

Historic Monuments Zone of Tlacotalpan

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Historic Monuments Zone of Tlacotalpan

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Historic Monuments Zone of Tlacotalpan	18.613 / -95.659	75	320	395	1998
Total (ha)		75	320	395	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Historic Monuments Zone of Tlacotalpan - Map of the World Heritage property	2013	

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

1. [Paquimé \(Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia - INAH\)\(spanish only\)](#)
2. [Estado de Veracruz \(spanish only\)](#)

Comment

These are the pages that exist of Tlacotalpan, which is a world heritage property and not Paquimé: <http://www.tlacotalpan-turismo.gob.mx/>
<https://es-la.facebook.com/Tlacotalpan.Veracruz.H.Ayuntamiento.Tlacotalpan-Home> | Facebook

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

The historic city of Tlacotalpan, as a cultural property, is protected by the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict and by the Second Protocol of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict, but the other programs do not apply since it does not have the attributes or the criteria to be included since it is not a natural asset

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

No

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

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

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

Tlacotalpan is a historic city and neither of the above applies.

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

Yes

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

The ritual of voladores de Papantla, which is a city in the same state, and the Mexican food, most of which comes from Tlacotalpan.

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.

several books have been published on world heritage cities in which Tlacotalpan is included, and nationally there are many publications related to this historic city.

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

Tlacotalpan, is an exceptionally well-preserved Spanish colonial river port close to the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The original urban plan, a checkerboard or grid pattern, laid out by the Spanish in the mid 16th century, has been preserved to a remarkable degree. Its wide streets are lined with colonnaded houses that reflect a vernacular Caribbean tradition with exuberant decoration and colour. Many mature trees can be found in the public parks, open spaces and private gardens. Initially settled by the Spanish around 1550, the settlement reached its major brilliance in the 19th century.

The surviving grid pattern consists of 153 blocks covering 75 hectares and divided into two distinct sectors, the larger "Spanish" quarter in the west and smaller "native quarter in the east. The larger quarter is created by seven wide streets or *calle*s laid out east-west parallel to the Papaloapan River and connected by narrow lanes or *callejones*. The "public" sector, an irregularly-shaped area found at the intersection of the two quarters, has commercial and official buildings as well as public open spaces.

Arcades of arched porticos line the streets. These arcades are supported by pillars varying in form and style from simple beams to fluted columns with elaborately ornamented bases, capitals and moulded cornices. Tlacotalpan has retained an unusual density of high-quality historic buildings that provide architectural harmony and homogeneity. While the basic vernacular style is found elsewhere on the Mexican Gulf Coast, Tlacotalpan's single-storey houses exhibit distinctive manifestations that include a profusion of brightly-coloured exteriors and original features such as the roof coverings of curved terra cotta tiles and the layouts with interior courtyards.

Criterion (ii) the urban layout and architecture of Tlacotalpan represent a fusion of Spanish and Caribbean traditions of exceptional importance and quality.

Criterion (iv) Tlacotalpan is a Spanish colonial river port near the Gulf coast of Mexico, which has preserved its original urban fabric to an exceptional degree. Its outstanding character lies in its townscape of wide streets, modest houses in an exuberant variety of styles and colours, and many mature trees in public and private open spaces.

Integrity

The integrity of Tlacotalpan's historic zone is established by the retention of the original grid pattern of the and the relationship of buildings to open spaces with mature trees. A significant number of surviving historic buildings exhibit traditional elements including the exuberant colours and tile roofs.

Integrity is threatened primarily by inappropriate renovations to historic buildings along with incompatible land use, particularly along the river that threatens the integrity of the natural environment as well as the landscape. Flooding continues to be of concern although the frequency and severity of floods has been reduced through the development of an effective system of drainage and the cleaning of adjacent marshlands. Regardless, flood management needs to continue including the Malecon project and controls of hydroelectric dams.

Authenticity

Tlacotalpan's authenticity is established by the retention of its urban fabric, dating to the 17th century. The checkerboard street pattern laid out adjacent to the river, the arched colonnades along the main facades of the traditional houses which in turn have preserved their overall form, scale, decoration and colours. Moreover, the many of the houses retain their interior layout and even traditional furnishings.

Protection and management requirements

The conservation of the historic centre of Tlacotalpan is legally protected at both the state and federal level. In 1968, the State of Veracruz declared it "Typical Conservation Town" *Typical City and of natural beauty*. In 1986 it was declared a Historic Monuments Zone by federal law with the responsibility for its management under of the national organizations *Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia* (INAH) and *Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes* (INBA). A "transition zone" that extends across the Papaloapan River was defined in the Urban Development Plan (established in 1985 and revised in 1997) served as a buffer zone at the time of inscription.

A current programme of Urban Classification is designed to assist with future growth and improvements to the urban infrastructure while ensuring that appropriate conservation methods are undertaken. INAH and Fondo Nacional para la Cultura y las Artes (FONCA) have assisted in the development of a management plan completed in November 2007. This document identified diverse actions for regeneration of the city in general to improve the economy through the creation of jobs and increased tourism. Other plans relate to the Integral Improvement of the Malecon (2010) and a risk preparedness project relating to flooding.

In order to implement any of the programs identified above, which guarantee the conservation, protection and improvement of the site, a coordinated approach involving the participation of both municipal and state authorities with the INAH is required.

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	urban layout	✗			
3.2.2	traditional houses with their continuous portals		✗		
3.2.3	roofs of wood structure and clay tile			✗	
3.2.4	Parks	✗			
3.2.5	churches	✗			
3.2.6	the Papaloapan river bank			✗	
3.2.7	the continuous portals of the dwellings	✗			
3.2.8	pavements		✗		
3.2.9	Traditional food	✗			
3.2.10	typical grid suits		✗		

3.2.11	the verses in sung tenths	×			
3.2.12	the traditional zapateado dance	×			
3.2.13	los fandangos street gatherings to dance zapateado		×		
3.2.14	the jarocho music groups with their traditional instruments	×			
3.2.15	the traditional colors of the houses		×		

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

the city of Tlacotalpan conserves its urban layout of its foundation without any alteration, its houses have been conserved in a 90% but of those houses conserved with its original materials and integrally without any alteration have begun in during the pandemic of 2020, to change them, in its covers in its heights and with contemporary materials that makes demerits the exceptional universal value of the site, this has happened in an 8% of the traditional houses.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

✗ Relevant			Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✗	×		×				📈

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Inside

✗ Relevant			Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✗	×		×			➡	
🔴 Negative							

