

Los Katíos National Park

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Los Katíos National Park

Comment

The real Spanish name of the Property is "Parque Nacional Natural Los Katíos"; hence, the precise translation is "Los Katíos National Natural Park".

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Los Katíos National Park	7.804 / -77.146	72000	0	72000	1994
Total (ha)		72000	0	72000	

Comment

As part of the inter-institutional agreement among National Natural Parks of Colombia and the Agustín Codazzi Geographical Institute (IGAC), IGAC issued the technical concept No. 20162400001596 which indicates that the area specified for the Park is 77,638.26 ha, located at the field coordinates N 07 44' 16.0" W 77 8' 57.2". 72,000.000. As the years pass by, new technology is available for precisising the geographical limits of the protected areas, hence the minor variations in coordinates.

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Map of the inscribed property: Parque Nacional Natural "Los Katíos"	1994	
Los Katíos National Park - map of inscribed property	2014	

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

- [Parque Nacional Natural Los Katios \(Monumentos Nacionales de Colombia\)\(spanish only\)](#)
- [Natural site datasheet from WCMC](#)

Comment

The following web site is the official site for Los Katíos National Natural Park:

<https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/es/parques-nacionales/parque-nacional-natural-los-katios/> The ones aforementioned are not available anymore.

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

2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?

No

2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?

No

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

No

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

No

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)

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

No

2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the

Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware

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

No

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

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

Los Katíos National Park has great biological wealth and a privileged role in the South American continent's biogeographical history. Contiguous to the much larger Darién National Park of Panama which is also a World Heritage Site, these two areas together protect a representative sample of one of the world's most species-rich areas of moist lowland and highland rainforest, with exceptional endemism. Extending over 72,000 hectares in north-western Colombia, the park is located in the Colombian mountain zone up to an elevation of 600m and encompasses significant wetland areas, including the extensive Ciénagas de Tumaradó. It is the only place in South America where a large number of Central American species occur, including threatened species such as the American Crocodile, Giant Anteater and Central American Tapir.

Criterion (ix): Los Katíos played a major role in the biogeographical history of the Americas, a role which continues today. Its geographic location in northern Colombia made it a filter or barrier to the interchange of fauna between the Americas during the Tertiary. It is thought to be the site of a Pleistocene refuge, a hypothesis supported by the high proportion of endemic plants.

Criterion (x): The park is home to around 450 species of birds, some 25% and 50% respectively of the avifaunas of Colombia and Panama. Los Katíos is unique in South America for the large number of typically Central American species found in the park. It is the only protected area in this region of Colombia and is therefore the last refuge for many species which would otherwise become extinct. The park is also home to several threatened species. Around 20% of plant species occurring in the park are endemic to the Chocó-Darién region.

Integrity

Los Katíos was declared a National Park in 1973 and its boundaries were increased in 1979 to reach its current extent of 72,000 ha today. Inscribed on the World Heritage list in 1994, it was said to be one of the best conserved parks in the country. The entire area is State-owned and although 5% of the park's area was compromised during 70 years by a sugar cane plantation and a cattle ranch, the area has now been recovered and and no settlements occur in the park. The remaining 95% of the park is still a pristine environment, encompassing undisturbed on- going ecological and biological processes. Since 1990 some visitor facilities and trails have been built. At time of inscription some civil disturbance in the region, commercial fishing and heavy boat traffic on the Atrato River which bisects the park was recorded, but management activities have since significantly improved the situation. Los Katíos has effective legal protection and an up-to-date management plan for the property. The government has provided human and financial resources, with significant international support, to ensure adequate management of the area. Coordinated actions with the Panamanian authorities of the Darién National Park are essential for long-term conservation success.

Protection and management requirements

Even though the property has legal protection and in general is in good condition, management needs to be strengthened in order to deal with current threats which include increasing deforestation, human settlements, proposed infrastructure projects and illegal hunting and fishing. These activities reduce ecological connectivity within the park, and agriculture, hunting and fishing impact negatively on its values.

