Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
AR-QGE-01/C-2011	-23.367 / -64.967	0.494	18.179	18.673	2014
AR-SRT-02/CS-2011	-24.45 / -65.95	15.18	423.73	438.91	2014
AR-ACHC-03/CS-2011	-24.583 / -66.033	16.25	165.05	181.3	2014
AR-PPG-05/CS-2011	-24.817 / -66.15	3.51	51.61	55.12	2014
AR-LLU-07/CS-2011	-24.7 / -68.517	261.53	14787.839	15049.369	2014
AR-CAC-08/CS-2011	-27.167 / -66	6.19	27.389	33.579	2014
AR-PA-09/CS-2011	-27.7 / -66	40.75	379.48	420.23	2014
AR-LCLP-10/CS-2011	-28.867 / -67.933	225.27	6477.28	6702.55	2014
AR-ANC-13/CS-2011	-30.05 / -69.167	15.48	374.08	389.56	2014
AR-LLL-16/CS-2011	-29.083 / -69.333	9.74	106.91	116.65	2014
AR-CYSA-17/CS-2011	-32.1 / -69.35	24.03	1216.969	1240.999	2014
AR-RAN-18/CS-2011	-32.6 / -69.467	7.7	43.768	51.468	2014
AR-PIN-20/CS-2011	-32.817 / -69.9	2.51	32.49	35	2014
BO-DV-01/CS-2011	-16.55 / -69.017	132.207	9950.171	10082.378	2014
BO-DV-02/CS-2011	-16.55 / -68.667	523.036	52147.175	52670.211	2014
BO-DV-03/CS-2011	-16.633 / -68.533	134.558	6752.186	6886.744	2014
CH-PS-01/C-2009	-18.25 / -69.583	0.975	19	19.975	2014
CH-SS-02/CS-2009	-18.283 / -69.583	1.188	18	19.188	2014
CH-SS-03/CS-2009	-18.317 / -69.583	9.954	70	79.954	2014
CH-SS-04/S-2009	-18.35 / -69.617	14.816	84	98.816	2014
CH-IN-05/CS-2009	-22.1 / -68.617	2.342	763	765.342	2014
CH-IN-06/CS-2009	-22.133 / -68.617	0.182	1107	1107.182	2014
CH-LN-07/CS-2009	-22.183 / -68.617	0.374	1175	1175.374	2014
CH-LN-08/CS-2009	-22.2 / -68.617	0.046	1243	1243.046	2014
CH-LN-09/CS-2009	-22.25 / -68.617	0.438	943	943.438	2014
CH-CT-10/CS-2010	-22.15 / -68.3	9.707	12	21.707	2014
CH-TN-11/CS-2009	-22.217 / -68.267	30.199	31	61.199	2014
CH-CN-12/CS-2009	-22.833 / -68.217	15.08	17	32.08	2014
CH-CS-13/CS-2010	-23.417 / -67.983	2.396	34	36.396	2014
CH-CS-14/C-2010	-23.433 / -67.983	1.232	24	25.232	2014
CH-CS-15/CS-2010	-23.467 / -68	0.972	54	54.972	2014
CH-CS-16/CS-2010	-23.533 / -68.017	1.463	17	18.463	2014
CH-PN-17/CS-2010	-23.583 / -68.033	1.007	46	47.007	2014
CH-PN-18/CS-2010	-23.633 / -68.05	1.682	34	35.682	2014

CH-PR-19/C-2010	-26.3 / -69.583	0.23	15	15.23	2014
CH-PR-20/CS-2010	-26.333 / -69.6	0.186	14	14.186	2014
CH-PR-21/C-2010	-26.35 / -69.6	0.205	16	16.205	2014
CH-PR-22/C-2010	-26.367 / -69.6	0.202	15	15.202	2014
CH-PR-23/CS-2010	-26.367 / -69.617	0.561	17	17.561	2014
CH-RP-24/CS-2010	-26.383 / -69.633	0.333	7	7.333	2014
CH-RP-25/C-2010	-26.4 / -69.65	0.334	16	16.334	2014
CH-RP-26/S-2010	-26.417 / -69.667	0.134	11	11.134	2014
CH-RP-27/S-2010	-26.433 / -69.683	0.056	13	13.056	2014
CH-RP-28/CS-2010	-26.467 / -69.717	0.74	18	18.74	2014
CH-RP-29/CS-2010	-26.5 / -69.733	1.664	36	37.664	2014
CH-RP-30/CS-2010	-26.517 / -69.75	0.876	18	18.876	2014
CH-RP-31/CS-2010	-26.55 / -69.783	0.868	20	20.868	2014
CH-RP-32/CS-2010	-26.567 / -69.8	0.515	20	20.515	2014
CH-PF-33/CS-2010	-26.6 / -69.833	0.206	21	21.206	2014
CH-PF-34/CS-2010	-26.633 / -69.85	35.747	91	126.747	2014
CO-RP-01-C-2011	0.8 / -77.65	0.002	0.114	0.116	2014
CO-RP-02-C-2011	0.817 / -77.55	0.044	1.296	1.34	2014
CO-RP-03-C-2011	0.9 / -77.567	0.065	1.15	1.215	2014
CO-RP-04-C-2011	0.9 / -77.55	0.426	4.891	5.317	2014
CO-RP-05-C-2011	0.9 / -77.45	0.54	7.883	8.423	2014
CO-RP-06-C-2011	0.933 / -77.45	0.444	10.318	10.762	2014
CO-RP-07-C-2011	1.05 / -77.417	2.885	35.349	38.234	2014
CO-RP-08-C-2011	1.1 / -77.4	3.405	30.779	34.184	2014
CO-RP-09-C-2011	1.133 / -77.35	0.207	1.481	1.688	2014
EC-R-01/C-2011	0.814 / -77.664	0.004	0.184	0.188	2014
EC-PTA-02/CS-2011	0.75 / -77.683	1.048	651.501	652.549	2014
EC-PTB-03/CS-2011	0.75 / -77.683	0.484	?	0.484	2014
EC-ME-04/CS-2011	0.583 / -77.733	0.81	6.302	7.112	2014
EC-LQ-05/C-2011	0.5 / -77.85	0.215	23.303	23.518	2014
EC-LC-06/C-2011	0.533 / -78.067	0.324	169.908	170.232	2014
EC-JC-07/CS-2011	0.583 / -78.1	0.919	1053.75	1054.669	2014
EC-PC-08/CS-2011	0.367 / -78.083	0.303	617.757	618.06	2014
EC-CQ-09/CS-2011	-0.05 / -78.2	1.346	2136.68	2138.026	2014
EC-AI-11/CS-2011	-2.333 / -78.783	17.712	15632.3	15650.012	2014
EC-PGPC-12/C-2011	-2.317 / -78.8	1.698	?	1.698	2014
EC-EH-13/CS-2011	-2.517 / -78.917	0.21	3.512	3.722	2014
EC-CR-14/CS-2011	-2.783 / -78.85	0.253	58.56	58.813	2014
EC-LL-16/CS-2011	-2.833 / -79.15	0.057	29389.3	29389.357	2014
EC-MM-17/CS-2011	-2.817 / -79.2	0.306	?	0.306	2014
EC-PP-18/CS-2011	-2.733 / -79.433	0.203	221.48	221.683	2014
EC-HH-19/C-2011	-2.717 / -79.417	0.512	153.369	153.881	2014

