

Old Havana and its Fortification System

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Old Havana and its Fortification System

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Old Havana	23.137 / -82.352	214	0	214	
Castillo de Los Tres Reyes del Morro	23.151 / -82.357	1.4	302	303.4	
Fortaleza San Carlos de la Cabaña	23.147 / -82.35	9.2	?	9.2	
Hornabeque de San Diego. Fuerte No 4	23.148 / -82.337	1.1	?	1.1	
Fuerte No 1	23.158 / -82.335	0.35	?	0.35	
Torreón de San Lázaro	23.142 / -82.374	0.001	0	0.001	
Santa Dorotea de Luna de La Chorrera	23.132 / -82.409	0.5	0	0.5	
Castillo de Cojimar	23.167 / -82.295	1.5	0	1.5	
Polvorín de San Antonio	23.12 / -82.346	5.2	0	5.2	
Castillo de Atarés	23.12 / -82.361	0.5	99.2	99.7	
Castillo del Príncipe	23.131 / -82.386	5	11.2	16.2	
Total (ha)		238.751	412.4	651.151	

Comment

It is planned to modify the name of three elements of the Fortification System, because of changes in their typological category: The elements 204-007 and 204-008, from "Castillo (Castle)" to "Reducto (Redoubt)". The element 204-005, from "Fuerte (Fort)" to "Batería (Battery)".

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Old Havana and its Fortifications - Map of the inscribed property	1981	
Old Havana and its Fortification System - Map of inscribed property	2016	

Comment



It is planned to widen the buffer zone.

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

1. www.portal.ohc.cu www.planmaestro.ohc.cu www.facebook.com/OHC www.twitter.com/OHC

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) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> 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

N/C

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?

Not applicable

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?

Not applicable

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)

Havana has an important underwater heritage in the bay and coastal area. Cuba ratified the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage in 2009. The Office of the Historian has an Archaeology Department founded in 1987, with a group dedicated to the study and protection of underwater heritage in the waters close to the Property. Likewise, Havana has been a member of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (Music) since 2019.

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?

Yes

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

Rumba in Cuba, a festive combination of music and dance and all the practices associated (2016).

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

Yes

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

"José Martí Pérez" Fonds (World, 2005) Administrative Acts of the Havana City Council, Colonial Period, from 1550 to 1898 (National, 2019)

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

Founded about 1519 on Cuba's north-western shore, Old Havana has maintained a remarkable unity of character through its adherence to its original urban layout. Urban plazas surrounded by many buildings of outstanding architectural merit and narrow streets lined with more popular or traditional styles permeate the historic centre of the city. Its overall sense of architectural, historical and environmental continuity makes it the most impressive historical city centre in the Caribbean and one of the most notable in the American continent as a whole. With the establishment and development of the fleet system in the Spanish West Indies, Havana in the second half of the 16th century became the largest port in the region, and in the 18th century developed the most complete dockyard in the New World, both of which necessitated military protection. The extensive network of defensive installations that was created between the 16th and 19th centuries includes some of the oldest and largest stone fortifications now standing in the Americas.

Old Havana, which is defined by the extent of the former city walls, has maintained the pattern of the early urban setting with its five large plazas, each with its own architectural character: *Plaza de Armas*, *Plaza Vieja*, *Plaza de San Francisco*, *Plaza del Cristo* and *Plaza de la Catedral*. Around these plazas are many outstanding buildings, including the *Iglesia Catedral de La Habana*, *Antiguo Convento de San Francisco de Asís*, *Palacio del Segundo Cabo* and *Palacio de los Capitanes Generales*. Interspersed with this mix of baroque and neoclassical style monuments is a homogeneous ensemble of private houses with arcades, balconies, wrought-iron gates and internal courtyards –many of them evocatively time-worn. The complex system of fortifications that protected Havana, its port and its dockyard is comprised of the *Fortaleza de San Carlos de la Cabaña* –one of the largest colonial fortresses in the Americas– on the east side of the narrow entrance canal to Havana Bay; *Castillo de la Real Fuerza* –one of the oldest colonial fortresses in the Americas (begun in 1558)– on the west side of the canal; and *Castillo de San Salvador de la Punta* and *Castillo de los Tres Reyes del Morro* guarding the entrance to the canal; as well as the *Torreón de San Lázaro*, *Castillo de Santa Dorotea de Luna de la Chorrera*, *Reducto de Cojimar*, *Baluarte del Ángel*, *Lienzo de la Muralla y Puerta de la Tenaza*, *Restos de Lienzo de la Muralla*, *Garita de la Maestranza*, *Cuerpo de Guardia de la Puerta Nueva*, *Restos del Baluarte de Paula*, *Polvorín de San Antonio*, *Hornabeque de San Diego*, *Fuerte No. 4*, *Castillo de Santo Domingo de Atarés*, *Castillo del Príncipe* and *Fuerte No. 1*.