These challenges, as well as Illegal extraction of timber both within and at the periphery of the park; over-fishing (including the use of illegal poisonous substances which affects wetlands); reduction of natural habitats by conversion to shifting agriculture and cattle raising; intentional forest fires which significantly impact the extent and quality of natural forests; pollution to wetlands and water bodies; and the possible extension of the Pan American highway in proximity to the park all need to be addressed in order to effectively protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

The potential impacts of these threats need to be closely monitored and minimized by enhancing the capacity of the National Park Unit for developing and implementing assessment, monitoring, control and surveillance programmes; effectively addressing illegal activities; developing and implementing effective processes of community involvement; and active coordination of planning activities between government authorities. Mega-projects may cause irreparable damage, and a process aimed at identifying viable alternatives in order to maintain the outstanding values of the property is essential. Financial resources also need to be secured in order to ensure the long-term conservation and management of the property.

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	Fresh water biodiversity	✗			
3.2.2	Dense High Land Forest	✗			
3.2.3	Dense flooded herbazal (flood zones or low-lying areas)	✗			
3.2.4	Overlap of high biological and cultural diversity	✗			
3.2.5	Scenic values	✗			
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

According to the ecological integrity analysis of the Values Object of Conservation (VOC) and the indicators of composition, structure and function, the conservation state is desirable. Hence, it is said that is one of the best-preserved Parks in Colombia. The proof of the health of the ecosystems is the natural and perfect recuperation of the ecosystems compromised by the sugar cane plantations and facilities from before the creation of the protected area in 1973.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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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

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- 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

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant














✕ Relevant

Not relevant

Impact

Origin

Trend of impact

Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant














Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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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

There is no mayor pollution inside of the protected area; it could come from boats that sail along the Atrato River, which has no mayor impact, and because the ethnic communities located on the bank of the Atrato River have no management of solid waste, nor aqueduct, a public service that should be provided by the Municipality; nevertheless, it is decreasing because of the environmental education campaign with the ethnic communities led by Los Katíos to properly collect and manage garbage.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant
















Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

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















4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant







Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant










Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

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

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

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

Thanks to the signed agreement with the indigenous reserve, subsistence wild plant collection, agriculture-crop production, and hunting based on traditional ways is being strengthened, hence has no negative impacts. Forestry has negative connectivity impacts outside because of fragmentation and biodiversity loss. Livestock is no longer a problem inside (only 1 case being resolved with the signed agreements); outside is generating land conversion and pollution of the river that leads to the swam

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

☒ Negative

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

☒ Not relevant

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

The communities have seen a strengthening of their traditional ways associated with the conservation of cultural and natural heritage and sustainable use. Thanks to the signed agreements, Katíos has helped to improve the traditional knowledge, festivities, and social cohesion to foster conservation. The is subsistence fishing inside the swamps and river has no negative impact thanks to the signed agreements with the afrocolombian communities of sustainable fishing and monitoring.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

☒ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

☒ Not relevant

4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

☒ Not relevant

4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

☒ Not relevant

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

☒ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

☒ Not relevant

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

There are illegal activities associated with the illegal logging of wood, which are confiscated with exercise of the environmental authority Los Katíos. The illegal armed groups very localized situation so the Park can do its activities mostly normally, but there are dangerous areas where it is not possible to carry out conservation, monitor and prevention. Controll of the illegal armed groups is done directly by the Public Force of Colombia, which has an active presence in the territory.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):


- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):


- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

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

4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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

Climate Change could be intensifying rainy and hot seasons. For this reason, it could increase the flooding (outside and inside the property), affecting mainly the ethnic communities that live on the river banks, and it could increase droughts, hence the risk of wildfire. Nevertheless, there are Municipal Risk Management Committees at Riosucio and Unguía (Choco) and Turbo (Antioquia) that address this risks with Katíos.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

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

Climate Change is increassing droughts, hence the occurrence and risk of wildfire.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
----------	--

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

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

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕				📈
➖ Negative							

4.13.2 - Legal framework

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

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			📈
➖ Negative							

4.13.3 - Governance

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

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			📈
➖ Negative							


4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant











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

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			📈

 Negative							
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--











4.13.5 - Financial resources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
--	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
 Negative							

4.13.6 - Human resources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
--	--------------




	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
 Negative							

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
--	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
 Negative							

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (24/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

Katíos has a relevant management plan, which is being updated, with management instruments signed with the indigenous communities and afrocolombian communities that strengthen the joint conservation and monitoring activities. In addition, Katíos is beginning to develop the Ecotourism Ordering Plan to re-open the Park because of the improvement of social and security conditions. Low impact investigation activities are being strengthened by Katíos park rangers to monitor biodiversity.









