

Chiribiquete National Park – “The Maloca of the Jaguar”

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property


Chiribiquete National Park – “The Maloca of the Jaguar”

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Chiribiquete National Park – “The Maloca of the Jaguar”	0.525 / -72.797	2782354	3989682.82	6772036.82	2018
Total (ha)		2782354	3989682.82	6772036.82	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Chiribiquete National Park – “The Maloca of the Jaguar” - Map of the Inscribed Property	2018	

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

Comment

<https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/es/parques-nacionales/parque-nacional-natural-chiribiquete/> Official web site of National Natural Parks of Colombia.

2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.2	List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.3	The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List) (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		×
2.1.4	World Network of Biosphere Reserves Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		×
2.1.5	Global Geoparks Network UNESCO Global Geoparks		×

2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

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

No

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

No

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

No

2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global

Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?

No

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

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

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

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

No

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

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

No

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

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

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

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

Chiribiquete National Park – “The Maloca of the Jaguar” is in the Amazon rainforest in south central Colombia. Following its extension in 2013, the park is now the

largest national park in Colombia at 2,782,354 hectares and is very large by global standards for protected areas. It is located at the western-most edge of the Guiana Shield and contains one of only three uplifted areas of the Shield called the Chiribiquete Plateau. One of the most impressive defining features of Chiribiquete is the presence of many tepuis which are table-top mountains, found only in the Guiana Shield, notable for their high levels of endemism. The tepuis found in Chiribiquete, whilst smaller when compared to others in the Guiana Shield, result nonetheless in dramatic scenery that is reinforced by their remoteness and inaccessibility. A particularly significant value of the property is its high degree of naturalness which makes it one of the most important wilderness areas in the world.

Some 75,000 rock pictographs have been listed on the walls of 60 rock shelters at the foot of tepuis. The portrayals are interpreted as scenes of hunting, battles, dances and ceremonies, all of which are linked to a purported cult of the jaguar, seen as a symbol of power and fertility. Such practices are thought to reflect a coherent system of thousand-year-old sacred beliefs, organizing and explaining the relations between the cosmos, nature and man. The archaeological sites are believed to be accessed even today by indigenous uncontacted groups.

Chiribiquete is home to many iconic species including Jaguar, Puma, Lowland Tapir, Giant Otter, Howler Monkey, Brown Woolly Monkey. A high level of endemism occurs in the property and the number of endemic species is likely to rise substantially once new research programmes are implemented.

The global significance of the property to biodiversity conservation is reflected by the fact that it is considered a Centre of Plant Diversity, an Important Bird Area, an Endemic Bird Area, a Key Biodiversity Area and it is the only site protecting one of the terrestrial ecoregions of flooded forests called "Purus Varze", considered Critical/Endangered by WWF International. The biodiversity values of the property are inextricably linked to its significant cultural and archaeological values that are strongly associated to the beliefs and spiritual values of the indigenous peoples living in the property.

Criterion (iii): The rock art sites of Chiribiquete hold an exceptional testimony, by the large number of painted rock shelters around the foot of rare tepui rock formations, by the diversity of motifs, which are often realistic, and by the chronological depth and persistence up to the present-day of the purported frequentation of the sites by isolated communities. The first inhabitants of Amazonia practised their art on the rock walls of Chiribiquete, and these paintings constitute an exceptional testimony of their vision of the world. Chiribiquete is even today considered to be of mythical importance by several groups and is designated the "Great Home of the Animals".

Criterion (ix): The property, due to its unique location in the middle of two Pleistocene refuges (Napo and Imeri) and its function as a corridor between three biogeographic provinces (Orinoquia, Guyana, and Amazonia), hosts unique species with distinctive adaptations that are thought to have resulted from its geographical isolation. It is located in the Chiribiquete-Araracuara-Cahuinari Region Centre for Plant Diversity and has been identified as a gap. The property overlaps entirely with Serrania de Chiribiquete, which is listed amongst the most irreplaceable protected areas in the world for the conservation of mammal, bird and amphibian species. The property is located in a unique biogeographical context where evolutionary processes have shaped the high floral and faunal diversity. It presents a mosaic of mainly Guyanese and Amazonian landscapes that provide a great variety of unique habitats that are critical for the survival of the property's characteristic plants and animals.

