Area de Conservación Guanacaste

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property
Area de Conservación Guanacaste

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Area de Conservación Guanacaste	10.85 / -85.617	147000	0	147000	1999
Total (ha)		**147000**	**0**	**147000**	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Area de Conservación Guanacaste - map of the approved extension	2004	

1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

1. Natural site datasheet from WCMC

Comment
https://www.acguanacaste.ac.cr/index.php https://www.facebook.com/ACG.CR/ https://twitter.com/ACGuanacaste https://www.youtube.com/user/videosacg https://www.instagram.com/acguanacaste/ https://www.snapchat.com/add/acguanacaste

2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is not designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	**International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection** (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✖
2.1.2	**List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection** (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)	✖	
2.1.3	**The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List)** (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))	✖	
2.1.4	**World Network of Biosphere Reserves** Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		✖
2.1.5	**Global Geoparks Network** UNESCO Global Geoparks		✖

2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary
The historic museum Casona de Santa Rosa, located within the Santa Rosa National Park, a component of the Heritage Site, is registered under this convention.

2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?
No

2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?
No

2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?

No

2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes

2.7.1	**1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	**Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	**Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	**Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	
2.7.5	**UNESCO Global Geoparks**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	

2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)

For the RAMSAR convention, the main contact is the focal point designated by the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC). This person contacts the institutional liaisons in the regions that have RAMSAR wetlands in their territory, when necessary to complete country reports, update technical sheets and/or develop a management project. Likewise, the national institution has a Wetlands Program, which manages this thematic area beyond the wetlands under the convention.

2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?

No

2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware

Does not apply or is relevant

2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?

No

2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you aware.

Does not apply or is relevant

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

The Area de Conservación Guanacaste comprises 147,000 hectares of land and sea in the Northwest of Costa Rica. Encompassing several contiguous protected areas of various categories, the property is a mosaic of diverse ecosystems. The 104,000 hectares of land encompass a continuum of roughly 100 kilometres from the shore of the Pacific to the lowland rainforests in the Caribbean basin. Along the way, the gradient passes a varied coastline, the Pacific coastal lowlands and much of the western side of the Guanacaste Range peaking at Rincón de la Vieja at 1,916 m.a.s.l. The many forest types comprise a large tract of tropical dry forest, an often overlooked, highly vulnerable global conservation priority. Furthermore, there are extensive wetlands, numerous water courses, as well as oak forests and savannahs. The largely intact coastal-marine interface features estuaries, rocks, sandy and cobble beaches rimming the 43,000 hectares of marine area with its various, mostly uninhabited near-shore islands and islets. Major nutrient-rich cold upwelling currents offshore result in an exceptionally high productivity of this part of the Pacific.

The visually dramatic landscape mosaic is home to an extraordinary variety of life forms. Next to the approximately 7,000 plant species, more than 900 vertebrate species have been confirmed. Some notable mammals include the endangered Central American Tapir, at least 40 species of bat, numerous primate species and several felids, namely Jaguar, Margay, Jaguarundi and Ocelot. Among some 500 bird species are the endangered Mangrove Hummingbird and Great Green Macaw, as well as the vulnerable Military Macaw and Great Curassow. Diversity of reptiles and amphibians is likewise high with charismatic representatives like the vulnerable American Crocodile and Spectacled Caiman. Several species of sea turtles occur in the property, with a nesting population of the critically endangered Leatherback and a massive breeding population of the vulnerable Olive Ridley. Invertebrate diversity is extraordinary with an estimated 20,000 species of beetles, 13,000 species of ants, bees and wasps and 8,000 species of butterflies and moths.

Criterion (ix): A striking feature of Area de Conservación Guanacaste is the wealth of ecosystem and habitat diversity, all connected through an uninterrupted gradient from the Pacific Ocean across the highest peaks to the lowlands on the Caribbean side. Beyond the distinction into land and sea, the many landscape and forest types comprise mangroves, lowland rainforest, premontane and montane humid forest, cloud forest, as well as oak forests and savannahs with evergreen gallery forests along the many water courses. Along the extraordinary transect the property allows migration, genetic exchange and complex ecological processes and interactions at all levels of biodiversity, including between land and sea. The vast dry forest is a rare feature of enormous conservation value, as most dry forests elsewhere in the region are fragmented remnants only. Conservation has permitted the natural restoration of the previously degraded forest ecosystem, today serving again as a safe haven for the many species depending on this acutely threatened ecosystem. Major nutrient-rich cold upwelling currents offshore result in a high marine productivity and are the foundation of a diverse coastal-marine ecosystem containing important coral reefs, algal beds, estuaries, mangroves, sandy and cobble beaches, shore dunes and wetlands.

Criterion (x): The property is globally important for the conservation of tropical biological diversity as one of the finest examples of a continuous and well-protected altitudinal transect in the Neotropics along a series of marine and terrestrial ecosystems. The enormous variation in environmental conditions favours a high diversity, with two thirds of all species described for Costa Rica occurring within the relatively compact area. Coexisting in the property, there are more than 7,000 species of plants, as diverse as Mahogany in the lush forests and several species of agaves and cacti in drier areas. Over 900 vertebrates have been confirmed. Some notable mammals include the endangered Central American Tapir, at least 40 species of bat, Jaguar, Margay, Jaguarundi and Ocelot, as well as numerous primate species. Among some 500 bird species are the endangered Mangrove Hummingbird and Great Green Macaw, and the vulnerable Military Macaw. Charismatic representatives of reptiles include the vulnerable American Crocodile and the Spectacled Caiman. Several species of sea turtles occur in the property, with the critically endangered Leatherback nesting and a massive breeding population of the vulnerable Olive Ridley. Invertebrate diversity is extraordinary with an estimated 20,000 species of beetles, 13,000 species of ants, bees and wasps and 8,000 species of butterflies and moths.