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

In the historic city of Tlacotalpan there is very little economic activity and to date no type of tourist or apartment complex has been built at great heights, on the contrary, the inhabitants are more organized to receive the little tourism that arrives, and they have installed tours , have installed more site museums linked to the history or historical figures of the city, but without making modifications to traditional houses or constructing discordant tall buildings. They also have a Tourism office in the Municipal Palace and have trained tour guides to tour the city. The modifications that have been made in the landscape are some houses, which without authorization grew two levels and have broken with the continuity of the wood and tile roofs that characterize the city and is one of the elements of authenticity, of outstanding universal value.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Outside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

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

Tlacotalpan is a very quiet city and vehicular traffic is minimal, there is no urban transport, local traffic does not affect the city. On the contrary, the heavy traffic of sugar cane trucks, and cargo in general, crosses the city and does affect the historical monuments. Therefore, it is urgent that a bypass be built so that they do not enter the historic city. neither is there a passenger transport service that reaches the city nor a tourist transport that has established days and times to visit Tlacotalpan. By port facilities, I am referring to the invasion of the riverbank by businesses and precarious housing in prohibited federal zones.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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

The factors that affected the city in 2012 have been improved with the installation of a drinking water plant that is integrated into the historical context and the underground electrical wiring has been completed in half of the population. The only thing that remains is a telephone tower and an Internet structure was added to it, it has been located within the city since 1970, in the streets behind the world heritage property and minimally affects the historical landscape. And the company TELMEX continues to be asked for its relocation or some work so as not to be visible.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

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

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- 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

The biggest problem in the city is the invasion of the banks of the Papaloapan River, which increases every year, there are houses, fishmongers and even a fiberglass boat factory, which dump all waste directly into the river.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕			✕		➡	
🔴 Negative							

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕			✕		➡	
🔴 Negative							

4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

There are many ranches dedicated to livestock in the immediate areas of the city of Tlacotalpan, this is an activity that has historically developed in the area and that continues to occur without any affectation, to the heritage site. In the region it is not a forest area so there is no logging for wood exploitation.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- 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

there is no affectation since there is no oil, or nearby mining, so it is not an affectation to the site

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant











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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

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

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The only impact is due to the rainy season that raises the level of the river and if there is inadequate management of the dams it can flood the city as it happened in 2010, in addition to the inefficient drainage of the city, causing heavy rains, small floods in the streets and the presence of mosquitoes in the city.











4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

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

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):


- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

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

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Currently, the generations of young people are losing a little connection with their cultural heritage, mainly with traditional houses, because the intangible heritage is immense if they have it deeply rooted. The generations that fought to obtain the inscription of cultural heritage have died or are very old and it is necessary to guide young people in the appreciation of their architecture as part of cultural heritage and the relevance it has in world heritage property.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Until now, none of the situations asked has been had, Tlacotalpan is a very quiet riverside town with few inhabitants..

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

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

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- 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 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

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

In 2010, after more than 65 years, the city of Tlacotalpan was flooded again as a result of Hurricane Carl, the damage was not greater, the houses were little affected and were rehabilitated, it happened due to poor management of the Dams, which had to open because they were at their maximum capacity, because the rains were not expected in large quantities, caused by Hurricane Carl, 11 years have passed and several hurricanes and the situation has not been repeated.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

Tlacotalpan is a valley of rivers, which is not surrounded by mountains or volcanoes and not forests that can set the surroundings on fire

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

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

The river is highly polluted, both by the discharges of sewage from all the invaders who live on the river bank, as well as fiberglass boat factories. and especially the river is very muddy, with many sediments and for years the river has not been dredged.

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 (31/07/2012):

- 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

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕		📉		

4.13.6 - Human resources

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

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

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

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

The lack of a management plan or updating of the existing one, the little interest of the latest local authorities, together with the lack of resources to continue with the supervision and vigilance of the city of Tlacotalpan, have affected its conservation. although now there is a new impulse that will begin with the population and the authorities that began this year for the recovery of the deterioration or abandonment of the city.























4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

the population that transmitted the patrimonial values of the city, and took care of it are already elderly or have died. We are creating new groups of citizens committed to the cultural heritage of their city and help us transmit it to new generations.

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table






Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing						
						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure						
						
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters						
						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources						
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						

4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
	⊖		🚧	⊕	🔄	➡
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	⊕	🚧		⊕		➡
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
	⊖	🚧		⊕		➡
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
	⊖		🚧	⊕		➡
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
	⊖		🚧	⊕		➡
4.10.2 Flooding						
	⊖		🚧	⊕	🔄	➡
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	⊕	🚧		⊕		➡
Legend	🚧 Current	🚧 Potential	⊖ Negative	⊕ Positive	⊕ Inside	🔄 Outside





4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

Name		Impact		Origin		Trend
4.1.1 Housing						
						
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted					
	Localised					
	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact						






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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						





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

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure			
	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - 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
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure			
	 	 	

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
X	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
X	Significant
	Major

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

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
X	Static
	Increasing

4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.1 Water infrastructure	 		

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





Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
X	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
X	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
X	High capacity
	Medium capacity





	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.4 Pollution





Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters			
	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - 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
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	 		
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor			

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

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	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

4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage

Impact			Origin		Trend

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




4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

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




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

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
						

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes





	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 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

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

Tlacotalpan, presents problems of invasion of the riverbank with contamination from drainage discharges, there is no sewage treatment plant, and the drainages are from the 19th century, there are no storm drains. There are no financial resources to solve the strongest problems; the inhabitants who promoted the declaration of world heritage in 1998, have died or are old, and we must make sure that young people do not detach themselves from their traditions and preserve the world heritage property

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	urban layout	✕			
4.18.1.2	traditional houses with their continuous portals		✕		
4.18.1.3	roofs of wood structure and clay tile			✕	
4.18.1.4	Parks	✕			
4.18.1.5	churches	✕			

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 the management authority **but are not known** by local communities/landowners

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

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

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

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known and recognised** by the management authority **but are not known** by local communities/landowners

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

Until now, the constructions in the buffer zone that is the southern bank of the Papaloapan River have been regulated, the constructions have been adapted to the historical landscape of the city of Tlacotalpan and have not damaged nature.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

En décembre 1986, le centre historique de Tlacotalpan est déclaré Zone de monuments historiques par décret présidentiel. Par conséquent, il bénéficie de la

protection assurée par la loi fédérale de 1972 sur les monuments et zones archéologiques, artistiques et historiques. Conformément aux dispositions de la loi de l'Etat correspondante du 31 décembre 1969, l'Etat de Veracruz a déclaré Tlacotalpan « Ville typique digne d'être conservée ».