Criterion (x): Despite the fact that limited scientific research has been undertaken in the property, data available shows that 2,939 species have been recorded. These include 1,801 species of vascular plants, 82 species of mammals (including 58 bat species and a bat species new to science) as well as a number of globally threatened species such as the Giant Otter, Giant Anteater, Lowland Tapir, Common Woolly Monkey and Jaguar, 60 species of reptiles, 57 species of amphibians, 492 species and subspecies of birds (including a new endemic species, the Chiribiquete Emerald Hummingbird), 238 fish species and 209 species of butterflies (including to date at least 6 potentially new species). The number of species, including of endemic species (21 endemics reported) would most certainly rise as more scientific expeditions are undertaken in the future.

Integrity

Chiribiquete National Park contains all the elements necessary for the expression of its Outstanding Universal Value, and is of an appropriate size for the satisfactory preservation of the conditions of integrity. The isolated location of these sites, which are hard to access, and the cultural restrictions on access and the making of paintings ensure the comprehensive representation of the characteristics and processes that express the importance of the property.

The property overlaps with Serrania de Chiribiquete Natural National Park, which includes 13 geomorphologically distinct types of tepuis as well as arches, labyrinths, caverns and structural cracks more than 10 meters wide, all of which contribute to the biodiversity richness of the property. All of these landform features are intact as well as the surrounding forests and river systems.

The property is exceptionally large and adequately provides refuge for the many species and habits present. The boundaries of the property have been drawn to include the vast majority of the tepuis and other significant landforms. The national park was expanded in 2013 to include areas to the north that provide additional connectivity with the Andes and to the east providing additional connectivity with the Orinoco.

The property is remarkably well-preserved and is in excellent condition. No infrastructure has been built and none is planned. There are two main threats: those related to ensuring respect of rights for the uncontacted tribes living in voluntary isolation, and those related to the loss of habitats, biodiversity and connectivity. Tourism and scientific expeditions are a potential threat to the rights to self-determination, territory and culture of the uncontacted tribes. Threats potentially affecting the natural values of the property are habitat loss due to agricultural encroachment; however, these threats are mainly affecting the buffer zone and are subject to active management programmes. A temporary suspension of mining licenses in the buffer zone has been issued and should be maintained in the long-term to avoid this indirect threat. Small areas within the property have been occasionally used for illegal farming but this has been fully eradicated. At present, there is no tourism allowed inside the property and it is important to strictly control any tourism access.

Authenticity

The rock art sites are authentic in terms of situation and setting, intangible culture, spirit and impression, materials, form and conception. The chronological attribution of the paintings, and the assertion of a continuous sequence of rock art will need to be confirmed, but this does not mean that the rock art itself lacks authenticity, but merely that there are questions about its interpretation.

Protection and management requirements

Chiribiquete National Park is legally protected by the Colombian government, as a national park that was listed in 1989. The property is administered by the System of National Natural Parks (SPNN). The authority responsible for the management of the archaeological sites is the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History (ICANH). The buffer zone is made up entirely of reserves for indigenous groups and the Amazonia Forest Reserve. The zones surrounding the protected area are Type A Forest Reserve Zones inside which mining is prohibited. While there are no direct threats to the property itself, there are considerable threats to the buffer zone as agriculture and road building move closer to the buffer zone boundary.

The local communities whose territories lie in the buffer zone are still based on the traditional forms of organisation that have ensured the protection and conservation of the property over a long period of time. To guarantee the conservation of the archaeological sites, their monitoring is based on minimum intervention parameters and the safeguarding of the transmission of ancestral knowledge. Major legal measures have been taken to protect the isolated indigenous communities in the region. The management of the property includes respect for customary practices with regards to access to the property, as defined by the Amazon Area Directorate in the management scenarios for protected areas in national natural parks.