Integrity

The transect from the waters of the Pacific across more than 100 kilometres inland constitutes an impressive altitudinal and climatic range, making the *Area de Conservacion Guanacaste* an ideal place for the conservation of dynamic ecological and biological processes at the scale of a landscape. This is critical for the range, migration and life cycles of many animal species but also for plants and entire communities expected to respond to changing environmental conditions. The largely intact coastal-marine interface is remarkable, particularly in a region where coasts have disproportionally suffered from human pressure. The Pacific and the connected coastal ecosystems like mangroves, wetlands and estuaries mutually protect each other and the associated biological and ecological processes. The remoteness and the rocky, swampy terrain provide a high degree of natural protection of this interface. The ongoing natural regeneration of the large, previously exploited tropical dry forest ecosystem within the property is an indicator of intact processes, favoured by the size, conservation efforts and functioning interaction with neighbouring ecosystems. Adding to the integrity are several connected protected areas in the vicinity of the property, which help avoid genetic isolation, buffer disturbance and facilitate conservation and natural regeneration. Small peripheral areas are regularly bought and added to the protected area and lend themselves for future incorporation into the property.

Protection and Management Requirements

Area de Conservacion Guanacaste is a conservation complex comprised of contiguous protected areas which has expanded over time. The property continues to have potential for further extension, which is an explicit management objective. The formal conservation history goes back to 1971 when Santa Rosa National Park was created to conserve a stretch of land and sea of high conservation valuable. Over the years new national parks, a wildlife refuge and an Experimental Forest Station were established and added. Most of the property is state-owned, except for a corridor owned by the parastatal foundation *Fundacion de Parques Nacionales*. The administrative unit is headed by a Director and under the overall authority of the Ministry of Environment and Energy. Oversight and participation is foreseen through technical, local, as well as regional councils. The integrated management has the dual long-term objective of conservation and restoration. More specifically, management objectives include incorporation of adjacent areas of conservation interest, payment for environmental services schemes; ecological research and outreach programs. The property enjoys a diverse funding structure with both governmental and non-governmental sources. Entrance fees likewise contribute in addition to a heritage fund established through a debt-for-nature swap. Despite the diverse funding structure, additional and sustainable funding schemes are needed to enhance the operational management capacity in the face of mounting challenges.

After historic use by local indigenous groups, the remote and economically marginalised region was exploited for around four centuries in opportunistic form. Past human impacts include clearing of forests for pasture, logging and indiscriminate hunting. However, the poor soils, erratic climate and geographic isolation set natural limits to resource use and land conversion which is why no transformation beyond the natural restoration capacity appears to have occurred. On land, current threats stem from agriculture outside the property, namely pollution by pesticides, deviation of water for irrigation and introduced exotic grasses. Other possible developments outside the property requiring careful balancing between negative impacts and benefits include increasing tourism, road construction and hydropower. Fishing by local fishermen have shown a decrease in the size of fish and an increase in the effort required per catch, which constitutes a clear indication of declining populations. Stronger efforts in marine conservation are needed to respond to uncontrolled commercial and sport fishing but also to regulate tourism along the coast.

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

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	Ecosystem connectivity	✖			
3.2.2	Dry forest ecosystem		✖		
3.2.3	Wet forest ecosystem	✖			
3.2.4	Cloud forest ecosystem		✖		
3.2.5	Coastal marine ecosystem	✖			
3.2.6					
3.2.7					
3.2.8					
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

3.3 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Information taken from the Diagnosis and General Management Plan of the ACG. Based on management focal elements.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖		✖		✖		→	
Negative							

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖			✖		→	

4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✖	✖			✖		→	
Negative ✖		✖		✖		→	

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✖	✖		✖	✖			↗
Negative ✖		✖		✖	↘		

4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

These facilities and infrastructure are developed outside the Heritage Site and following national regulations that establish basic environmental conditions and safeguards so that the project has the least possible environmental and social impact.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✖	✖		✖	✖		→	
Negative ✖		✖		✖		→	

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✖	✖			✖		→	
Negative							

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✖		✖		✖		→	
Negative ✖		✖		✖		→	

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖	✖		→	

4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The existence of the international airport in the vicinity of the Heritage Site favors the increase in tourist visitation to the region and therefore the option of capturing more economic resources for the management of the property and by the communities in local enterprises. There is an effect of increased wildlife mortality on internal and external roads to the heritage site.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖		✖		✖	↘		

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖			✖		→	
Negative ✖		✖		✖		→	

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖	✖		→	
Negative ✖		✖	✖			→	

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	

4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖		✖		→	

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖			✖		→	

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖	✖	↘		

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**

Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖		✖		→	

4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The heritage site now has a management plan for internal waste produced by administrators and visitors. Training and sensitization have been given. Affectation by lights on the margins of the property has remained stable due to the projects already established. Air pollution has decreased due to the green harvest of sugarcane neighboring the site. The issue of plastic garbage (microplastics) carried by marine currents is present in the coastal marine areas.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖	✖		→	

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖			✖		→	

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖	✖		→	

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖	✖		→	
Negative ✖	✖		✖	✖		→	