Source: Evaluation des Organisations consultatives

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

1917 / political constitution of the united mexican states / National / Art. 25 "The State will plan, coordinate and guide the national economic activity, and will carry out the regulation and promotion of the activities that the general interest demands within the framework of freedoms granted by this Constitution." Art.26 "The State will organize a system of democratic planning for national development that imparts solidity, dynamism, permanence and equity to the growth of the economy for the independence and political, social and cultural democratization of the Nation." "The law will empower the Executive to establish the procedures for popular participation and consultation in the national system of democratic planning, and the criteria for the formulation, implementation, control and evaluation of the development plan and programs. Likewise, it will determine the bodies responsible for the planning process and the bases for the Federal Executive to coordinate through agreements with the governments of the federal entities and induce and agree with individuals on the actions to be carried out for its preparation and execution." / for all mexicans / 1934 y 2021 /

Organic Law of the National Institute of Anthropology and History (1934) and operating regulations (2021) / federal law / IX. Identify, investigate, recover, rescue, protect, restore, rehabilitate, monitor and safeguard in the terms prescribed by the Federal Law on Archaeological, Artistic and Historical Monuments and Zones, the respective monuments and zones, as well as the movable property associated with them. / National Institute of Anthropology and History / 1946 / Organic law of the National Institute of fine Arts and Literature /

federal law / Art 2.- I.- The cultivation, promotion, stimulation, creation and investigation of the fine arts in the branches of music, the plastic arts, the dramatic arts and dance, the beautiful letters in all its genres and the architecture. II. The organization and development of professional education in all branches of the Fine Arts; So how to participate in the implementation of artistic and literary programs and plans that establish the Ministry of Public Education for initial, basic and normal education. / National Institute of Fine Arts and Literature / 1948 / National Autochthonous Law / federal law /

Art 2.-I.- Investigate the problems related to the indigenous nuclei of the country; II.- Study the improvement measures required by these indigenous nuclei; III.- Promote before the Federal Executive, the approval and application of these measures; IV.- Intervene in carrying out the approved measures, coordinating and directing, where appropriate, the action of the competent government bodies; V.- To act as a consultative body of the official and private institutions, of the matters that, according to the present Law, are of its competence; VI.- Disseminate, when it deems it convenient and by the appropriate means, the results of its investigations, studies and promotions, and VII.- Undertake those works for the improvement of the indigenous communities, entrusted to it by the Executive, in coordination with the General Directorate of Indigenous Affairs. / for all mexicans / 1972 / law on monuments and zones archaeological artistic and historical / federal law / protects the conservation of historical monuments and monument areas, penalizing their destruction, modification or alteration, and empowers INAH to regulate, monitor and protect said monuments and monument areas /

National Institute of Anthropology and History / 1975 / Regulation of the federal law of monuments and zones, archaeological artistic and historical / federal law / This regulation establishes the rules and procedures to apply the Federal Law on Monuments and Archaeological, Artistic and Historical Zones, specifies the processing times, the sanctions applicable to violators of the Federal Law, and fines. /

National Institute of Anthropology and History / 1983 / Federal Planning Law / federal law / Art 2nd: Planning must be carried out as a means for the efficient performance of the State's responsibility for the comprehensive and sustainable development of the country and must tend to achieve the political, social, cultural and economic goals and objectives contained in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States... / Federal, state and municipal institutions /

2016 / General Law of Human Settlements Territorial Ordering and Urban Development / General Law / "Establish the concurrency of the federation, of the federal entities and of the municipalities, for the management and regulation of human settlements in the national territory;" "Establish the basic norms to plan and regulate the territorial ordering of human settlements and the foundation, conservation, improvement and growth of population centers; / Federal, state and municipal institutions /

2017 / GENERAL LAW OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL RIGHTS / General Law / It promotes and protects the exercise of cultural rights and establishes the coordination bases for access to goods and services provided by the State in cultural matters. Its provisions are of public order and social interest and of general observance in the national territory. / Federal, state and municipal institutions / 2022 /

Law for the Protection of the Cultural Heritage of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples and Communities / federal law / Art 1.- Its purpose is to recognize and guarantee the protection, safeguarding and development of the cultural heritage and collective intellectual property of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities, in terms of articles 1, 2, 4, tenth paragraph second, and 73, section XXV, of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and the international instruments on the matter. Article 2.- I. Recognize and guarantee the property rights of the indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities over the elements that make up their cultural heritage, their knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the collective intellectual property with respect to said heritage; II. Promote respect for and development of the cultural heritage of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities, as well as recognize the diversity of its elements; III. Establish provisions so that, in the exercise of their self-determination and autonomy, the indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities define, preserve, protect, control and develop the elements of their cultural heritage, their knowledge and traditional cultural expressions; IV. Establish the bases for the indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities to define the use, enjoyment and exploitation of their cultural heritage and, where appropriate, its use by third parties; V. Establish the System for the Protection of the Cultural Heritage of the Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples and Communities as an inter-institutional coordination mechanism of the federal government, together with the indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities. / Law is of public order, social interest and general observance in the national territory. / 1999 / Urban, Regional and Housing Development Law for the State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave /

State Law / Art. 1-Its purpose is to regulate and regulate Regional Development, in relation to: "Territorial and human settlement planning and regional and urban development planning;" "The execution of regional, urban and housing development programs;" "The protection of the environment, the historical, archaeological, cultural heritage and the urban image of population centers and conurbation areas;" "The foundation, conservation, improvement and growth of population centers and conurbation areas;" Art. 6 - "Execute and evaluate the general policies of urban and regional development and, in particular, those of organization of human settlements, dosage of land, housing, infrastructure and equipment of services;" "Project the territorial ordering of human settlements and the regulation of urban development of population centers and conurbation areas;" / Law is of public order, social interest and general observance in the national territory / 2004 / Cultural Heritage Law of the State of Veracruz / State Law /

