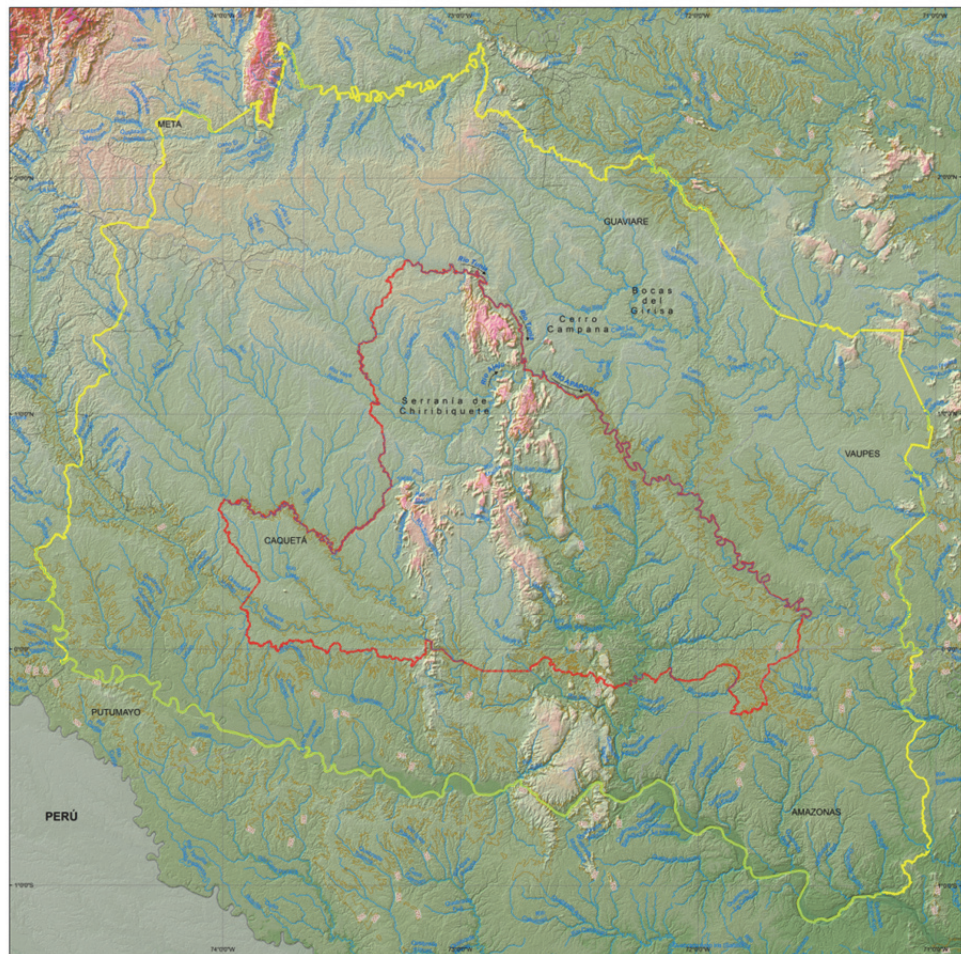






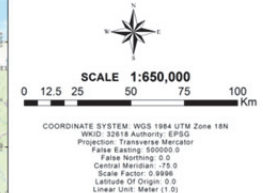
State Party:	Colombia	
State, Province or Region:	The nominated property is located in the departments of Caquetá (townships of Cartagena del Chairá, San Vicente del Caguán, and Solano) and Guaviare (township of Calamar).	
Name of Property:	Chiribiquete National Park - “The Maloca of the Jaguar”	
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second:	Latitude	Longitude
	0° 31' 31" N	72° 47' 50" W
Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property:	Chiribiquete National Park is located in the central Colombian Amazon, bordering with the Tunia River and the Macarena Mountain Range in the north, with the Apaporis River in the east, with the drainage divide of the basins of the rivers Luisa and Cuemani in the south, and with the basins of the Tajisa and Yari Rivers in the west. It is situated on the western side of the Guyana Shield, east of the Andes Eastern Range, north of the Amazon plains, west of the Upper Río Negro region and south of the Orinoquia grassland savannah.	