4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The Heritage Site does not have heavy harvesting or extraction of plants or wild animals. There are occasional incidents of illegal fishing and hunting, but their trend is downward. On the margins of the site there are forest plantations and agrosilvopastoral systems. The use of the land in general has remained stable and consistent with the crops that have been traditional in the region.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖		✖	✖				↗

4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The Heritage Site is located in one of the areas most affected by climate change in the country. Which means more recurrent droughts and a significant change in the pattern and distribution of rainfall. Drier periods generate demand from society to access new water sources and some of these may be within the Site. The country has legislated to allow access to water resources within protected areas, prior to the exhaustion of all options.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗

4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖		✖		→	

4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The impacts of climate change in the region have a direct impact on elements such as increased temperature, radiation and more light in fragile sites of the Site (cloud forest). Less precipitation affects the lower recharge of underground aquifers. Red tides (micro organisms) continue to occur in the region, although at a lower frequency than in past years.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✖	✖			✖		→	
Negative ✖	✖			✖			↗

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Currently, illegal access to unauthorized sites within the Heritage Site has increased, due to organized tourism groups (tour operators) who profit from "exclusive" destinations and promote themselves through social networks. There is strong pressure from local organizations, businessmen and others to open new sites to tourist visitation. Posting photos from unauthorized sites on social media creates increased pressure. Illegal tourism has increased and there is more pressure to open new sites.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖	✖		→	

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The direct effects on the part of society to the Heritage Site are linked to the specific illegal extraction of biological resources (illegal fishing, hunting, wood extraction). The tourist positioning of the country has generated pressure and demand for new destinations, and an increase in visitation to unauthorized illegal sites.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact	Origin	Trend of impact

Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖		✖			↗

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Decline of the insect population in the different ecosystems of the Heritage Site, especially in the dry ecosystem. Increase in tree mortality associated with drought stress as a result of the 2015 mega Niño. Damage to vegetation and landslides due to extreme events (Niño 2015, storm Nate). Contribution of greater flow of sediments to mangroves and marine area. Reduction of salinity in Santa Elena Bay, due to the excessive contribution of fresh water in the marine ecosystem.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

During the extreme event of Storm Nate (2017), a series of landslides occurred in the hills of the Santa Elena peninsula, which led to the loss of vegetation and the runoff of soils and sediments into the sea that continued for several days, generating sedimentation in some areas within the Heritage Site. The risk of fires has increased as a result of a greater amount of fuel (Mega Niño 2015) and favorable weather conditions for fire fighting.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

In terrestrial habitats, a problem with invasive species has not been detected. Introduced grasses (ej. Hyparhenia rufa) have been declining as the Site's natural forest restoration increases. In the marine environment, the species Caulepra sertulariodies is the main threat detected. More scientific information is needed in this area.

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖			→	
Negative							

4.13.2 - Legal framework

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**

Positive ✖	✖		✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.13.3 - Governance

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖		✖		→	
Negative							

4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.13.5 - Financial resources

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖			→	
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗

4.13.6 - Human resources

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖		✖			↗

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖	✖			↗
Negative							

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Despite an adequate legal framework, having strategic allies and having planning instruments, the Site has documented the need for more budget and personnel, to more efficiently carry out its objectives.

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing	+		-			→
4.1.3 Industrial areas						
	−	-				→
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	+	-				→
	−		-			→
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	+	-		○		↗
	−		-			↘
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	+	-		○		→
	−		-			→
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure	+	-				→
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure	+		-			→
	−		-			→
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
	−	-		○		→
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						
	−		-			↘
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	+	-				→
	−		-			→
4.3.4 Localised utilities	+	-		○		→
	−		-	○		→
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
	−	-	-	○		→
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters						
	−	-	-			→
4.4.4 Air pollution						
	−	-				→
4.4.5 Solid waste						
	−	-		○		↘

4.4.6 Input of excess energy						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources						
4.5.3 Land conversion						
4.5.8 Commercial hunting						
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.3 Temperature						
4.7.4 Radiation/Light						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.3 Drought						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						
4.13.3 Governance						
4.13.4 Management activities						
4.13.5 Financial resources						

4.13.6 Human resources						
	⊖	↙	↙		↗	↗
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	⊕	↙		⊙	↗	↗

Legend	↙ Current	↙ Potential	⊖ Negative	⊕ Positive	⊙ Inside	↗ Outside

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	**Impact**			**Origin**		**Trend**
4.1.1 Housing	⊕		↙		↗	→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	**Impact**			**Origin**		**Trend**
4.1.3 Industrial areas						
	⊖	↙			↗	→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						→
						→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor

	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	

✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend

4.3.4 Localised utilities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant

	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters						
	⛔					➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✖	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.4 Air pollution						
	⛔	👎			🔄	→

	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
	Impact - Impact on the attributes
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
	Management response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
	Trend - Developement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.5 Solid waste						
	⛔	👎		⚪	🔄	↘

	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
	Impact - Impact on the attributes

✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
✖	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.6 Input of excess energy						
	⛔					➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources						
	⛔	👎		⊙	↻	→

	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
	Impact - Impact on the attributes
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
	Management response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
	Trend - Developement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.3 Land conversion						
	⛔	👎			↻	→

	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic

	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.8 Commercial hunting						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing

✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✖	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare

	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.3 Temperature						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✖	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.4 Radiation/Light						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✖	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✖	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare

	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✖	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✖	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						
						→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✖	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	

	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

4.9 Other human activities

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive

	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.3 Drought						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✖	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity

	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✖	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✖	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted

	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.3 Governance						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	

	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.4 Management activities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✖	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised

✖	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.6 Human resources						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity

	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

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

Does not apply

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

4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost

4.18.1.1	ecosystem connectivity	✖			
4.18.1.2	dry forest ecosystem		✖		
4.18.1.3	wet forest ecosystem		✖		
4.18.1.4	cloud forest ecosystem		✖		
4.18.1.5	marine coastal ecosystem		✖		

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

5.1.1 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries are **adequate to maintain** the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?