EC-SASA-20/CS-2011	-2.9 / -79.4	0.224	234.906	235.13	2014
EC-SS-21/CS-2011	-2.917 / -79.433	0.043	0.807	0.85	2014
EC-BP-22/C-2011	-2.683 / -79.55	3.151	13.481	16.632	2014
EC-CT-23/CS-2011	-3.605 / -79.221	1.821	560.229	562.05	2014
EC-CV-25/CS-2011	-3.733 / -79.25	0.839	973.064	973.903	2014
EC-QS-26/CS-2011	-4.333 / -79.333	2.94	14959.3	14962.24	2014
EC-SL-28/CS-2011	-4.517 / -79.433	4.698	3787.84	3792.538	2014
PE-PH-01/CS-2011	-13.5 / -71.967	8.23	205.327	213.557	2014
PE-CD-02/CS-2011	-13.617 / -71.683	2.81	4546.334	4549.144	2014
PE-CD-03/C-2011	-13.95 / -71.483	1.36	6.758	8.118	2014
PE-CD-04/CS-2011	-14.167 / -71.35	3.65	1237.808	1241.458	2014
PE-CD-06/C-2011	-14.683 / -70.75	11.24	54.126	65.366	2014
PE-CD-08/C-2011	-15.15 / -70.283	13.69	4667.481	4681.171	2014
PE-CD-09/CS-2011	-15.767 / -70.05	10.24	45.207	55.447	2014
PE-CD-10/C-2011	-15.867 / -70	1.25	6.184	7.434	2014
PE-CD-11/C-2011	-15.867 / -69.95	1.78	8.635	10.415	2014
PE-CD-12/C-2011	-16.2 / -69.417	2.34	11.435	13.775	2014
PE-CD-13/C-2011	-16.25 / -69.3	2.74	13.316	16.056	2014
PE-CD-14/C-2011	-16.3 / -69.267	4.64	22.502	27.142	2014
PE-CD-15/C-2011	-16.417 / -69.133	2.25	11.016	13.266	2014
PE-OL-16/CS-2011	-13.117 / -72.083	1.2	338.993	340.193	2014
PE-OL-17/C-2011	-13.033 / -72.033	0.35	3761.801	3762.151	2014
PE-OL-18/CS-2011	-13.017 / -72.033	0.94	?	0.94	2014
PE-OL-19/CS-2011	-12.95 / -71.983	10.29	?	10.29	2014
PE-OL-21/CS-2011	-12.717 / -72.017	7.04	3075.416	3082.456	2014
PE-VCH-22/CS-2011	-13.15 / -72.9	7.05	514025.937	514032.987	2014
PE-VCH-23/CS-2011	-13.2 / -72.883	0.64	?	0.64	2014
PE-VCH-24/CS-2011	-13.733 / -72.883	1.18	?	1.18	2014
PE-VCH-26/CS-2011	-13.35 / -72.883	54	?	54	2014
PE-PQ-27/C-2011	-14.367 / -71.483	0.01	1.176	1.186	2014
PE-XP-30/CS-2011	-12.05 / -75.967	159.09	3530.268	3689.358	2014
PE-XP-31/S-2011	-12.067 / -76	55.12	?	55.12	2014
PE-XP-32/C-2011	-12.133 / -76.217	3.26	2031.926	2035.186	2014
PE-XP-33/CS-2011	-12.067 / -76.517	41.66	279.709	321.369	2014
PE-XP-34/C-2011	-12.017 / -76.65	3.03	103.511	106.541	2014
PE-XP-35/S-2011	-12.017 / -76.667	3.22	6.238	9.458	2014
PE-XP-36/S-2011	-12.033 / -76.7	89.16	0	89.16	2014
PE-XP-37/C-2011	-12.033 / -76.717	1.79	67.339	69.129	2014
PE-XP-38/S-2011	-12.067 / -76.767	10.26	0	10.26	2014
PE-XP-39/S-2011	-12.083 / -76.75	32.81	0	32.81	2014
PE-XP-40/CS-2011	-12.253 / -76.904	460.31	1829.26	2289.57	2014
PE-HH-41/CS-2011	-9.883 / -76.8	796.32	4856.44	5652.76	2014

PE-HH-42/CS-2011	-9.85 / -76.85	10.57	504.01	514.58	2014
PE-HH-43/CS-2011	-9.767 / -76.883	4.23	508.013	512.243	2014
PE-HH-44/CS-2011	-9.667 / -76.85	24.27	1743.418	1767.688	2014
PE-HH-45/CS-2011	-9.633 / -76.95	32.96	?	32.96	2014
PE-HH-46/CS-2011	-9.533 / -76.983	13.29	281.808	295.098	2014
PE-HH-47/CS-2011	-9.5 / -77.017	4.47	85.039	89.509	2014
PE-HH-48/CS-2011	-9.483 / -77.033	3.447	157.621	161.068	2014
PE-HH-49/CS-2011	-9.45 / -77.067	10.5	4262.694	4273.194	2014
PE-HH-50/C-2011	-9.433 / -77.083	2.77	?	2.77	2014
PE-HH-51/CS-2011	-9.267 / -77.15	6.43	1516.547	1522.977	2014
PE-HH-52/CS-2011	-9.117 / -77.2	19.99	528.729	548.719	2014
PE-HH-53/CS-2011	-9.067 / -77.233	14.05	?	14.05	2014
PE-HH-54/C-2011	-8.9 / -77.317	4.94	275.69	280.63	2014
PE-HH-55/C-2011	-8.833 / -77.367	6.15	216.446	222.596	2014
PE-HH-56/CS-2011	-8.75 / -77.45	15.45	486.691	502.141	2014
PE-HH-57/CS-2011	-8.383 / -77.767	15.25	387.392	402.642	2014
PE-HH-58/CS-2011	-8.317 / -77.817	4.41	246.522	250.932	2014
PE-HH-59/CS-2011	-7.933 / -78	3.98	1266.603	1270.583	2014
PE-ALP-60/CS-2011	-4.7 / -79.567	37.22	1502.79	1540.01	2014
Total (ha)		**3642.81**	**728448.256**	**732091.066**	

Comment

Widespread errors have been detected in the coordinates of the center points of the components of the property. Many of them are located outside or far of the components. There are also some specific errors in the areas of some components or their Buffer Zones. This situation will be reviewed with the WHC to determine the updating process of the information.

1.4 - Map(s)

Comment

There are no maps included in this item, they were submitted in the nomination dossier in 2013.