Criterion (iv) The historic fortunes of Havana were a product of the exceptional function of its bay as an obligatory stop on the maritime route to the New World, which consequently necessitated its military protection. The extensive network of defensive installations created between the 16th and 19th centuries includes some of the oldest and largest extant stone fortifications in the Americas, among them *La Cabaña* fortress on the east side of the narrow entrance canal to Havana Bay, *Real Fuerza* Castle on the west side, and *Morro* castle and *La Punta* castle guarding the entrance to the canal.

Criterion (v) The historic centre of Havana has maintained a remarkable unity of character resulting from the superimposition of different periods in its history, which has been achieved in a harmonious yet expressive manner through adherence to the original urban layout and underlying pattern of the city as a whole. Within the historical centre of the city are many buildings of outstanding architectural merit, especially surrounding its plazas, which are set off by houses and residential buildings in a more popular or traditional style that, when considered as a whole, provide an overall sense of architectural, historical and environmental continuity that makes Old Havana the most impressive historical city centre in the Caribbean and one of the most notable in the American continent as a whole.

Integrity

Within the boundaries of Old Havana and its Fortifications are located all the elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value, including Old Havana's urban layout with its five large plazas and its harmonious ensemble of architectural monuments and traditional-style popular buildings from different periods in its history, and its extensive network of fortifications. Because of the historic role played by building ordinances during the 19th and 20th centuries, Old Havana's urban and architectural morphology has remained virtually unchanged. The city's 214-ha. historic centre and its fortifications are of sufficient size to adequately ensure the complete representation of the features and processes that convey the property's significance. Old Havana and its Fortifications does not suffer from adverse effects of development, though much of Old Havana's built fabric is in disrepair due to decay, chronic neglect and the natural elements.

Authenticity

Old Havana and its Fortifications have a high degree of authenticity in terms of location and setting, forms and designs, and materials and substances. Between the 1950s and the 1970s, certain architectural interventions and changes in use affected Old Havana's authenticity, but without reducing a clear understanding of the veracity of the ensemble and its attributes. Havana is occasionally subjected to severe tropical weather (including hurricanes, as in 2008), which can threaten the authenticity of the property.

Protection and management requirements

Old Havana and its Fortification System

Old Havana and its Fortifications is largely owned by the Cuban state, with some parts owned by private individuals or legal entities. The inscribed property is protected by provisions in the *Constitución de la República de Cuba* (Constitution of the Republic of Cuba) of 24 February 1976 and by National Monuments Commission Resolution 3/1978 designating the historic urban centre of the old town of San Cristobal de La Habana and the system of colonial fortifications surrounding it as a National Monument, in application of the *Ley de Protección al Patrimonio Cultural* (Law on the Protection of Cultural Property, Law No. 1 of 4 August 1977), and the *Ley de Monumentos Nacionales y Locales* (Law on National and Local Monuments, Law No. 2 of 4 August 1977). National Monuments Commission Resolutions 12/1980 and 14/1980 established, respectively, a national working group responsible for the historic centre of Old Havana and its fortifications, and measures to define the limits of the historic centre and to protect its buildings by halting demolition and by planning reinforcement work. The *Asamblea Provincial del Poder Popular* (Provincial Assembly of People's Power) is responsible for the administration of the historic centre of Havana. A specialized institution of the Cuban Ministry of Culture provides legal, technical and administrative support for research and formulation of policies and projects for the conservation and rehabilitation of the historic centre. The Cuban state provides resources for a Five-Year Restoration Plan, which began in 1981, and ensures the viability and sustainability of the multi-year Plan by means of an agreement with the Office of the Historian of Havana (an autonomous organization of city government founded in 1938), which manages the process of rehabilitation and restoration.

Sustaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the property over time will require continuing existing programmes and processes, and establishing new initiatives as required, to ensure the proper repair and conservation of the built fabric of Old Havana that is in disrepair due to decay, chronic neglect and the elements; preparing a risk reduction and emergency preparedness plan related to severe weather and other identified or potential threats; and establishing monitoring indicators.

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	The historical port landscape.	✗			
3.2.2	The defensive system.	✗			
3.2.3	The historical urban layout.	✗			
3.2.4	The diversity of typologies and architectural styles.	✗			
3.2.5	The cultural identity of its population.	✗			
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

N/C

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

N/C

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Inside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant










4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, 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 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

N/C

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

N/C

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

N/C

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

N/C

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕		✕		✕		→	

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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

An oil extraction programme has been developed for years in the north-western coast of Cuba. Wells have been drilled and extraction towers are found not far from elements belonging to the Property east of the city.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕			✕		→	

4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):




- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ 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

N/C

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	
 Negative							

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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




N/C

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

✗ 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 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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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







Illegal occupation of space and illegal construction of dwellings have taken place in the past few years inside and around the Hornabeque de San Diego (204-004), which have affected the integrity and state of conservation of this singular defensive element.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✗ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✗		✗		✗		→	

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Storms are the weather events having the greatest impact on Cuba, with a long season from June to November. Strong winds and rain affect periodically buildings and the infrastructure, causing serious economic damage. Storms, and sometimes also cold fronts –which occur from December to February–, cause sea floods that reach streets, squares and ground floors of buildings of the Property.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

N/C

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- 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










N/C

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
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4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, 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
----------	----------------

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 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Since the 1990s, the Property has had a consolidated management model, a legal framework, strong governance (under the leadership of the Office of the Historian) and human resources trained to manage its Outstanding Universal Value.

4.14. Other factor(s)



















































4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

In spite of the recovery of some 400 buildings in the last three decades, especially around the four main squares, there is still 40% of the built-up space in bad condition, above all the buildings used for housing.

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table






Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure						

						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.3 Oil and gas						
						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
						
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						
						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						
4.13.4 Management activities						
4.13.6 Human resources						
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

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

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 - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing




4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.3 Oil and gas						




Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence 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 - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.2 Relative humidity			
	 		 





Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence 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 - Development 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 - Occurrence 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 - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing




4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						


Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence 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 - Development 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 - Occurrence 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 - Development over the last 6 years			
	Decreasing		
✕	Static		
	Increasing		

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.1 Storms			
			

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





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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.6 Human resources						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor											
	Restricted										
	Localised										
X	Extensive										
	Widespread										
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact											
	One off or rare										
	Intermittent or sporadic										
	Frequent										
X	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 - Development 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

The factors identified as relevant have likewise an impact on all the elements of the Property. However, factor 4.9.1 affects in particular the element 204-004 (Hornabeque de San Diego), where "illegal occupation of space" / "illegal construction" is observed, with dozens of families living inside that area.

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	The historical port landscape.	✕			
4.18.1.2	The defensive system.	✕			
4.18.1.3	The historical urban layout.	✕			
4.18.1.4	The diversity of typologies and architectural styles.	✕			
4.18.1.5	The cultural identity of its population.	✕			

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 **do not limit the ability to maintain** the property's Outstanding Universal Value but they **could be improved**

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?

Inadequacies in the buffer zones **make it difficult** 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 not known and recognised** by the management authority or local communities/landowners

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

A Minor Boundary Modification in the Historic Centre is proposed, what will permit the inclusion of the whole Central Railway Station. The incorporation of the Bacuranao Watch Tower into the Property should be studied. Located 15 kilometres away from the Port Channel, it was built in 1692 and corresponds to the same typology of the Saint Lazarus Tower. The buffer zone should be enlarged to protect the Historic Centre in its perimeter, the elements of the defensive system and the waterfront.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

Legal status The historic city centre of Havana is protected by the following laws:

- Law No1 of the National Assembly of People's Power, Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage, of 4 August 1977;
- Law No 2 of the National Assembly of People's Power, Law on National and Local Monuments, of 4 August 1977;
- Resolution No 3 of the National Commission for Monuments, of 10 October 1978, which declared the historic centre of the old town of San Cristobal de La Habana, municipality of Old Havana, Province of Ciudad de La Habana, a National Monument.