Art. 3- The cultural heritage of the State will be made up of: I. The tangible cultural heritage; II. The intangible cultural heritage; III. The languages of the State; IV. The official toponymy of the State, and V. The historical archives of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of the State. Art. 6. The provisions of this Law are not applicable in relation to the conservation of traces, fossil remains, archaeological, artistic and historical monuments, provided that their conservation is of national interest, in terms of what is established in article 73, section XXV, of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States. Regarding the actions of identification, registration, investigation, restoration, protection, promotion, use, improvement and dissemination of the assets that are part of the cultural heritage of the State, these will be understood as the powers of the Government of the State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave, without prejudice to the fact that, by legal provision, it must concur with the Federal Government in the conservation of the national patrimony, through the celebration of the respective agreements. Art. 7. The necessary actions for the adequate protection of cultural heritage are shall adhere to the provisions of this Law and its Regulations, without prejudice to the provisions of the federal legislation on the matter. Art. 29 - It corresponds to the Secretary of Education of Veracruz to elaborate the project of the State Plan of Development in matter of cultural patrimony, presenting it to the Executive for its approval and expedition. Art. 30 - The Plan referred to in the previous article will contain, among other aspects: I. Determination of authorized land use; II. Study of cultural impacts, technical opinion or diagnosis, as appropriate; III. Care and conservation of the urban image; IV. Use of public roads; V. Conservation of housing in historic centers; and I saw. Description of tangible cultural heritage. / State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave; The Ministry of Tourism and Culture and the IVEC: The Veracruz Institute of Culture; / 1944 modificada 1978 / Law on Protection and Conservation of Typical Places and Natural Beauty. / State Law / ART. 2°- Typical places are considered to be those cities, towns, villages or parts of them, which, due to having conserved to a large extent the form and unity in their urban layout and buildings, clearly reflect past times, customs or traditions, or some other historical or cultural circumstance that warrants it. ART. 3rd. -Places of natural beauty are those sites or regions that, due to their characteristics, constitute by themselves, aesthetic or plastic ensembles of attraction for the public. ART. 6th. -In the typical towns or landscapes of natural beauty referred to in this Law, permanent or temporary constructions or installations may not be erected, advertisements or additions posted, or works of any kind executed without prior authorization from the Governor of the State, through the authority competent administration. /

State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave / 1969 / Law Declaring the City of Tlacotalpan Typical and Preventing its Conservation. / State Law / ART.1 - Tlacotalpan, Veracruz is declared a /

State of Veracruz of Ignacio de la Llave, Municipality of Tlacotalpan / 1986 / Federal Decree declaring a Zone of Historical Monuments in the city of Tlacotalpan / Federal Decree / ARTICLE 1.- An area of historical monuments is declared in the City of Tlacotalpan, State of Veracruz, with the perimeter, characteristics and conditions referred to in this Decree. ARTICLE 2.- The area of historical monuments subject matter of this Decree, includes a area of 0.75 square kilometers and has the following boundaries: Single Perimeter. -The Decree was published on December 10, 1986 in the Official Gazette of the Federation. ARTICLE 3.- It is determined that the specific characteristics of the zone of historical monuments, matter of this Declaration, are the following: It is made up of 153 blocks, they include buildings with historical value built between the 17th and 19th centuries. ARTICLE 4.- For the purposes of this Declaration, a list is made of all the real estate included within the zone, which by determination of the Law are historical monuments, mentioning the names by which some of them are known. ARTICLE 6.- Corresponds to the National Institute of Anthropology and History to monitor compliance with what is ordered by this Decree, under the terms of the applicable provisions. ARTICLE 7.- The Department of Urban Development and Ecology will assist, within the scope of its competence, the National Institute of Anthropology and History in compliance with this Decree. Likewise, the competent state authorities will be invited to collaborate in the terms of the agreement by which an Intersecretarial Commission is created, in order to coordinate the activities of the Secretaries of State and other entities or dependencies to which the Legislation confers the investigation, protection and conservation of archaeological, historical and artistic values, which are part of the country's cultural heritage. / National Institute of Anthropology and History /

1997 / Regional Plan for Urban Development and Conservation of the city of Tlacotalpan and Conservation Regulation of the city / municipal regulation / The Regional Plan for Urban Development of the city of Tlacotalpan is a document in which a set of normative, strategic and operational instruments is concentrated, which is a fundamental tool for the management of the Historical Monuments Zone. In this case, management must be understood in a broad sense, as a process capable of strengthening technical and legal protection mechanisms, and at the same time promoting social and governmental participation. Its guide is based on the search for comprehensive conservation and sustainable use that takes into account the improvement of the quality of life of society, with the objective of management is to guarantee good management of the historic city of Tlacotalpan that respects / municipality of Tlacotalpan /

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?

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

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

The **legal framework** in the buffer zone for the maintenance 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**

5.2.5 - 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?

An **adequate legal framework** exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property, **but there are some deficiencies in implementation** which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property

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

There are **major deficiencies in capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

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

The conservation of Tlacotalpan is based mainly on the Federal Law of Monuments and Artistic and Historical Archaeological Zones, and we rely on the 1972 world heritage convention, recognized as the supreme law in Mexico, there is also a municipal construction regulation approved in 1997, but to have a good conservation of the area as it was since 1998, the City Council must be involved, unfortunately for the last 8 years it has not been available, but this year there are new authorities willing to conserve.

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

With the federal authorities and the focal point, we are creating strategies for the recovery of the alterations, taking advantage of the change of authorities to start strongly both in the legal, and in the integration of society, for the conservation of the city, as well as involving also to the state and federation for the problems of drainage, dredging, etc. that the city presents.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

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

Public management system at national level

If 'Other', please specify

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

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)

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

An environmental management framework

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

Although there is a management plan, it does not have conclusions, nor does it establish standards, criteria or maintenance programs. It is urgent to have a true management or management plan that is supported by both the federation and the state, the municipality and above all that involves the population.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

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

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

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

In the applications for constructions on the southern bank of the Papaloapan River, the recommendations have always been taken into account and the projects presented have been regulated taking into account, mainly the conservation of the natural environment.

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:

There has been no local political use of climate change, because it has not been necessary in this world heritage property. There have been no problems related to climate change

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

The risk management policy is **fully based** on the agreed 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

The construction of industry that, due to its proximity, could cause damage to Tlacotalpan has been prohibited, a highway detour is being built, so that all heavy traffic of trucks with fuel, dangerous material, sugarcane carts that go to the sugar mills do not pass through the middle of the population, and this highway is long, it has not finished yet and the dams are controlled so that floods do not occur.

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 **only partially adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

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

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

An annual work/action plan **exists but few of its activities are being implemented**

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

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

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

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities			×		
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities					×
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples	×				
5.3.16.4	Landowners					×
5.3.16.5	Women				×	
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children			×		
5.3.16.7	Researchers					×
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists					×

5.3.16.9	National/International tourists					×
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry		×			
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries			×		
5.3.16.12	NGOs	×				
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups	×				
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify					

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

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

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

Despite having a spontaneous management program, Tlacotalpan is preserved and is highly visited by national and international tourism, it is necessary to train the population and implement a real management system with which they can have a greater economic development and can receive more visitors throughout the year and not only seasonally, so that the entire population has a benefit.