A management plan, drawn up by Colombia's System of National Natural Parks, is in place for the period 2016-2020. It includes provisions on management activities required for the different land use zones as well as expected biodiversity conservation outputs derived from these actions. The zones in the park are enabled through

Decree 622 of 1977 that establishes six distinct zones for all Natural National Parks. Two aspects are prioritised: the first is the overlapping of Chiribiquete National Park with territories that are not recognised reserves; the second is overlapping with uncontacted territories or territories in a situation of voluntary isolation. Given that there are no direct pressures inside the property, a significant proportion of the management is implemented in the buffer zone by the SPNN and by the ICANH.

Overall, the management of the property is well-organized with good capacity for planning and operations. Patrolling and protection activities are actively supported by the army that has played a key role for many years in assisting with the location and eradication of illegal coca plantations inside the property and in the buffer zone. Efforts should be directed at maintaining the good cooperation established with the army or anticipating the need to replicate this level of protection through other means should the military presence change. Funding to support the management of the property results from a combination of financial and human resources provided by the State Party and also supported by international projects, thus the current level of financial resources is considered sufficient to implement key provisions of the management plan related to nature conservation, and should be maintained. However, available financial and human resources dedicated to management activities and for the development of infrastructure and the acquisition of equipment for patrolling and other management actions should be increased following inscription. New challenges, for example linked to tourism development, may arise from the inscription of the property which will require continued attention and further investment.

Comment

The OUV contained here is the one included at Chiribiquete's dossier; nevertheless, this version is not accurate having in mind that Colombia sent an updated OUV as requested by ICOMOS and IUCN through the Additional Information Requests. As requested before by an official communication sent to WCH in 2018, Colombia updated the brief synthesis as you can see at the Chiribiquete WHC Site; hence, we request to update this brief synthesis here (before criterions).

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	Amazon Wet Ecosystem (Ecosistema húmedo del amazonía)	✗			
3.2.2	Water systems and ecosystems related to water bodies	✗			
3.2.3	Archaeological Sites and their natural contexts (rupestrian painting, petroglyphs, terras pretas, among others)	✗			
3.2.4	Territory of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	✗			
3.2.5	Elements of geology and geomorphology (tepui, streams, waterfalls, hills, etc.)	✗			
3.2.6					
3.2.7					
3.2.8					
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

All attributes are in perfect conservation state such as the “geology and geomofology elements” (key for endemic species) and “isolated indigenous peoples’ territory”. Colombia, based on the Decree 1232 of 2018, the PNNC Resolution 0156 of April 23 of 2018, and the IUCN CG3 Resolution, has established preventive and protective measures to guarantee the right to voluntary isolation and self-determination to remain in isolated condition.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.1.2 - Commercial development

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.1.3 - Industrial areas

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

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

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

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

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

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

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

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

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

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

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

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

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

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

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

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources











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

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








4.5.3 - Land conversion

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

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

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

4.5.5 - Crop production

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

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











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

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

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

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

Livestock, agriculture, aquiculture, and forestry do not occur inside the area that is declared as WHS. Because of the different socio-environmental conflicts and the expansion of colonizing activities at the Amazon region that threatened the Amazon and potentially the WHS, National Natural Parks enlarged Chiribiquete from 2.782.353 ha to 4.268.095 ha in July 2018, protecting the UNESCO buffer zone. Hence, the buffer zone limits are the ones dealing with biodiversity loss and controlling it.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

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

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

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

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

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

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

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

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

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

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively


4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

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

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

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

 Negative							
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4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

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

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

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

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

The area of influence of Chiribiquete is home to about 20 Indigenous Peoples. For these communities, hills, rivers and other geographical features have great symbolic and spiritual importance. As a region in which the peoples present a rich ethnic and cultural composition, the result of the confluence of indigenous and peasant groups from different regions of the country led to cultural exchange and the generation of models of adaptation to social, economic and political challenges.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

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

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage















Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.9.3 - Military training

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.9.4 - War

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

4.9.5 - Terrorism

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

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

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

Illegal armed groups that are exercising territorial control by force and promoting deforestation in the region, compromising ecological integrity and connectivity. The illegal groups declared National Parks team as a military target and occupied the existent Park's infrastructure inside Chiribiquete, a delicate situation. There are also difficulties from illegal and unregulated tourism after the World Heritage inscription. Both pose significant threats to Indigenous Peoples in Isolation.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