A4 or A3 size map(s) of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone (if present)



CHIRIBIQUETE: SITE NOMINATION TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

- LEGEND**
- Chiribiquete National Park
 - Buffer zone
 - International Boundary
 - Department (State) Boundary
 - Topographic contour
 - Roads
 - Rivers



Map 1. Map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone

<p>Criteria under which the property is nominated:</p>	<p>Criterion (iii): Rock art found at Chiribiquete.</p> <p>Criterion (viii): The geological and natural code of the entrails of the continent's western-most tepui.</p> <p>Criterion (ix): Hinge and centre of the world in the northern Neotropical realm.</p> <p>Criterion (x): Biological distinctiveness: one of these things is not the same as the rest, it is exceptional.</p>
<p>Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:</p>	<p>Chiribiquete National Park, with an area 2,782,354 ha is the largest protected area in Colombia and one of the largest of the Neotropical realm. With its exceptional integrity and mosaic of tepui, Guyanese and Amazon landscapes, its level of conservation is exceptional and it is home to the great biodiversity of four converging biogeographic regions: Orinoquia, Guyana, Amazonia, and North Andes. Its location is also fundamental for processes of hybridization, speciation and endemism, constituting a unique feature with respect to the rest of the tepuis in South America and the Guyana Shield. The pictorial records are of an extraordinary magnitude; their symbolic and cosmogonic content constitute the oldest found evidence (20,000 years old to be precise) of an uninterrupted sequence of ritual use paintings, from the Paleo-Indian Era to present times, as uncontacted or voluntarily isolated groups continue to engage in painting practices that account for a unique location of important symbolic and shamanic connotation for the region.</p> <p>The area is considered a key site for the conservation of healthy populations of charismatic and endangered species, including the jaguar, the pink dolphin, the tapir, the macaw and the giant newt. The area is of great importance as a neuralgic point of connection for the stability of South America's jaguar population, whose presence is very important for the indigenous communities, which consider the Park "The Great Maloca of the Jaguar". This so-called maloca is understood as a representation of the universe on Earth, and a place which is especially emblematic as a centre of cultural and shamanic origin. Geologically, Chiribiquete constitutes a window onto the origin of the Earth and onto Colombian geology. Here are found exceptional tepuis no more than 850 MASL in which structural, denudational, and hydric processes give rise to numerous geomorphologic patterns.</p> <p>Criterion (iii): Chiribiquete National Park contains the oldest, largest, densest and most impressive archaeological pictographic complex in America which stands out with its fifty monumental murals including more than 70,000 different representations arranged into designs and styles with original characters and a symbolic and emblematic content making special reference to the figure of the jaguar and all the rest of the fauna which inhabits the region, together with its ecological relationships. Chiribiquete contains a stratigraphic and chronological sequence of more than 70 absolute dates which document – through numerous archaeological excavations – the use of murals since ancient times (19,500 BP) to the present day (dates subsequent to 1968, 1976 and, possibly, present times). Chiribiquete National Park has constituted a favourable scenario for the mobility of ancestral human populations. This mobility has been identified throughout periods of occupation and is manifested in the paintings found on the rocky substrate. The rock painting complex provides evidence of hyperrealist aesthetic, artistic and cultural refinement with explicit and detailed representations of ritualistic scenes, hunting, dance, mythological images and emblematic symbols and it continues to be a reference point in the cosmovisions of indigenous groups uncontacted or voluntary isolation, and of other communities existing in the Colombian Amazon region.</p> <p>Criterion (viii): Chiribiquete National Park represents a unique feature in the geological history of South America and the world, as it was constituted in the rising of the Precambrian basement towards the Andes further from the Guyana Shield in the Amazonian Craton.</p>