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

Comment

1) CHILE: https://www.sngp.gob.cl/galeria/qhapaq-nan-sistema-vial-andino-sitio-patrimonio-mundial-desde-2014 2) CHILE: http://www.monumentos.gob.cl/patrimonio-mundial/lista-actual/qhapaq-nan-sistema-vial-andino 3) ECUADOR: https://www.facebook.com/524676704234593/ 4) PERÚ UPDATE: http://infocultura.cultura.pe/mapaqn/

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) is designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is not designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	**International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection** (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✖
2.1.2	**List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection** (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✖
2.1.3	**The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List)** (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))	✖	

2.1.4	**World Network of Biosphere Reserves** Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme	✖	
2.1.5	**Global Geoparks Network** UNESCO Global Geoparks	✖	

2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

In Argentina, one component of the property is in the San Guillermo National Park Biosphere Reserve. In Ecuador, two components are in the Imbabura Global Geopark, two in the High-Andean wetland of Cajas RAMSAR Site, seven in the Macizo del Cajas Biosphere Reserve, and four in the Podocarpus El Cóndor Biosphere Reserve. In Peru, the buffer zone of one component is in the Humedal Lucre-Huacarpay RAMSAR Site (Pikillaqta Archaeological Park).

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

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

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

No comments.

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

- In Ecuador: The traditional weaving of the Ecuadorian toquilla straw hat. - In Peru: a) The Festivity of Virgen de la Candelaria of Puno; b) Knowledge, skills and rituals related to the annual renewal of the Q'eswachaka bridge.

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 aware.

In Peru: a) First Peruvian and South American editions ("Incunables Peruanos"), b) The book: "Protocolo ambulante de los conquistadores" or "Libro becerro"

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

Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System is an extensive Inca communication, trade and defence network of roads and associated structures covering more than 30,000 kilometres. Constructed by the Prehispanic Andean communities over several centuries, the network reached its maximum expansion in the 15th century, during the consolidation of the Tawantinsuyu, when it spread across the length and breadth of the Andes. The network is based on four main routes, which originate from the central square of Cusco, the capital of the Tawantinsuyu. These main routes are connected to several other road networks of lower hierarchy, which created linkages and cross-connections. 137 component areas and 308 associated archaeological sites, covering 616.06 kilometers of the Qhapaq Ñan highlight the achievements of the Incas in architecture and engineering along with its associated infrastructure for trade, storage and accommodation as well as sites of religious significance. The road network was the outcome of a political project implemented by the Incas linking towns and centers of production and worship together under an economic, social and cultural programme in the service of the State.

The Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System is an extraordinary road network through one of the world’s most extreme geographical terrains used over several centuries by caravans, travellers, messengers, armies and whole population groups amounting up to 40,000 people. It was the lifeline of the Tawantinsuyu, linking towns and centres of production and worship over long distances. Towns, villages and rural areas were thus integrated into a single road grid. Several local communities who remain traditional guardians and custodians of Qhapaq Ñan segments continue to safeguard associated intangible cultural traditions including languages.

The Qhapaq Ñan by its sheer scale and quality of the road, is a unique achievement of engineering skills in most varied geographical terrains, linking snow-capped mountain ranges of the Andes, at an altitude of more than 6,600 metres high, to the coast, running through hot rainforests, fertile valleys and absolute deserts. It demonstrates mastery in engineering technology used to resolved myriad problems posed by the Andes variable landscape by means of variable road construction technologies, bridges, stairs, ditches and cobblestone pavings.

Criterion (ii): The Qhapaq Ñan exhibits important processes of interchange of goods, communication and cultural traditions within a cultural area of the world which created a vast empire of up to 4,200km in extension at its height in the 15th century. It is based on the integration of prior Andean ancestral knowledge and the specifics of Andean communities and cultures forming a state organizational system that enabled the exchange of social, political and economic values for imperial policy. Several roadside structures provide lasting evidence of valuable resources and goods traded along the network, such as precious metals, muyu (spondylus shell), foodstuffs, military supplies, feathers, wood, coca and textiles transported from the areas where they were collected, produced or manufactured, to Inca centres of various types and to the capital itself. Several communities, who remain custodians of components of this vast Inca communication network, are living reminders of the exchange of cultural values and language.

Criterion (iii): The Qhapaq Ñan is an exceptional and unique testimony to the Inca civilization based on the values and principles of reciprocity, redistribution and duality constructed in a singular system of organization called Tawantinsuyu. The road network was the life giving support to the Inca Empire integrated into the Andean landscape. As a testimony to the Inca Empire, it illustrates thousands of years of cultural evolution and was an omnipresent symbol of the Empire’s strength and extension throughout the Andes. This testimony influences the communities along the Qhapaq Ñan until today, in particular with relation to the social fabric of local communities and the cultural philosophies that give meaning to relationships among people and between people and the land. Most importantly, life is still defined by links among close kin and an ethic of mutual support.

Criterion (iv): The Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System is an outstanding example of a type of technological ensemble which despite the most difficult geographical conditions created a continuous and functioning communication and trade system with exceptional technological and engineering skills in rural and remote settings. Several elements illustrate characteristic typologies in terms of walls, roads, steps, roadside ditches, sewage pipes, drains, etc., with construction methods unique to the Qhapaq Ñan while varying according to location and regional context. Many of these elements were standardized by the Inca State, which allowed for the control of equal conditions along the road network.

Criterion (vi): The Qhapaq Ñan played an essential role in the organization of space and society in a wide geographical area along the Andes, where the roads were used as a means to share cultural values with outstanding intangible significance. The Qhapaq Ñan continues today to provide communities with a sense of identity and to enable their cultural practices, cultural expressions and traditional skills to continue to be transmitted from generation to generation. Members of these communities base their own existence on an Andean cosmovision, which is unique in the World. This cosmovision applies to all aspects of everyday life. Today, Qhapaq Ñan is directly associated with the intangible values shared by the communities in the Andean World, such as traditional trade, ritual practices, and the use of ancient technology, among others, which are living traditions and beliefs essential to the cultural identity of the communities concerned. The Andean Road System continues to serve its original functions of integration, communication, exchange and flow of goods and knowledge, and - despite the current modern trade and social changes - keeps its pertinence and importance throughout the centuries and its role as a cultural reference which contributes to reinforcing the identity within the Andean world.

Integrity

The series of sites inscribed as the best representation of the Qhapaq Ñan is exhaustive and illustrates the variety of typological, functional and communicative elements, which allow for a full understanding of its historic and contemporary role. The number of segments is adequate to communicate the key features of the heritage route, despite the fact that these are fragmented in individual site components, which represent the best preserved segments of the previously continuous road network.

For a number of site components the condition of integrity remains vulnerable and it is recommended that the States Parties develop criteria to define minimum intactness in relation to the different technological and architectural categories identified and the different geographical regions and levels of remoteness. According to these criteria, the condition of integrity should be monitored in the future to ensure that intactness can be guaranteed in the long term and that the site components remain free from threats which may reduce the condition of integrity.

To ensure that the distinct relations between different sites in terms of continuity despite their fragmentation can be well understood by future visitors, it is recommended that appropriate maps or a GIS system be developed which illustrates the functional and social relations between the different site components and highlights their role in the overall Qhapaq Ñan network.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the Qhapaq Ñan component sites is very high in that the characteristic features retain their form and design and the variety of specific well-preserved types of architectural and engineering achievements facilitate communication of the overall form and design of the network. The materials used are mainly stone and earth, with stone type varying from region to region, and repair and maintenance measures where necessary are undertaken in traditional techniques and material. These are predominantly driven by the local populations, who remain knowledgeable in traditional road management techniques and who are the key partners in maintaining the roadbed and associated features.