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

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

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

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

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

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

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

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

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

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

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

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

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

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

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

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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

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
































The participation of National Parks in the National Budget for the Environmental Sector has reduced from 16% to 8,7% in the last 2 years according to CONPES 4050 of 2021. Hence, the budget of Parks such as Chiribiquete is not ideal for all its needs; international cooperation has significantly supported the conservation actions inside and outside Chiribiquete. Monitoring is made by non-invasive techniques as overflights and satellite images, and investigations have high international standards.


















































4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table








Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion						
						
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
						
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						
						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
						
4.9.4 War						
						
4.9.5 Terrorism						

						
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

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

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

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes




✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing





Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive





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

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

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






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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	 		

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

4.9 Other human activities






Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities	 	 	
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor			
	Restricted		

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.9.4 War			
	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>






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

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





Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.9.5 Terrorism			
	 	 	

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

4.13 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
X	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
X	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
X	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
X	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
X	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework					

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
X	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
X	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
X	Major

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





Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	  	 	

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

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




Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities	  		







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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources	  	 	

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources	  	 	







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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted

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

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

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

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

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

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Amazon Wet Ecosystems (Ecosistema húmedo del amazonía)	✗			
4.18.1.2	Water systems and ecosystems related to water bodies	✗			
4.18.1.3	Archaeological Sites and their natural contexts (rupestrian painting, petroglyphs, terras pretas, among others)	✗			
4.18.1.4	Territory of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation	✗			
4.18.1.5	Elements of geology and geomorphology (tepuis, streams, waterfalls, hills, etc.)	✗			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

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

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

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

The 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 both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

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

The inscribed WHS has a 2.782.354 ha. In July 2018, Chiribiquete was enlarged to 4.268.095 ha. ensure the protection of the buffer zone and strengthen the protection of the core WH area. The buffer zone also coincides with the Amazon Forest Reserve Zone, created by the Law 2 of 1959. In addition, there are more than 20 Indigenous Reserves at the buffer zone, which still maintain their traditional knowledge and practices associated with the protection of nature, proving to be crucial for the WHS

5.2. Protective Measures

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

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

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

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?

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

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

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

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

There 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

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

Summary of the protection actions of National Natural Parks: 1) exercise of the environmental authority, police, and sanctioning actions within the legal terms; 2) coordination with environmental regional authorities and public institutions to identify and mitigate threats; 3) monitoring overflights; 4) satellite image monitoring of heat points of forest fires and forest loss; 5) environmental education and communication strategy; 6) foster scientific investigations for baselines.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

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

Public management system at national level

If 'Other', please specify


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

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

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

Chiribiquete counts with a Management Plan that orientates conservation, intervention, and planning actions to achieve conservation objectives, as well as permitted and prohibited activities, plans, and projects to be developed in 5 years. It is essential to effectively use the financial, human, and physical resources and plan the attainment of national and international resources.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Management Plan	N/A	Available	2018	

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?

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

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

of Climate Change on the property:

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

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

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

5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

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

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

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

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The management plan is structured in accordance with the technical guidelines of National Parks: diagnosis, management, and strategic action plan. As such, the diagnose describes the natural and cultural values that define the conservation objectives and integral conservation priorities that will define the management priorities that will structure the two other components, having in mind the capacities of the management team destined for the protected area and considering the influence zone.

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

The Management Plan of Chiribiquete has been built considering the adaptive management, the consequences of ecological transformations, the management in the context of climate change, the governance, the and the understanding of the interdependence between social and natural systems, improving the effectiveness of the management of the protected area, so that it contributes to human well-being. Nevertheless, financial conditions and illegal armed groups constrain its implementation.