Source: 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

1993 / Decree-Law 143: On the Office of the Historian of Havana City. /

"Pioneer" document regarding the management of development in areas with heritage values. It gave competence to the Office of the Historian to grant permits for works and uses in the so-called Prioritized Conservation Area (coinciding with the World Heritage Site). Likewise, it started a new management model, more comprehensive and sustainable from the financial point of view. <http://www.planmaestro.ohc.cu/recursos/papel/documentos/decreto-ley-143.pdf> (In Spanish) 1998 /

Historic Centre: Comprehensive Development Plan. / For the first time, a management plan for the Historic Centre was implemented, which defined the priorities for acting from the urban, patrimonial and socioeconomic point of view. / 2007 / Historic Centre: Urban Regulations. /

It defined the constructive actions that can be carried out in buildings and public spaces, as well as permitted or restricted uses, taking into account the urban sector where the building is located, its typology and protection degree. <http://www.planmaestro.ohc.cu/recursos/papel/libros/regulaciones.pdf> (In Spanish) 2013 / Environmental Strategy of the Prioritized Conservation Zone, 2013-2020. /

It identified the problems and proposed strategies for acting in several subjects (climate change, land use, urban green areas, water management, mobility, energy, and management of solid waste). <http://www.planmaestro.ohc.cu/recursos/papel/libros/estrategia-ambiental.pdf> (In Spanish) 2016 / Historic Centre: Special Comprehensive Development Plan until 2030. / It applied a methodology based on the five "dimensions of comprehensive development" (institutional, cultural, social, economic and environmental), it updated the acting priorities and established short-term, medium-term and long-term strategies in the institutional and territorial context, including citizens. <http://www.planmaestro.ohc.cu/recursos/papel/libros/pedi.pdf> (In Spanish)

2016 / Resolution 13 of the National Commission of Monuments: Declaration of the Bay of Havana as a Protection Zone. / It established a protection zone for the bay of Havana and its surroundings, including the Historic Centre and the fortifications of the port area. /

2018 / Management Plan for the Bay of Havana Cultural Landscape. /

It established "landscape units" for the bay and its surroundings, as well as protection and acting criteria in them. <http://www.planmaestro.ohc.cu/recursos/papel/libros/Plan%20de%20Manejo%20PC%20BH.pdf> (In Spanish)

2020 / Prospective Plan for the Development of the Bay of Havana. /

For the first time, the historical urban landscape of the bay has a tool that, by applying a methodology based on the five "dimensions of comprehensive development", proposes execution priorities and establishes short-term, medium-term and long-term strategies in the institutional and territorial context, including citizens. http://www.planmaestro.ohc.cu/recursos/papel/libros/Plan_Perspectivo_de_Desarrollo-Bah%C3%ADa_de_La_Habana_Avance.pdf (In Spanish)

2021 / Bay of Havana: Industrial Heritage Protection Plan. / It proposes short-term, medium-term and long-term strategies and execution priorities to guarantee the acknowledgment and protection of the valuable industrial heritage existing in the bay area. / 2021 /

Cuba: Urban Planning and Land Management Act. / It regulates the main subjects related to planning and management of human settlements and urban land on national level. The special management on the sites with declaration of National Monument and World Heritage is acknowledged. / 2021 / Decree 33 of the Council of Ministers "For the strategic management of territorial development". /

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?

The **legal framework** in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property **is inadequate**

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?

There is **no legal framework** for controlling use and activities in the broader setting of the World Heritage property

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 law establishes the obligation to have a permit issued by the Office of the Historian to carry out any work or new activity in the Property, considering location, typology and protection degree of the building. A Land Use Commission evaluates the feasibility of the use and defines "conditions" for the execution of the works. The National Commission of Monuments evaluates both urban and architectural projects. The law establishes the control mechanisms during the execution of the works.