At sites which have been of specific archaeological or cultural interest professional stabilization and restoration techniques have been applied and implemented with great respect to the original materials and substance. On the road sections, local management systems govern decision-making processes, often with a large degree of community involvement and these have retained highest degrees of authenticity as reuse of the historic materials remains more efficient than the introduction of new materials.

The setting and visual surroundings of most of Qhapaq Ñan's components is very good and in many cases pristine. For several summit ceremonial sites, settings include horizon ranges of 360 degrees for many kilometres in all directions. The Qhapaq Ñan also passes through very beautiful landscapes, the beauty of which depends on fragile view sheds associated which need to be monitored to ensure that any modern developments in the landscape have as minimal visual impact as possible.

Several sites are difficult to access and their remoteness has over centuries preserved them in a very good condition. A majority of Qhapaq Ñan components is located in rural settings which fortunately left them free of noticeable modern intrusions. Associated intangible values and management practices remain very strong, especially in the most remote sections of the road network and contribute to the safeguarding of authentic management mechanisms. The information sources of spirit and feeling as well as atmosphere are very relevant as many of the communities have strong associations to the Qhapaq Ñan and continue to remain guardians of some of the ceremonial structures.

Protection and management requirements

As a transnational serial property the Qhapaq Ñan covers the jurisdiction of six countries at national and local levels, including, in one instance, regulations of seven regional authorities. A number of international joint declarations and Statements of Commitment have been signed by the participating States Parties between 2010 and 2012 which highlight their agreement to protect the segments of the Qhapaq Ñan at the highest possible level. The protection put in place in light of these agreements follow the respective national heritage legislations and provide protection at the highest national level to all property components.

The States Parties have designed two overarching management frameworks, one for the candidature phase of the nomination and a second that will become operational once the inscription is achieved. The preparation phase was guided by a Paris-based international Coordination Committee while the overarching management framework following World Heritage inscription is guided by regional networks among the participating States Parties. The State Party of Peru committed to support the establishment of a technical coordination secretariat where information will be gathered and communicated to the experts in all Qhapaq Ñan states and where frequent meetings among the technical experts will be organized.

Within the national contexts management systems have been developed in cooperation with the local communities and include concerns of perpetuation of the living traditions associated with the Qhapaq Ñan. The majority of these are traditional management systems which have been in existence for centuries and have developed from the local community levels to more formalized agreements with the concerned governmental authorities. The importance of preserving the actual road trace in areas that are being cultivated by the communities should be highlighted as part of the management agreements.

Several local communities explicitly expressed their interest in tourism activities which they intend to be managed and driven at the community level. Limited presentation and interpretation facilities are at present available along the Qhapaq Ñan and local communities sharing their experiences and stories with visitors are a key basis of interpretation.

Some territories of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System are seismically active areas and especially the architectural structures seem to be endangered by earthquakes. Adequate risk protection schemes need to be developed to ensure safety of humans as well as cultural resources in the event of natural disasters.

An overall policy framework for the Qhapaq Ñan was created with the Management Strategy document undersigned at high level by the six States Parties on 29 November 2012. In addition to this multinational agreement management plans are intended to be developed at a regional level for each individual section of the road network. The management strategy framework illustrates the initial implementation of key management aspects, in particular the social and participation strategies intended to enable local communities to develop owner- and guardianship of the Qhapaq Ñan and its serial components. Further management and conservation plan components remain under development and should integrate adequate risk preparedness and disaster management as well as visitor management strategies.

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	1. Architectural structures related to the interaction between the Incas and the various ethnic groups linked to the Tawantinsuyo.	✖			
3.2.2	2. Places and structures linked to the production, organization, administration, and exchange of resources.	✖			
3.2.3	3. Religious and power architecture	✖			
3.2.4	4. Apachetas, visual alignments, and other markers and means of integrating the road system with the landscape.	✖			

3.2.5	5. Roads, road-related structures and construction technologies.	✖			
3.2.6	6. Social and ritual uses of the Qhapaq Ñan: ceremonies and practices associated with the Andean cosmovision, travel, and road preservation.	✖			
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

The results of the assessment indicate that the six key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value are preserved.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗

4.1.2 - Commercial development

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖			✖		→	
Negative ✖	✖	✖		✖			↗

4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative							

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

In the case of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, the Property has been affected due to housing developments in their proximity, visually affecting the environment. Colombia reports the presence of industrial zones in the closeness of the Property, but with low impact on the attributes.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

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

Mainly, and due to the itinerary condition of the property, the factor that has the greatest impact is the construction of infrastructure for land transportation, especially highways. This impact is localized and frequent, with a tendency to increase. It is reported by Chile, Ecuador, and Peru, while Colombia reports it in the immediate vicinity.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖		✖			↗

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	

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

In the case of Chile and Peru, some of the main service disruptions have been reported. These are power lines, water and sewage pipes that overlap and/or cut the route of the roads. Chile reports landscape damage due to the installation of renewable energy.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.4.4 - Air pollution

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.4.5 - Solid waste

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Peru reports, in terms of pollution, the presence of solid waste, which impact some road sections, especially near towns. Other types of pollution are caused by the extraction of limestone to obtain lime and gypsum, which produces particulate matter emissions. The production of handmade tiles produces smoke emissions, which only affects one component (PE-CD-02/CS-2011).

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.5.5 - Crop production

✖ 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

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

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

Colombia and Peru report negative and increasing impacts due to land conversion in the proximity of the Property. Argentina reports impacts due to animal grazing. Ecuador and Peru report localized impacts, with a tendency to increase, due to the intensification of agriculture and Colombia reports localized impacts in the vicinity of the Property of agriculture. An average capacity to respond to these factors is indicated.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.6.2 - Quarrying

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

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

Mining is a negative impact factor in these countries, whether actual or potential (except for Bolivia). Although the impact is limited, it is significant in the attributes of the property in general. Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru report a negative, but limited, impact, caused by quarrying. Regarding water extraction, Chile, and Peru report limited impacts, but they are increasing.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖			→	

4.7.3 - Temperature

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

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

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Relevant | ✖ Not relevant

4.7.5 - Dust

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

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

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗

4.7.7 - Pests

Relevant | ✖ Not relevant

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

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

4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

All factors of local conditions affect the physical fabric of the Property, except for radiation and pests. The mudslides caused by summer rains are a factor affecting a large part of the components, as their emergence has increased due to climate change. Wind gusts and turbulence in parts of the Andean region have a significant impact on the attributes, and humidity has caused the proliferation of microorganisms in localized areas.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

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

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

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

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative							

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative ✖	✖	✖		✖			↗

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

The countries evaluate positively the appreciation of this heritage, as well as the continuity and validity of traditional uses by the communities. Participatory management activities and the visibility of the Andean cosmovision have led to an increase in sustainable ritual use in some components. Regarding tourist use and visits, there are negative (Chile) and positive (Ecuador and Peru) impacts, depending on management capabilities.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗

4.9.3 - Military training

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.4 - War

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

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

Regarding factors related to other human activities, Peru reports that fires are generally caused by local populations associated with the Qhapaq Ñan, in order to free up areas to prepare the soil for agricultural activities, provide areas for housing, among others. This situation put the property's attributes at risk.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗

4.10.2 - Flooding

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗

4.10.3 - Drought

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.10.4 - Desertification

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗

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

Argentina, Chile, and Peru report negative impacts caused by storms; Chile and Ecuador report limited impacts caused by drought; and Peru reports localized impacts caused by floods on some components. These phenomena have worsened due to climate change and have a significant impact on the attributes.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.11.2 - Earthquake

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

✖ 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

The Andean territory has specific geographic and climatic characteristics that make possible hazard scenarios such as earthquakes, avalanches, mudslides, river and soil erosion, and forest fires, which could potentially affect a large part of the components of the Property.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖	✖			↗

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

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

Peru reports that during the rainy season (December to March) the vegetation grows rapidly, and its presence affects most of the components, therefore, management activities should be prioritized during this time of the year.

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative							

4.13.2 - Legal framework

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative							

4.13.3 - Governance

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.13.4 - Management activities

✖ 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

✖ 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

Relevant | ✖ Not relevant

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

The Property was registered with a management system in place. The post-registration experience has allowed us for to adapt or strengthen the management structure at different levels, as well as the forms of governance and participation of the communities, which show different levels of progress.

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

No comments.

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing						↗
						↗
4.1.2 Commercial development						→
						→
4.1.3 Industrial areas						→
						↗
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						→
						→
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						↗
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						

4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure						
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.2 Ground water pollution						
4.4.3 Surface water pollution						
4.4.4 Air pollution						
4.4.5 Solid waste						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion						
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
4.5.5 Crop production						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.1 Mining						
4.6.2 Quarrying						
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.1 Wind						
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
4.7.3 Temperature						
4.7.5 Dust						

4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
4.10.2 Flooding						
4.10.3 Drought						
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.1 Volcanic eruption						
4.11.2 Earthquake						
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						

4.13.2 Legal framework						
4.13.3 Governance						
4.13.4 Management activities						
4.13.5 Financial resources						
4.13.6 Human resources						
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						

Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	**Impact**			**Origin**		**Trend**
4.1.1 Housing						

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

✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.2 Commercial development						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.3 Industrial areas						

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						→
						→

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						

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

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure						
						

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

	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						

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

4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						

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

	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						

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

4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.2 Ground water pollution						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.3 Surface water pollution						
	⛔					➡

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

	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.4 Air pollution						
						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.5 Solid waste						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare

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

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 - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

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

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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major

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

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.5 Crop production						→
						↗

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

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare

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

4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.1 Mining						
						

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

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.2 Quarrying						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare

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

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.1 Wind						
						

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

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
	⛔	👎		⊙		➡

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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.3 Temperature						
	⛔		👎	⊙	↩	➡

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

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.5 Dust						
	⛔	🔨			↻	➡

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

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	

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

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						

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

	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage			→
			↗

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system			→
			→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						

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

	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						

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

4.9 Other human activities

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	

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

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.1 Storms						

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

	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.2 Flooding						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.3 Drought						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						

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

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.1 Volcanic eruption						
	⛔	👎	👎		🌱	➡

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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.2 Earthquake						
	⛔		👎	⚪	🌱	➡

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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						

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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity

	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	

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

4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						

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

	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.3 Governance						

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

	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.4 Management activities						

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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major

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

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.6 Human resources						

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

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						→

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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major

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

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

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

Information on each component affected by any factor will be sent by email to the World Heritage Centre, as previously agreed.

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	1. Architectural structures related to the interaction between the Incas and the various ethnic groups linked to the Tawantinsuyo.	✖			
4.18.1.2	2. Places and structures linked to the production, organization, administration, and exchange of resources.	✖			

4.18.1.3	3. Religious and power architecture	✖			
4.18.1.4	4. Apachetas, visual alignments, and other markers and means of integrating the road system with the landscape.	✖			
4.18.1.5	5. Roads, road-related structures and construction technologies.	✖			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

5.1.1 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?
The boundaries **do not limit the ability to maintain** the property's Outstanding Universal Value but they **could be improved**

5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?
The boundaries **are known** by 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
The boundaries of the Property guarantee the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value, but it is necessary to reinforce its outreach at the national, regional, and local levels. It is also necessary to update the boundary information with better technology.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

Comment
Relevant documents are included in item 5.2.2, details of which are sent as an attachment to the WHC, via e-mail.

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

2003, Argentina /
Law 25.743 on the protection of the archaeological and paleontological heritage. https://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/ley-25743-86356 X / 2015, Argentina /

Law 12.665, Modification, National Commission of Monuments, Places and Historical Sites. https://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/ley-12665-23121 X / 2014, Argentina /
Decreto 2043 / 2014 del PODER EJECUTIVO NACIONAL (P.E.N.). https://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/decreto-2043-2014-238356

X / 1980, Argentina /
Law 22351, National Parks Law. https://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/ley-22351-16299 X /

1984, Argentina /
Law No. 4218/84 for the protection of the archaeological and anthropological heritage of the Province of Catamarca. http://www.saij.gob.ar/LPK0004218 X /

1982, Argentina /
Law 3866/82 for the protection of ruins and archeological and paleontological sites of the Province of Jujuy. http://www.saij.gob.ar/LPK0004218 X /

1998, Argentina /
Law 6589/98 on the Protection of the Archaeological, Urban Archaeological, Paleontological, Anthropological and Historical Heritage of the Province of La Rioja.
https://legislaturalarioja.com/legislacion/ley-n-6-589/ X /

1993, Argentina /
Law 6034/93 on the Declaration of Provincial Interest for the Protection, Conservation, Restoration, and Enhancement of Cultural Heritage Properties of the Province of Mendoza.
https://www.mendoza.gov.ar/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/07/PLP12-6034.pdf X /

1991, Argentina /
Law 6.649/91. Legal System of Historical, Archaeological and Paleontological Monuments and Museums of the Province of Salta.
http://www.saij.gob.ar/6649-local-salta-regimen-monumentos-museos-historicos-arqueologicos-panteologico s-lpa0006649-1991-11-21/123456789-0abc-defg-946-6000avorpyel X / 1997, Argentina /

Law 6801/97 Natural and cultural heritage of the Province of San Juan. https://diputadossanjuan.gob.ar/leyes-sancionadas/item/1561-ley-n-6801 X / 2014, Bolivia /
Law No. 530 Bolivian Cultural Heritage Law of May 23, 2014, as amended by Law No. 1220 of August 30, 2019. https://sea.gob.bo/digesto/CompendioII/E/34_L_530.pdf

X / X / 2014, Bolivia / Law N° 031 Framework Act of Autonomies and Administrative Decentralization / X /