4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

Fires can occur due to anthropic causes because related to cultural practices such as burning for agriculture and soil preparation in the external areas of the communities, as well as for turtle hunting.

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.3 Surface water pollution						
4.4.5 Solid waste						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion						

4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
4.5.5 Crop production						
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection						
4.5.9 Subsistence hunting						
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
4.9.5 Terrorism						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.2 Flooding						
4.10.3 Drought						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						
4.13.3 Governance						
4.13.4 Management activities						
4.13.5 Financial resources						
4.13.6 Human resources						

4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.3 Surface water pollution						







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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.5 Solid waste						




Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.3 Land conversion			
	  	 	
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 - Developement over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing




Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals			
	     		

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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.5 Crop production	    		





Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
---	--

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection						

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






Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.9 Subsistence hunting	 		

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
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production	 	 	

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
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						

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
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						





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






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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.5 Terrorism						
						

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
------	--------	--------	-------

4.10.2 Flooding						

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
4.10.3 Drought						

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




4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)			
	     		
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
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework						






Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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
4.13.3 Governance						

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
✕	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
4.13.5 Financial resources	 	 	


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
4.13.6 Human resources						

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
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	<div>+</div> <div>!</div>	<div>+</div>	<div>↑</div>

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

4.17. 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

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	Fresh water biodiversity	×			
4.18.1.2	Dense High Land Forest	×			
4.18.1.3	Dense flooded herbazal (flood zones or low-lying areas)	×			
4.18.1.4	Overlap of high biological and cultural diversity	×			
4.18.1.5	Scenic values	×			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

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

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

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

The property has **no buffer zone, but there is a need for one**

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

The property has **no known and recognised** buffer zone

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

It would be useful to have a buffer zone recognized by the national legislation and, afterwards, by UNESCO. The Arquia Indigenous Reservation has requested to create a buffer zone in the northern sector of the Park adjacent to the community, for connectivity and to be able to conserve sites that they use as sacred areas and medicinal use, for the transit of species of fauna and flora and to be able to recover sectors outside the Park that have livestock farms and affect the connectivity.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

Los Katíos was created as a national park in 1974, and it was extended from its original 52,000ha to its present size of 72,000ha in 1980.

Source: Advisory Body Evaluation

Comment

Los Katíos was created by the Resolution 172 of August 6 of 1974, which approved the Agreement 37 of 10 September of 1973 from INDERENA "By which the boundaries of the area of Los Katíos National Natural Park are established", an area of 52.000 ha. Seeking greater ecosystem protection and representativeness, Los Katíos increased its surface to 72.000 ha. with the Presidency of the Republic Executive Resolution No. 239 of 12 September 1979 which approved the Agreement 016 of 1979.

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

1974, August 6 /
Resolution 172 of 06 August 1974, by which Los Katíos National Natural Park is created - Download at <https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/resolucion-172.pdf> 1979 /

Resolution 239 of 12 September 1979, by which Los Katíos National Natural Park is enlarged - Download at <https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/239.pdf> 2016 / Special Management Regime (REM) between National Natural Parks of Colombia and Juin Phubuur community of the Wounaan People /

The Special Management Regime (REM) is a planning instrument. Download at <https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/rem-pnn-los-katios.pdf> 1991 / Political Constitution of Colombia / Article 63: National Natural Parks are inalienable, imprescriptible and unseizable. /

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 property has **no buffer zone**

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

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

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

There is **acceptable capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain

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

Los Katíos National Natural Park counts with a management plan, has its environmental regulations in force, and has signed "use and management agreements" with ethnic communities which count with monitoring committees, planning and management.

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

Although there is a current and robust environmental regulation, it is necessary to maintain the articulation, awareness, and knowledge about the importance of the application of the regulations for the defense and protection of the natural and cultural heritage of Los Katíos by the strategic actors with which the Park advances in its planning and management processes.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

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

Public management system at national level

If 'Other', please specify

The other boxes that most closely match the character of the governance and management system are 5.3.1.2-5.3.1.7.