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

There is an accurate legal framework for the management of development and there are human resources trained for its sustainability. The boundaries of the buffer zone and of the broader setting should be redefined in order to ensure the protection of the Property (even though part of it is declared as Protection Zone, there are still vulnerable areas). Currently, there is a public consultation process regarding a new Heritage Law, which will replace the one in place since 1977.

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 joint national/ local

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.

An annual work plan or business plan

An environmental management framework

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

The Office of the Historian coordinates the management plan in the long, medium and short term. "Investment plans" are defined for a 5-year-period, as well as social, economic and cultural programmes focusing on the priorities defined with the participation of the local government, service companies and the community. The Fortifications are managed by the Office of the Historian, the Complex of Historical-Military Museums, local governments and other public entities.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Comment

The Special Comprehensive Development Plan (PEDI-2030) is the management document guiding the rehabilitation works in the Historic Centre. In the last years, a plan has been conceived for the protection and re-functionalization of the bay of Havana through tools focused on landscape, industrial heritage, etc.

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?

Some use has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

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

Even though the methodology has not been strictly applied, in practice the work carried out responds to a large extent to the criteria of the Recommendation. The study of the urban landscape takes into account the views and other elements of tangible heritage (archaeological, industrial) and intangible (traditions) linked to the port. The plans include several of the steps suggested by the HUL Approach, such as Surveys and mapping resources, Consensus-building and Vulnerability assessments.

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?

Some 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:

Among the proposals of the Policy until 2030, analyses have been conducted in subjects concerning Climate risk assessment, Climate Adaptation and Knowledge sharing, Capacity building and awareness. A project for the waterfront of Havana, articulated to the National Plan to Address Climate Change --"Tarea Vida" (Life Task)--, has allowed to model scenarios, to identify risks, to reformulate urban regulations, and to develop sensitization workshops with local actors.

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

Some 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

Work has been done on Support risk identification by means of an application that allows to evaluate the state of conservation of buildings. On the other hand, training programmes for communities and vulnerable populations, during and in the aftermath of weather-caused disasters have been developed at a centre prepared in the former Convent of Bethlehem. Finally, it has been ensured that risk management components, with identified priorities, are integrated within the management plan.

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 **coordination** between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, **but it could be improved**

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					

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					

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 rehabilitation project in Old Havana has a marked social character. A significant part of the resources invested every year are focused on a wide network of cultural institutions, the construction of social dwellings and providing care for vulnerable groups (seniors, women, teenagers, people with disabilities). The management plan guarantees a balance between profitable activities and others of social nature.

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

Unlike the Historic Centre (204-001), the rest of the elements of the Property (fortification system) do not have a management plan of their own. The distances among them, the fact of having different owners and the unequal state of conservation impede their comprehensive management.

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.)	1 %	0 %

6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	13 %	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.)	5 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	64 %	100 %
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.)	0 %	0 %
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	17 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

An ad hoc mechanism for the obtainment of financial resources is applied in the Property: charging all actors carrying any economic activity in the territory a "contribution to restoration". Big companies and small entrepreneurs must contribute with a percentage of their profits to the project. A levy for the use of the public space is also to be paid. The income obtained this way is destined to the maintenance of buildings and public spaces.

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

The available **budget is acceptable** but **could be further improved** to fully meet the management needs

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

In the last years, an increase in the financial contribution from the international cooperation has been observed, which is mainly destined to the development of projects of institutional, cultural, social, economic and environmental character. At present, there is an ongoing work on a project focusing on the circular economy within the Property.

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	46 %	54 %
6.1.6.2	Women	54 %	46 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Good
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

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

Some 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.

Issues related to the World Heritage Convention are included within degree programmes, especially in the College of Saint Jerome, while the development of skills for conservation of cultural and natural heritage is promoted in other courses and workshops. A network of World Heritage properties has been created at the national level in order to promote training, to share good practices and to develop joint projects.

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 is in place and fully implemented; **all technical skills are being transferred** to those managing the property locally

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

The training of human resources is a big strength, with specialists forming a cohesive team of interdisciplinary work. It is based on two pillars: the School of Trades that has trained 2423 young people since 1992, and the College of Saint Jerome (university faculty) that has graduated 183 professionals in the management of heritage since 2006. A project with UNESCO has just started to turn the former Convent of Saint Clare into a specialized training centre.