X / X / 1970, Chile. /
National Monuments Law Nº17.288. https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=28892 X /

1994, Chile. /
Law 19300. Approves the law on General Bases of the Environment. https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=30667 X /

2017, Chile. /
Law 21045. Creates the Ministry of Cultures, Arts and Heritage. https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=1110097 X /

1976, Chile. /
Decree with Force of Law N°458 which approved the General Urban and Construction Act of 1976. https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=13560
https://www.patrimoniourbano.cl/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/DDU-292.pdf X / X /

1990, Chile /
Supreme Decree N°484 of 1990, Regulations on Excavations and/or Archeological and Paleontological Prospections.
https://www.monumentos.gob.cl/sites/default/files/reglamento-arqueologico-antropologico-paleontologico.pdf X / 1983, Colombia /

Law 45. approving the / X / 1997, Colombia /
Law 397, through which Articles 70, 71 and 72 and other related Articles of the Political Constitution are developed and rules on cultural heritage, promotion and stimulus to culture are issued, establishing the Ministry of Culture and transferring some dependencies. https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=337

X / 2015, Colombia /
Decree 1080 of 2015 Culture Department. https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=76833 X /

2005, Ecuador /
Code 18. Law for the protection and preservation of the Inca Trail. https://vlex.ec/vid/codificacion-18-ley-proteccion-643461345 X /

2008, Ecuador / Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador. /

2014, Ecuador /
Integrated Organic Penal Code. https://www.defensa.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2021/03/COIP_act_feb-2021.pdf X /

2016, Ecuador /
Organic Culture Law. https://www.presidencia.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/a2_LEY_ORGANICA_DE_CULTURA_julio_2017.pdf

2017, Ecuador /
General Regulations to the Organic Culture Law.
https://www.presidencia.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/a2_REGLAMENTO_GENERAL_A_LA_LEY_ORGANICA_DE_CULTURA_julio_2017.pdf X / 1993, Perú. /

Political Constitution of Peru, article 21. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/presidencia/informes-publicaciones/196158-constitucion-politica-del-peru X / 2004, Perú. / LAW Nº 28296 /

X / 2001, Perú. /
Law Nº 28260. https://www.leyes.congreso.gob.pe/Documentos/Leyes/28260.pdf X /

2001, Perú. /
Supreme Decree Nº 031-2001-ED. https://www4.congreso.gob.pe/historico/cip/materiales/cinca/ds031-2001.pdf X /

2001, Perú. /
Supreme Decree N°039-2001-ED. https://www4.congreso.gob.pe/historico/cip/materiales/cinca/ds039-2001.pdf

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

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

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

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

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

The **legal framework** for the broader setting of the World Heritage property **is inadequate** to ensure the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property

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

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

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

The Protection and management of this transnational and serial property is regulated at the national level in six countries and, in some cases, at the provincial and/or local level, in order to protect the Outstanding Universal Value at a legislative, regulatory and/or traditional level.

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

The six States Parties are in the process of updating the international management system in accordance with the recommendations issued by ICOMOS and the World Heritage Committee. It should be noted that Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, also reported updates on the management of the Qhapaq Ñan in their territories.

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

Other

If 'Other', please specify

International management system

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

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

Traditional ways of management recognised by local communities and other specific groups

Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property
Agreed 'Memorandums of Understanding' between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management
Mechanisms to promote equal participation among and within groups, including different levels of authority, local communities, indigenous people, women and men, and other specific groups
A framework for inclusive economic development, including equal access and distribution of resources and opportunities arising from the protection of the property
A code of practice developed by local communities or other groups
A management plan
An annual work plan or business plan
A disaster, climate or conflict risk management plan
A visitor/visitation management plan
An environmental management framework

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

The International Management System is in the process of being updated and will include a monitoring system for the management and conservation of the property. In some countries, Management Units are formed around different jurisdictions, such as: national/federal, regional/provincial and/or municipal/local. In turn, indigenous and/or local communities participate to varying degrees in the management of the property and/or decision-making.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Comment

There is no pre-filled information. The Property's management system is in Annex III of the nomination dossier, submitted in 2013. As reported elsewhere in the periodic report, and in the SOC 2020, this management system is currently being updated. Once finalized, it will be submitted to the WHC.

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?

No use has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

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

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

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **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	Sistema educativo en todos sus niveles				

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

Progress has been made in updating the International Management System. At the national level, Argentina and Bolivia have implemented and included the partner communities; Chile and Ecuador express the need to reinforce, update and adapt the national management system for its implementation. Finally, Peru reports difficulties in its operation at the national level, due to the restrictions caused by the pandemic.

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

The International Management System is in full force, with regular meetings of the Technical Secretariats and significant progress in the updating process. At the national level, each State Party has operational management plans, with different levels of progress, or in the process of being developed. The plans are submitted to the Committee as soon as they are complete.

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.)	8 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	2 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	56 %	54 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	19 %	23 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	11 %	13 %
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.)	4 %	9 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	1 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

In most countries, the sources of financing come from national/federal, regional/provincial, and municipal/local origin, in that order.

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

In most countries there is no exclusive and permanent budget for financing the management and conservation of the Qhapaq Ñan. Only Peru has a law that recognizes it as an area of preferential interest, guaranteeing the sustainability of its operation in order to enhance its value and social use at the national level.

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	69 %	53 %
6.1.6.2	Women	31 %	47 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Human resources are **inadequate** for management needs

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

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

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

Conservation	Poor
Environmental sustainability	Poor
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Poor
Capacity development and education	Poor
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Poor
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
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.

The guidelines of the Capacity Building Strategy include activities to strengthen community enterprises, management training, preventive conservation, finance, and accounting. The strategy focuses on the exchange of knowledge between technical teams and communities, producing comprehensive ad hoc solutions. It is worth mentioning the UNDP/Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru project for the development of local capacities in heritage and community tourism.

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

Capacity building initiatives have been implemented in each country. The project Support for strengthening the participatory management system of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System, thanks to the Japanese Trust Fund for the Preservation of World Cultural Heritage (JFiT), which enabled the preparation of a preventive conservation manual for the property, and the UNDP-Bolivia-Peru-Ecuador project, which provided training in community entrepreneurship and preventive conservation.

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is **acceptable** for most key areas but there are gaps

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

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

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

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

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

The Property has research programs, mainly archaeological in several of its components, developed by the States Parties. It is necessary to strengthen and broaden research for the conservation, dissemination, and enhancement of the Property in a comprehensive manner.

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	Fair
Landowners	Poor
Women	Fair
Youth/children	Poor
Researchers	Fair

Local visitors	Fair
National/international tourists	Poor
Tourism industry	Poor
Local businesses and industries	Poor
NGOs	Poor
Other specific groups	Fair
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	8.1.14 Instituciones de Educación Superior

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
Indigenous peoples
Landowners
Women
Youth/children
Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries
NGOs
Other specific groups
Instituciones de Educación Superior

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

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

The States Parties seek to strengthen the lines of education, awareness, and dissemination. It is considered relevant to implement visitation, mediation, and interpretation programs (whenever the opening of the site is of interest to the partner communities), as well as to include cultural heritage in educational programs. Peru has a comprehensive heritage education program.