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

In these months we are forming a group with all levels of government and the new mayor to be able to create the necessary strategies for the conservation of Tlacotalpan, as well as the creation of a management plan, which will serve as a guide for several years, and solve all the current problems.

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.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	70 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	20 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	7 %	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	3 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 0 %

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

In Tlacotalpan since 1997 support has been received from the Spanish Agency for the restoration of the municipal market, no international contribution has been received, only what is supported by the federal, state and municipal governments. Paella festivals have been organized by residents concerned about the city, which achieves a great economic benefit and then invests it in the improvement of the city.

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 **not secure**

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

The supervision, surveillance of the conservation of Tlacotalpan, is in charge of the National Institute of Anthropology and History, and consequently to the adjustments to the national budget in the last three years, currently the budget does not allow adequate attention to the historic city. and there is no support from the state, but the current municipality is supporting us in these activities.

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	40 %	50 %
6.1.6.2	Women	60 %	50 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

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

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

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

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	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Poor
Research and monitoring	Poor
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Poor
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Not available

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.

There have been two municipal administrations that have not participated in the protection of the exceptional universal value of Tlacotalpan. This year, 2022, a new municipal administration will begin in which we have every interest and we are working together on protection strategies for Tlacotalpan.

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 partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, **but most technical work is carried out by external staff**

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

In Tlacotalpan, the training of its inhabitants in traditional construction techniques is much needed, both the construction of clay tiles, and the traditional construction of gabled roofs, with the traditional slopes of historic houses, the forging of moldings and decorations, as well as ironworks for windows and doors.

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

Tlacotalpan is a city that falls in love with those who visit it and there are many investigations in process and completed, and published, which are disseminated in the population and nationally, but the result they have achieved is more directed to the value of intangible heritage, such as music, food, crafts, dances. etc. but very little to architecture.

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building**8.1 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups**

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

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

There is **no education and awareness programme** for children and/or youth, despite an identified need

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

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities

Landowners
Women
Youth/children
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries

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

Visitor centre	Poor
Site museum	Fair
Information booths	Poor
Guided tours	Fair
Trails/routes	Not provided but needed
Printed information materials	Poor
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Poor
Transportation facilities	Not provided but needed
Other	Not provided but needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	training for service providers

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

Currently it is one of the most necessary points to recover the support and collaboration of the population for the conservation of the historical heritage, mainly its traditional houses; It is very important to carry out campaigns to make them aware of the exceptional universal value of the city's architecture.

9. Visitor Management

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

1000 / 15000 / 10000 / 8000 / 8000 /

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

Accommodation establishments
Tourism industry
Other
during the festivities that are four a year you can observe

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

One day (no overnight stay)

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

The municipal authorities with their tourist office inform it and the hoteliers themselves that normally fill up when there are traditional festivities, but normally the visitor stays for up to a day but it is very rare for them to stay the night, because there are no programs or activities that motivate the stay for two or three days.

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

40 USD / 50 USD / only private there is no public 100 USD / 5 USD / 7 USD / 50 USD /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

The information was calculated on prices that we know since we are constantly in Tlacotalpan and we know what hotels, food, etc. cost.

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

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

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

There is a lack of greater impulse from the state and federal tourism offices, as well as coordination between the two with the municipal tourism office, to coincide in planning and strategies and have favorable results.

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

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

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

No

If a different system, please specify

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

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

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

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **not adequately presented and interpreted**

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

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

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

Fees are collected, but make **no contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

No

If 'Yes', please specify

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

A tourist boat has just been installed that takes to several towns in the Papaloapan river basin by the state government and its objective is to promote the visit of Tlacotalpan, which is the most attractive for tourism, and take them to other nearby cities.

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

Strategies must be implemented to receive tourism in a sustainable and adequate way in the city, promote the arrival of visitors who stay more days and in some way cooperate in the conservation of the traditional architecture of Tlacotalpan, which is the greatest attraction for tourists.

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** but **monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**

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

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

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

It is urgent to update a management plan in which the indicators for conservation, management and governance in the city of Tlacotalpan are established and can be measured more accurately and not as we have done so far by the number of altered homes , or the lack of maintenance of public heritage buildings.

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

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Fair
Local communities	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair

Women	Fair
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Poor
Local businesses and industry	Poor
NGOs	Not applicable
Other specific groups	Good
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	citizens who have created festivals

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.

Since 1998, the National Institute of Anthropology and History, through the World Heritage Directorate and the INAH Veracruz Center, have supervised the site and managed to improve the population, implementing with the state and municipal authorities, the criteria for protection of the built cultural heritage of Tlacotalpan. Only in the last two municipal administrations, their participation was not counted on and that of the state government was very little. But the supervision and surveillance of the site by the responsible federal institution, the INAH, continued.

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

With the new municipal administration that began in January 2022, and the state government, work is being done to prepare a management plan and the implementation of management strategies, as well as the indicators, to recover the cases of alterations and improve the conservation lags that have existed for years, such as the reorganization of the banks of the Papaloapan River.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones	
5.1.2	The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but are not known by local communities/landowners	
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known and recognized by local communities/landowners	✗
5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.3	An adequate legal framework for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	✗
5.2.5	An adequate legal framework exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but there are some deficiencies in implementation which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	
5.2.6	There are major deficiencies in capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property	✗
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.5	Some use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on 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	✗
5.3.12	The management system/plan is only partially adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	
5.3.14	An annual work/action plan exists for the property but few of the activities are being implemented	
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	✗
6.1.4	Existing sources of funding are not secure	
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✗
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	✗
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff	
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	
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	
8.2	There is no heritage education and awareness programme for children and/or youth, despite an identified need	✗

9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation	
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	
9.11	There is limited cooperation between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation	✕
9.12	The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is not adequately presented and interpreted	✕
10	Monitoring	
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	
Please select 0 more issues.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please save this question to reflect changes		

