

# Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba

### 1.2 - World Heritage property details

### 1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
La Gran Piedra	20.012 / -75.631	25200	?	25200	2000
El Cobre	20.053 / -75.943	1300	?	1300	2000
Dos Palmas Contramaestre	20.05 / -76.084	19500	?	19500	2000
Yateras	20.36 / -74.98	10600	?	10600	2000
El Salvador	20.299 / -75.273	8000	?	8000	2000
Niceto Pérez	20.142 / -75.327	8775	?	8775	2000
Guantanamo	20.212 / -75.2	8100	?	8100	2000
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>81475</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81475</b>	

### 1.4 - Map(s)

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

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	<b>International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection</b> (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✗
2.1.2	<b>List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection</b> (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✗
2.1.3	<b>The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List)</b> (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		✗
2.1.4	<b>World Network of Biosphere Reserves</b> Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		✗
2.1.5	<b>Global Geoparks Network</b> UNESCO Global Geoparks		✗

### 2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

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

Not applicable

**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?

No

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

Yes

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

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

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

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

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**

Tumba Francesa La Caridad de Oriente

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

No

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

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

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

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

The First Coffee Plantations in the Southeast of Cuba is a cultural landscape illustrating colonial coffee production from the 19th to early 20th centuries. It includes not only the architectural and archaeological material evidence of 171 old coffee plantations or *cafetales*, but also the infrastructure for irrigation and water management, and the transportation network of mountain roads and bridges connecting the plantations internally and with coffee export points. The topography, dominated by the steep and rugged slopes of the Sierra Maestra foothills, speaks to the plantation owners' (primarily of French and Haitian origin) ingenuity in their exploitation of the natural environment through the sweat and blood of their African slaves. The inscribed property occupies a total area of 81,475 hectares within the two provinces of Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba. The Sierra Maestra Grand National Park encompasses the area of the inscribed property located in Santiago de Cuba.

Individual plantations exist in varying states of preservation from the restored museum of La Isabelica coffee plantation farm to plantation ruins that are no more than archaeological sites. Typically, plantations include the owner's house, terraced drying floors, production areas for milling and roasting, and workers' quarters. Other outbuildings such as workshops are found on the larger plantations. The coffee processing system of wet pulping, developed exclusively by the French in this area required specific hydraulic infrastructure of cisterns, aqueducts and viaducts which are still visible in the landscape. Surviving vegetation illustrates the integration of coffee growing shaded by the natural forest or under fruit trees as well as French-style formal gardens that integrated local flora. La cultura material que sobrevivió de aquellas magnificas haciendas cafetaleras levantadas a finales de siglo XVIII y principios del siglo XIX, representan un testimonio valioso de la relación hombre – naturaleza.

**Criterion (ii):** Las Primeras Plantaciones Cafetaleras del sudeste de Cuba conforman un conjunto de 171 edificaciones agroindustriales de finales del siglo XVIII y principios del siglo XIX que constituyen una muestra material de un acontecimiento histórico de gran importancia para el mundo, la Revolución Haitiana, este fenómeno trajo consigo elementos de una cultura determinada que tuvo sus manifestaciones, no solo en la obra arquitectónica, ingenieril o hidráulica, sino también en la economía, la música, la danza, la literatura, la gastronomía, la religión, el arte, los gustos y las costumbres que forman parte del patrimonio intangible, y que fue tan diferente del desarrollado en la isla antes de la llegada de los inmigrantes franco-haitianos. The remains of the 19th and early 20th century coffee plantations in eastern Cuba are unique and eloquent testimony to a form of agricultural exploitation of virgin forest, the traces of which have disappeared elsewhere in the world.

**Criterion (iv):** El complejo industrial cafetalero de la región sudoriental de Cuba, constituye el testimonio más antiguo de su tipo que ha sobrevivido de los orígenes de la cultura cafetera en el ámbito americano y el empleo del sistema húmedo de beneficios del café alcanzó su plenitud en la región y constituye así el antecedente del sistema moderno para el procesamiento del grano. The production of coffee in eastern Cuba during the 19th and early 20th centuries resulted in the creation of a unique cultural landscape, illustrating a significant stage in the development of this form of agriculture.