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.)	14 %	14 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	31 %	31 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	55 %	55 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is an allocation of National General Budget for each term that is maintained, but it is insufficient. Although international cooperation has a specific periodicity there is an active and continuous interest from international and national allies, which are corresponded by the effective and efficient management of the

cooperation from National Parks. Work is being done to secure a long-term financial sustainability that involves international, national, and community allies.

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	65 %	40 %
6.1.6.2	Women	35 %	60 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?

A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and 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

Chiribiquete has 39 workers, but the minimum required is 118. Many are contractual, for which the personnel stability is a challenge. Although there has been

progress for capacity building in territorial planning, investigation, monitoring, special management strategies, environmental education, and prevention, surveillance, and control, promoting exchange of experience among the different levels at National Parks and with local stakeholders, much work is needed.

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 a **small amount of research, but it is not planned**

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

Research **results are shared** with local communities and partners **but there is no active outreach** to national or international agencies

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

Chiribiquete has a Research Portfolio with thematic lines and axes of research defined to generate knowledge about its natural and cultural values. This information is used for management and decision making. However, its implementation has been limited by the resources available and the difficult security situation in which the region finds itself due to the presence of illegal armed groups and threats.

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

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

There is a **planned and effective education and awareness programme** for children and youth that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

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

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Indigenous peoples
Women
Youth/children
NGOs

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

Visitor centre	Not needed
Site museum	Not needed
Information booths	Not needed

Guided tours	Not needed
Trails/routes	Not needed
Printed information materials	Fair
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Fair
Transportation facilities	Not provided but needed
Other	Poor
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	Investigation Center and Surveillance and Control Cabin

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

The Education and Communication Strategy for the conservation of the WHS "Guardians of Chiribiquete" seeks to bring closer the broader public (children, youth, indigenous peoples, peasant communities, etc.), highlighting the importance of "Knowing without going": 1) communicate the exceptional heritage that justified the WHL inclusion; 2) position the natural and cultural values all level to create sense of belonging; 3) generate participation and dialogue to foster actions to reduce pressures.

9. Visitor Management

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

0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 /

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

Other

Chiribiquete is not open to tourism. Hence, there is no visitors to collect statistics

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

One to three hours

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Question 9.3 is not applicable to this case since there is no visitors at the property. It should be "0" hours and "0" days.

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

0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Chiribiquete is not open to tourism. Hence, there are no fees to collect.

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

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

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

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

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

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, using a different system

If a different system, please specify

There is no tourism allowed at Chiribiquete National Natural Park; hence the tourism management strategy is to avoid the entrance of tourists to the property.

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

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

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

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is adequately presented and interpreted**

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

Not displayed at all

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

No fees are collected

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Not applicable

If 'Yes', please specify

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

Not applicable

If 'Yes', please specify

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

Since its creation, Chiribiquete has not been open to tourism. The current strategy is to focus visitors' attention to Serranía de la Lindosa, a place where rupestrian paintings are also present. Nevertheless, illegal and unregulated tourism generate negative impacts since the WHL inscription, for which National Parks issued the Resolution 154 of 2019 with the National Aeronautical Authority which regulated overflights, achieving a regulation to have minimum natural and cultural impact.

10. Monitoring

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

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

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

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **adequate and key indicators have been defined** for measuring the state of conservation and **are being used in monitoring** of how the Outstanding Universal value of the property is being maintained

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

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

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

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

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

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

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

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

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

The tool of Analysis of Effectiveness of the Management of Protected Areas with Social Participation (AEMAPPS) verifies the fulfilment of the conservation objectives, planning and processes implementing, and monitoring of desired and undesired effects. This advanced tool analyzes 3 stages: short term analyzes of 1 year (efficiency, governance, Annual Action Plan), medium term of 2 years (management quality and potential), and long term of 5 years (conservation, integrity, and benefits).

