstable and is a geological risk.

Due to the current price in the international mineral market, mining in Cerro Rico is developed without technical control on box rock with massive mineralization. Many of the veins were already exploited in the past, and consequently it corresponds in parallel to the exploitation and extraction activity of the cooperative members to plan exploitation systems for box rock.

The support measures for sectors with greater geological risk, as is the case of the Santa Bárbara sinkhole, must begin with an access stage and the delimitation of a security area. Subsequently, in a next stage, the stabilization of the rock mass must be carried out.

b) WORK OF THE AUTONOMOUS DEPARTMENTAL GOVERNMENT OF POTOSÍ (GAD POTOSÍ) AND THE BOLIVIAN MINING CORPORATION (COMIBOL)

In March 2017, the execution of the Cerro Rico de Potosí Project – Cerro Rico de Potosí Stabilization Module Dry Fill Fortification – Second Phase was completed. This project was carried out by GAD Potosí and COMIBOL, institutions that hired the Musuj Orcko Construction Company for an amount of Bs 1,683,151.12.¹

c) WORK OF THE AUTONOMOUS DEPARTMENTAL GOVERNMENT OF POTOSÍ (GAD POTOSÍ)

The GAD Potosí financed the project "Prospection and Mining Geological Exploration, in the southern extension of Cerro Rico de Potosí (Huakajchi Grande and Chico Hills)" with a cost of Bs 2,500,000.00. The executing entity was SERGEOMIN, which fulfilled the objective of locating new deposits of mineral resources for the transfer of the mining cooperatives that work above the 4,400 m elevation, with the sole purpose of seeking solutions that allow preserving the conical shape of the Cerro Rico de Potosí and mitigating the risks of subsidence. Two phases were executed: Phase I, of Geological Prospecting in the entire compromised area and Phase II of Exploration (Drilling of diamond wells). Regarding the results, the physical execution is concluded in December 2015, with the delivery of the final report in magnetic and digital media, with favorable results of Zinc, Lead and Silver scattered in the fourth well drilled².

d) WORK OF THE AUTONOMOUS DEPARTMENTAL GOVERNMENT OF POTOSÍ (GAD POTOSÍ)

The GAD Potosí financed the project "Prospection and Geological Mining Exploration, in the Cerros Huakajchi Grande and Chico - Second Phase" with cost of Bs 1,000,000.00 paid to SERGEOMIN. The objective of the project was to continue with the investigation of mineral resources in the Huakajchi Grande and Chico hills, in order to quantify and qualify the existing mineral resources in the area. The results were favorable regarding the presence of Zinc, Lead and Silver scattered to a depth of 130 m. The results of these surveys resulted in the existence of ore, but not with the

¹ GAD Potosí report of May 24, 2021

² Idem

quality of the Cerro Rico ore, which is why it was not a satisfactory result for the direct beneficiaries, that is, the mining cooperatives³.

3.1.3 Implementation of the relocation program for miners who work above the 4,400 elevation. Preparation and execution of sustainable development projects for mining operations at the site, including worker safety programs.

a) COMIBOL PROPOSAL REGARDING THE NEW MINING AREAS

At the meeting of the Multi-institutional Committee for the Preservation of Cerro Rico held on October 20, 2021, the company COMIBOL made a proposal of three areas with mining potential: El Diablo, Encinas and Ciénega Chimborazo. These new areas aim to relocate 2,387 cooperative members.

At the meeting of the Multi-institutional Committee for the Preservation of Cerro Rico held on November 5, 2021, the Geological Mining Service (SERGEOMIN) reported that they carried out a geological prospecting work on the Santo Tullu hill, finding potential for silver exploitation, lead and zinc. Added to this is the information provided by the exhibitor in December of the same year, by which it became known that the study will last several years depending on financing.

In the Potosí Forum 2022 COMIBOL reported that in September 2021 it carried out a census by which it determined that there are 21 cooperatives that work above the 4400 MASL.

In the meetings held between the Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization, COMIBOL and FEDECOMIN it was shown that there is no information on the economic profitability of the new proposed areas because they are in a geological prospecting phase. On the other hand, the cooperative miners have other concerns such as: a) the resistance of the community members who inhabit the potential mining areas, b) the creation of new mining camps and c) road access to the new areas.

b) DEVELOPMENT OF AGREEMENT MEETINGS FOR THE RELOCATION OF AFFECTED COOPERATIVE MINERS ABOVE THE LEVEL OF 4400 MASL

Meetings held with representatives of the MCDyD:

October 1st. MEETING OF THE MULTI-INSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF CERRO RICO DE POTOSÍ: SUBJECT: PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES⁴

Meeting scheduled by the Committee. The program of the meeting was: 1. Location of Mining Areas, 2. Tender for Photogravimetry consultancy, 3. Tender for geophysics study, 4. Tender to carry out the Inside Mine Measurement, 5. Geological exploration, 6. Laboratory analysis, 7. Backfill project 8. Fill jobs.

The meeting held from 10:09 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., was chaired by Mr. Ramiro Félix Villavicencio Niño de Guzmán, Minister of Mining and Metallurgy. The meeting was divided into three parts: 1. Presentation of the consulting project by the company DRONTEC, 2. Socialization of the progress in the 8 tasks (1. Location of Mining Areas, 2 Tender for Photogravimetry consultancy, 3 Tender for

³ GAD Potosí report of May 24, 2021

⁴ MCDyC-DGPC-IV N°083/2021

study of geophysics, 4 Tender to carry out the Mine Interior Measurement, 5 Geological exploration, 6. Laboratory analysis, 7 Backfill project, 8 Backfill works), 3. Consensus on counterparts of each institution.

The institutions present through their representatives were: Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy, Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization, Autonomous Departmental Government of Potosí, Autonomous Municipal Government of Potosí, Tomás Frías Autonomous University, Bolivia's Engineers Society, COMIBOL, FEDECOMIN, Manquiri Company, several activists interested in the preservation of Cerro Rico were also present.

October 20. MEETING OF THE MULTI-INSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF CERRO RICO DE POTOSÍ: SUBJECT: ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT FOR PRESENTATION OF PROGRESS ON NOVEMBER 5⁵

Scheduled meeting with the Cerro Rico Preservation Committee at 10:00. The meeting program was: 1. Report of the company DRONTEC; 2. COMIBOL report on the negotiation with the cooperative miners, 3 Agreements between COMIBOL and the Cooperatives, 4. Report of the Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization.