The boundaries **are known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

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

The buffer zones are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known and recognised by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

5.1.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

The "buffer zone" of the Heritage Site is constituted by the territory (agricultural landscape) that surrounds the property and that by legal mandate is protected by the environmental laws that the same authorities of the Site are in charge of applying, which guarantees that these authorities have supervision in the management of this territory in environmental and related issues.

5.2. Protective Measures

5.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional).

The Area de Conservación Guanacaste has a complex internal legal status, as well legal status as a unit:

a) Under the name of Unidad Regional de Conservación Guanacaste, the ACG was first formed by Executive Decree 20516-MIRENEM on 16 Aug 1989. The ACG (URCG) was made up of Parque Nacional Santa Rosa (PNSR), Parque Nacional Ricón de la Vieja (PNRV), Parque Nacional Guanacaste (PNG), Refugio Nacional de Vida Silvestre Bahia Junquillal (RNVSBJ) y Estacion Experimental Forestal Horizonts (EEFH).

b) The ACG was firs formally recognized as the Area de Conservación Guanacaste by Executive Decree 2516-MIRENEM of 16 Aug 1989, and formally made up of PNSR, PNRV, RNVSBJ, EEFH and PNG. While this decree was declared unconstitutional, it was then re-decreed as Executive Decree 20516- MIRENEM of 9 Jul 1991.

c) Executive Decree 22998 of 15 March 1994 decreed PNSR, PNRV, RNVSBJ, EEFH and PNG to be the Area de Conservación y Desarrollo Sonstenible Guanacaste. This decree also included in the ACG the estuarine wetlands lying between Bahia Salinas and Punta Zapotal. This decree also authorized the ACG to set up a Technical Committee (Comite Técnico) and a Local Board (Comite Local), and to appoint a "coordinator"(Director) who carries out policies of MIRENEM (to day known as MINAE)

d) The Local Board for all conservation areas, including the ACG, was further decreed (Executive Decree 22481) and its detailed responsibilities/functions defined on 9 Sept 1993. Further responsibilities and powers of the Comite Local, now termed "Consejo Regional" area established, but not yet reglemented, in the new Biodiversity Law (No. 7788, Ley de Biodiversidad, 27 May 1998).

e)The ACG was again formally decreed (Executive Decree 22909, dated 7 Feb 1994) to be part of SINAC (Sistema Nacional de Areas de Conservación) within MINAE, called SINACODES at that time, and now established as SINAC by the new Biodiversity Law.(No. 7788, Ley de Biodiversidad, 27 May 1998). However, as noted in the introduction to this section, the use of the words "Area de Conservación Guanacaste" in Decree 22909 (to mean both the State owned lands and the surrounding private areas) are not in accordance with the way they are used in this WHS application, a usage of "ACG", This use of ACG for the "protected area" is in full accordance with the past 12 years of usage by the ACG and its antecedents. However, the result of Decree 22909 (and the new Ley de Biodiversidad) is that the ACG also has the responsibility of enforcing and otherwise administrating any law related to MINAE in the private agroscape in the northwestern corner of the country. This broad coverage was never the initial intent of ACG and its management plans, and is not the sense/intent of ACG as described in this application for listing as a World Heritage Site. Here, the application for World Heritage Site status is only for those protected wildland areas of the ACG.

f) The ACG was also established to be part of SINAC in Article 3 of Executive Decree 25721-MINAE that was published on 23 Jan 1997 to set up the internal MINAE regulations for the operation of the Forestry Law.

g) The overall function of the ACG is that of a large and state-owned wildland area maintained as such for the conservation of its wild biodiversity and related ecosystems into perpetuity. A major method for this maintenance is through its non-damaging use by all sectors of society, under the strict control and surveillance of the staff of the ACG. Both ACG overall function and this specific maintenance method is strongly supported by the new Biodiversity Law (No.778, Ley de Biodiversidad, 27 May 1998), a law that establishes both SINAC and the Areas de Conservación. Once the provisions for SINAC included in law 7788 are "reglamentado" and operative, the ACG will have the legally authorized internal flexibility and self-governing status that will cause it to instruct the FPN to pass all of its remaining "privately-held" ACG lands to the State. Until this date, select marginal lands and key use areas have been kept under FPN ownership by the ACG because the traditional national park laws, while very important conservation tools, have been too inflexible and restrictive to allow the land trades, innovative biodiversity projects, and user-interactions that are imperative for the ACG to carry out its conservation responsibilities on state-owned lands, as technically, economically and sociologically appropriate for its overall function of the conservation of its wild biodiversity and related ecosystems into perpetuity.

Source: 1999 Nomination File

5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

5.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation including spatial planning) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

5.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

An **adequate legal framework** in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists **but there are some deficiencies in implementation**

5.2.5 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) in the broader setting of the World Heritage property adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for** effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity

5.2.6 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced?