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.4		Marine transport infrastructure					
4.2.5	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	Criterion (ii) the urban layout and architecture of Tlacotalpan represent a fusion of Spanish and Caribbean traditions of exceptional importance and quality. and traditional houses with wooden and tile roofs, are affected by cargo transport and buses that travel along the main street of the historic site, mainly during the cane cutting season when heavy traffic intensifies.	In compliance with the urban planning programs, the construction of a bypass that passes outside the Monuments Zone and connects directly with the highway, without entering the city, was started, but it was left unfinished with a third part missing.	Special surveillance is being maintained on the Sanctuary of the Virgen de la Candelaria, which is the historical monument that is most affected, as well as the houses on Rodriguez Beltran Street, and the state authorities are insisted on completing the release.	The problem has been present since the origins of the population, it has increased in the last 2 decades that began the passage of sugar cane transport, and the trailers are becoming larger and heavier, the work began in 2014 and 2015 was suspended.	For the reactivation of the construction of the freeway highway, it is the responsibility of the state government, but federal resources must be requested and the city council must request and insist on its completion.	When the governor changed, the bypass work was abandoned and the municipal authorities have not requested the reactivation of the work, and even requested it from the federation to the secretary of communications and transport, but the last municipalities have not promoted it.
4.4	Pollution						
4.4.1	Pollution of marine waters	Criterion (iv) Tlacotalpan is a Spanish colonial river port near the Gulf coast of Mexico, which has preserved its original urban fabric to an exceptional degree. Its outstanding character lies in its townscape of wide streets, modest houses in an exuberant variety of styles and colours, and many mature trees in public and private open spaces. visuals of all the houses with continuous wooden roofs and clay tiles and the architectural profile of the city is	The first place that invaded the riverbank was at the end of the 80's and it intensified in the 90's, due to INAH's attempt to suspend new works, but they continued, although in smaller quantities, but they continue to increase each time one more.	There is no supervision of the contamination of the river waters, and no competent authority has prevented the installation of more homes and businesses. The INAH carried out a census in 2009 with the businesses and homes to carry out the riverbank reorganization project.	The problem began in the late 1980s and in 2016 the construction of the riverside urban planning program began, but not a single business or dwelling with precarious characteristics was removed, the problem currently exists.	CONAGUA should be the body that initiates the eviction of the invading homes and businesses on the riverbank, supported by the State Government and the City Council.	In addition to the invasive housing, in the last two years a fiberglass boat factory has been installed that spills chemical waste into the river, and even a small hotel that was built clandestinely in the federal zone.

		affected by the houses and businesses that invaded the riverbank and pollute the river with drainage discharges and the historical urban profile.					
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4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	Criterion (iv) that recognizes the traditional houses of Tlacotalpan with their portals and tiled roofs that form an architectural ensemble from the 18th and 19th centuries, these traditional houses that are located on each side of the streets of the original urban layout, as well as the three churches, the theater and the market that are historical monuments are affected in their foundations by small floods	The rainy season in Tlacotalpan from July to December only, due to the lack of storm drainage, causes small floods that affect the foundations of the historic buildings, but with proper maintenance they do not affect the built cultural heritage, in times of rains the water table is less than 50 cm.	After the floods of 2010, there is constant supervision of the dams to empty them in rainy weather and what happened in 2010 does not happen again, when the dams had to be opened and the world heritage property flooded.	Since the 18th and 19th centuries, Tlacotalpan, which was an island, suffered from floods. In 1947 there was the greatest flood, which is why they built the Miguel Alemán and later the Cerro de Oro Dam, which during the 20th century had no floods. only in 2010	Federal CONAGUA must carry out a program for the relocation of homes and businesses, mainly the fiberglass boat factory and the hotel, the State Government must support it legally and financially and follow up with the city council.	It is very important that storm drains be built in the city since they do not exist, only those for black water, and during the rains the black water from the street sewers saturates and gushes out and the sanitary drainage requires renovation.
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4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage	Criterion (iv) that recognizes in Tlacotalpan its urban landscape of wide streets, traditional houses with tile roofs and continuous portals that form an exceptional architectural landscape complemented by the color of the houses and their public squares, is not valued by some inhabitants of new generations that transform them.	The traditional architecture, with continuous wood and tile roofs and their portals, are transformed by the young population who do not have the awareness or the training to value the built cultural heritage, which does not represent any value for them, they change their roofs and grow a level or two and break with the continuity of the wood and tile roof, which is the main attribute, transforming the historical urban profile of the architecture.	The INAH maintains the supervision of the buildings and they are suspended when they do not have authorization, and in 90% of the cases they want to grow one or two more levels, they are summoned, the works are suspended and the last ones have been	There is a program for the next 4 years in which talks will be given to construction workers, high school and secondary, primary and kindergarten students, and the installation of workshops and activities that will transmit the lost cultural values.	The INAH will be the leading agency with the support of the Veracruz Institute of Culture, the state government and the municipality that will carry out the logistics.	The people who contributed in 1998 with the inscription of the property as world heritage, have died and others are elderly, and the transmission of cultural values to the youth, who do not recognize them, was not achieved.
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4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 Storms

4.10.2	Flooding	Criterion (iv) that recognizes in Tlacotalpan its urban landscape of wide streets, traditional houses with tile roofs and continuous portals that form an exceptional architectural landscape. The historical urban layout and the continuous traditional houses and mainly the	After the construction of the two dams in the 20th century, there had been no floods, only in 2010, due to Hurricane Carl, since the dams were not previously emptied and with the heavy rains of the hurricane they filled up and had to be opened or th	The competent authorities maintain supervision of the level of the dams and prepare to receive hurricanes and the normal rainy season. In Tlacotalpan, no affection by climate change has been manifested.	The floods occur during the rainy and hurricane season, which in Tlacotalpan is from July to November approximately, but for 12 years the historic city has not been flooded again.	CONAGUA and the Federal Electricity Commission CFE are the leaders with the support of the state government. and the municipality of Tlacotalpan.	Otro factor importante para prevenir las inundaciones en la histórica ciudad de Tlacotalpan es el dragado del río Papaloapan, que no se ha realizado desde hace mas de 40 años y es muy urgente su realización.
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		historical monuments of greater value such as the three churches, the theater, are affected by a flood					
4.13	Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1	Management system/Management plan	the most affected attribute is the transformation of houses growing on another level and destroying their original wood and tile roofs. The second affected attribute is the invasion of the banks of the Papaloapan River.	The constructions happened during the pandemic due to the lack of supervision and the null participation of the previous city council, but we began the work to reverse the damage The invaded riverbank has been in place since 1987 without solving it	The INAH has maintained supervision since March 2020 due to the pandemic, it was suspended, but we hope to restart again, although there are not many financial resources, the city council will work together to resolve the situation.	We have implemented a management plan for 4 years that the city council lasts, in which the transformations will be reversed and talks will be given to the population, especially young people and children, about the exceptional universal value that Tlacotalpan has.	The INAH is the leading body that will coordinate all the strategies, both with the state government and the city council, and it proposes the creation of citizen groups that are integrated.	Los 8 años que de alguna forma se perdieron, trataremos de recuperar lo mas posible, para tener la conservación de la propiedad patrimonio mundial, además se cuenta con el proyecto de la ordenamiento de la ribera, se requiere los recursos solamente
4.13.4		Management activities					
4.13.5	Financial resources	The criteria (ii) that recognize the urban layout and the landscape that are conserved in Tlacotalpan and (iv) that mark the conservation of its traditional buildings of roofs and continuous portals, of a single level, together with the pavements, the parks and churches are affected by the lack of financial resources to provide permanent maintenance.	There are few economic resources from the federation, which for three years has reduced the financial contributions it grants to world heritage cities, the state government has not contributed anything in the last five years, and there are no contributions from NGOs.	The last 8 years of the two municipal administrations that worked independently without the authorization and supervision of INAH, the works have not been adequate and of poor quality. In the last 3 years if works were suspended in the municipality.	From 2014 to 2017 there was a budget for the riverside project, but it was partially carried out in a few spaces and the resource was not applied correctly, as of 2018, the resources were lowered by the federation.	INAH should be the leader that advises, supervises and authorizes the priority projects so that both the municipality and the state government apply them correctly and also the INAH, carry out the supervision of the works to ensure their quality.	It is necessary that the municipality and the state government manage financial resources for the execution of all the anomalies of the city and even request resources from national and international foundations.