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.
Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property
Agreed 'Memorandums of Understanding' between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management
Mechanisms to promote equal participation among and within groups, including different levels of authority, local communities, indigenous people, women and men, and other specific groups
A framework for inclusive economic development, including equal access and distribution of resources and opportunities arising from the protection of the property
A code of practice developed by local communities or other groups
An integrated management plan combining World Heritage and any other designations
A management plan
An annual work plan or business plan
A disaster, climate or conflict risk management plan
An assessment of biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services provided by the property
A joint approach to management of cultural and natural heritage

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

Los Katíos has its Management Plan as a tool for planning the protected area; has evaluation and monitoring instruments, such as the AEMAPPS (Analysis Protected Area Management Effectiveness with Social Participation) and the SMART System, as well as management reports of the annual action plan and agreements signed with afrocolombian communities (Use and Management Agreements) and with the indigenous communities (Special Management Regimes) within the "special management strategies".

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Parque nacional Los Katíos. Plan de manejo 2005-2014	In Force	Available	2004	

Comment

The management plan of Los Katíos is being currently updated, and will go through an important previous consultation with the ethnic communities, for which the management plan in effect is the one highlighted at the WHC and can be found at <https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/es/buscador/?q=plan de manejo katios>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Although it has not been used, Los Katíos National Natural Park has made emphasis on the character of Los Katíos as World Heritage Site at the Committees of Risk Management of Prevention and Attention of Socio-natural Disasters of the municipalities.

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 **only partially implemented**

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

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

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	In English,				

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 Management Plan is implemented in all the management and planning scenarios in the different institutional, governmental, community and social and ethnic instances. The municipalities, Regional Autonomous Corporations and Municipal Councils work together for the care and protection of Katíos. It should be noted that more joint actions must be articulated so that the actions are more effective. For the effective management, Katíos also articulates with other conservation regional categories.

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

It is a priority the update of the management plan, articulating and reflecting clearly the agreements signed with the indigenous communities (such as the Special Management Regime, REM, signed with the Juin Phubuur community) and the sustainable use agreements signed with the afrocolombian communities, and count with human and financial resources to implement it, as well as adequate articulation with regional and local authorities.

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

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

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	40 %	40 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	60 %	60 %
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	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

There has been important support of official cooperation from European Union, KFW-Germany, and FAO, as well as NGO cooperation from Global Conservation. It is important to guarantee further national resources to have more public officials to guarantee the continuity of personnel.

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

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

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

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

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

Although there are currently sources of funding for the management required by the protected area from several sources (National Government and International Cooperation), these resources are not sufficient for the effective management necessary for the conservation Los Katíos, a situation that is transversal at National level having in mind that the financial gap has increased in the last years (according to CONPES 4050 of 2021, National Parks participation in environmental budget decreased).

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	53 %	47 %
6.1.6.2	Women	47 %	53 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is important to guarantee further national resources to have more public officials to guarantee the continuity of personnel. It would be highly recommendable to have capacity building for local and regional authorities and ethnic communities regarding World Heritage protection in the framework of the "Pact of Los Katíos World Heritage Conservation" created by the National Park.

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 **acceptable** for most key areas but there are gaps

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

understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

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

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

Research results **are shared with local communities and some national agencies**

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

There is knowledge of the values and attributes of Los Katíos, but some gaps are still to be solved regarding the Values Object of Conservation (VOC) (jaguar, Choibá, etc.). Katíos has priorities established at its investigation portfolio, making progress at two investigation lines: "Baseline information survey on large and medium-sized land mammals in the Los Katíos NPN with emphasis on jaguar (*Panthera onca*)" and "Baseline for monitoring timber tree species selected as VOCs in Los Katíos PNN."

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	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Fair
Women	Fair
Youth/children	Fair
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Fair
National/international tourists	Fair
Tourism industry	Not applicable
Local businesses and industries	Not applicable
NGOs	Good
Other specific groups	Good
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	In English,

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
Indigenous peoples
Landowners
Women
Youth/children
Researchers

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

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

Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

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

Katíos is working hardly with the environmental education strategy to position the Park as World Heritage Site, to foster deeper agreements with communities and authorities to protect its OUV. With the communities there are important processes of awareness, sensitization, training and environmental communication for conservation to transform attitudes and behaviors which could be strengthened at the level of local and regional authorities.

9. Visitor Management

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

0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 /

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

Other

Los Katíos has no tourism.

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

One to three hours

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

XXXXXX

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

0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

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 **no strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property

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

Since 1997 Los Katíos Park has been closed to the public, for this reason there is no strategy.