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

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	An adequate legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation							✕
5.2.5	An adequate legal framework exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but there are some deficiencies in implementation which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property							✕
5.2.6	There 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	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property							
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property							
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved							✕
5.3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 contribute to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood 							✕
6.1	Funding							
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property							✕
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property							✕
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property							
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff							✕
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects							
7.2	There is a small amount of research in the World Heritage property but it is not planned							
7.3	Research results are shared with local communities and partners but there is no active outreach to national or international agencies							✕
9	Visitor Management							
9.7	There is no strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property							
Please select 0 more issues.								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please save this question to reflect changes								

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.5	Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3	Land conversion	Currently no criteria are being affected; in case this phenomenon advances to the limits of the property, it could affect all the criteria, with impacts on the populations of flora and fauna of great biological importance and ecological integrity.	Coordination with state agencies for the development and implementation of environmental and development policies suitable for environmental protection and advance in the identification of offenders and criminal proceedings for environmental crimes.	Follow-up to changes in coverage with satellite images and overflights.	Monthly analysis of satellite images and quarterly overflights.	National Natural Parks as Lead Agency, with the Ministry of Defense, IDEAM, Attorney General's Office, and Regional Authorities.	None.

4.5.4	Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	Currently no criteria are being affected; criteria ix and x could be affected if this phenomenon continues to advance by fragmenting natural ecosystems, reducing the size of populations of flora and fauna and degrading soils and water resources.	Coordination with other state agencies for the development and implementation of environmental and development policies suitable for environmental protection, and conservation agreements with the livestock sector.	Follow-up to changes in coverage with satellite images and overflights.	Monthly analysis of satellite images and quarterly overflights.	National Natural Parks, IDEAM, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Agriculture, General Attorney's Office, Regional Authorities.	None.
4.5.10	Forestry/Wood production	Currently no criteria is being affected; if this phenomenon continues to advance, criteria ix and x could be affected, fragmenting ecosystems and reducing the biodiversity associated with the property.	Coordination with other state agencies for the development and implementation of environmental and development policies suitable for environmental protection, and conservation agreements with indigenous peoples and local communities.	Follow-up to changes in coverage with satellite images and overflights.	Monthly analysis of satellite images and quarterly overflights.	National Natural Parks, IDEAM, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Agriculture, General Attorney's Office, Regional Authorities.	None.
4.9	Other human activities						
4.9.1	Illegal activities	Currently no criteria are being affected; if the phenomenon reaches the property's boundaries, it could affect criteria ix and x with illegal deforestation, livestock, and crops, which fragment and reduce forest and species population.	Coordination with other state agencies for the development and implementation of environmental and development policies suitable for environmental protection, and conservation agreements with indigenous peoples and local communities.	Follow-up to changes in coverage with satellite images and overflights.	Monthly analysis of satellite images and quarterly overflights.	National Natural Parks, IDEAM, Ministry of Defense, General Attorney's Office, Regional Authorities.	The illegal activities are growing rapidly in the region, so an integral intervention at a regional level in the influence zone is needed to solve unsatisfied socio-economic needs that fuel illegal activities, with allies at all levels.
4.9.4	War	Illegal armed groups affect Criteria ix and x because of the inadequate use of biodiversity and limit parkranger presence. Potentially criteria iii could be affected with damages to archaeological heritage and contact with isolated groups.	Coordination with other state agencies to determine possible actions to counter this phenomena with out compromising the integrity of the property.	Follow-up to changes in coverage with satellite images and overflights.	Monthly analysis of satellite images and quarterly overflights.	National Natural Parks, IDEAM, Ministry of Defense, General Attorney's Office, Regional Authorities.	The presence of illegal armed groups affects the presence of Park rangers, hence, their well-being and security, and the monitoring, prevention, surveillance and control activities, among others work done with indigenous and local communities.
4.9.5	Terrorism	Illegal armed groups affect Criteria ix and x because of the inadequate use of biodiversity and limit parkranger presence. Potentially criteria iii could be affected with damages to archaeological heritage and contact with isolated groups.	Coordination with other state agencies to determine possible actions to counter this phenomena with out compromising the integrity of the property.	Follow-up to changes in coverage with satellite images and overflights.	Monthly analysis of satellite images and quarterly overflights.	National Natural Parks, IDEAM, Ministry of Defense, General Attorney's Office, Regional Authorities.	The presence of illegal armed groups affects the presence of Park rangers, hence, their well-being and security, and the monitoring, prevention, surveillance and control activities, among others work done with indigenous and local communities.