Question not 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
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known and recognized by local communities/landowners	The inhabitants and the authorities of the city council know that the entire city is a Federal Zone of Historical Monuments and is also a world heritage property, they explain to the municipality that there is a buffer zone, the map is given.	The authorities are notified and all the works carried out within that area are supervised by the INAH, and works have been carried out for 5 years, and most of the owners of these lands already know that it is a protection zone.	INAH is the leading organization, which is supported by the city council, and by CONAGUA, because it is the banks of two rivers and until now there has been no work out of the norm, in this buffer zone there are some haciendas from the 18th and 19th	The buffer zone contains the union of the San Juan River with the Papaloapan River, and the land on the southern bank of the Papaloapan, the historic landscape contains the Santa Rita, San Jose and San Juan haciendas and the works carried out harmonize.
5.2	Protective Measures				
5.2.3	An adequate legal framework for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in	There is an efficient legal framework with federal, state and municipal laws, which joins the World Heritage Convention that in Mexico is recognized as the supreme Law at the level of the constitution, and good results have been had.	In 1986 with the Decree of the Zone of Historical Monuments, INAH protected with the laws in force in Mexico and the state of Veracruz in 1998 joined the world heritage convention but the last 6 years declined because the municipality did not participate.	INAH is the leading agency but it requires great support from the municipality that is there in the city, the state government carries out urban development and territorial planning programs, CONAGUA for the riverside although it does not give much support.	Mexican laws coupled with state laws and municipal regulations, the World Heritage Convention, recognized as the supreme law, achieve effective protection, but if the city council and financial resources are lacking, deficiencies are formed.

	implementation				
5.2.6	There are major deficiencies in capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property	The lack of participation of the city council, together with the pandemic and the reduction of the INAH budget, meant that without the presence of INAH and the municipality did not attend to the request to suspend works and send them to INAH, there were inadequate works.	6 years ago the last two city councils did not respond to the request to suspend the work or send the owners to the INAH, first it was not noticeable because supervision was continued, it increased with the pandemic and the drop in the INAH budget.	The leading body is the INAH, but the support of the City Council is required, and in some cases of the state for the urban planning plans, which can avoid some constructions and their levels. CONAGUA to regulate the riverbank.	Without the participation of the city council 6 years ago, the INAH was able to maintain the authorized works and some with legal procedure, but the drop in the budget and the pandemic left the city unmonitored, the city council did not respond to the requests for suspension and several works were carried out outside of regulation
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	After more than 6 years without the support of the city council, in January a new administration began that is willing to recover everything affected and meetings have been held between the INAH, the city council, the state government with a work plan between all of them, to recover the coordinated work that was had before.	We have the work plan for at least 4 years that the new city council and the state government last, once the coordination is reactivated it will be easy to preserve the city and implement awareness programs and adequate works. we hope in 4 years to renew it again, as it was done before.	The INAH will be the leading body and will train the new city council to attend to various areas of work, for the optimal maintenance of the world heritage property, the state government will support some issues and CONAGUA will insist on its participation.	In addition to the INAH, city hall, state government, CONAGUA, the greatest innovation will be to create a citizen committee to monitor and protect Tlacotalpan, which works together with the authorities, and thus gradually involves citizens more in the care of their world heritage property.
6.1	Funding				
6.1.3	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property	The budget that the federal government always gave to the world heritage cities decreased this year, the INAH also has a decrease in its annual work budget, the state government that in previous years supported it has been requested and apparently it also has a low budget.	The decrease in the budget to carry out weekly supervisions after fortnightly and now a month or two months from 2019, this year 2022 there is more adjustment to the budget and I could not say when it will be regularized unless contributions are obtained to continue with the supervisions how they got along	The INAH will rely on the city council to be able to carry out supervision and surveillance since they do live in Tlacotalpan, and the state or municipal government is being asked to hire a person who was a liaison with the INAH.	The reduction in the INAH budget reduces the number of supervision visits to the city and the person hired there, who served as a link and provided advice to citizens, was withdrawn. We asked the city council to hire her because of the experience she already has.
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	We try to compensate for the reduction in personnel with the support of the town hall and even the new citizen committee, which is alert to any transformation of homes, if more personnel is required, but we will try to do it this way.	This started in 2020 and we hope that we can count on contracted personnel from the city council to continue according to the program, and we hope that we can have a recovery from INAH or external contributions.	INAH will continue with its specialized personnel directing the protection of Tlacotalpan, training City Hall and state government personnel if they join the program.	The budget reduction for weekly or fortnightly visits made since 1994 and having the support of a person hired in Tlacotalpan who served as a liaison meant that the world heritage property was preserved in optimal conditions.
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	It is necessary to re-manufacture the tiles and the young learn the traditional construction techniques, make the wooden roofs, the moldings of the cornices, columns, capitals and the measurements and proportions of each element.	There is no defined time to carry out these workshop schools, since there are more important problems to solve, but it is registered as one of the pending measures that should be sought by someone who can develop it.	In 1998 the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation offered to set up a workshop school in Tlacotalpan, but the state government did not accept it due to the costs it would generate. I think it is important to return to the subject and request it again, because it is very necessary.	The state government should be asked to create a workshop school through the Veracruz Institute of Culture, with masons who still know traditional techniques and take courses with young people and learn these trades to preserve the VUE of Tlacotalpan.
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building				
8.2	There is no heritage education and awareness programme for children and/or youth, despite an identified need	If there were heritage education and awareness programs for children, youth and adults, those programs were carried out in 1998 when Tlacotalpan was registered as a world heritage property, they were carried out for several years and gave good results.	From 1998 to 2003 these talks were held constantly, they were suspended because the population was very committed to conservation and valued the UNESCO recognition, time passed they were not held and now it is urgent to redo the program, because they have been lost the importance of the VUE of tlacotalpan	The INAH will update the program with the necessary topics and will have the support of the IVEC state government for the organization and the INAH specialists will be in charge of teaching them, there will also be the support of the city council.	the population that supported the inscription of Tlacotalpan on the world heritage list, have already died or are elderly, middle-aged people are the ones who best understand the heritage value of their city, but young people see it as a mistake, that they do not they can change their houses.
9	Visitor Management				