From 10:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., the meeting was held with the representatives of the Committee. In point 1, the company DRONTEC stated that the proposal consists of the execution of 4 tasks: traditional topographic survey, 2. Photogrammetric study (3D), 3. Internal scanning with laser Lidar (inside mine) and 4. Geophysical study. In points 2 and 3, COMIBOL reported that it is determining new work areas for prospecting and exploration, and detecting mineralized structures. They require the socialization to miners and community members regarding these tasks. They pointed out that they are looking for new mining areas for 2,387 cooperative members. The proposed areas are: El Diablo, Encinas and Cienega-Chimborazo. In this sense, the parties have signed an agreement with the Unified Potosí R.L. (Tomave) which has 455 miners to migrate, Unified was also asked to present a migration plan. On the other hand, coordination was carried out with the 9 de Abril Cooperative to migrate 540 people, this cooperative will also present its migration plan. The deadline for these activities is December 14.

In point 4, the meetings held with FEDECOMIN and COMIBOL were reported. Initially, COMIBOL had indicated that there were 2,207 cooperative miners affected above the 4,400 level, now it refers to 2,387, so there were adjustments in the numbers, which represent an important effort to specify this data. On the other hand, it was indicated that the miners affiliated to FEDECOMIN expressed their concern to obtain more information on COMIBOL's planning, as well as the socialization of said information with the bases. The members express their concern about social management with community members in relocation areas and about the investment amounts that they will require to restart activities in the new areas.

In conclusion, the Vice Minister of Mining Policy, Regulation and Supervision, Mr. Winston Medrano, recommended that the participants should carry out the following actions: 1. It is recommended that the institutions: COMIBOL, the Ministry of Cultures and the cooperatives to

⁵ MCDyC-DGPC-IV N°114/2021

present technical and social alternatives of new areas for cooperatives through a plan for the movement of people and the Ministry of Cultures should lead the task of socialization;

2. It is recommended that the consultant present the superficial measurement (model), 3. It is recommended that the University, the SIB and CONCIPO, carry out the study of the fill and its cost for subsidence 3. The presentation of a schedule, 4. It is recommended to COMIBOL the legal presentation of the tails of San Miguel, 5. It is recommended that the institutions: Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization, GAM Potosí, CONCIPO, Cooperatives, GAD Potosí and COMIBOL hold a meeting to carry out a social analysis of the problematic about the 4400 level.

October 27, 2021: COORDINATION MEETING OF SOCIAL MEDIATION AND NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURES, DECOLONIZATION AND DEPATRIARCHALISATION, FEDECOMIN, COMIBOL AND MANQUIRI S.R.L COMPANY.⁶

Scheduled meeting with representatives of COMIBOL, FEDECOMIN and the company MANQUIRI S.R.L. at 10:00 in the office of the president of FEDECOMIN, Bro. Oscar Astoraique. The order of the day was: 1. Exploration and exploitation of mining areas by COMIBOL, 2 Cooperatives affected above elevation 440, 3 Socialization of COMIBOL's proposal in the affected cooperatives.

From 11:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., the meeting was held with FEDECOMIN representatives, with whom the following agenda was held: 1. Number of mining cooperatives, 2. Number of cooperative members, 3. Number of second hands and pawns (rotatory), 4 Documents that refer to the list of partners.

1 FEDECOMIN representatives reported that the affected cooperatives are: FEDECOMIN from Calama Street: November 10, Cerro Rico, San Juan, Esperanza, Encarnación, Carmen, La Salvadora: FEDECOMIN from Bolívar Street: Unified, Kcacchas Libres, November 9, April, Central Mixed, Villa Imperial, December 21 and With Potosí.

2 COMIBOL reported that: a) Bs 46 million was allocated for the preservation of Cerro Rico (COMIBOL AND GADLP), b) this institution is responsible for proposing new mining areas to relocate the people who work above elevation 4400, c) the The proposal consists of a short, medium and long-term migration, they can migrate to the 2837 slope zone for the exploitation of sulfides, work is being done on the prospecting and exploration report to migrate 25% of the affected people, d) SERGEOMIN can provide available areas, so they are working in 2 areas: Marmisa and Todos Santos, e) the Unified cooperative will present its migration plan to relocate in the Seat District, f) the San Fernando cooperative would migrate to the Marmisa area , in which SERGEOMIN has extracted samples; g) the results of SERGEOMIN will be ready in approximately a year to a year and a half.

The representatives of FEDECOMIN pointed out the following concerns: 1 The new mining areas must be economically profitable, 2 the reception of the community members in the new areas must be managed, since in the case of Marmisa it is negative, that is, that the community members of Marmisa they would have already expressed their rejection of the installation of the

⁶ MCDyC-DGPC-IV N°125/2021

cooperative members, 3 sources of financing must be accessed, for example, flexible credits, 4 support must be accessed for the construction of the new mining camps.

October 15th. SOCIAL-TECHNICAL MEETING WITH COMIBOL OFFICIALS, ATTENDANCE TO SOCIAL-TECHNICAL MEETING WITH FEDECOMIN REPRESENTATIVES⁷

Scheduled meeting with COMIBOL officials at 9:00. The only item on the agenda was: 1. Location of Mining Areas that covered the sub-topics: a) Calculation of the number of cooperative miners, b) Partners, second hands and laborers, c) Possible mining areas in Cerro Rico

From 11:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., the meeting was held with FEDECOMIN representatives, with whom the following agenda was held: 1. Number of mining cooperatives, 2. Number of cooperative members, 3. Number of second hands and pawns (rotatory), 4 Documents that refer to the list of partners

From 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., the meeting was held with female representatives of FEDECOMIN. The order of the day was: 1 Number of female partners, 2 Number of workers hired by the female partners, 3 Access to tornaguías, 4 Social management with community members in the identified mining areas, 5 Access to economic resources for investment in the new mining areas.

November 26. MEETING WITH THE ENCARNACIÓN COOPERATIVE⁸

In compliance with the verbal instruction issued by Mr. Gonzalo Vargas, Director of Cultural Heritage, on November 26, 2021, attendance at the scheduled meeting between COMIBOL and the Encarnación Cooperative was fulfilled. The leaders of said cooperative attended, but COMIBOL officials did not attend, so it was agreed to reschedule said meeting.