This tectonic pillar is made up of the oldest rocks on Earth from the Precambrian-Proterozoic (2000-1800Ma) and Palaeozoic (485-440Ma) Eras, which emerge between the Amazon plains formed by rocks and sediments from the Tertiary to the present. The interactions of geological factors such as lithology, structure, hydrology, and mineralogy have promoted the singular existence of this exotic mountain range or *serranía* rising up on the jungle plains. The serranía's particular structure includes horizontal layers of rock and perpendicular structures (fractures-faults), which together with the waterways have allowed the formation of a diversity of contiguous geoshapes (13) providing a great variety of habitats and processes of endemism. A very thick quartzite rock guiding horizon (40-50 m) within this great sedimentary sequence, associated to the presence of titanium oxide minerals (Ilmenite), determines the appropriate conditions for the elaboration of rock art and its persistence in an exceptional state of conservation for around 20,000 years.

Criterion (ix): Chiribiquete National Park is the only protected area in the world that borders simultaneously with the Orinoco savannah (with Caribbean affinity), the Andes mountain range, the Guyana Shield, and the Amazon forest. However, it does not exclusively represent any of these regions. Rather, it constitutes an enclave with contrasting and complementary adjacent ecosystems. Biogeographically speaking, it is considered a centre of diversity in which – given its position in the middle of two Pleistocene refuges (Napo and Imeri) and its function as a corridor between four biogeographic provinces – we can witness historical and ecological processes of local diversification and regional latitudinal, longitudinal, and altitudinal migration, which include both the variance due to the obvious isolation of the mountaintops, and the dispersion between contiguous biomes and ecosystems connected through the park. As such, the park sustains a biological mosaic of its own elements combined with those characteristic of near-by ecosystems in a restricted area.

Criterion (x): Chiribiquete National Park is home to 30% of the ecosystems and flora (1,802 sp.) of the Colombian Amazon, as well as 30% of the bat diversity (58 sp.) and 10% (209 sp.) of the country's known butterfly diversity. The park is also unique for its high endemism levels of amphibians and freshwater fish, which are two of the most endangered groups of vertebrates in the world. At a global level, this is extremely relevant given that Colombia has the highest bat diversity in the western hemisphere and the second highest diversity globally of vascular plants, butterflies, freshwater fish, and amphibians. The 22 different types of land ecosystems and the multiple clear and black water aquatic systems provide habitats and essential resources for the populations of nine mammal species, and three fish species endangered in Colombia. Its ecosystemic singularity, which includes white sand savannahs and extensive paramo grasslands in rainy seasons or xerophyte enclaves in intense droughts, house over 30 endemic and near endemic species of bird, amphibians, fish, butterflies and vascular plants which are either exclusive to the protected area or that exist in an adjacent ecosystem. The existing populations of large predators (jaguar, newt, puma and margays, among others), species that play a role in structuring the landscape (tapirs, pink river dolphin, agoutis, woolly monkeys, etc), together with the huge diversity of pollinating insects and bats, reflect the healthy functioning of the area's ecosystem.

- **Statement of integrity**

Chiribiquete National Park has been maintained in an exceptional conservation state given that its level of geographic isolation and ancestral cultural rules have stopped any modification or alteration to the area for centuries. Dynamics of colonization and of other types of productive activities have not been allowed in the area. Besides the deterioration due to natural agents, the state of conservation and preservation of the rock art is unsurpassable and in total harmony with the requirements which ancestral groups have culturally impressed in the area in order to keep the site protected from external pressures to this day.

Chiribiquete National Park is part of a heritage that maintains the norms, the law of origin,

the cultural and natural heritage for many communities in the region and which, together with the conservation actions imposed by the Colombian State, allow the protection of this unique site to be continued, given its distinctive role in the cultural, spiritual and natural levels, not only for ancestral communities but also for world history in general.