Integrity

The Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the Southeast of Cuba has survived intact primarily due to the fact that the area was mostly abandoned in the early 20th century as this region's traditional coffee growing techniques were increasingly unable to compete with new methods adopted elsewhere in Latin American. The large area included within the inscribed property, of 171 plantations in over 800 square kilometres, has permitted the preservation of a cultural landscape for coffee production from the agricultural level, to its processing, and the roads, trails and bridges that linked the product to market. Individual plantations include the owner's house (often based on Basque traditions), aqueducts, flourmills, fermentation tanks, drying sheds, and barracks.

Current threats to the inscribed property are primarily due to its status as a largely abandoned archaeological site and the reclamation of the landscape by nature. Efforts have been made to clear and fence plantations in order to protect them from intrusions. The region is an active tectonic zone with a history of earthquakes. In future, this area may come under increased threat from uncontrolled tourism and the exploitation of natural resources although currently accessibility to the majority of the cultural properties is very limited due to its isolation. Additional potential threats to the site are the possible effects of climate change on coffee plantations, particularly drought.

Authenticity

The *cafetales* within the inscribed area illustrate a rich and complete history of an era of agricultural industry with significant material cultural. Surviving evidence includes examples of the ingenious system aqueducts and viaducts as well as of cisterns and mills used to pulp the berries required for the wet system of coffee production. Plantation owners typically were of French or Haitian origin and created a distinct regional culture in their music, dance and gastronomy which continues to survive.

Authenticity during the restoration process is maintained through careful excavation and study of some fifty archaeological sites along with the examination of written documentation such as wills, diaries, travellers' accounts in Cuban and French archives.

The abandoned plantations exist in a variety of states of restoration. While the plantations have common features, each is distinct with its own unique elements.

Restoration projects undertaken at various plantations have been based on detailed archaeological and documentary research and applied authentic materials and techniques. Such projects have included the development of La Isabelica museum in the 1960s, and more recently the owner's house at Ti Arriba plantation museum and the garden at San Juan de Escocia. Some of the original road infrastructure has been upgraded although most remain in their original form as simple mule tracks and footpaths.

Protection and management requirements

The components of the inscribed property are owned by the Cuban government through various institutions of the Ministry of agriculture (Minagri). The national government provides for legal protection and conservation of the system of ruins from the French coffee plantation settlements through the National Monuments Commission. At the provincial level, this is the responsibility of the Provincial Cultural Heritage Centres with the involvement of the Santiago City Curator's Office.

Strong legislative protection is in force in the region, in particular within the Sierra Maestra Grand National Park (1980). Plantations within Guantanamo Province have special protection as part of regional planning regulations as part of the Nipe-Sagua-Baracoa mountain ridge area.

Tourism development plans are focused on controlled tourism in defined areas linked by footpaths where motorized transportation is not possible. Additional undertakings, designed to improve the region's socio-economic situation, have included economic development and soil use studies.

Exceptionally, the inscribed property does not include a buffer zone due to its extent of territory covered with the inclusion of the 171 plantations along with the landscape between them.

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	Witnesses considerable exchange of human values related to coffee culture, especially in the 19th century Caribbean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
3.2.2	It responds to a unique technology (cultivation and benefit of coffee) that favors the insular economic development		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
3.2.3	The technological process linked to the production of coffee generated a way of life that favored the creation of a cultural landscape	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
3.2.4	It provides an exceptional testimony about the cultural coffee tradition in the Caribbean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
3.2.5	It is an outstanding example of traditional forms of human settlement based on the interaction of man with the environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
3.2.6					
3.2.7					
3.2.8					
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

## 4. Factors Affecting the Property

### 4.1. Buildings and Development

#### 4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

### 4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

#### 4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

### 4.3. Services Infrastructures

#### 4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

### 4.4. Pollution

#### 4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

### 4.5. Biological resource use/modification

#### 4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

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

#### 4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

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

Positive						
Negative						

#### 4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
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#### 4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
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#### 4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
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#### 4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
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#### 4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