9. Visitor Management

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

185301 / 112785 / 565497 / 515271 / 531549 /

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

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments
Transportation services
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys

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

Two overnight stays

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

The sources of information on the components open to visitation vary by country. In Argentina, monitoring is done by National Parks, provincial governments, and local communities. In Chile, they come from the tourism sector and local experts. For Colombia it does not apply since it is not open to visitation. In Ecuador, it comes from the communities that practice community-based tourism. Peru uses institutional records (Dirección Desconcentrada de Cultura de Cusco) and visitor records.

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

33,8 / 21,8 / 21,8 / 9,5 / 15 / 39,5 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

The information comes from different sources. In Argentina, from National Parks, provincial governments, and local communities, through their Local Management Units. In Chile, from the tourism sector and local experts. In Bolivia and Colombia, it does not apply, as it is not open to public visits. In Ecuador, from communities that practice community-based tourism. In Peru, from tourism agencies and centers, transportation services, and site museums.

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 it is **not implemented**

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

Not all components of the Property are open for tourism. The decisions of the communities and management units have been respected, considering the conservation conditions, local capacities, and local development strategies, among others. Some States Parties are making progress in visitor management strategies for the components that are open, and -in limited cases- in the implementation of community-based tourism projects and enterprises.

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

There is **some management** of the visitor use of the World Heritage property

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, using a different system

If a different system, please specify

In the international management system, which is currently being updated, there are monitoring guidelines to measure the effectiveness of tourism management.

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 contact** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this **is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters**

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

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

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

In **many locations** 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

In some components of the Qhapaq Ñan, there are locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives, such as rural community-based tourism and identity-based tourism managed by indigenous communities.

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

In some components of the Qhapaq Ñan open to visitation, communities benefit economically and socially through the tourism services they develop at the World Heritage site.

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

In some components of the Qhapaq Ñan, there are locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives, such as rural community-based tourism and identity-based tourism

managed by indigenous communities.

10. Monitoring

10.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property directed towards management needs and/or towards improving the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value?

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

10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**

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

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

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

The indicators agreed upon in the international management system that is in the process of being updated are: communication of Outstanding Universal Value, participatory management system, state of conservation, risk and/or disaster management, safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, interpretation and visitor management, infrastructure, education, and local development (better living).

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	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Poor
Landowners	Poor
Women	Poor
Researchers	Non-existent
Tourism industry	Non-existent
Local businesses and industry	Poor
NGOs	Fair
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.

The State Parties have different options for implementing the World Heritage Committee's recommendations, which are subject to budget and human resources availability, a situation that has become more complex due to the health emergency. Bolivia is currently updating the information on the state of conservation.

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

The State Parties report limited technical and budgetary resources for monitoring the site's tangible and intangible attributes, in addition to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in recent years. It is important to make progress in the development of conservation plans and budget estimates for project implementation.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones	
5.1.2	The boundaries of the World Heritage property **are known** by the management **authority but are not known** by local communities/landowners	✖

5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known and recognized by local communities/landowners**	✖
5.2	**Protective Measures**	
5.2.3	An **adequate legal framework** for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists **but there are some deficiencies in implementation**	✖
5.2.4	The **legal framework** in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property **is inadequate**	
5.2.5	The **legal framework** for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone **is inadequate** to ensure the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	
5.2.6	There is **acceptable capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	
5.3	**Management System/Management Plan**	
5.3.5	**No use** has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	
5.3.7	**Some use** has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.9	**Some use** has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.11	There is **coordination** between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, **but it could be improved**	✖
5.3.12	The management system/plan is **only partially adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	
5.3.13	The management system at the property is **only being partially implemented**	✖
5.3.17	• **In a limited manner**, the management system of the World Heritage property does **contribute to gender equality** • **In a limited manner**, the management system of the World Heritage property does **provide ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)** • **In a limited manner**, the management system of the World Heritage property does **contribute to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status** • **In a limited manner**, the management system of the World Heritage property does **contribute to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood**	✖
6.1	**Funding**	
6.1.3	The available **budget is inadequate** for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property	✖
6.1.7	Human resources **are inadequate** for the management needs of the World Heritage property	✖
6.1.10	**Some use** has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
6.1.12	**A site-based** capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, **but most technical work is carried out by external staff**	
7	**Scientific Studies and Research Projects**	
7.2	There is **considerable research** in the World Heritage property but it is **not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value**	
8	**Education, Information and Awareness Building**	
8.2	There is a **limited and ad hoc education** and awareness programme for children and/or youth	✖
9	**Visitor Management**	
9.7	There **is a strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but it is **not implemented**	
9.9	There is **some management** of the visitor use of the World Heritage property	
9.11	There **is contact** but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory mattersThere is contact between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this **is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters**	
9.12	The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **not adequately presented and interpreted**	✖
10	**Monitoring**	
10.1	There is **considerable monitoring** at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage **property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**	

Please select 0 more issues.

Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.3	**Services Infrastructures**						
4.3.2	Renewable energy facilities	CRITERION: IV attributes: (v) Roads, road-related structures, and construction technologies.	Reinforce valuation actions regarding the preservation of the Property, especially with public and private entities that implement renewable energy solutions.	To be carried out by local, regional, or national managers of the property, as established in their management plans and/or annual planning.	2022- 2030	Local, regional, national, and international management units of the property.	
4.5	**Biological resource use/modification**						
4.5.4	Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	CRITERION: II, III, IV attributes: (i), (ii), (iii), (iv),(v)	Identify participatory strategies to build alternatives to grazing for the communities associated with the components. Raise awareness of the impact of grazing on the conservation of the property with communities and authorities.	To be carried out by local, regional, or national managers of the property, as established in their management plans and/or annual planning.	Identify participatory strategies 2022-2028. Permanent awareness-raising.	Local, regional, national, and international management units of the property.	
4.7	**Local conditions affecting physical fabric**						
4.7.6	Water (rain/water table)						
4.8	**Social/Cultural uses of heritage**						
4.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	CRITERION: VI attributes (vi) Social and ritual uses of the Qhapaq Ñan: ceremonies and practices associated with the Andean cosmovision, travel and conservation of trails.	Strengthen the registration and revitalization of cultural manifestations associated with the components of the property.	To be carried out by local, regional, or national managers of the property, as established in their management plans and/or annual planning.	Permanent	Local, regional, national, and international management units of the property.	
4.8.6	Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	CRITERION: II, III, IV attributes: (i),(ii), (iv) ,(v)	Create, update, implement and/or reinforce plans for tourist visitation and protection of the property. They will be implemented in places open to tourist visitation.	To be carried out by local, regional, or national managers of the property, as established in their management plans and/or annual planning.	2022-2030	Local, regional, national, and international management units of the property.	
4.9	**Other human activities**						
4.9.2	Deliberate destruction of heritage	CRITERION: II y III attributes: (ii), (iii), (iv)	Reinforce valuation actions regarding the preservation of the property. Implement and/or reinforce actions to safeguard the property.	To be carried out by local, regional, or national managers of the property, as established in their management plans and/or annual planning.	Permanent	Local, regional, national, and international management units of the property.	
4.10	**Climate change and severe weather events**						
4.10.1	Storms						
4.10.2	Flooding						
4.10.3	Drought	CRITERION: II, III y IV attributes: (i), (ii), (iv) y (v)	Coordinate the development and promotion of plans to combat drought with the corresponding agencies, including the preservation of the values of the property.	To be carried out by local, regional, or national managers of the property, as established in their management plans and/or annual planning.	2022-2030	Local, regional, national, and international management units of the property.	