9.11	There is limited cooperation between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation	As of 1998, when the property was inscribed on the World Heritage list, tourism increased, the municipal authorities and the tourism industry grew without carrying a defined strategy and gave greater importance to intangible heritage, but did not promote the conservation of traditional architecture and urban layout that are Outstanding Universal Value left it in the background	As of August 2022, work meetings will be held with the main providers of tourist services, beginning with three meetings to raise awareness and information on the exceptional universal value of Tlacotalpan, and a work plan will be carried out to work in coordination and receive their support in the preservation and dissemination. Informative monthly meetings will be established to evaluate progress or new proposals until the beginning of 2023	This work should be headed by the Tourism Department of the municipality, with the support and cooperation of INAH, to provide knowledge of the Outstanding Universal Value and the support of the Secretary of Tourism of the state of Veracruz will be requested, for specific strategies.	The greatest vocation to increase the economy of Tlacotalpan is tourism, which until now has not been managed under a specialized program, in addition to having forgotten the exceptional universal value of the city, both for its conservation, and to make it stand out to tourists during their visits, so it is urgent to carry out a program based on the VUE and suitable tourist programs that promote its conservation and at the same time highlight it as its greatest attraction.
9.12	The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is not adequately presented and interpreted	The population between 20 and 30 years old who were born after or shortly before Tlacotalpan was inscribed on the world heritage list and did not live through those moments or attend the talks and workshops, are the ones who are now transforming the houses and do not understand their exceptional universal value.	Once the pandemic is overcome, the workshops and activities will be resumed to teach the population the exceptional universal value so that they understand it, take pride and transmit it to visitors and future generations, it will be carried out during the 4 scheduled years.	The INAH within the program of workshops and talks of awareness and education, will be held for groups of tourism service providers to train them and can transmit the exceptional universal value to visitors.	The awareness and education of the population so that they understand and take pride in their world heritage property, will be for all sectors and the most important are the providers of tourist services so that they understand it and correctly transmit it to visitors.

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 compromised** by factors described in this report

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 **has been compromised** by factors described in this report

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 impacted by factors described in this report, but this situation is being addressed through effective management actions.**

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 biggest problem that affects Tlacotalpan is the invasion of the banks of the Papaloapan River that transforms its historical landscape, as well as some houses that have built second levels, but this situation is being controlled and procedures have been initiated to reverse the alterations to the houses. affected.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

Conservation	Positive
Research and monitoring	No impact
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Negative
Funding for the property	Negative
International cooperation	Negative
Political support for conservation	No impact
Legal/Policy framework	Very positive
Advocacy	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive

Security	Very positive
Gender equality	Very positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Very positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Very positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Not applicable
Other	Negative
If 'Other', please specify	invasion of the banks of the papalapan river with contamination from sanitary sewers and visual contamination of the river and the city.

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

Much support is needed from the municipal and state authorities and coordination with the federal authorities, and economic support is also needed for the management of conservation and financing for infrastructure works for the population, and also greater efficiency to enforce national and international legislation. .

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

Supervision is maintained in the city by the National Institute of Anthropology and History, which is the manager of the site, and the recovery of many altered houses has been achieved, as well as the improvement of public lighting with design elements similar to those used in the XIX century, is creating a group of citizens who are protectors of the built heritage. The San Cristobal Parish and the Sanctuary of the Virgen de la Candelaria have been restored from earthquake damage on behalf of the Institute.

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

Synergies
Management
Governance
Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

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

The <i>World Heritage Convention</i>
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of 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	Good
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Fair

15.2. Use of Data

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

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

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

The report has served to perfect the work plan with the new municipal administration, for greater protection of the site, and to make the population aware of the heritage value of their city. Teach them the Outstanding Universal Value they possess. Advise the city council on projects to improve the historic landscape in the city of Tlacotalpan. The biggest problem we face is the lack of national resources and international funds have never been available.

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
Staff from other World Heritage properties
Local communities
Other specific groups
hoteliers, restaurateurs, craft vendors, tour guides have provided information.
ICOMOS national/regional
External experts

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

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

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

Yes

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

600 / 400 / 100 /

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

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

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

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

Most required information was accessible.

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

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

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

page 16 is almost impossible to fill, pages 9 and 12 have saving problems. Summary I can not fill it the page fails a lot and does not allow it, I decided to continue and not delay and report the problem, but the system fails a lot when saving the loaded information.

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

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

Yes

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

I think that, if there had been a training course in our languages and more specific on the format of the periodic report, it would have helped us a lot and if the format is in Spanish it would also be easier to answer and with greater precision in appropriate technical words.

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

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

No item were proposed for update

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

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

The city of Tlacotalpan is going through a critical season that began with the last two municipal administrations, which did not give the city the necessary attention. This exercise, which made us evaluate the city, has helped us find the faults we have had and create mechanisms to solve. The most relevant thing that was found is the lack of continuity in transmitting the heritage values of architecture in the new generations, because people and groups preserved the city, many have died or are elderly, so we will launch a campaign to involve the entire youth and children in the transmission of the outstanding universal value of their city and why they must preserve it. The new mayor, who started in January, is also interested in keeping the city in optimal conditions and is working together to protect the city. Tlacotalpan is a city rich in material and immaterial cultural heritage, its food, its music and dances, they are perfectly sensitized and practice it, they preserve their traditions, but the link with the architecture of their homes was lost, without realizing that they are the stage where all its traditions are developed and they are the exceptional universal value recognized by UNESCO, the churches are perfectly preserved and the population seeks their good condition. INAH is the one who has not stopped protecting the city. It was difficult to find some information for the report, but finally it made us reflect and clearly see the flaws in order to solve them. It would be easier for the questionnaire to be in Spanish so that we can answer more accurately with the correct technical words.

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