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

### 4.6. Physical resource extraction

#### 4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
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#### 4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
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#### 4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

#### 4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

##### 4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant











##### 4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

##### 4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant








##### 4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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



Negative							
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#### 4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- 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**

#### 4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

##### 4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

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

##### 4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- 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 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- 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**

#### 4.9. Other human activities

##### 4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
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##### 4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

#### 4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

✕ 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 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- 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

#### 4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

##### 4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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##### 4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

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

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

##### 4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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##### 4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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##### 4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

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

##### 4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

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

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

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

**4.12.1 - Translocated species**

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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**4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species**

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

**4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species**

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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**4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species**

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

**4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species**

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

**4.12.6 - Modified genetic material**

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- 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**

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
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	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 (06/09/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside

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

#### 4.13.5 - 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 (06/09/2012):

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

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

#### 4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (06/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant				 Not relevant			
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#### 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

#### 4.14. Other factor(s)

#### 4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

#### 4.15. Factors Summary Table

#### 4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table






Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
------	--------	--------	-------

4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion						
	⊖	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
	⊖	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.5.5 Crop production						
	⊖	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						
	⊖	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
	⊖	🚧	🚧	🏠		➡
4.7.7 Pests						
	⊖	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	⊕	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
	⊖	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.2 Earthquake						
	⊖	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						
	⊖	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
	⊖	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	⊕	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.13.2 Legal framework	⊕	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.13.3 Governance	⊕	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.13.4 Management activities	⊕	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.13.5 Financial resources	⊕	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.13.6 Human resources	⊕	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	⊕	🚧	🚧	🏠	🌱	➡
<div> <div>Legend</div> <div>🚧 Current</div> <div>🚧 Potential</div> <div>⊖ Negative</div> <div>⊕ Positive</div> <div>🏠 Inside</div> <div>🌱 Outside</div> </div>						







## 4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

### 4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

#### 4.5 Biological resource use/modification






Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.3 Land conversion						
						

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.5 Crop production						
						

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



✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production			
	<div>⊖</div> <div>⬇️</div> <div>⬆️</div>	<div>⊙</div> <div>↺</div>	<div>⬆️</div>

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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

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

#### 4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.2 Relative humidity			
	<div>⊖</div> <div>⬇️</div> <div>⬆️</div>	<div>⊙</div>	<div>⬆️</div>







  

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

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare




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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.7 Pests						
						

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

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	  	 	

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

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

##### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

##### Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major







##### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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

##### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

#### 4.10 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
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

#### 4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events







Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.2 Earthquake			
	  	 	

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition			
	  	 	





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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)			
	  	 	

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive






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

#### 4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	  	 	

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework	  	 	







<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major






<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	  	 	

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive







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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities			
			

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



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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources	  	 	






<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources	  	 	

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						

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

	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

#### 4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

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

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

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

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
4.18.1.2		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
4.18.1.3		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
4.18.1.4		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
4.18.1.5		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

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

**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**

#### 5.2. Protective Measures

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

The whole system of coffee plantations (*cafetales*) that make up this nomination is protected as a National Monument under the provisions of the 1977 Law No 1 on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage. All activities that may have an impact of any kind on a property on the National Cultural Heritage Register require the sanction of the National Monuments Commission of the Ministry of Culture. The law provides for consultation between this Ministry and other relevant ministries and government agencies. The coffee plantations were specifically designated by Resolution No 99, promulgated in December 1991. That part of the nominated area lying within the province of Santiago de Cuba forms part of the Sierra Maestra Grand National Park, created by Law No 27 of January 1980; this established several biosphere reserves which in a number of cases contain *cafetales*. Law No 81 on the Environment, promulgated in July 1997, also applies to the nominated area. Both these statutes provide additional legislative protection for the property.