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

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value**

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

No

If a different system, please specify

Since 1997 Los Katíos Park has been closed to the public, for this reason there is no need for monitoring..

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 Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **not presented or interpreted**

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

Not displayed at all

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

No fees are collected

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

There are initiatives from local communities to build up a ecotourism corridor, an initiative that has been supported by Los Katíos and international cooperation from European Union to have sustainable alternatives for communities (hotels, gastronomy, experiences). This process will be contained at the Ecotourism Management Plan of Los Katíos under construction.

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

Not applicable

If 'Yes', please specify

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

Since 1997 Los Katíos Park has been closed due to public order, but now it has improved so Katíos is developing an Ecotourism Ordering Plan. There should be an option labeled: "tourism is not allowed at the property", so no part of this section is displayed to be answered. For instance, we selected answer "Visitor use of the WH property is effectively managed and does not impact its OUV" because it is effectively managed the restriction to tourists in the Park

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 a **comprehensive, integrated programme of monitoring**, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of the 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** for measuring the state of conservation and **are being used in monitoring** of how the Outstanding Universal value of the property is being maintained

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

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

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Local communities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Women	Not applicable
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Not applicable
Local businesses and industry	Not applicable
NGOs	Good
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?

Implementation is underway

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

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

Katíos has a monitoring program that analyzes 14 Values Object of Conservation (VOC), which is being updated currently to meet present and future needs. Communities participate in the monitoring, for example in the case of the signed fishing agreements. National Parks counts with an indicator battery (state, pressure, answer) and Katíos has indicators for 6 of the VOC. Katíos needs to strengthen monitoring practices with an improvement of technological equipment and capacity development.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones
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5.1.3	The property has no buffer zone, but there is a need for one	✕
5.1.4	The property has no known and recognised buffer zone	✕
5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.4	The property has no buffer zone	✕
5.2.6	There is acceptable capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	✕
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	✕
5.3.13	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	✕
5.3.17	In a limited manner , the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to gender equality	
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects	
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	✕
9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is no strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property	✕
9.12	The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is not presented or interpreted	

Please select 0 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.4	Pollution						
4.4.3	Surface water pollution	Criteria IX and X, because it affects the habitat of many species of molluscs, crustaceans, mammals and fish; many of them important resources for the subsistence of the communities around the Katíos, mainly the fishing communities.	Monitoring of lentic and lotic ecosystems is carried out, actions are articulated with other environmental entities within the framework of compliance with T-622 of 2016 sentence that confers the Atrato River the status of Subject of Rights.	It is contemplated within the monitoring carried out, has indicators (previously presented) to know their pressures, status and response.	Monitoring is done permanently, and considering the climatic seasons: one during the rainy season and one during the dry season.	National Natural Parks as Lead Agency, with the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Urabá (CORPOURABÁ) and Antioquia University.	An agreement will be signed with the aim of being able to carry out not only the monitoring but also a water analysis, mainly for the swamps of Tumaradó with Corpouraba.
4.4.5	Solid waste	Criteria IX and X, because it affects the habitat of many species of molluscs, crustaceans, mammals and fish; many of them important resources for the subsistence of the communities around the Katíos, mainly the fishing communities.	There have been several education activities with the communities located at the riverbanks to transform attitudes and behaviors, which has been strengthened by positioning Katíos as WHS. The municipality needs to develop a waste	Permanently during the year, throughout the visits to the communities that are done monthly for different purposes.	Permanently.	National Natural Parks leads the Environmental Education activities, but this should be led by the Municipality, added to the need of developing the solid waste disposal system.	Solid waste pollution does not affect the protected area as such, nevertheless Katíos works with the communities outside the Park to foster natural heritage conservation and transform behaviors.