November 26. MEETING WITH THE "SAN JUAN" COOPERATIVE⁹

In compliance with the verbal instruction issued by Mr. Gonzalo Vargas, Director of Cultural Heritage, on November 26, 2021, attendance at the meeting scheduled between COMIBOL and the San Juan Cooperative was met. The leaders of said cooperative and COMIBOL officials attended. The issue of the migration of said cooperative was discussed, in response to which the attendees reported that the affected one was the Berta mine, with which an inspection was scheduled for November 2.

December 9. "MEETING FOR THE COORDINATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE" - ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL CENTER¹⁰

In compliance with the verbal instruction issued by Mr. Gonzalo Vargas, Director of Cultural Heritage, on December 9, 2021, attendance at the meeting scheduled to coordinate actions for the protection of the Historic Architectural Center was fulfilled. The meeting was held from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. in the "Diablitos" Room of the Ed. Former Hotel IV Centenario belonging to the

⁷ MCDyC-DGPC-IV N°112/2021

⁸ INFV/MCDyD/VI N° 0012/2021

⁹ Idem

¹⁰ INFV/MCDyD/VI N° 0015/2021

GAD Potosí. It was attended by: Ana Patricia Huanca Paco, GAM Potosí, Carla Zambrana Durán, GAM Potosí, Mirtha Gómez Saavedra, GAM Potosí, Marisol Soto Sanchez, UN Habitat Bolivia, Ana Cristina Vargas, MMAyA, Jorge Bejarano Delgado, AJAM Potosí Chuquisaca, Gustavo Torrez, GAD Potosí, Gary Janco Llanos, GAD Potosí, Rosario Poma Choquehuanca, GAM Potosí, Edson Caba Mendoza, AAPOS Potosí, Camilo Vera, GAM Potosí, Edwin Humerez, College of Architects Potosí, José Luis Nina, MCDyC and Luz Castillo, MCD&D. In this meeting, the products that will be presented in the forum to be held in January 2022 as a result of the advancement of the Management Plan of "Potosí Ciudad Patrimonio" were agreed upon.

December 9. "MEETING FOR THE COORDINATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE" - KARI KARI LAGOONS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES¹¹

In compliance with the verbal instruction issued by Mr. Gonzalo Vargas, Director of Cultural Heritage, on December 9, 2021, attendance at the meeting scheduled to coordinate actions for the protection of the Historic Architectural Center was fulfilled. The meeting was held from 2:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. in the "Diablitos" Room of the Ed. Former Hotel IV Centenario belonging to the GAD Potosí. It was attended by: Ana Patricia Huanca Paco, GAM Potosí, Carla Zambrana Durán, GAM Potosí, Ana Cristina Vargas, MMAyA, Mirtha Gómez Saavedra, GAM Potosí, Daniel Oropeza Alba, GAM Potosí, Marisol Soto Sanchez, UN Habitat Bolivia, Jorge Bejarano Delgado, AJAM Potosí Chuquisaca, Ivana Ramos Rivera GAD Potosí, Gustavo Torrez, GAD Potosí, Gary Janco Llanos, GAD Potosí, Rosario Poma Choquehuanca, GAM Potosí, Lorena Gonzales, COMIBOL Potosí, Edson Caba Mendoza, AAPOS Potosí, José Luis Nina, MCDyC and Luz Castillo, MCDyD. In this meeting, the products that will be presented in the forum to be held in January 2022 as a result of the advancement of the Management Plan of "Potosí Ciudad Patrimonio" were agreed upon. He left for the city of La Paz at 7:00 p.m.

November 5th. MEETING OF THE MULTI-INSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF CERRO RICO DE POTOSÍ: SUBJECT: PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY EACH COMMISSION AND ATTENDANCE AT THE INTERNAL COORDINATION MEETING BETWEEN COMIBOL AND THE COOPERATIVE NOVEMBER 10¹²

Scheduled meeting with the Cerro Rico Preservation Committee at 10:00. The order of the day was: 1. Report on the progress in Qarachipampa by the Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy, 2 Report on the progress of the measurement with drones and scanners by DRONTEC, 3 Report on the geological prospecting work on the Santo hill Tullu by SERGEOMIN, 4 Report from the Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization (MCDyD) on progress in the social management of mining cooperatives and COMIBOL, 5 Report on laboratory analysis, 6 Report on tailings from San Miguel.

The agenda was carried out in the following order: 1. Report on progress in Qarachipampa by the Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy: The Minister of Mining and Metallurgy, Eng. Ramiro Villavicencio Niño de Guzmán presented his report, 3 Work report of geological prospecting on the Santo Tullu hill by SERGEOMIN: Mr. Quelali, an official of SERGEOMIN reported on the prospecting project that is being carried out with resources from this institution and the GADP. In it, Wells 1, 2

¹¹ Idem

¹² MCDyC-DGPC-IV N°135/2021

and 3 were analyzed, where the following were found: P1: Ag, Pb and Zn, P2: Pb and Zn and P3: Zn, Ag, Pb. The exhibitor indicated that it is a mineralogical resource with good expectations. 4 Report of the Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization on progress in the social management of mining cooperatives and COMIBOL: It was reported that the progress was the collection of information about the concerns of the cooperative members themselves, which are: profitability of the new mining areas proposals by COMIBOL, obtaining resources for investment, rejection in the reception of local community members and removal of mining camps. In addition, it was noted that FEDECOMIN is divided and that is why each part brings together 7 cooperatives, respectively. The negotiations that began were with one of them. It was indicated that cooperative members are willing to withdraw from the 4400 level, but that they require more information about the concerns indicated.