Source: Advisory Body Evaluation

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

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

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

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

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

**5.2.6 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced?**  
There is **adequate capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

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

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

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 provincial/regional 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.**

<input type="checkbox"/>	A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property
<input type="checkbox"/>	An integrated management plan combining World Heritage and any other designations
<input type="checkbox"/>	An environmental management framework
<input type="checkbox"/>	A joint approach to management of cultural and natural heritage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property**  
There is **coordination** between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, **but it could be improved**

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

**5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?**  
The management system is being **only partially implemented**

**5.3.14 - Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?**  
An annual work/action plan **exists and many of its activities** are being implemented

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

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities					✕

5.3.15.2	Local authorities					×
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone					×
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples	×				
5.3.15.5	Women					×
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups	×				
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify					

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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.)	50 %	50 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	25 %	25 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	25 %	25 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Funds have been received from the European Union Funds have been received from the France-Cuba Countervalue Fund

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

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

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

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

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

#### 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	75 %	70 %
6.1.6.2	Women	25 %	30 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

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

#### 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

### 7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

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

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

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of research, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

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

Research results **are shared** widely **with active outreach** to local communities and national and international audiences

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

### 8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

Local communities	Fair
Local/municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Women	Fair
Youth/children	Poor
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Fair
National/international tourists	Poor
Tourism industry	Poor
Local businesses and industries	Poor
NGOs	Poor

Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

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

There is a **limited and ad hoc** education and awareness programme for children and/or youth

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

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Landowners
Women
Youth/children
Researchers
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries
NGOs

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

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

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

**9. Visitor Management**

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

500 / 700 / 1500 / 2000 / 3000 /
----------------------------------

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

Entry tickets and registries
Tourism industry

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

One to three hours

**9.4 - Please provide the source of information**

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

25 / 10 / 10 / 5 / 10 / 20 /
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**9.6 - Please provide the source of information**

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

There is 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**

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



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

**9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?**

No

If a different system, please specify

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?**

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

A Coffee Culture Interpretation Center was created in the Historic Urban Center of Santiago de Cuba

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

Not applicable

If 'Yes', please specify

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

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**

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

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

Women	Poor
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Poor
Local businesses and industry	Poor
NGOs	Poor
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

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

Implementation is underway

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

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

### 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 <b>are known</b> by the management <b>authority but are not known</b> by local communities/landowners	✕
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property <b>are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known and recognized by local communities/landowners</b>	
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.7	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.9	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.11	There is <b>coordination</b> between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, <b>but it could be improved</b>	✕
5.3.13	The management system at the property is <b>only being partially implemented</b>	✕
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available <b>budget is inadequate</b> for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.7	Human resources <b>partly meet</b> the management needs of the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.10	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
6.1.12	<b>A site-based</b> capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, <b>but most technical work is carried out by external staff</b>	✕
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	
8.2	There is a <b>limited and ad hoc education</b> and awareness programme for children and/or youth	✕
9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is <b>a strategy</b> to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are <b>some deficiencies in implementation</b>	✕
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but <b>improvements could be made</b>	
9.11	There is <b>limited cooperation</b> between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry <b>to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation</b>	✕
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property <b>is acceptable but improvements could be made</b>	
10	Monitoring	
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage <b>property is adequate and key indicators have been defined</b> but <b>monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved</b>	✕