			disposal method.				
4.5	Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3	Land conversion	Criteria IX and X are because it alters the continuity of ecosystems, changes the microclimate, affect the scenic beauty, make more vulnerable groups of animals with low dispersal capacity, favor animal-human conflict, affect nutrient cycle, etc.	Restoration in an active and participatory manner, and the research of timber species and the fulfillment of agreements and management regimes with the communities.	Monitoring of plot-parcels with active restoration processes (community of Juín Phubuur), and progress is made in the research of timber species, from which the adjustment of the monitoring of these species will be derived.	Once or twice per year.	The leading agency is the Los Katíos National Natural Park and as allies are the community of Juín Phubuur, and the University of Antioquia.	None.
4.5.4	Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	Criteria IX and X: drastic changes in the soil such as compaction, preventing natural processes such as infiltration and the development of soil microorganisms, bringing consequences such as lack of nutrient cycling and loss of fertility.	The route of eradication of livestock is being implemented, with the review of agreements and special management regimes in decision-making tables with the aim of advancing in this objective.	This focalized situation is being permanently addressed during the eradication route.	Periodic visits are made to the area where the activity takes place in the community of Juín Phubuur at the Isaac Quiroz table (2-3 times a year)	The leading agency is the Los Katíos National Natural Park and as allies are the community of Juín Phubuur, Woundeko, with the territorial and central level of National Natural Parks of Colombia.	None.
4.5.10	Forestry/Wood production	Criterion IX and X because riparian and forest ecosystems are affected, given that there is deforestation and fragmentation of the ecosystem; this threatens ecosystem services, the continuity of the landscape, the permanence of species in ecosystem	There has been investigation of timber species, monitoring of active restoration, environmental education workshops, Prevention, Surveillance and Control patrolling, and analysis of wood coverage. Pending: development of sustainable alternatives.	Monitoring is made to plots in the process of active restoration (community of Juín Phubuur), making progress in the research of timber species. The place where the plot will be arranged for the passive restoration process is being defined.	Once or Twice a year, with permanent routes of Prevention, Surveillance and Control patrolling.	The leading agency is the Los Katíos National Natural Park and as allies are the community of Juín Phubuur, community of Bijao, European Union with the Sustainable Local Development project.	There is the need of more control and surveillance from other regional and local authorities beyond the communities with which National Natural Parks is working.
4.9	Other human activities						
4.9.1	Illegal activities	Criteria IX and X: beyond the effects on ecosystems, it reduces access to certain areas of Katíos, and therefore, the execution of research that contributes to continue knowing the Park at a biological and ecological level.	Articulation with the public force, work spaces within the framework of the pact for the conservation of the Los Katíos National Natural Park, updating of the public risk protocol, workshops and trainings on public risk, emergencies and other issues	Permanently through threats and pressures assessments.	Permanently; workshops with Public Force are being done periodically (2-3 times per year).	The leading agency is Los Katíos Park and among the entities involved are the Army, National Navy and the National Police.	None.
4.9.5	Terrorism	Criteria IX and X: the presence of illegal armed groups implies the establishment of illicit crops, anti-personnel mines and confrontations, which brings changes in land use, habitat destruction, scares away species.	Articulation with the public force, work spaces within the framework of the pact for the conservation of the Los Katíos National Natural Park, updating of the public risk protocol, workshops and trainings on public risk, emergencies and other topics	It is not part of the functions of the entity to combat illegal armed groups. As a matter of fact, interventions from National Parks can put in risk the park ranges severely.	Permanently from the Public Force. During the year, many capacity building spaces are shared with the army, police, and navy. The allies of the conservation pact meet periodically (2 to 3 times a year).	Army, Navy, Police, General Attorney.	In addition, the problem of illegal armed groups reduces the area of access to control and research by issue of public risk and directly affects natural ecological processes.
4.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.2	Flooding	Criteria IX and X, floods alter scenic beauty, erode ecosystems, affect plant communities and terrestrial animals, alter the soil (and its microorganisms) and therefore cause variation in their fertility.	Active ecological restoration on the banks of the river, and routes of Prevention, Surveillance and Control patrolling to avoid the falling of trees, mainly on the banks.	The flow of the water is monitored twice a year, soon a periodic monitoring of the flow and other physicochemical variables will be carried out.	It is carried out for 2 times a year for the lentic and lotic ecosystems, except the Cacarica sector because of the lack of adequate boats.	The leading agency is Los Katíos Park in association with the Pacific Territorial level of National Natural Parks of Colombia and y with the Risk and Disaster Management	Environmental education activities and awareness-raising tours are also carried out in the area of influence with the communities. More actions from the Municipalities within the communities are necessary to reduce impacts.