4 Report of the Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization on progress in the social management of mining cooperatives and COMIBOL: COMIBOL stated that the deadline to specify the relocation of the miners is December 14 and that for this they are carrying out the analysis of material in the Oruro laboratories. They indicated that the Unified cooperative will present its migration plan after 5 days of signing the contract. They also reported on the lines of San Miguel. 2 Report on the progress of the measurement with drones and scanners by DRONTEC: The technicians indicated that they are carrying out the work of gathering information for the three-dimensional model in sinkhole 3, which has a perimeter of 192 m. They indicated that their contract will end on January 18, 2022

In the closing part, Mr. Medrano, Vice Minister of Mining Policy, Regulation and Supervision, pointed out: 1 The main problem is of a social nature, so the MCDyD must be present in the communities where the miners will be relocated to carry out the tasks of negotiation, in addition, socialization between cooperatives and communities must be reinforced; this authority invited CONCIPO so that it can be part of this negotiation; 2 the 3 effective work zones are El Puesto, Cerrillos and El Diablo and that the MCDyD must work so that they understand, so they must go to those 3 places to carry out the management with the community members; 3 Regarding tornaguías, work must be done on the authorization procedure by COMIBOL; 4 DRONTEC must accelerate the work, 5 For the filling of the subsidence 3, the filling analysis must be carried out by the UATF, CONCIPO and SIB as well as working on the transfer regulations, the execution procedure and financing.

November 5th. MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF COMIBOL AND THE COOPERATIVE 10 de NOVIEMBRE R.L.¹³

Meeting with COMIBOL officials and Cooperative workers November 10. The agreement reached is on November 11, said Cooperative will present a note to COMIBOL indicating the areas of interest for its relocation in different municipalities to schedule a joint inspection.

4 Once the relocation of miners is completed, establish a monitoring system to control deformations and modifications in Cerro Rico.

¹³ MCDyC-DGPC-IV N°135/2021

The relocation of the miners has not yet taken place.

5 Inventory and catalog of environmental components of the property, including topographical and photographic survey (flora, fauna, lagoons, environment, etc.) and diagnosis of the state of conservation of each environmental element

No information is available.

6 Preparation and execution of preventive conservation projects and, if necessary, restoration of lagoons in Kari Kari and surroundings

No information is available.

7 Update and improvement of the monitoring system to control the deterioration and alterations of the Kari Kari Complex, including the monitoring of the presence of flora, fauna, water quality in the lagoons, etc.

7.1 POTOSI DEPARTMENTAL FORUM 2022

This forum had the objective of sharing and considering joint actions to achieve the desired state of conservation to be removed from the List of Heritage in Danger. In this sense, it covered topics related to the architectural and archaeological heritage, the Kari Kari lagoon system and the mining mills.

7.1.1 KARI KARI LAGOON SYSTEM

In Potosí Forum 2022, the Autonomous Administration for Sanitary Works of Potosí (AAPOS-Potosí) presented a presentation on the Kari Kari System. This system is made up of:

- SAN ILDEFONSO Subsystem; It is made up of the San Ildefonso, Soras, San José and Pati Pati basins.
- SAN SEBASTIÁN sub system; It is made up of the San Sebastián basin.
- CHALVIRI Subsystem; It is made up of the Chalcviri and Ulistias basins.
- LAKA CHACA sub system; It is made up of the Laka Chaca, Chaquilla and Chaluma basins.

The AAPOS representatives pointed out that within the Kari kari system, the existence of mining activities that put the quality of the water at risk, due to an imminent risk of contamination, was established. These systems are:

- Chaquilla System; by a high degree of presence of mining activities.
- Chaluma System; due to Colquechaquita mining activity.
- Chalcviri system; existence of mine entrances (Active) in Illimani and Chalcviri section.
- San Sebastian System; existence of mine entrances (active) in the Masuni – Crucisa section

The conclusions reached are the following:

The presence and authorization of mine entrances, and the authorization of mining activity, puts the Kari Kari system at risk, with the generation of acidic waters, which can contaminate surface water resources, wetlands, terrestrial wildlife, aquatic life, etc.

- Thus, the identification of the subsystems of San Ildefonso, Laka Chaca, more clearly in the basins of San Ildefonso, Calderón, San José, Pati Pati, partially the Ulistias basin, partially the San Sebastián basin and Laka Chaca, these they present an environmental risk of (NOT SIGNIFICANT TO SIGNIFICANT), considering that they are under evaluation and verification, of possible illegal or legal mining activities, considering that to date there are gridded areas for mining concession by the corresponding directorates such as the AJAM and the Comibol.
- The San Sebastián Basin (Masuni and Crucisa Lagoons) and the Chalviri Basin (Illimani and Chalviri Lagoons) are subject to VERY SIGNIFICANT environmental irrigation, due to the existence of mine entrances (active), environmental liabilities (clearing), DUE TO THE GENERATION of acidic waters, generation of dust, which lead directly to the Masuni and Crucisa lagoons, transported by the wind, the runoff of surface and underground water.
- The Ulistias basins, Chaluma basin, present legally established mining activity, due to the inherent activities they present a VERY SIGNIFICANT environmental risk, in case these activities do not comply with the preventive measures, which were established in the respective Environmental License (proposal) .

Likewise, the AAPOS staff pointed out that, within the Kari Kari system, the risk presented is the mining concessions, which are currently being granted by the Jurisdictional Mining Authority (AJAM) and the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL).

8 Inventory and catalog of the deterioration and alteration of the structures of the industrial, architectural, monumental heritage, public spaces and urban structures.

8.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE - SUITES

In the Potosí Forum 2022, the Autonomous Municipal Government of Potosí presented the "Inventory and Cataloging Project of the Industrial Archaeological Heritage of the Ribera de Ingenios de la Vera Cruz" whose objectives are:

General objective

To update the information on the colonial pits of Potosí, based on the Inventory of Mining Mills of La Ribera de Nuestro Señor de la Vera Cruz, for the restoration, re-functionalization and enhancement of industrial heritage, through coordination of inter-institutional work and interns.

Specific objectives – tasks to be carried out

- Review existing property documentation, legal situation, state of conservation, changes and alterations of the sums, through inter-institutional work and internships.
- Perform metric survey and digitization of structures seeking inter-institutional collaboration with the use of modern technology: laser scanner, aerial photometry drone and complete total station.

- Promote and manage archaeological consultancy work for rescue procedures and investigation of industrial spaces and obtain information of a social and scientific nature.
- Formulate guidelines and guidelines for theoretical and technical criteria regarding intervention procedures and guidelines to promote tourism, cultural, conservation and enhancement projects for industrial monuments.