4.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2	Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						

Question not completed

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones				
		Actions	**Timeframe**	**Lead agency (and others involved)**	**More info / comment**
5.1.2	The boundaries of the World Heritage property **are known** by the management **authority but are not known** by local communities/landowners	Encourage and implement outreach to local communities and landowners who are unaware of the boundaries of the property.	2022-2030	Local, regional, and national, and management units of the property.	
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known and recognized by local communities/landowners**	Encourage and implement outreach actions for local communities and landowners who are unaware of the boundaries of the property's buffer zones.	2022-2030	Local, regional, and national, and management units of the property.	

5.2	Protective Measures				
5.2.3	An **adequate legal framework** for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists **but there are some deficiencies in implementation**	Improve knowledge of the current legal framework and raise awareness of the need for greater financial and human resources for its proper implementation.	2022-2030	Local, regional, national, and international management units of the property.	

5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
5.3.11	There is **coordination** between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, **but it could be improved**	Strengthen the channels of communication and participation in different levels of administration involved in the management of the property.	2022-2030	Local, regional, national, and international management units of the property.	
5.3.13	The management system at the property is **only being partially implemented**	The international management system for the property is being updated to improve its implementation.	2022-2025	International Committee of the Property.	
5.3.17	• **In a limited manner**, the management system of the World Heritage property does **contribute to gender equality** • **In a limited manner**, the management system of the World Heritage property does **provide ecosystem services/benefits**	Strengthen awareness and implementation of SDG guidelines in the management of the property.	2022-2030	Local, regional, national, and international management units of the property.	

	to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants) • **In a limited manner**, the management system of the World Heritage property does **contribute to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status** • **In a limited manner**, the management system of the World Heritage property does **contribute to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood**					
6.1	**Funding**					
6.1.3	The available **budget is inadequate** for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property	Raise awareness of the importance of preserving and managing the property to encourage increased public, private and community funding. Identify alternative sources of funding.	2022-2030	Local, regional, national, and international management units of the property.		
6.1.7	Human resources **are inadequate** for the management needs of the World Heritage property	Raise awareness of the requirements for the preservation and management of the property in terms of human resources and continuous training.	2022-2030	Local, regional, national, and international management units of the property.		
8	**Education, Information and Awareness Building**					
8.2	There is a **limited and ad hoc education** and awareness programme for children and/or youth	Improve or strengthen formal and non-formal educational actions to contribute to the valuation and protection of the Property.	2022-2030	Local, regional, national, and international management units of the property.		
9	**Visitor Management**					
9.12	The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **not adequately presented and interpreted**	Strengthen the socialization, dissemination, and interpretation of the property's OUV, and its connection to local values.	2022-2030	Local, regional, national, and international management units of the property.		

Summary - Management Needs completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Although there have been reports of occasional damage to some components, this has not compromised the authenticity and integrity of the property, which still retains its Outstanding Universal Value.

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	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Positive
Education	No impact
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	No impact
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	No impact
Gender equality	Positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	No impact
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	No impact
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	No impact
Other	No impact
If 'Other', please specify	Visibility and appreciation of cultural diversity

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

World Heritage status has contributed to protection, conservation, and dissemination, as well as community ownership. It has also promoted state and local financial allocations. Because of the pandemic, in the last two years, management and actions have slowed down. Benefits have been observed since registration, although they are expected to increase in the medium and long term.

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

An example of transnational collaboration is the International Committee of the Qhapaq Ñan, made up of the Technical Secretariats and Foreign Ministries of the State Parties, coordinated by a Protempore Secretary. It has improved interaction between countries, sectoral authorities, WHC, NGOs and others. It has also facilitated communications and the coordination of actions for the protection and conservation of the Property, with emphasis on the participation of local communities. Other outstanding examples are Argentina: the community conservation project in the Province of Salta, where community organization for training and service provision is promoted through the dialogue of knowledge between technical and local teams. Bolivia: the synergy between the State, municipal governments, SIMACO (Suyu Ingavi de Markas, ayllus and native communities) and the mallkus councils. Chile: the creation of subsidies and technical assistance for the revitalization of community heritage and conservation of the property. Colombia: the development of community work groups in one of the sections of the road for its maintenance that favor the integration of the population and the valuation of the property. Ecuador: The creation of the Cayambe Local Management Committee for the Campana Pucará-Quitoloma section, which is made up of representatives of local governments, communities, and academia. A coordinated effort has been made to ensure the management, conservation, public use, and dissemination of this section through community-based tourism. Peru: the preservation of ancestral manifestations that allow the preservation of the Q'eswachaka bridge (Cusco) and roads such as the Naani Aruy (Ancash), in addition to sites associated with the Property, which allowed the transmission of knowledge and know-how, as well as the organized participation of the local farming communities.

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 *World Heritage Convention*
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	Not needed
Site Managers	Not needed
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Not needed
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Not needed

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

This is the first periodic report on the Qhapaq Ñan. The data recorded in this cycle will be used to follow up on: site conservation actions; education and dissemination activities aimed at authorities and communities; diagnostic studies to establish lines of action; updating of management plans with a gender and intercultural approach; and actions to improve the quality of life of the communities.

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

Local communities
External experts

15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire?
Gender balance has been **given limited consideration** and implementation is in process.

15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?
No

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

2300 / 1680 / 820 /

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
Review the conceptual framework and improve the structure of the Periodic Report with specific questions that take into account the complexity of serial properties such as Qhapaq Ñan. Creating a commission with serial site managers is recommended for this purpose. Update the online platform to upload positive and negative responses for Chapter 4.16 and solve the problems when saving the information online.

15.5. Training and Guidance

15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Poor
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	No support
UNESCO National Commission	Poor
ICOMOS International	No support
IUCN International	Not applicable
ICCROM international/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable

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

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

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

Yes

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

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

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

- **Geographic information table**

  Reason for update: Widespread errors have been detected in the coordinates of the center points of the components of the property. Many of them are located outside or far of the components. There are also some specific errors in the areas of some components or their Buffer Zones. This situation will be reviewed with the WHC to determine the updating process of the information.

- **Map(s)**

  Reason for update: There are no maps included in this item, they were submitted in the nomination dossier in 2013.

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

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

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

The Periodic Report needs to be adapted for serial, transnational properties in the chapters of management, conservation, and monitoring, as there are different circumstances among the components. It is also recommended to improve the online platform to ensure that the information uploaded in the form is not lost, saving additional hours in answering it again.

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