						Committees of the municipalities of Riosucio, Turbo and Unguía.	
4.10.3	Drought	Criteria IX and X: it brings the death of species, making vulnerable species and reduced mobility such as amphibians, reptiles, and fish more susceptible, affecting species that depend on seasons changes (f.e. reproductive level) by lack of humidity	Strengthen routes of Prevention, Surveillance and Control to prevent deforestation, environmental education workshops, active and pasive ecosystem restoration, diagnose and ordering of basins (Cacarica River) and quimical sampling (Cacarica).	Bimonthly.	Bimonthly, having in mind the global climate change.	The leading agency is Los Katíos Park in association with the Pacific Territorial level of National Natural Parks of Colombia and y with the Risk and Disaster Management Committees of the municipalities of Riosucio, Turbo and Unguía.	Environmental education activities and awareness-raising tours are also carried out in the area of influence with the communities. More actions from the Municipalities within the communities are necessary to reduce impacts.

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.6	Fire (wildfire)	Criteria IX and X: it affects the OUV as a whole because it affects vegetation cover and soil, species with reduced mobility such as amphibians and reptiles, endemic and endangered species, in addition to ecosystem services.	Articulation with the risk management committees of the municipalities, workshops with the communities, inter-institutional routes in the company of communities, verification routes with the rangers and monitoring from high points (Cerro de la Popa)	Monitoring of heat points is carried out mainly during the dry season.	Twice a year during the dry or summer season.	The leading agency is Los Katíos Park in association with the Pacific Territorial level of National Natural Parks of Colombia and y with the Risk and Disaster Management Committees of the municipalities of Riosucio, Turbo and Unguía.	Environmental education activities and awareness-raising tours are also carried out in the area of influence with the communities.
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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	The property has no buffer zone, but there is a need for one	It would be useful to have a buffer zone recognized by the national legislation and, afterwards, by UNESCO. The Arquia Indigenous Reservation has suggested to create a buffer zone in the northern sector of the Park adjacent to the community.	To be defined.	National Natural Parks, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, regional authorities and communities.	None.
5.1.4	The property has no known and recognised buffer zone	It would be useful to have a buffer zone recognized by the national legislation and, afterwards, by UNESCO.	To be defined.	National Natural Parks, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, regional authorities and communities.	None.
5.2	Protective Measures				
5.2.4	The property has no buffer zone	It would be useful to have a buffer zone recognized by the national legislation and, afterwards, by UNESCO.	To be defined.	National Natural Parks, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, regional authorities and communities.	None.
5.2.6	There is acceptable capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	Implementation of the monitoring and research program; exercise of Environmental Authority; strategies of relationship with the ethnic groups of the indigenous and black communities of the area of influence. In addition, more resources are needed.	Permanently and according to National Parks planning instruments.	National and international entities that contribute to the management from the social, community, institutional, territorial entities, and community organizations and NGOs and non NGOs, and Ministry of Environment regarding resources.	None.
5.3	Management System/Management Plan				

5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	Strengthen the Conservation Pact of Los Katíos, as well as the signed agreements with local communities (REM and Use Agreements).	Permanent.	National Natural Parks of Colombia as lead agency, with the different allies that are part of the Pact for the Conservation of Los Katíos.	None.
5.3.13	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	The Management Plan is being updated, and will be afterwards will be part of a previous consultation process with the communities. In addition, it is partially implemented because of lack of financial and human resources.	The management plan will be updated for 2023.	National Natural Parks of Colombia for updating the Management Plan, with the ethnic communities as part of the previous consultation with the Interior Ministry; and the army, navy, police, and attorney general for the case of illegal groups.	It is being mostly implemented, but there are certain and restricted zones where no actions can be made by National Parks because because of the presence of illegal armed groups.

6.1	Funding				
6.1.3	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property	National and international resources have being secured, but as the CONPES 4050 of 2021 determined, the country needs to make more progress in closing the financial gap for protected areas, which ends up affecting Los Katíos budget.	Permanent.	Ministry of Finance to increase environmental budget and Ministry of Environment to increase the participation of National Parks in the environmental budget (according to CONPES 4050 of 2021, it has reduced from 16% to 8,7% in the last 2 years).	There has been international cooperation from European Union, KFW-Germany, FAO, Global Conservation, who have improved significantly Los Katíos financial situation.
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Although there is integral personnel due to the inclusion of afrocolombian and indigenous communities, it is necessary to increase the participation of personnel of other agencies to strengthen joint actions.	Permanent.	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Colombian Congress, National Natural Parks of Colombia.	In addition, more public officials are needed at Los Katíos to improve Laboral conditions of contractual personnel and the continuity of personnel. Colombia must move forward with the legislation to increase the public officials.