9 Delimitation of urban heritage protection areas in the City of Potosí and Ribera de los Ingenios¹⁴

As the Autonomous Municipal Government of Potosí points out, between 1979 and 1980 the first complete delimitation of all the Historic Areas of the city of Potosí was carried out through the Regulatory Plan of the City of Potosí, the project Bol/78/004 of the UNDP/UNESCO – Bolivian Institute of Culture – Regional Development Corporation of Potosí, the same ones that are currently maintained, which are:

Table 1: Urban heritage protection areas in the city of Potosí

URBAN HERITAGE PROTECTION AREA IN THE CITY OF POTOSÍ	DESCRIPTION
<i>a. Historic Downtown Area</i>	THE AREA OF THE HISTORICAL CENTER corresponds to a closed polygonal characterized by conditioning the physical structure from the cultural, urban, architectural and artistic historical past, without forgetting the urban evolution that has been developing over time. This polygonal concentrates monumental elements, administrative, religious, civil and industrial buildings of cultural historical value.
<i>b. Urban Environmental Landscape Preservation Area</i>	THE URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION AREA corresponds to the belt that surrounds this polygonal, created as a protection zone to the Historic Center Area.
<i>c. Ribera de los Ingenios area</i>	THE RIBERA DE LOS INGENIOS AREA comprises the course of the Ribera river from the lagoons of San Sebastián and San Idelfonso to the town of San Antonio, including a space of 100 meters on each side of the axis of the course of the river in its entire extension. It is

¹⁴ TECHNICAL REPORT GAMP/DD.PP.HH./INFORME/Nº033/2022

	characterized by the high density of industrial mining settlements (Ingenios), with archaeological importance and/or currently in force.
d. <i>Monumental Area of Cerro Rico de Potosí</i>	THE MONUMENTAL AREA OF THE CERRO RICO DE POTOSÍ includes the Cerro Rico de Potosí from the summit in its current configuration to the base, including the small hill Huayna Potosí, the miner's chapel, the old sinkholes and all the external and internal signs that left mining, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of November 9, 1990.
e. <i>Area of the Lagoons of the Serranía del Q'ari-Q'ari</i>	THE AREA OF THE LAGOONS OF THE SERRANÍA DEL Q'ARI-Q'ARI comprises all the existing lagoons along the western slope of the Serranía del Q'ari-Q'ari, with all its component elements and the interconnecting aqueducts among the various lagoons built in colonial times.
f. <i>Cantumarca area</i>	THE AREA OF CANTUMARCA, includes the settlement of the town of Cantumarca and all the surrounding vestiges.
g. <i>Area of the Lagoon and the Mining Complex of Tarapaya</i>	THE AREA OF THE LAGOON AND THE INGENIOS DE TARAPAYA (Mining complex) The region is composed by the lagoon and its surrounding area within a radius of 100 meters from the shore, plus the ruins of old mining complex with their vestiges.

This delimitation was made official by Municipal Ordinance in 1987 through a Regulation for the Preservation of the Historic Areas of Potosí, later in 1991 and 1992 said regulation was revised, ratified and improved, and was approved by Municipal Ordinance No. 31/93 in the year 1993 .

Likewise, it should be noted that there is currently a new delimitation in the Ministry of Culture, whose protection area demarcation files, however, our Municipal Government, by virtue of the existing modification, will request its cooperation from the Military Geographic Institute to update the plan. of the UNESCO zone of Potosí.

10 Preparation and implementation of preventive conservation projects and, as necessary, restoration of industrial, architectural, and monumental heritage structures, public spaces, and urban structures (banks, streets, etc.), previously identified.

10.1 GAM POTOSÍ PROJECTS

The Autonomous Municipal Government of Potosí has the portfolio with the Desired State of Conservation Project in order to be removed from the List of Endangered Heritage (DSOCR). The projects are:

COMPONENTES	GOBIERNO AUTÓNOMO DE POTOSÍ
Delimitation of urban heritage protection areas in the City of Potosí and Ribera de los Ingenios.	In the process of elaboration, once the update of the re-categorization of heritage properties has been carried out. Tentative delivery date 2024. It is required to coordinate functions with the MCDyD and DADP, as indicated in the table (responsibilities section).
Preparation and implementation of preventive conservation projects and, as necessary, restoration of previously identified monumental architectural industrial heritage structures, public spaces and urban structures (banks, streets, etc.).	Regarding the industrial heritage, the partial refurbishment of the San Marcos Mill was carried out, a complete refurbishment is planned for its opening in 2023 (tentative date), on the other hand, the intervention of the Ichuni Mill is projected for this year. As for public spaces, there are proposals for intervention of street furniture, parades, green areas, public lighting, among others, however, there is no staff to help complete the technical proposal (costs and budgets), in addition, there is no financial resources available for implementation. It is required to coordinate functions with the MCDyD and GADP, as indicated in the table (responsibilities section).
Preparation and execution of projects to improve urban mobility, public transport and alternative and sustainable means of transport.	In the process of resuming negotiations and negotiations on this issue. In 2016 there was the intention to pedestrianize a section of the historic center, there is a final design project that must be updated. However, people affiliated with public transport unions opposed its execution. Regarding public spaces, there are proposals for intervention of urban furniture, parades, green areas, public lighting, among others, however, there is no staff to help complete the technical proposal (costs and budgets), and It has financial resources for execution. It is required to coordinate functions between the MCDyD and GADP, as indicated in the table (responsibilities section).

Preparation and execution of projects to improve urban mobility, public transport and alternative means of transport under a sense of sustainability.	In the process of resuming negotiations and negotiations on this issue. In 2016 there was the intention to pedestrianize a section of the historic center, there is a final design project that would have to be updated. However, people affiliated with transport unions opposed the execution of the project. It is required to coordinate functions with the MCDyD and GADP, as indicated in the table (responsibilities section).
Definition of the buffer zone and protection zones	The socialization of the proposal sent to UNESCO to be worked on in a technical table by the three levels of the State is pending
Expansion and reinforcement of the legal framework for the protection of all the elements of the property at the three levels of government.	Updating of local regulations in process through a consultancy, it will benefit from the creation of the Landscape Charter, an instrument that allows us to regulate actions in the three components. It is necessary to coordinate functions with the MCDyD and GADP, as indicated in the table (responsibilities section).