There is **adequate capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice

The country has been an example of modern legislation on environmental issues and has solid legal regulations to allow its application. In recent years, intra- and inter-institutional regional coordination has been strengthened, which improves the management of the territory.

5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property

The Heritage Site is supported by the National Parks Law and the set of other laws (forestry, wildlife, environment, biodiversity) that have implications for its conservation.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property

Public management system at national level

If 'Other', please specify

5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.
Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)
An integrated management plan combining World Heritage and any other designations
A management plan
An annual work plan or business plan
A visitor/visitation management plan
An environmental management framework

5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property

The Site has a general management plan and other plans are derived from this (tourism, control and protection, education, ecological integrity, infrastructure, climate change, others). Likewise, national strategies are binding: research, biodiversity, climate change, among others.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Comment

Climate Change Plan of the ACG. Ecological Integrity Monitoring Plan Santa Rosa National Park Tourism Plan Control and Protection Plan

5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

The 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is **not relevant** to this property

5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

Does not apply

5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:

The Site has a climate change plan based on a technical diagnosis of the impacts of CC on the property based on scientific evidence and the action plan is aimed at mitigating the effects of CC on ecosystem services: water, pollination, tourism , research and education. In the process of building the plan, different inputs were reviewed.

5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ?

No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done

Does not apply

5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

There is **adequate coordination** between all bodies/levels involved in the management of the property

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

The management system/plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully implemented and monitored**

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

An annual work/action plan **exists and many of its activities are being implemented**

5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities				×	
5.3.15.2	Local authorities				×	
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone			×		
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples	×				
5.3.15.5	Women				×	
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups				×	
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify	organized groups (tourism chambers, associations, academia, etc.)				

5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities				×	
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities				×	
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples	×				
5.3.16.4	Landowners				×	
5.3.16.5	Women				×	
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children					×
5.3.16.7	Researchers					×
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists				×	
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists				×	
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry				×	
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries				×	
5.3.16.12	NGOs					×
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups				×	
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	organized interest groups				

5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention*

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality					✖
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)					✖
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status				✖	
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach					✖
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood					✖
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property				✖	

5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above

The Heritage Site is a generator of goods and services for local communities, with water being one of the main benefits. The bioliteracy of the child population is another direct benefit. The ecotourism that can be developed in the Site generates benefits for the local and national tourism industry

5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan

The property is a protected area immersed in the country's national conservation system, whose philosophy is the integration of society in management, management and conservation. It has been a pilot in the generation of ideas, processes and projects on how to link society with biodiversity.

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	10 %	10 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	80 %	80 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	10 %	10 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above

The Site generates some resources associated with fees (entry, filming, provision of non-essential services (store, guidance), but all income is deposited in the State's single fund. Part of this income is returned in the general budgets of the National Government. Funds central government, trust resources (National Parks Foundation) and international resources captured by the NGO Guanacaste Dry Forest Conservation Fund, are the three main sources of the Site.

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

The available **budget is inadequate** for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage

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

The existing sources of funding are **secure over the medium-term** and **planning is underway to secure funding over the long-term**

6.1.5 - Comments, conclusion, and/or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

The country is in the midst of a fiscal crisis so there will be no improvement in the government budget in the short term. Attempts are being made to improve the implementation of non-essential services on Site land, as an option. Likewise, at the national level, work has been done to obtain REED + resources. Through the NGOs FPN and GDFCF, we work looking for projects, allies and other mechanisms (corporate social responsibility, accreditation for carbon) to generate new income for the Site

6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	55 %	70 %
6.1.6.2	Women	45 %	30 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property

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

Conservation	Fair
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Not available
Risk preparedness	Not available
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Poor
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Poor
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Poor
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Poor

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

Conservation	Fair
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Poor
Risk preparedness	Not available
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Not available
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.

No comment

6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?

A site-based capacity building plan or programme has been developed **but it is not implemented** and skills are not being transferred

6.1.13 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

In some processes it has been possible to generate the transfer of skills and experiences, in others it has not. The main limitation continues to be the need for new personnel to be trained and to transfer the accumulated experiences of managing the Site. (generational change). This is an important limitation since Site has been handled and managed as a new project in conservation, management and incorporation of society. Many experiences are unique and specific of the Site.

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is **adequate**

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

There is **considerable research** but it is **not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value**

7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?

Research **results are shared** with local communities and partners **but there is no active outreach** to national or international agencies

7.4 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

The results of the investigations are shared with the school population through the biological education program, websites and social networks, presentations and formal talks before organized groups (universities, regional council). The results are published in national and international scientific journals and are available to different users. Articles are shared in the national database Binabitrop https://tropicalstudies.org/binabitrop/

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

Local communities	Poor
Local/municipal authorities	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Non-existent
Women	Poor
Youth/children	Good
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Poor
National/international tourists	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industries	Poor
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Poor
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	government institutions

8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is **a planned and effective education and awareness programme** for children and youth that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

Local communities
Youth/children
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry

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

Visitor centre	Poor
Site museum	Fair
Information booths	Fair
Guided tours	Poor
Trails/routes	Fair
Printed information materials	Not needed
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Good

Transportation facilities	Fair
Other	Fair
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	Biological guides