Please select 0 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

## 12. Summary and Conclusions

### 12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.5 Biological resource use/modification							
4.5.3	Land conversion	III, IV	<p>The Integrated Management Plan includes both actions related to the safeguarding of cultural heritage and those aimed at solving community problems such as stopping the population exodus from the countryside to the city, access to water, achieving the empowerment of rural women as reservoir of traditions and axis of the domestic economy and the diversification of economic activities that promote greater access to decent employment. Educational actions and dissemination of the values of culture, nature and local heritage and the importance of their safeguarding (courses, workshops, publications on various platforms, exhibitions) as an essential resource to achieve community cohesion around a common objective: to achieve an adequate management strategy for sustainable development, taking into account its potential. This management is supported by national development plans such as the Guidelines for economic and social policy, the Life Task, the Turquino Plan and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.</p>	<p>They are controlled every six months through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and peasants. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed, especially the effects caused by parasitic plants that, due to their rapid growth, can cause partial collapse of structures and walls. In the same way, the occupation of the archaeological sites by peasants is controlled to use the old structures as corrals for cattle and high levels of understanding have been achieved thanks to the permanent dissemination of their importance and potential for the communities. Since 2015, there has been the Center for the Interpretation and Dissemination of the Coffee Culture of Santiago de Cuba, belonging to the Office of the City Curator. This center unites the work teams and coordinates the actions carried out in relation to the safeguarding, dissemination and management of the Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in southeastern Cuba. It is also the headquarters of the Caminos del Café Project and is responsible for coordinating international cooperation related to the cultural landscape at all levels.</p>	five years	<p>Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente.</p>	<p>We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed. The expected final result is a high percentage of rural communities inserted in the Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in southeastern Cuba, fully aware of their potentialities and vulnerabilities, strengthened by their cultural identity and capable of being resilient on their way to sustainable development. .</p>
4.5.4	Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	III, IV	<p>The Integrated Management Plan includes both actions related to the safeguarding of cultural heritage and those aimed at solving community problems such as stopping the population exodus from the countryside to the city, access to water, achieving the empowerment of rural women as reservoir of traditions and axis of the domestic economy and the diversification of economic activities that promote greater access to decent employment. The occupation of the archaeological sites by peasants is controlled to use the old structures as corrals for cattle and high levels of understanding have been achieved thanks to the permanent dissemination of their importance and potential for the communities. This</p>	<p>They are controlled every six months through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and peasants. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed, especially the effects caused by parasitic plants that, due to their rapid growth, can cause partial collapse of structures and walls. In the same way, the occupation of the archaeological sites by peasants is controlled to use the old structures as corrals for cattle and high levels of understanding have been achieved thanks to the permanent dissemination of their importance and potential for the communities. Since 2015, there has been the Center for the Interpretation and Dissemination of the</p>	five years	<p>Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente.</p>	<p>We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the</p>

			management is supported by national development plans such as the Guidelines for economic and social policy, the Life Task, the Turquino Plan and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.	Coffee Culture of Santiago de Cuba, belonging to the Office of the City Curator. This center unites the work teams and coordinates the actions carried out in relation to the safeguarding, dissemination and management of the Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in southeastern Cuba. It is also the headquarters of the Caminos del Café Project and is responsible for coordinating international cooperation related to the cultural landscape at all levels.			different risks to which they are exposed. The expected final result is a high percentage of rural communities inserted in the Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in southeastern Cuba, fully aware of their potentialities and vulnerabilities, strengthened by their cultural identity and capable of being resilient on their way to sustainable development. .
4.5.5	Crop production	III, IV	The Integrated Management Plan includes both actions related to the safeguarding of cultural heritage and those aimed at solving community problems such as stopping the population exodus from the countryside to the city, access to water, achieving the empowerment of rural women as reservoir of traditions and axis of the domestic economy and the diversification of economic activities that promote greater access to decent employment. This management is supported by national development plans such as the Guidelines for economic and social policy, the Life Task, the Turquino Plan and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.	They are controlled every six months through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and peasants. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed, especially the effects caused by parasitic plants that, due to their rapid growth, can cause partial collapse of structures and walls. In the same way, the occupation of the archaeological sites by peasants is controlled to use the old structures as corrals for cattle and high levels of understanding have been achieved thanks to the permanent dissemination of their importance and potential for the communities. Since 2015, there has been the Center for the Interpretation and Dissemination of the Coffee Culture of Santiago de Cuba, belonging to the Office of the City Curator. This center unites the work teams and coordinates the actions carried out in relation to the safeguarding, dissemination and management of the Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in southeastern Cuba. It is also the headquarters of the Caminos del Café Project and is responsible for coordinating international cooperation related to the cultural landscape at all levels.	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente.	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed. The expected final result is a high percentage of rural communities inserted in the Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in southeastern Cuba, fully aware of their potentialities and vulnerabilities, strengthened by their cultural identity and capable of being resilient on their way to sustainable development. .
4.5.10	Forestry/Wood production	III, IV	The Integrated Management Plan includes both actions related to the safeguarding of cultural heritage and those aimed at solving community problems such as stopping the population exodus from the countryside to the city, access to water, achieving the empowerment of rural women as reservoir of traditions and axis of the domestic economy and the diversification of economic activities that promote greater access to decent employment. This management is supported by national development	They are controlled every six months through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and peasants. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed, especially the effects caused by parasitic plants that, due to their rapid growth, can cause partial collapse of structures and walls. In the same way, the occupation of the archaeological sites by peasants is controlled to use the old structures as corrals	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente.	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to