- **Statement of authenticity**

The set of archaeological and anthropological manifestations documented in Chiribiquete National Park is validated by the documentation of over 50 rocky shelters with extraordinary murals containing over 70,000 pictograms, painted by uncontacted groups or in voluntary isolation through many periods throughout the past 20,000 years. The paintings' chronological framework has more than 50 Carbon-14 dates, found in different excavations over recent years in archaeological contexts associated directly to pictographic records. This has provided archeologically and scientifically supported reliable stratigraphic sequences, carried out in certified and well-known radiometric analysis laboratories and backed up by a number of scientific publications. The pictographs identified in Chiribiquete National Park present an excellent state of conservation as their level of isolation has impeded processes and dynamics, other than ancestral ones, to modify the ritual processes associated to the existing rock art.

- **Protection and management requirements**

Chiribiquete National Park is property of the Colombian government managed by the System of National Natural Parks (SPNN). It was reserved, delimited and declared in 1989 in perpetuity, with an approximate area of 1.3 million hectares, which in August 2013 were amplified to an approximate total of 2.8 million hectares. The authority in charge of managing the Park's rock art sites is the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History (ICANH). To guarantee their conservation, their monitoring is based on the parameters of minimum intervention and the safeguard of the transmission of ancestral knowledge. The ICANH and the National Parks System must articulate their management activities within the framework of an interinstitutional agreement, which currently includes the postulation of the park as a Mixed World Heritage Site.

The buffer zone of Chiribiquete Park is made up entirely by Indigenous Reserves and the Amazon Forest Reserve. The Forest Reserve is classified by the Ministry of Environment and Development in a category for such reserves with the greatest restrictions for use, where requests for extractive activities are not allowed. Managing the buffer zone is aimed at: mitigating and preventing disturbances in the protected area, rectifying any alterations which may present themselves due to the pressures exerted in the area, and harmonising the occupation and transformation of the territory with the conservation goals of the protected area, promoting the safeguarding of associated cultural and natural elements.

The management plan for Chiribiquete guides the actions towards the achievement of the protected area's short, medium and long-term conservation goals, and defines the effective management of the available financial, physical and human resources. This allows articulation with local, regional and national level public entities, civil society organisations, indigenous authorities, and research institutes, among others. The management plan is structured into three components: diagnosis, land planning, and strategic planning. Given that there are no direct pressures within the National Park, a good part of the management implemented by the National Parks System and other competent institutions, are also implemented in the buffer zone. Within the Park, management strategies guarantee the prevention, vigilance and control of sectors identified as having a higher degree of vulnerability. Recently, the country has taken giant legal steps to protect the isolated indigenous communities found in the area.



The management of the protected area is beginning to include and deal with the trends of transformation associated to the advancement of the agricultural frontier towards the Park, the development of illegal extraction activities, unordered tourism, and road construction in the periphery of the buffer zone. Actions to halt these activities are being carried out together with the competent authorities under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, within the framework of the *Visión Amazonia* strategy as an articulation between the national and the international cooperation organisms for the reduction of deforestation and their funding in perpetuity.

Name and contact information of official local institution/agency

Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia
Calle 74 # 11 - 81 Bogotá, Colombia
PBX: (57-1) 3532400
Email: atención.usuario@parquesnacionales.gov.co
www.parquesnacionales.gov.co

Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History
Grupo de Patrimonio Arqueológico y Antropológico.
Calle 12 #2 - 41, Bogotá, Colombia
PBX : (57-1) 4440544
Email : comunicaciones@icanh.gov.co
<http://www.icanh.gov.co/>



LOCATION MAP

Legend

Chiribiquete National Park Buffer zone



FUNDACIÓN
HERENCIA
AMBIENTAL
CARIBE

COORDINATE SYSTEM: WGS 1984
UTM Zone
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Linear Unit: Meter (1.0)

Map 2. The location of Chiribiquete National Park in Colombia