On the other hand, as the GAM Potosí points out, in addition to the 55 plans and projects contained in the Potosí Site Management Plan that are in the formulation stage, we can report that in the last quarter of the 2021 administration, the following was achieved: progress for the conservation of real estate with the execution of the following projects:

From the Projects Unit:

- Emergency intervention in the temple of San Pedro
- Emergency intervention in the temple of San Lorenzo
- Restoration and rehabilitation of the San Marcos mill
- Maintenance intervention in the Modesto Omiste theater

From the Urban Control Unit:

- Authorizations for emergency works for the preservation of private heritage properties.

11 Preparation and execution of projects to improve urban mobility, public transport and alternative means, under a sense of sustainability.

According to the information provided by the GAM Potosí, in this aspect the objective established in the Management Plan is to "refunctionalize the road networks and generate projects to improve mobility and public transport." In this context we can indicate the following advances:

- In the medium term, work should be carried out on diagnostic studies on the impact of urban mobility, both at a heritage and environmental level. This task is essential to be able to contextualize the problem, but mainly to be able to establish lines of action for the proposal.
- For the beginning of the previous task, the hiring of an environmental engineer must be consolidated, who must join the Cultural Landscape Headquarters.

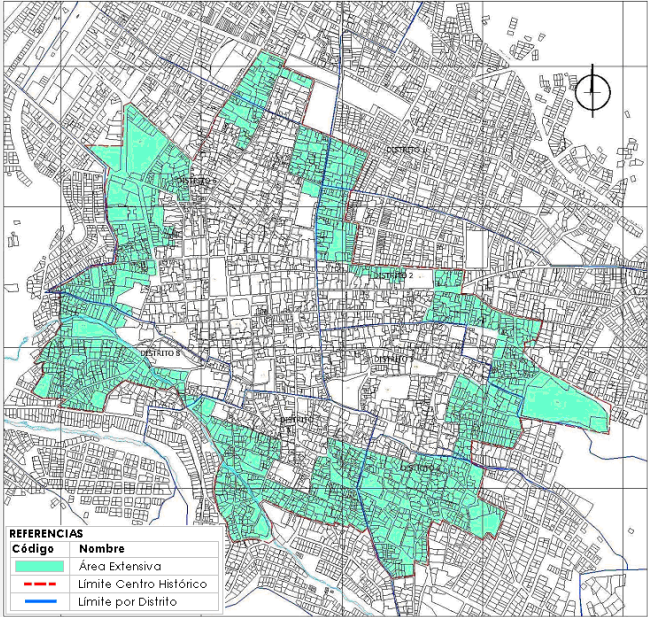
12 Clarification of current property boundaries

No information is available.

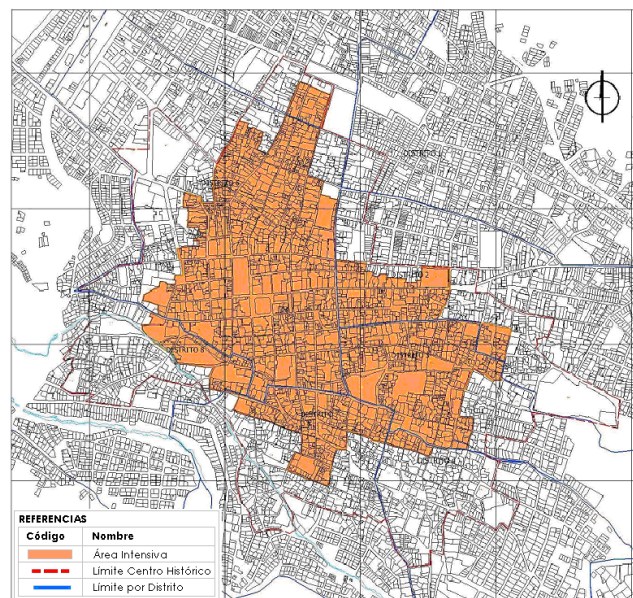
13 Definition of the buffer zone and protection zones of the property

As indicated by the GAM Potosí, in the understanding that the historic center of Potosí is the protection area that is made up of intermediate zones, we can mention that they are:

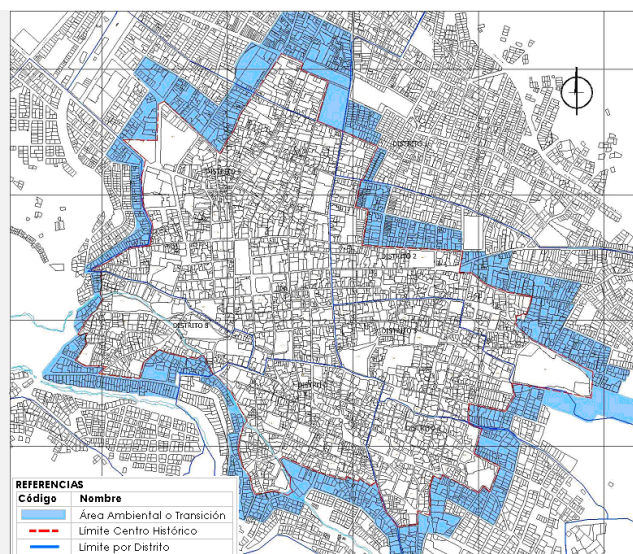
Table 1: Potosí historical center protection zones.

PROTECTION ZONES C.H.	GRAPHIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Extensive area	

- - Intensive area



- - Transition area



14 Preparation and implementation of a Comprehensive and Participatory Management Plan that includes a Risk Management Plan for the property inscribed on the World Heritage List, City of Potosí, with all its components

At this point, the GAM Potosí¹⁵ points out as the main antecedent of the validation of the management plan on 2021, and as an immediate measure, to train experts in heritage intervention through the reopening of the Potosí Workshop School (Restoration School). In this sense, as a sample of the progress made on this point, we present the following information:

Reopening of the Workshop School

¹⁵ TECHNICAL REPORT CITE: GAMP/DD.PP.HH./INFORME/Nº033/2022

The Potosí Workshop School was opened in 1992 and was the first of its kind in Bolivia; while it was open, allowed the preservation of the Potosí heritage, because in the 14 years of acting in the formation of young people through intervention, especially in religious heritage, which is why the Municipal Government of Potosí has been carrying out actions for its reopening as a Unit dependent on the Municipal Secretary of Tourism, Cultural and Patrimonial Development, to attend and directly train specialized projects for the preservation and restoration of the architectural heritage of the city.