			plans such as the Guidelines for economic and social policy, the Life Task, the Turquino Plan and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.	for cattle and high levels of understanding have been achieved thanks to the permanent dissemination of their importance and potential for the communities. Since 2015, there has been the Center for the Interpretation and Dissemination of the Coffee Culture of Santiago de Cuba, belonging to the Office of the City Curator. This center unites the work teams and coordinates the actions carried out in relation to the safeguarding, dissemination and management of the Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in southeastern Cuba. It is also the headquarters of the Caminos del Café Project and is responsible for coordinating international cooperation related to the cultural landscape at all levels.			fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed. The expected final result is a high percentage of rural communities inserted in the Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in southeastern Cuba, fully aware of their potentialities and vulnerabilities, strengthened by their cultural identity and capable of being resilient on their way to sustainable development. .
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#### 4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.2	Relative humidity	III, IV	Diagnosis and treatment routines for damage caused by humidity have been established and are carried out by specialized teams.	It is monitored with the participation of local specialists and guests according to the degree of complexity of the damage	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others.	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed.
4.7.7	Pests	III, IV	The state of conservation of these archaeological sites is evaluated and updated, especially the effects caused by parasitic plants that, due to their rapid growth, can cause partial collapse of structures and walls. The elimination and/or control of parasitic species by specialized teams and the consolidation of components in a state of ruin.	It is monitored with the participation of local specialists and guests according to the degree of complexity of the damage	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others.	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and

							update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed.
<b>4.10</b>	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>						
<b>4.10.1</b>	Storms	III, IV	The importance of integrating the local population in its design and implementation, creatively using the undeniable knowledge they possess of their natural environment, is evident for the effective implementation of risk preparedness. Similarly, community support groups that provide "rapid responses" in cases of disasters due to climatological or seismological events are included, contributing to the cleaning before and after the passage of these events and collaborating with specialized groups of professionals from the community. restoration.	It is monitored with the participation of local specialists and guests according to the degree of complexity of the damage	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others.	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed.
<b>4.11</b>	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>						
<b>4.11.2</b>	Earthquake	III, IV	The importance of integrating the local population in its design and implementation, creatively using the undeniable knowledge they possess of their natural environment, is evident for the effective implementation of risk preparedness. Similarly, community support groups that provide "rapid responses" in cases of disasters due to climatological or seismological events are included, contributing to the cleaning before and after the passage of these events and collaborating with specialized groups of professionals from the community. restoration.	It is monitored with the participation of local specialists and guests according to the degree of complexity of the damage	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others.	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed.
<b>4.11.5</b>	Erosion and siltation/Deposition	III, IV	The importance of integrating the local population in its design and implementation, creatively using the undeniable knowledge they possess of their natural environment, is evident for the effective implementation of risk preparedness. Similarly, community support groups	It is monitored with the participation of local specialists and guests according to the degree of complexity of the damage	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out

			that provide "rapid responses" in cases of disasters due to climatological or seismological events are included, contributing to the cleaning before and after the passage of these events and collaborating with specialized groups of professionals from the community. restoration.			Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others.	systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed.
4.11.6	Fire (wildfire)	III, IV	The importance of integrating the local population in its design and implementation, creatively using the undeniable knowledge they possess of their natural environment, is evident for the effective implementation of risk preparedness. Similarly, community support groups that provide "rapid responses" in cases of disasters due to climatological or seismological events are included, contributing to the cleaning before and after the passage of these events and collaborating with specialized groups of professionals from the community. restoration.	It is monitored with the participation of local specialists and guests according to the degree of complexity of the damage	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others.	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed.