8.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

The Site has an excellent platform for formal education and information, communication and disclosure of the information generated on the property and its associated values. Biological Education Program, Ecotourism Program, Marine Awareness, Fire Brigades, volunteers, and other processes. There are basic facilities in sites destined for ecotourism (Pailas, Santa Rosa). In others it is necessary to improve substantially (Naranjo, Murciélago, Junquillal).
https://www.acguanacaste.ac.cr/index.php

9. Visitor Management

9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

84000 / 66530 / 162686 / 151576 / 142671 /

9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries

Visitor surveys

9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

One to three hours

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Reports and registration of the Site Ecotourism Program (https://www.acguanacaste.ac.cr/biodesarrollo/programa-de-ecoturismo) Institutional data registry of National System of Conservation Areas: SEMEC

9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

80 / 20 / 40 / 17 / 15 / 8 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

https://repositorio.upct.es/bitstream/handle/10317/3464/tfm277.pdf;jsessionid=E6390A6152D7D3CA284E3488B02E6FA2?sequence=1
https://www.ict.go.cr/es/documentos-institucionales/estad%C3%ADsticas/cifras-tur%C3%ADsticas/gasto-y-estadia-media.html?limit=30

9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There **is a strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

There are tourism plans that contemplate the management and development of ecotourism in the property, but there are deficiencies due to the lack of more budget and personnel. There are tourism plans that contemplate the management and development of ecotourism in the property, but there are deficiencies due to the lack of more budget and personnel. Managers of the property participate in the preparation of regional plans and strategies associated with the

9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

No

If a different system, please specify

9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There **is limited cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry **to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**

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

The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is acceptable but improvements could be made**

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

In **one location** and **easily visible** to visitors

9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

Fees are collected, and make **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property

Tourism in the Heritage Site is a positive factor for the development of enterprises that generate local and regional benefits. But a growing visitation and the demand to open new sites can cause impacts on the property, if there is a lack of adequate personnel for its control and supervision. The Site has begun to have greater pressure due to openings and a greater illegal visitation without having the necessary resources (personnel).

10. Monitoring

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

There is **considerable monitoring** but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving the understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**

10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation			✖	
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system				✖
10.3.3	Character of governance				✖
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations	✖			
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development		✖		
10.3.6	Capacity development	✖			

10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property

Monitoring of the social environment, threats and other factors is carried out but not in an organized and systematic way. In the ecological field, the Site defined in 2021 an Ecological Integrity Monitoring Plan: indicators: forest, birds, aquatic insects, bats, small mammals. Since 2015, monitoring has been applied in the marine area with indicators for coral formations, marine mammals and turtle nesting beaches.

10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Poor
Local communities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Poor
Women	Poor
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Poor
NGOs	Good
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	government institutions

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

Implementation is planned, but has not yet begun

10.7 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee.

Due to the lack of personnel and having to attend day to day, some of the important recommendations have been postponed and/or require decisions at another level beyond the Heritage Site.

10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring

Although a systematic process of monitoring the property is not carried out, there is information to keep track of the state of the property and its surroundings. The Site managers are aware of the main threats to the asset and are monitoring its behavior and evolution, proactively influencing some of them.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.2	**Protective Measures**	
5.2.4	An **adequate legal framework** in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists **but there are some deficiencies in implementation**	✖
5.3	**Management System/Management Plan**	
5.3.7	**No use** has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.9	**No use** has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	
6.1	**Funding**	
6.1.3	The available **budget is inadequate** for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property	
6.1.7	Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property	✖
6.1.10	**No use** has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
6.1.12	**A site-based** capacity building plan or programme has been developed **but it is not implemented** and skills are not being transferred	✖
7	**Scientific Studies and Research Projects**	
7.2	There is **considerable research** in the World Heritage property but it is **not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value**	✖
7.3	Research **results are shared** with local communities and partners **but there is no active outreach** to national or international agencies	
9	**Visitor Management**	
9.7	There **is a strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**	✖
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**	✖
9.11	There **is limited cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry **to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**	✖
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is acceptable but improvements could be made**	✖
10	**Monitoring**	
10.1	There is **considerable monitoring** at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	✖
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage **property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**	✖

Please select 0 more issues.

Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.4	**Pollution**							
4.4.1	Pollution of marine waters	coastal marine area	Monitoring and follow-up of red tides (early warning protocol) Promotion or support for study initiatives to determine potential sources of pollutants Demonstrate the topic in talks and/or public presentations Collect waste on the beaches	Contact and relationship with experts who study the subject, to determine its behavior over time Photos and observation tours to detect waste accumulation	continuous	Center for Research in Marine Sciences, UCR Water Resources Center for Central America and the Caribbean, UNA Organized volunteer groups	Red tides are less frequent, but they continue to occur. Plastic debris and microplastics carried by currents and deposited on the beaches of the Site are a constant problem. Beach clean-up projects
4.5	**Biological resource use/modification**							
4.5.1	Fishing/collecting aquatic resources							