Summary - Factors affecting the Property **completed**

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.2	Protective Measures					
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	

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	Colombia has a robust legal framework, but actions need to be done to dismantle the leadership of criminal structures and socio-economic inequities that fuel the illegal activities, and to improve financial, technological, and human resources.	Permanently with prompt results in the next 2 years and a projection of the 5 years of the management plan.	National Government (Presidency, National Natural Parks, Ministry of Defense, Army, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) in articulation with regional and local governments and environmental authorities and the General Attorney.	None.
5.2.4	An adequate legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	Work is currently underway to update the Protected Area Management Plan, but it is necessary to strengthen work with indigenous and peasant communities and local authorities.	Permanently with prompt results in the next 2 years and a projection of the 5 years of the management plan.	National Government (Presidency, National Natural Parks, Ministry of Defense, Army, Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Culture, ICANH) in articulation with regional and local governments and environmental authorities and General Attorney.	Additional human, financial, and technological resources are needed to deepen the work at the buffer zone.
5.2.5	An adequate legal framework exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but there are some deficiencies in implementation which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	Implementation of policies for the conservation of strategic ecosystems and sectoral developments that contribute to the protection of isolated indigenous peoples and the consolidation of the protected area as a nucleus of ecological connectivity.	Permanently with prompt results in the next 2 years and a projection of the 5 years of the management plan.	National Government, National Natural Parks of Colombia, local and regional authorities and economic sectors.	None.
5.2.6	There is acceptable capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	Although there are resources to enforce legislation, there is needed actions to strengthen personnel numbers, technology, and capacities in the different entities that are in charge of different levels of law enforcement.	Permanently with prompt results in the next 2 years and a projection of the 5 years of the management plan.	National Government (Presidency, National Natural Parks, Ministry of Defense, Army, Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Culture, ICANH) in articulation with regional and local governments and environmental authorities and General Attorney.	There is an important limitation of law enforcement due to the armed illegal groups and the control they exercise at different levels in the region.
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	Strengthening of coordination instances with the different national, regional, and local entities, and strengthening financial and human dedicated to this coordination.	Permanently with prompt results in the next 2 years and a projection of the 5 years of the management plan.	National Parks with Presidency Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Defense, and Culture, ICANH, and Army, as well as regional and local governments and environmental authorities and General Attorney.	There is a fluid coordination inside National Natural Parks authority among the different levels of management.
5.3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Continue supporting women's associations of local communities for the formulation and implementation of initiatives related to the management of natural resources and the protection of cultural heritage.	5 years.	National Natural Parks of Colombia as lead agency, with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and ICANH.	None.

	Heritage property does contribute to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood				
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6.1	Funding				
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Having in mind that National Budget for National Natural Parks of Colombia is limited as a whole, we have been depending on international cooperation funds and the strategies of financial sustainability (Herencia Colombia + Legacy Landscape Fund)	The financial mechanisms are thought usually for a timeframe of 5 years (the duration of the management plans). Nevertheless, the other cooperation mechanisms could last for 2-3 decades.	The lead agency is National Natural Parks of Colombia, and the other public agency involved is the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Investigation Institutes and other environmental authorities (regional and local).	Ministry of Finance to increase environmental budget and Ministry of Environment to increase the participation of National Parks in the environmental budget (according to CONPES 4050 of 2021, it has reduced from 16% to 8,7% in the last 2 years).
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	It is necessary to access greater sources of long-term financing with public resources from the national level and the support of strategic allies to be able to hire the personnel necessary for the effective management of the good.	5 years.	National Natural Parks of Colombia, National Government, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, ICANH, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Local and Regional Authorities, Investigation Institutes, NGO, Academia.	More public officials are needed at Los Katíos to improve Laboral conditions of contractual personnel and the continuity of personnel. Colombia must move forward with the legislation to increase the public officials.
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	Consolidate the strengthening of the protected area team through the full implementation of the training program.	5 years.	National Natural Parks of Colombia, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, ICANH, NGO, Academia.	None.
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects				
7.3	Research results are shared with local communities and partners but there is no active outreach to national or international agencies	Strengthen institutional alliances with state agencies, scientific groups and communities and social organizations, and generate mechanisms for the dissemination of knowledge appropriate to each interest group.	5 years.	National Natural Parks of Colombia, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, ICANH, NGO, Academia.	None.