#### Summary - Factors affecting the Property **completed**

## 12.2. Summary - Management Needs

### 12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.1.2	The boundaries of the World Heritage property <b>are known</b> by the management <b>authority</b> <b>but are not known</b> by local communities/landowners	Implementation of a management model that prioritizes social inclusion and is based on the principle that "we are all part" of the conservation and management process, a necessary role that mobilizes ideas and efforts, thanks to the decisive participation of local leaders and governments and to the direct work with them of the work teams belonging to the Office of the Curator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Approaches have been established that include public education on the heritage values of the locality, so that the communities that inhabit the archaeological sites are integrated into the management and	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others.	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary

		development processes. An action plan has been designed with the aim of raising awareness among the population and local officials in the intervention area, regarding the importance of heritage conservation and its enhancement as a catalyst for the local economy, as well as it is hoped to strengthen the community's self-esteem and achieve its direct involvement in the action.			teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed.
5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
5.3.11	There is <b>coordination</b> between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, <b>but it could be improved</b>	The action plan for the next period includes joint work with the population residing in the territory, scattered in small settlements or isolated in the middle of the mountains in a broader way; establishing systematic exchange through natural community leaders, representatives of local governments and productive forms. These exchanges will make it possible to learn about community problems, their expertise for traditional productions and cultural heritage, to establish those priorities that lead to the revitalization of economic management and, as a consequence, expand access to decent employment.	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others.	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed.
5.3.13	The management system at the property is <b>only being partially implemented</b>	The coffee cultural landscape management plan establishes for the next period a system of continuous actions, with a much more extensive scope, that will strengthen the management processes for the sustainable development of the associated rural communities. This management is supported by national development plans such as the Guidelines for economic and social policy, the Life Task, the Turquino Plan and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. Actions related to the safeguarding of cultural heritage are included as well as those aimed at solving community problems such as stopping the population exodus from the countryside to the city, access to water, achieving the empowerment of rural women as a reservoir of traditions and the axis of domestic economy and the diversification of economic activities that promote greater access to decent employment. The dialogue between the Office of the Curator of the City of Santiago de Cuba, other active entities and the resident population, has favored the improvement of the quality of life of the communities, a continuous and constant trend, which has contributed to the assimilation by them of the vision that heritage assets and their conservation are in turn valuable and appreciable resources for their prospective development.	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others.	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed.
6.1	Funding				



6.1.3	The available <b>budget is inadequate</b> for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property	The action plan for the next period establishes the priority of identifying and obtaining new sources of financing to carry out a significant number of the actions included in the management plan. They can be national sources and from the international cooperation that Cuba receives through the Ministry for Foreign Cooperation MINCEX.	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others.	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed.
6.1.7	Human resources <b>partly meet</b> the management needs of the World Heritage property	The action plan for the next period establishes the priority of identifying weaknesses in capacity building and in the formation of work groups. Links have been established with related institutions that can provide human resources and advice for capacity building.	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others.	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed.
6.1.12	<b>A site-based</b> capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, <b>but most technical work is carried out by external staff</b>	The action plan for the next period establishes the priority of identifying weaknesses in capacity building and in the formation of work groups. Links have been established with related institutions that can provide human resources and advice for capacity building.	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others.	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed.