4.5.10	Forestry/Wood production	dry forest ecosystem	Fire control for the natural restoration of the ecosystem. Directed restoration projects. hunting control biology education and research	Forest study plots Photographs satellite areas academic research	Continuous	Area de Conservación Guanacaste (Heritage Site) Fire Management Programs Restoration and Forestry Program Other Site Programs	The Heritage site is focused on the restoration and regeneration of the dry forest ecosystem
4.7	**Local conditions affecting physical fabric**						
4.7.3	Temperature	coastal marine area, dry, cloudy and humid forest ecosystems	Purchase of rain forest land to consolidate protected block and favor altitudinal movements	Weather stations at different points, Scientific studies to determine impacts of increased temperature on species and ecosystems, Observations of changes in situ due to permanence in the Heritage Site	continuous	Area de Conservación Guanacaste (Heritage Site) Research Program National and international academy Meteorological Institute	This is a problem derived from climate change, which cannot be directly controlled. It is about looking for mitigation actions (purchase of wetlands to favor connectivity, reduce pressure on fragile sites, generate awareness of the problem.
4.7.4	Radiation/Light	dry, cloudy and humid forest ecosystems	support and encouragement of scientific research	Weather stations at different points, Scientific studies to determine impacts of increased temperature on species and ecosystems, Observations of changes in situ due to permanence in the Heritage Site	continuous	Area de Conservación Guanacaste (Heritage Site) Research Program National and international academy Meteorological Institute	There are no direct actions that we can apply to mitigate this factor.
4.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	dry, cloudy and humid forest ecosystems	support and encouragement of scientific research Initiative for the recovery of semi-natural reservoirs (water harvesting)	Weather stations at different points, Observations of changes in situ due to permanence in the Heritage Site Support for scientific studies that analyze the subject	Continuos	Area de Conservación Guanacaste (Heritage Site) Research Program National and international academy Meteorological Institute	Factor derived from Climate Change. The reduction in the amount of rainfall and changes in its distribution throughout the year is the norm for the region in which the property is located.
4.7.8	Micro-organisms						
4.10	**Climate change and severe weather events**						
4.10.3	Drought	marine and costal area, dry, cloudy and humid forest ecosystems	implement reservoirs for water harvesting, resource management (drought = dead trees = more intense fires) documentation of the impacts generated consolidate land for conservation	Observations of changes in situ due to permanence in the Heritage Site Support for scientific studies that analyze the subject Document changes, information and awareness of the issue	continuos	Area de Conservación Guanacaste (Heritage Site) National and international academy Meteorological Institute	Factor derived from Climate Change. Models predict an increase in droughts in the region
4.13	**Management and institutional factors**						
4.13.5	Financial resources	All of the criteria's	Strategic alliances with partners, Non essential service concession, more services and higher tariffs for visiting the site.	Planification instruments such as POI	Continuos	MINAE, SINAC, ONG's, UNESCO and WHS Committee.	NA
4.13.6	Human resources	All of the criteria's	Strategic alliances with partners, Non essential service concession, Implementation of ONG law to hire external help, implement co-management.	Planification instruments such as POI	Continuos	MINAE, SINAC, ONG's, FPN, Guanacaste Dry Conservation Fund, Proparques and others.	NA

Question not completed

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.2	Protective Measures				
		Actions	**Timeframe**	**Lead agency (and others involved)**	**More info / comment**
5.2.4	An **adequate legal framework** in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists **but there are some deficiencies in implementation**	Improve inter and intra institutional coordination Demonstrate to higher authorities the need for more officials to improve efficiency in the management of institutional responsibilities. Search for strategic allies and mechanisms	Permanent activity of the direction and technical programs of the Site	Area de Conservación Guanacaste National System of Conservation Areas	94 / 5.000 Resultados de traducción Improving the implementation of the legal framework requires more staff and budget

6.1	Funding				
6.1.7	Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property	Promotion of the law for the hiring of personnel by NGOs. Evidence and document the problem before different authorities. Seek alliances with private companies to generate support in the hiring of personnel	Permanent	Area de Conservación Guanacaste, National Conservation System, National Parks Foundation, Guanacaste Dry Forest Conservation Fund, tourism entrepreneurs,	There are documents, studies and informative notes that document this lack.
6.1.12	**A site-based** capacity building plan or programme has been developed **but it is not implemented** and skills are not being transferred	Induction activities for new staff on Site management. Talks, web news about the management of Technical Programs. exchange experiences	It is continuous, but it depends on when the opportunity and conditions arise.	Area de Conservación Guanacaste. Technical programs and Department of Human Resource Management	For some processes, the lack of new staff makes it difficult to transfer experiences and skills developed in Site management.

7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects				
7.2	There is **considerable research** in the World Heritage property but it is **not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value**	Coordination and promotion of projects carried out by the academy, institutions, NGOs that are binding with the management. Development of indicators and ecological monitoring plans	It is continuous, but it depends on when the opportunity and conditions arise.	Area de Conservación Guanacaste. National System Conservation Areas, Costa Rica Forever Association, Guanacaste Dry Forest Conservation Fund, Universidad Nacional, Universidad de Costa Rica	Many of the investigations carried out are of an academic and scientific nature, however there are some investigations and projects focused on analyzing, understanding and managing the Site. This has increased in recent years.