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 a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of research, which is relevant to 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

Scientific studies and research comprise from museum collections to urban management, the analysis of materials and construction techniques or archaeology. The College of Saint Jerome works on graduate and postgraduate training. A wide group of professionals participate in events, publish the results of their research works in national and international magazines, give lectures, and participate in international projects.

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	Fair
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Women	Fair
Youth/children	Fair

Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Good
National/international tourists	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Good
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

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
Local/municipal authorities
Landowners
Women
Youth/children
Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Local businesses and industries

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	Good
Site museum	Good
Information booths	Good
Guided tours	Good
Trails/routes	Good
Printed information materials	Fair
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Fair
Transportation facilities	Not needed
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

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

Education and awareness building grew stronger in the 1990s with the Classroom in the Museum Programme, where local children get their lessons in cultural centres. Heritage Guide Children and other projects for young people came from that one, where they learn about heritage focusing on rights and equity. Created in 2001, Routes and Walks involves hundreds of families becoming aware of the Site and the Project. The use of the media allows to reach audiences beyond the Property.

9. Visitor Management

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

794 366 / 1 145 271 / 4 127 102 / 4 229 217 / 4 122 803 /

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

Entry tickets and registries
Visitor surveys
Other
National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI)

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

One day (no overnight stay)

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Ministry of Tourism and Visitor surveys.

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

42 / 59 / 18 / 9 / 2 / 16 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI).

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

The tourist management of the Property is developed in a fragmented manner by the different managers, and therefore greater coordination among the actors involved is required. Although it does not imply risks for the preservation of the Property, it is necessary to implement the results of the studies on carrying capacity and to continue research on unwanted eventual impacts.

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 **good 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, but make **no contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

A local development model considering the territory and its people as basic resources of tourism and the economy is promoted. Part of the profits derived from the marketing of cultural products goes to finance the rehabilitation work. The tourist activity contributes directly (through public sector institutions) and indirectly (tax system) to the management of heritage.

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Tourism generates a significant amount of direct and indirect jobs, what redounds to the improvement of the quality of life of the residents. From the social and cultural point of view, the tourist activity is harmonically integrated into community life and projects developed by institutions.

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

The information and interpretation system articulates the efforts of several actors that shape a wide network of emission/reception of tourist information. The InfoHabana Visitor Centre stands out, which is managed by the San Cristobal Travel Agency, as well as a network of tour desks for information and sales of tourist products. There is a team of tour guides trained as interpreters of heritage.

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

Among the indicators implemented, it is important to highlight the state of conservation of buildings and public spaces, the jobs generated by the project, the total of permits processed per year, the number of people who participate in social and cultural programmes, aspects related to town planning (population density, coverage of basic services, public space of citizens' use), and the number of professionals and technicians graduated in disciplines related to heritage.

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

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

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

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

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

N/C

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

Even though the Plan includes monitoring as a key element of the management process of the Property and a group of specific indicators is well defined, in practice there is a wide dispersion in data and incompatibility in the information sources, as well as difficulty to implement indicators exclusively for the territory of the Property. The monitoring of the elements of the fortification system is very limited.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones	
5.1.3	Inadequacies in the buffer zones of the World Heritage property make it difficult to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	×
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are not known and recognised by the management authority or local communities/landowners	×
5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.4	The legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property is inadequate	×
5.2.5	There is no legal framework for controlling use and activities in the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone	
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.5	Some use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	

5.3.7	Some use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	✕
5.3.9	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	✕
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	✕
5.3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does provide ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants) 	
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.10	Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects	
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	
9.12	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

4.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.4	Marine transport infrastructure	IV, V	Studies in the bay area are being conducted in order to de-concentrate the activity and mitigate its derived impacts.	The size of cruise ships and the number of passengers coming directly from the terminal to the Historic Centre are controlled.	Permanent.	Office of the Historian, Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Tourism.	As it happens in other cities of the world, there is a debate in Havana about the cost-benefit relationship of the cruise ship activity for the city.
4.6	Physical resource extraction						
4.6.3	Oil and gas	IV, V	It is proposed to extend the buffer zone, so that the area and the views from it are protected.	None.	No.	Office of the Historian, Ministry of Culture.	None.
4.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.2	Relative humidity	IV, V	Priority is given to "emergency actions" in buildings with more damage. There is a diagnosis of the structures in order to reduce the margin of uncertainty in the investment.	The Territorial Information System evaluates systematically the state of conservation of the buildings with their different affectations.	Permanent.	Office of the Historian.	There are diagnosis laboratories for the analysis of structures and a software that allows to know the damage in buildings and the actions required to revert dilapidation.