The project will be oriented towards the training of young people (men and women) between 18 and 30 years old from vulnerable or disadvantaged strata in trades related to the conservation, management and safeguarding of Potosí cultural heritage.

Objective of the Workshop School

Contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of young people at risk of exclusion through their technical training and job placement in the field of conservation of the Potosí cultural heritage.

Contribute to the improvement and preservation of the real estate heritage and the urban landscape that make up, through the correct technical intervention, carried out by specialized labor at the Potosí Restoration Workshop School

Taken Actions for reopening

The support and commitment of the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) for financial support was obtained. It was approved in the new functional structure of GAMP where the Potosí Restoration Workshop School Unit is created, dependent on the Municipal Secretary of Tourism, Cultural and Patrimonial Development. The Ichuni Mill was defined as the headquarters of the Workshop School.

15 Establishment of a Centralized Management Unit for the entire property

15.1 ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

In 2014, the Departmental Autonomous Government of Potosí created the Position of Site Manager, which to date is institutionalized.

In June 2021, the Autonomous Municipal Government of Potosí created the Cultural and Natural Landscape Unit in order to establish guidelines for the identification - registration, assessment, study, declarations of cultural and natural landscapes. In this unit, the combined works of nature and man are recognized, leaving aside the dichotomy between the cultural and natural and involving a management of sustainable development of the territory¹⁶.

The staff of this unit is as follows: conservator-restorer technician (Yerko Roncal); anthropologist (Juan Apaza who no longer continues due to personal problems); archaeologist (Mirtha Gómez), architect in architecture (Gilca Tamar Aruni); Environmental Engineer (Carla Zambrana).

¹⁶ Informe Técnico CITE: GAMP/DD.PP.HH./INFORME/Nº033/2022

16 Expansion and Strengthening of the legal-institutional framework for the protection of all the elements of the property at the three levels of government.

The Municipal Law 055/2014 for the Preservation of the Historic Areas of Potosí, enacted on December 23, 2014, pursues as a protected legal right to preserve the Architectural Heritage of our city by imposing sanctions on offenders.

By virtue of this norm, that same year, the Legal Advice Unit of the Directorate of Historical Patrimony was created. The objective of this unit is to establish as a precedent the issuance of sanctions that result in demolitions and replacements in Categories A and B of (Absolute protection) likewise the category C that its surroundings have category A and B properties will be considered and valued as category B and regarding financial penalties to categories C; D, E, F, G, H and environmental landscape area or Area of influence to the infraction committed that violates the Architectural Heritage of our city, the image and urban profile of its surroundings.

In the 2021 management, 231 Sanctioning Technical-Administrative Processes were substantiated in all their categories, of which 105 already have a duly executed Sanctioning Resolution. It should be noted that in previous administrations only 10 resolutions were made per year. Demonstrating that in this management the application of the current regulations where the sanction prays was given greater importance; seeking in this way the awareness of the population in compliance with the norm whose purpose is to preserve the Cultural Historical Heritage.

Likewise, the Project Unit of the Historical Heritage Directorate was created. The main objective of the same is to favor the good execution of the projects of restoration temples of our municipality, and thus in this way contribute to the conservation, maintain the colonial architecture, conserving the historical heritage from various points of view emphasizing the topicality of the materials within the original framework. Protect, enrich, conserve, rehabilitate and intervene with sustainability criteria in the Historic Center and Heritage Areas. Protect category A historical monuments through Maintenance and Refurbishment. Coordinate with the authorities at different levels, in order to issue the development, enrichment and value to the protection of the historic center to preserve the physiognomy of Heritage Zones¹⁷.

Within the scope achieved in the 2021 management, the following are framed:

- Restoration of the Temple of San Francisco d-6
- Refurbishment of the Temple of the Lord of Manquiri d-n°18
- Restoration of the Temple of San Benito d-8
- Preventive work house armando alba (module i)

Risk prevention heritage monuments MD The maintenance of preventive works was carried out by an emergency brigade with specialized personnel in the following buildings:

- Ingenio Cafe Restaurant San Marcos
- Repair and Maintenance

¹⁷ Idem

- La Merced Church
- Emergency Intervention
- Temple of Our Lady of Jerusalem- Preventive maintenance
- Temple of San Lorenzo- Emergency Intervention
- Victor Paz Estensoro Theater- Preventive maintenance
- Temple of San Pedro - Emergency Preventive Maintenance Intervention¹⁸

The GAM Potosí indicates that the legal system that governs at the local level in terms of heritage preservation is Municipal Law No. 055/2014 (law for the preservation of historic areas of Potosí); Law No. 122/2017 (Law of administrative procedures in the heritage area).

Notwithstanding, the validity and efficiency of the aforementioned regulation was mentioned at the time of the inclusion of the city in the list of world heritage in danger of UNESCO, due to this background, in the present administration, work is already being carried out in the realization of a consultancy per product that must update the legal framework, the corresponding regulations, complement with informative brochures and socialization with the sectors involved, link local normative instruments with those existing at the national and international level, such as the UNESCO heritage conventions ratified by the State Plurinational of Bolivia and heritage conservation charters.

b) Is the schedule adequate for applying the corrective measures? If not, please propose an alternate schedule and explain why that alternate schedule is necessary

Regarding the schedule for applying the corrective measures, it should be noted that it has been discontinued due to the following circumstances:

1 2019 October and November. Social conflicts that led to a coup. Bolivia was paralyzed by a political crisis, due to a coup d'état on November 11 and the alteration of the democratic system, which had its effects on state institutions, the resignation of the Constitutional President, the adjustment and closure of some Ministries, massive dismissal of public servants, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism was among the Ministries closed, and consequently the paralysis of many projects, activities, the loss of institutional memory, due to the dismissal of many public servants and the loss of documentary information.

2 March 2020, due to the exacerbation of the Covid 19 pandemic and the Central Government defined to establish the rigid quarantine. This event caused the suspension of face-to-face activities and accelerated a generalized economic crisis.

3 May and June 2020. Closure of the former Ministry of Culture and Tourism, a fact that caused uncertainty and inability to act in the field of cultural heritage.