8	<b>Education, Information and Awareness Building</b>				
8.2	There is a <b>limited and ad hoc education</b> and awareness programme for children and/or youth	For the new period, the system of educational activities aimed at children and/or multigenerational activities is strengthened, which will reinforce the integration and involvement of the population.	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others.	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific

					staff to fulfill this function. They are controlled annually through inspection visits by multidisciplinary teams, which also include forestry entities, agricultural cooperatives and farmers. They evaluate and update the state of conservation of these archaeological sites and the different risks to which they are exposed.
9	Visitor Management				
9.7	There is a <b>strategy</b> to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are <b>some deficiencies in implementation</b>	The management has established adequate limits so that the change is acceptable, especially in relation to the impact that an excessive number of visitors can produce on the physical characteristics of the heritage, on its ecological integrity, on the transport and access systems, and on well-being. social, economic and cultural of the host community. The Office of the Curator of the City of Santiago de Cuba designs a body of regulations for tourist activity in the territories linked to the cultural landscape. In this way, tourist use will be increased to the extent that the reception capacities of the site and its infrastructures are expanded.	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others. Provincial Delegation of Tourism, Ministry of Tourism	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function.
9.11	There is <b>limited cooperation</b> between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry <b>to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation</b>	Given the significance of tourism activity as a catalyst for the sustainable development of the territory included in the World Heritage List, risk aspects have been assessed when implementing management plans that take into account the impact of tourism on heritage and the resident community. Currently, collaboration agreements are signed with national tourist agencies, with the aim of expanding the fields of common action and the valorization of heritage and culture from the tourist activity.	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others. Provincial Delegation of Tourism, Ministry of Tourism	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function.
10	Monitoring				
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage <b>property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved</b>	The component elements of the coffee archaeological landscape are, for the most part, in areas of difficult access and uninhabited. Therefore, the actions related to handling and management are carried out by specialized work teams, supported by the resident community. In the case of skills training and job creation for the working-age population, work is done taking into account the information provided by the communities. The gender approach is considered, by empowering women not only in terms of equal opportunities, but also as protagonists of family inclusion in the participatory processes that are proposed as carriers of traditional knowledge and valuable labor force. in the economic management of cultural heritage. The action plan for the next period establishes the priority of identifying and obtaining new sources of financing to carry out a significant number of the actions included in the management plan.	five years	Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba. Provincial Directorate of Heritage of Santiago de Cuba, Provincial Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba (CITMA), Division of Protected Areas of the Eastern Center for Ecosystems and Biodiversity (BIOECO) and the University of Oriente, among others. Provincial Delegation of Tourism, Ministry of Tourism	We are in the presence of an archaeological coffee landscape with component elements scattered over a territory of considerable size, most of which are in areas that are difficult to access and uninhabited. The Office of the Conservator of the City of Santiago de Cuba carries out systematic monitoring of its conservation status at different times and scales. The settlements located in circuits No. 1 Gran Piedra and No. 2 Fraternidad are under constant and precise surveillance, they are intervened in a dynamic way and there is a specific staff to fulfill this function.

### 12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

Conservation	Positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal/Policy framework	Very positive
Advocacy	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Gender equality	Positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	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	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

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

### 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

It has been possible to implement an intervention process for the enhancement of nineteenth-century coffee farms that will allow their use as a reference for other examples on the site itself or in other territories with similar heritage.

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

Sustainable Development

Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance
Capacity Building

## 15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

### 15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

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

The <i>World Heritage Convention</i>
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and/or Authenticity
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

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

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

### 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

### 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
Focal points of other international conventions/programmes
Responsible persons for local designated sites under other international conventions/ programmes
Staff from other World Heritage properties
UNESCO National Commission
Local communities
ICOMOS International
ICOMOS national/regional
External experts
Donors

**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**

400 hours / 160 hours / 200 hours /

**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**

Due to the significant amount of World Heritage belonging to Spanish-speaking countries, the inclusion of the Spanish language as official for the completion of the questionnaire is considered.

**15.5. Training and Guidance****15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire**

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	Good
IUCN International	Good
ICCROM international/regional	Good
ICOMOS national/regional	Good
IUCN national/regional	Good

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

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Good
National Commission for UNESCO	Good
ICOMOS International	Good
ICCROM International/regional	Good
ICOMOS national/regional	Good
IUCN national/regional	Good
IUCN International	Good

**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?**

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**

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