4.7.8	Micro-organisms	IV, V	Studies are conducted in order to wholly preserve those buildings containing more valuable wooden elements.	The Territorial Information System evaluates systematically the state of conservation of the buildings with their different affectations.	Permanent.	Office of the Historian.	There are diagnosis laboratories for the analysis of structures and a software that allows to know the damage in buildings and the actions required to revert dilapidation.
4.9	Other human activities						
4.9.1	Illegal activities	IV, V	None.	No.	No.	None.	A significant number of new houses need to be built in order to relocate the families.
4.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1	Storms	IV, V	In zones prone to flooding, there are regulations to control the use of ground floors.	The Territorial Information System evaluates systematically the state of conservation of the buildings and the risk to the impact of the wind and strong rain.	Permanent.	Municipal Government, Civil Defence, Office of the Historian.	Tropical storms are the biggest potential threat for the values of the Property.

Summary - Factors affecting the Property **completed**

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.1.3	Inadequacies in the buffer zones of the World Heritage property make it difficult to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	A widening of the buffer zone is proposed.	Two years, once the approval of the World Heritage Committee is obtained.	Office of the Historian, Ministry of Culture, Provincial Government and municipal governments involved.	The widening of the buffer zone will involve an analysis of data that must be integrated into the Territorial Information System.
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are not known and recognised by the management authority or local communities/landowners	An “Urban Pedagogy” programme including this subject is in the implementation phase.	Permanent.	Office of the Historian.	The “Urban Pedagogy” programme foresees to include citizens and institutions.
5.2	Protective Measures				
5.2.4	The legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property is inadequate	No. It is planned to widen the buffer zone of the declared Property.	Two years, once the approval of the Cuban authorities and the World Heritage Committee is obtained.	Office of the Historian, Ministry of Culture, Provincial Government, and municipal governments involved.	The studies for the designation of the new buffer zone have concluded. The National Commission of Monuments declared an area close to a part of the Property as a Protection Zone of the Republic of Cuba.
5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
5.3.7	Some use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	Ongoing work on a new regulatory tool that will improve the adaptation of the urban heritage to the impacts of climate change.	Two years.	Office of the Historian.	It includes the strengthening of the Territorial Information System and the use of mechanisms for online data analysis.

5.3.9	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	Ongoing work on an application that will allow to evaluate the buildings in risk of collapsing because of bad condition.	Two years.	Office of the Historian.	It includes the strengthening of the Territorial Information System and the preparation of an Emergency Programme for severely dilapidated buildings.
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	Coordination spaces are promoted with the participation of authorities of the different government levels and the Office of the Historian as the manager of the Property.	Permanent.	Office of the Historian, National Government, Ministries, Provincial Government, and municipal governments of Old Havana and others.	In its condition of special entity with national subordination to the Council of Ministers and with a multi-scale projection, the Office of the Historian interacts horizontally with the three government levels.
6.1	Funding				
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	No, although a financing system based on the diversity of economic, public and private actors and the international cooperation has been developing for years.	Permanent.	Office of the Historian and National Tax Office.	Restoration is very expensive and the deterioration of the buildings is serious. The mechanisms to potentiate the charging of the "contribution to restoration" by means of the ICTs are being improved.
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	A Smart City project is being developed, which includes among its goals the implementation of tools to favour the management of visitors in the Site.	Permanent.	Office of the Historian and Ministry of Communications.	The recent creation of a Visitor Centre will allow to implement monitoring tools and better management with regard to the number of visitors and the carrying capacity of the Site.
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	The creation of a space which will reflect by means of the ICTs the history of the city, the attributes and the Outstanding Universal Value of the Property, and the prospects of the rehabilitation project is in the study phase.	Two years.	Office of the Historian.	The new space will be articulated to the Visitor Centre.
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	It is proposed to create an Urban Observatory for the monitoring of indicators related to the management of the Property.	Two years.	Office of the Historian and National Office of Statistics and Information.	It includes the strengthening of the Territorial Information System and the use of mechanisms for online data analysis, which incorporate a system of indicators to measure the comprehensive development of the Site.