4 November 2020 Creation of the Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization, with which the administration of cultural heritage has been resumed.

¹⁸ Idem

5 2021 May Municipal and gubernatorial elections, which caused a change in personnel and reduction of items.

6 November 2021 Social conflicts in Potosí that caused the suspension of the meetings of the Multi Institutional Commission for the Preservation of Cerro Rico.

7 2022 January Elevation of cases of Covid 19 Omicron that caused the absenteeism of culture personnel in all institutions.

The calendar proposal for the 2022 management is as follows:

Month	Activity
January	- Send the periodic report
February to December	- Restart and monthly execution of the meetings of the Multi Institutional Preservation Committee of the Cerro Rico de Potosí in the environments of the Tomás Frías University in the city of Potosí
February to March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizen forum on the architectural cultural heritage for the definition of actions - Conservation actions and information updating of the Historic Center - Centralization of information on progress based on indicators - Analysis of the dry fill proposal carried out by COMIBOL - Coordination and dialogue with FEDECOMIN of Calama Street, FEDECOMIN of Bolívar Street and Unified Cooperative RL - Tests of alternative fillings by the Tomás Frías Autonomous University - Analysis of the results of the consultancy carried out by the company DRONTEC
April to June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation actions and Historic Center information updating - Rehabilitation of the road in Cerro Rico in coordination with the Manquiri S.A. company - Management of funds to continue mineral analysis in new mining areas, which are being carried out by SERGEOMIN and COMIBOL - Analysis of mitigation measures to face environmental risk in the Kar Kari system
July to September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of dry landfills on a pilot basis by COMIBOL - Start of the mine entrance restoration project by the company Manquiri S.A. - Strengthening of municipal regulations for the preservation and restoration of the Architectural Center
October to December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Analysis of results obtained - - Preparation of 2023 calendar

c) Progress made towards the desired conservation status for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR)

c. 1. It is important to highlight the progress achieved to achieve the removal of the City of Potosí from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), in which the achievement of a greater degree

of sensitization and awareness by the people of Potosí is valuable, the cooperative miners, COMIBOL, as well as Bolivian society as a whole. This concern regarding the situation in the City of Potosí has caused a social debate among the actors directly involved. There are two clearly identified positions:

- a) The withdrawal of the cooperative miners must be carried out immediately so that the City of Potosí is removed from the List of Heritage in Danger
- b) The withdrawal of cooperative miners must be carried out gradually, in a consensual, harmonious and participatory manner

The confrontation of both positions unleashed, in November and December 2021, social conflict in the city of Potosí. The first option implies immediate and radical actions, which go through the use of public force (Police) and, where appropriate, the militarization of the area; and, therefore, more agile to advance in the protection processes of Cerro Rico, obviously if all goes well and the cooperative workers peacefully leave the work areas in Cerro Rico. The second option involves a process of dialogue and agreement, both with the cooperative miners and with the communities in the areas to which they are intended to be transferred, which requires longer times, however, more sustainable and peaceful in social terms.

The cooperative miners assume and defend position b), while some institutions and citizens of the urban area grouped in the Potosinist Civic Committee (COMCIPO), hold position a).

It should be clarified that the Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization, managed to generate a set of meetings with the cooperative miners, with whom actions were arranged, with difficulties, but already important rapprochements and the confidence that was generated for the gradual transfer to other mining areas. At this juncture, COMCIPO institutions, in the month of November activated a legal figure called "popular action" against the Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy, COMIBOL and the Manquiri SA Company, for the immediate eviction of Cerro Rico, for which everything achieved up to that moment in the agreement process was momentarily stalled.

c. 2. Situations such as the coup d'état, the pandemic, the opposing positions in terms of methodologies for approaching the actions that must be carried out based on the Plan, have generated difficulties for its implementation; However, we consider that a situation of progress has been developed with a projective diagnostic character, that is, that the different instances involved, although they have important information and even completed projects, are developing other projects that are more consistent and better oriented to the indicated purpose. .

Therefore, the progress achieved is mainly of a social nature, despite different perspectives or methodologies to develop the Plan, since the entire Bolivian society, especially Potosí, is committed to removing the City of Potosí from the World Heritage List. danger.

3. Other current conservation issues identified by the State Party(ies) that may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property

[Note: this includes conservation issues that are not mentioned in the World Heritage Committee Decision or in any request for information from the World Heritage Centre]

No information is available.

4. In accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, describe the possible major restorations, alterations and/or new construction planned within the property. The buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.

No information is available.

5. Public access to the report on the state of conservation

[Note: This report will be uploaded for public access on the World Heritage Center's State of Conservation Information System. In the event that its State of Conservation of the World Heritage Center. In the event that your State Party requests that the full report not be uploaded, only the one-page summary indicated in (1) above will be uploaded for public access]

This point must be established by the MAE.

4 CONCLUSION

The Cultural Heritage of Humanity "Ciudad de Potosí" is in a situation of diagnosis, projection and high social sensitivity, for which the Plurinational State of Bolivia has the opportunity to give continuity to the processes undertaken and strengthen the institutionality in all its levels in order to achieve removal from the List of Heritage in Danger.

It is significant that crisis situations, such as the coup d'état, the effects of the Covid 19 pandemic, the contradictory views regarding methodologies for the actions that must be developed, have not prevented Bolivian society, and mainly the regional society, from keeping an eye common in relation to the concern to remove cultural heritage from the "list of endangered heritage".

Within the framework of the commitment expressed by Bolivian society and therefore the Plurinational State of Bolivia, it assumes a position of dialogue, agreement, consensus regarding the withdrawal of the cooperative miners affected above the 4400 MASL level. This position stems from the slogan "CULTURE FOR LIFE, CULTURE OF LIFE" and not a "culture of conflict, mistreatment and death."

The issue of mining productive heritage is the one that has generated the greatest concern in the population, which is why its prioritization in terms of the attention it has received. For their part, the other elements, such as the environmental heritage, the archaeological, architectural and urban heritage, have been addressed, this time being in an organizational and diagnostic stage for the actions that have to be developed based on the management plan.

Therefore, the self-assessment of the progress achieved is positive insofar as a degree of sensitization, awareness, dialogue never before achieved around a cultural heritage was reached.

It is as much as can be reported for the consequent purposes.