7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects				
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	The research is aligned with improving knowledge about the OUV, but there are some needs to be strengthened: guidelines for investigation, resources to deepen the investigation portfolio, and have security conditions for some sectors.	In continuous strengthening.	National Natural Parks of Colombia as Lead Agency with Investigation Institutes, Academia, Universities, and Communities.	None.

9	Visitor Management				
9.7	There is no strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property	The Ecotourism Management Plan will be formulated, which once approved opens the Park for Ecotourism.	The Ecotourism Management Plan will be formulated and ready for 2023.	National Natural Parks as lead agency, with the communities, municipalities and tourism sector - FONTUR.	None.

Summary - Management Needs completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

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

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.

The Conservation of Los Katíos as a whole is labeled as highly preserved according to the monitoring of threats and treasures; proof of the healthy environment is the complete and self-restoration of the previously affected ecosystems. Although there are some reported impacts regarding natural heritage, they are localized and are not increasing; those associated to unsustainable practices from the communities (hunting, fishing for subsistence) have improved dramatically in the last 10 years.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	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	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	Positive
Gender equality	No impact
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	Very positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

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

The Status of World Heritage Site has been a great condition to invite allies to join the conservation of Los Katíos, a condition that allowed the construction and signature of the "Pact for the Conservation of Los Katíos National Natural Park as a World Heritage Site".

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

As part of the planning and management strategies, Los Katíos National Natural Park leaded the creation of the "Pact for the Conservation of Los Katíos National Natural Park as a World Heritage Site", where different local and regional allies (authorities, communities, NGO, academia) made specific compromises. After 5 years of its creation, Los Katíos gathered the allies to ratify the agreement to preserve its OUV. In addition, in the framework of the Special Management Strategies has signed agreements and concertation mechanisms with the afrocolombian communities (Community Concils of Cocomaunguia, Cacarica, La Larga - Tumaradó, and Bocas del Atrato and Leoncito) and with ASCOBA (Association of the Bajo Atrato Community Councils). For instance, there are agreements to sustainably use and monitor the hydrobiological resources (for instance, fish sizes, seasons, among others), with data since 2012 that allow a solid basis for analysis and comparison, and to show the importance of the World Heritage concept for afrocolombian communities. In the case of the Indigenous Reserve of Juin Phubuur community from the Wounaan People (who arrived at 2012 to Los Katíos due to forced displacement), there is a signed Special Management Regime, which states guidelines and agreements to protect the biodiversity and the cultural heritage and guarantee ethnical-cultural survival; with this agreement, many of the threats and

pressures that Colombia reported in past years have been overcome because of the joint work. For both the cases of indigenous and afrocolombian communities, the strengthening of traditional ways associated to the conservation of nature have been decisive. There are also good practices in the case of international cooperation; the generosity of official and private allies has been crucial for the conservation of Los Katíos, and National Natural Parks has proven to be effective and efficient in the management of the cooperation.

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

Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance

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

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

State Party	Poor
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Poor

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
Fundraising
Awareness raising

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

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 has **not been explicitly** considered or implemented in the process.

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

Yes

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

80 / 80 / 80 /

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

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

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

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

All required information was accessible.

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

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

15.4.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting 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	Fair
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable
ICCROM international/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable

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

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Not applicable
National Commission for UNESCO	Good
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?

Not applicable (i.e. I did not use these resources)

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

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

- Name of World Heritage property**

Reason for update: The real Spanish name of the Property is "Parque Nacional Natural Los Katíos"; hence, the precise translation is "Los Katíos National Natural Park".

- Geographic information table**

Reason for update: As part of the inter-institutional agreement among National Natural Parks of Colombia and the Agustín Codazzi Geographical Institute (IGAC), IGAC issued the technical concept No. 20162400001596 which indicates that the area specified for the Park is 77,638.26 ha, located at the field coordinates N 07 44' 16.0" W 77 8' 57.2". 72,000.000. As the years pass by, new technology is available for precisising the geographical limits of the protected areas, hence the minor variations in coordinates.

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

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