Summary - Management Needs completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other important cultural and/or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **intact**

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

The World Heritage Property which corresponds to the 2013 protected area polygon of 2,782,353 ha is in an excellent state of conservation. At the same time Chiribiquete was being recognized as World Heritage Site, National Natural Parks of Colombia expanded the protected area in July 2018 to 4.268.095 hectares in the buffer zone to guarantee the conservation of the World Heritage Site and limit the progress of the changes that are taking place north of the Amazon biome.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Very positive
Recognition	Positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	No impact
Legal/Policy framework	Very positive
Advocacy	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Negative
Gender equality	No impact
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Very positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Very positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

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

World Heritage Status has mixed effects: it improved the visibility of Chiribiquete hence more allies are adding up, but it also generated a spotlight that is being difficult to manage in terms of unsustainable and illegal tourism threats and pressures. (For infrastructure development we understand the strengthening of surveillance and control, and monitoring and investigation, which could be achieved by the means of park ranger cabins and monitoring and investigation centers).

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

First, conservation agreements with the communities have been crucial to guarantee the establishment of a buffer zone, most of all at the Indigenous Reserves; their traditional knowledge and practices associated with the protection of biodiversity is key for the long-term conservation, monitoring, environmental education, and investigations. The strengthening of ethnic territories has positive repercussions at National Parks and vice versa, hence contributing to ecosystem and cultural connectivity. Second, scientific expeditions have been also an example of a good practice in terms of scientific cooperation because they contributed to generating the necessary baseline for the inclusion of the property in the list of World Heritage Sites and the expansion of its area in 2018. In particular, the expansion and the nomination obeyed to an exhaustive process during several years, that leaded the country to plan a reliable achievement of protected area targets of other multilateral environmental agreements (CBD Aichi Target 11) in a detailed, technical, and scientific work with broad agreements, and also prepares the path to achieve responsibly an effective protection of the 30% of the continental area to 2030 (mainstreaming UNESCO WHL with CBD Post 2020 Framework). The scientific robustness has enabled to transmit easier the urgent message of conservation, which have given birth to different environmental and communication alliances, strategies, and technologies to improve the valuation and understanding of the importance of Chiribiquete, and the idea of "Knowing without going". Finally, it is important to also highlight the work to have a joint management effectiveness with the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History (ICANH) to guarantee the natural and cultural heritage protection coordinately, the first model in Colombia, and the underway work to strengthen the capacity of the security forces in environmental sanctioning processes (environmental crimes).

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

Synergies

State of Conservation
Management
Governance
Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

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

The <i>World Heritage Convention</i>
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and/or Authenticity

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
Fundraising
Awareness raising
Other
Education and awareness raising could be useful for the conservation strategies at the buffer zone with communities and local governments.

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

15.3. Timing and resources

15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff

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

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

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

Yes

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

80 / 80 / 80 /

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

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

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

All required information was accessible.

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

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

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

For some Latinamerican and Caribbean countries, there was significant challenge due to language limitations because not all Park Rangers and Park Workers do not have English knowledge. The National focal point of UNESCO at National Natural Parks of Colombia had to translate the whole questionnaire for the Parks to answer the questions. Chiribiquete has no tourism; there should be an option labeled "tourism is not allowed at the property" so no no part of this section is displayed to be answered

15.5. Training and Guidance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reason for update: The OUV contained here is the one included at Chiribiquete's dossier; nevertheless, this version is not accurate having in mind that Colombia sent an updated OUV as requested by ICOMOS and IUCN through the Additional Information Requests. As requested before by an official communication sent to WCH in 2018, Colombia updated the brief synthesis as you can see at the Chiribiquete WHC Site; hence, we request to update this brief synthesis here (before criterions).

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

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

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

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