9	Visitor Management				
9.7	There **is a strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**	Formalization and training of local guides Establishment of tourism plans and issuance of regulations Online booking and payment system Closer coordination with chambers of tourism	Continuous process	Area de Conservación Guanacaste: Ecotourism Program. Tour operators, businessmen, tourism chambers, local governments	The deficiencies in the implementation are due to the overflow in the capacities of the Heritage Site, in the face of the strong development of the tourism industry. Lack of staff and financial resources remains a major shortcoming

9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**	Isla San Jose area of visiting has been closed to visitor due to impact on ecological values.	2022	ACG-SINAC	Isla San Jose, part of the WHS has been closed do to monitoring generating high impact of visitors on the site.
9.11	There **is limited cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry **to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**	Disseminate the value of the Site in chats, website and social networks Make evident the existence and universal value of the Site in meetings, workshops with different actors	Continuous process	Area de Conservación Guanacaste: Ecotourism Program, Educational Program,	There are contacts and potential strategic alliances, but it is required to have more staff for the development and strengthening of cooperation initiatives and promotion of the value of the Site.
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is acceptable but improvements could be made**	Promotion of the Site in talks, website and social networks, meetings, graphic information, educational classes with schoolchildren, other	Continuous process	Area de Conservación Guanacaste: Ecotourism Program, Educational Program, communication office	More promotion actions are needed inside and outside the Heritage Site.
10	**Monitoring**				
10.1	There is **considerable monitoring** at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	Permanent monitoring of important situations that occur in the environment (agro-landscape = buffer zone) and that have a positive and/or negative potential for the Site. Coordinate support with the Academy for biological monitoring	Continuous process	.Area de Conservación Guanacaste. Environmental Technical Secretariat, Cantonal Institutional Coordination Committee, local governments	There is a good understanding and monitoring by site authorities of external processes that may affect the integrity of the Site. There is a marine and terrestrial biological monitoring plan.
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage **property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**	Permanent monitoring of important situations that occur in the environment (agro-landscape = buffer zone) and that have a positive and/or negative potential for the Site. Coordinate support with the Academy for biological monitoring	Continuous process	.Area de Conservación Guanacaste. Environmental Technical Secretariat, Cantonal Institutional Coordination Committee, local governments	NA

Summary - Management Needs completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

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

Not applicable (sites inscribed exclusively under criteria vii to x (natural World Heritage properties)

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

The Integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

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

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

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

Other important cultural and/or natural values are being **partially degraded** but the state of conservation of the World Heritage property has **not been significantly impacted**

12.3.5 - Comments. conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

In general, the state of conservation of the Site is good, however factors such as lack of personnel and greater economic resources limit better management, which could compromise it over time. Likewise, the impacts derived from climate change generate pressure and stress on ecosystems, habitats and species.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

13.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	Not applicable
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Gender equality	Not applicable
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Very positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	No impact
Other	Positive
If 'Other', please specify	ecotourism

13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

In general, the Site generates a positive impact in different thematic areas.

14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level

Biological Education Program The Biological Education Program (PEB) is a program that teaches bioliteracy to students, teachers and parents of the communities surrounding the Heritage Site and is characterized by providing educational tours, through which the dry tropical forest, the area coastal and humid tropical forest, to study the characteristics of each of the environments and the natural history of the species, biodiversity, ecosystems and their relationships. Nearly 2,500 boys and girls from 32 local schools located around the Heritage Site participate annually in the Program. It works with 4th grade children. 5th and 6th school year. On average, a child at the end of the program will have participated in 12 to 16 study tours in which they will have known different habitats, natural history of species, ecosystems, ecological relationships, etc. and will have knowledge about the nature of a protected area, its threats, climate change and its local effects, among many other diverse issues, associated with the Heritage Site. Biological Education is teaching Biology and Ecology in the field, with which children will develop sensitivity and have better criteria for environmental decisions in the future. Bringing future decision makers closer to knowing, understanding and valuing their own environment is vital for the long-term conservation of the property. The Program uses as a basis the scientific knowledge generated by researchers who study in the Heritage Site. It has 35 years of experience in this model of bioliteracy, teaching materials adapted to field classes, technical guides and protocols for work and educational biologists. All this designed based on our local experience, which can be replicated and/or adapted in other environments. Initiatives of this Education Program have germinated in Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua and Colombia. https://www.acguanacaste.ac.cr/educacion/programa-de-educacion-biologica

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance

Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

15.1.1 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

The *World Heritage Convention*

The concept of Outstanding Universal Value

The property's Outstanding Universal Value

The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity

The property's Integrity and/or Authenticity

Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value

Monitoring and reporting

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

State Party	Poor
Site Managers	Fair
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	No follow-up

15.2. Use of Data

15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Update of management plans

Fundraising

Awareness raising

Other

transfer of knowledge and experience

15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

The Site begins in 2024 the renewal of its General Management Plan and it is expected that the report will serve as another input of information for its construction. Likewise, the report may be used to transmit knowledge and experience of the Site to other officials in order to increase and strengthen institutional capacities related to world heritage. It will also be an important input as a report before internal processes (audits, control) and to sensitize higher authorities about the vulner

15.3. Timing and resources

15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage

Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff

Non-Governmental Organizations

15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance **is explicitly considered and effectively implemented** in the process.

15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?

Yes

15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

8 / 3 / 20 /

15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources		✖
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	✖	

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?

All required information was accessible.

15.4.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire				✖
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions			✖	

15.4.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

There are no comments. The questionnaire is very complete.

15.5. Training and Guidance

15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	No support
UNESCO National Commission	No support
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	No support
ICCROM international/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	No support

15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	No support
National Commission for UNESCO	No support
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	No support
IUCN International	No support

15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?

Yes

15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?

The training was clear and precise.

15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

15.6.1 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

No item were proposed for update

15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.7.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

The questionnaire was agile and dynamic, which made it easy to fill out; except in some moments where perhaps due to the Internet connection the information was not updated and the questions were answered, but the "check" was not updated and there was no progress in the execution percentage. But then the problem was solved. Having experience on the subject by the Manager and having participated in the second periodic report, facilitated the organization and completion of this new report.

15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.