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?

The Authenticity of the World Heritage property **has been preserved**

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.

Even though the attributes of the Property have been preserved and the Authenticity and Integrity that guarantee its Outstanding Universal Value have been kept, it must be noticed that 40% of the built-up space is in a bad state of conservation. Partial collapses often take place, which affect parts of the buildings and have a negative impact on the living conditions of their dwellers. The elements of the fortification system present an unequal state of conservation.

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	Positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal/Policy framework	Very positive
Advocacy	Positive
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	Positive
Gender equality	Positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	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	Positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

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

The acknowledgement of the Site as World Heritage has been very important in the training and sensitization processes of the different actors –and in particular of the citizens– with regard to heritage. It has been very important, especially as a tourist attraction and in the political support for conservation.

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

The Special Comprehensive Development Plan (PEDI) foresees development in the short, medium and long term of the Property. Its drawing up, implementation

and updating, understood as a continuous exercise, is carried out by the Master Plan, organization pertaining to the Office of the Historian. The tool applies a methodology that is the result of turning the practice of several decades into science, conceives development based on five pillars: institutional, cultural, social economic and environmental sustainability, each one of them expressed both in the institutional and territorial context. The PEDI proposes actions for the management of development related to governance, cultural sovereignty, equity and prosperity, economic efficiency and environmental responsibility, and at the same time is in favour of the geo-location of development by determining actions linked with the landscape and the region, physical-spatial structures, activities and flows (public space, mobility and infrastructure networks), as well as re-naturalization. The articulation of policies, strategic lines, goals and actions favours the comprehensiveness of development and therefore the sustainability of the rehabilitation process. The PEDI also includes a short-term investment plan including social, cultural and economic programmes. The demographic dynamics and gender approaches are transversally inserted into the whole process. The plan is prepared from a process of institutional and community participation, what allows to define action priorities by emphasizing the balance of all dimensions and the satisfaction of the citizens' needs. At the same time, the Urban Regulations and the Territorial Information System (SIT) are updated, as public instruments for knowledge and spreading, which can be consulted in printed materials and online.

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

Sustainable Development
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 <i>World Heritage Convention</i>
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	Fair
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Fair

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?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Update of management plans
Awareness raising

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

The Office of the Historian foresees the creation, from this Periodic Reporting, of an Observatory that will allow to follow up the main indicators referring to the values of the Site and the effectiveness of management in order to strengthen the Special Comprehensive Development Plan in the planned updating process, the definition of action priorities, and the sensitization of the actors of the territory.

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

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?

No

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

257 / 86 / 184 /

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?**

Most 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

1. To open the questionnaire to other languages of wide international use such as Spanish, with a wide representation in World Heritage. 2. To incorporate aspects allowing to measure quantitatively the preservation of the Property, such as the state of conservation of buildings and the number of buildings restored in the period under analysis. 3. To reflect more clearly the situation of each element of the Serial Nominations (even though it is a unique questionnaire).

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	Poor
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	No support
UNESCO National Commission	No support
ICOMOS International	No support
IUCN International	No support
ICCROM international/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
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	Poor
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Fair
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	No support
National Commission for UNESCO	Poor
ICOMOS International	No support
ICCROM International/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
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?

No changes are proposed.

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

- **Geographic information table**

Reason for update: It is planned to modify the name of three elements of the Fortification System, because of changes in their typological category: The elements 204-007 and 204-008, from "Castillo (Castle)" to "Reducto (Redoubt)". The element 204-005, from "Fuerte (Fort)" to "Batería (Battery)".

- **Map(s)**

Reason for update: It is planned to widen the buffer zone.

Changes to these items will need to go through the proper processes.

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 Periodic Reporting Exercise should contribute to the solution of problems of certain Properties with regard to their boundaries, denomination, declaration of OUV, and attributes of the Property. Even though the Exercise is not per se a way to request any modification, it would be useful if it served as a starting point to identify the problem and channel the process from what is established in the Operational Guidelines.

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