

Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property


Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape	28.044 / -15.661	9425	8557	17982	2019
Total (ha)		9425	8557	17982	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape - Map of the inscribed property	2019	

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

1. [Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria. UNESCO's World Heritage](#)
2. [Official web site: https://riscocaido.grancanaria.com](https://riscocaido.grancanaria.com) Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/RiscoCaídoGC/> Twitter: [@RiscoCaídoGC](#) Instagram: [#riscocaido](#) Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/@paisajeculturalriscocaido5005>

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

Almost all of the inscribed property lies within the Gran Canaria Biosphere Reserve, except for a small strip in the north-west (northern limit of Barranco Hondo). As a MIDA, the property has a multiple designation strategy.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

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)

The Gran Canaria Island Council (Cabildo) has created the Gran Canaria Island Institute for the Integrated Management of World Heritage and the Biosphere Reserve to manage the property directly. This is a body that facilitates complementary management of the two designations, based on a defined Strategy for Multiple Designations (MIDA). As such, there is permanent coordination between the two designations.

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

Yes

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

a) Transhumance, the seasonal droving of livestock along migratory routes in the Mediterranean and in the Alps. b) Art of dry stone walling, knowledge and techniques c) Suri Jagek (observing the sun), traditional meteorological and astronomical practice based on the observation of the sun, moon and stars in reference to the local topography d) Pottery skills of the women of Sejnane

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

Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape encompasses a huge central mountainous area on Gran Canaria island, sheltered by the Caldera de Tejedá, and formed of cliffs and ravines, in an area of exceptional biodiversity. The property contains a set of manifestations, which are primarily archaeological, of an extinct insular culture that seems to have evolved in total isolation, from the arrival of the first Berbers from North Africa, probably at the beginning of our era, until the Spanish conquest in the 15th century. The property has troglodyte sites, which contain a large number of rock art images, some of which are very probably cultural, and farming settlements, giving rise to a cultural landscape that still conserves most of its original elements, and the visual relationships between them. The vestiges of this pre-Hispanic culture have survived in time and space, shaping the landscape, and conserving traditional practices such as transhumance, terrace-farming installations, and water management installations. The Libyco-Berber inscriptions constitute unquestionable proof of the local presence of a pre-Hispanic culture, and bear testimony to the westernmost expression of Amazigh culture, which, for the first time, evolved into another unique insular culture.

Criterion (iii): All the archaeological sites and rock art manifestations of the Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape bear unique and exceptional testimony to an extinct insular culture that seems to have evolved in isolation for more than 1500 years. The archaeological and historic testimony of the property bear out the fact that this culture stems from the original populations from the Berber Maghreb, which is in itself exceptional, as this is a unique case of an insular culture whose origins go back to the Amazigh world.

Criterion (v): The troglodyte sites of the Caldera de Tejedá are a unique example of this type of habitat in ancient insular cultures, illustrating a complex level of organisation of space and of adaptive management of resources. The spatial distribution and the sites documented enable a detailed understanding of the ways in which the ancient Canarians made use of the territory. This is an exceptional case, in which traditional land use practices that are highly adaptive and original, stemming from a culture that has disappeared, are still in use today.

Integrity

The property, whose geographical boundaries are set by the Caldera de Tejedá, has spectacular and monumental physical characteristics, sacred forests, troglodyte settlements on the cliffs and summits, agricultural installations for terrace farming and trails established by the ancient Canarians. The relationships between the different attributes are clearly visible, with numerous viewsheds for visitors. The property's integrity makes it an exceptional cultural landscape, that is both complete and very harmonious, representing the final mountain refuge of the Imazighen on the Canary Islands. Over the last few years, there has been a positive evolution in the integrity of the main sites, mainly driven by the management of tourism impact and the dissemination of information.

Authenticity

Part of the cultural landscape is considered one of the greatest expressions of biodiversity in the Canary Islands, and can be considered as a genuine vestige of the natural habitat of the first inhabitants of the Canary Islands. The authenticity of the attributes of the property is made manifest in particular by sites that are probably cultural, former granaries and multiple examples of troglodyte settlements which largely retain their original form and design, particularly troglodyte sites decorated with rock art images and bearing Libyco-Berber inscriptions. The situation and the setting of the main sites have remained without significant change for more than 500 years after the Spanish conquest. Even the route of the ancient trails, the underground cisterns and the location of the former refuges have been maintained in time and space. As a result, the main scenic elements of the cultural landscape and skyline, including the night sky, have remained virtually unchanged since the Spanish conquest in the 15th century.

Management and protection requirements

A set of protection measures for the property ensures the complete protection of the landscape and of all the cultural and natural attributes of the property, in a short and medium term perspective. As for the cultural heritage, the main attributes have been inscribed on the list of Properties of Cultural Interest, which entitles them to maximum protection status both in national legislation and in Canarian regional legislation. The majority of the property and its buffer zone is also covered by some of the protection measures of the Canary Island Network of Protected Natural Areas, and of the European Natura 2000 network.

The Cabildo de Gran Canaria is responsible, and is the competent authority, for managing the property by virtue of the devolved powers it holds. It has the means and the human and financial resources to address this task. Bearing in mind the new challenges and objectives entailed by the nomination, such as enhancing grass-roots participation in the management process, a steering committee was set up in 2015 to provide permanent coordination of the management and the intervention/action strategy for the property. One of the Steering Committee's main contributions has been to draw up the Integrated Management Plan for Risco Caído. The management and governance organisational chart of the property has been completed by the Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Foundation, which is currently in the process of being set up. The integrated management plan stresses the importance of considering the cultural landscape values as a whole, including addressing questions such as the protection of the landscape and skyline, promoting local produce, sustainable mobility and the fostering of a sustainable tourism model.

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	Outstanding troglodyte complexes (archaeological sites)	✗			
3.2.2	Historic troglodyte manifestations (reused aboriginal habitat and historic caves)		✗		
3.2.3	Unique aboriginal sanctuaries and pubic triangle engravings (almogarenes)	✗			
3.2.4	Outstanding temples (almogarenes) with astronomical functions	✗			
3.2.5	Libyco-Berber inscriptions	✗			
3.2.6	Relevant natural landmarks with symbolic, religious or astronomical connotations	✗			
3.2.7	Tamadaba sacred forest		✗		
3.2.8	Agricultural terraces (cadenas, bocaos)		✗		

3.2.9	Cave ponds and water heritage	×			
3.2.10	Cave huts, corrals and cave dwellings		×		
3.2.11	Transhumant routes and aboriginal network of trails		×		
3.2.12	Ancestral practices and traditions: transhumance	×			
3.2.13	Ancestral practices and traditions: other surviving remnants of the Canarian-Amazigh people and associated elements (ceramics, ethnobotany, traditional crafts)	×			
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

The reused aboriginal troglodyte habitat, which has been inhabited up to the present day (3.2.2), is partially compromised by some building work that affects the authenticity of these structures. The Tamadaba forest (3.2.7) has been affected by the 2019 fires, although it is in the process of recovery. The long-term survival of the agricultural terraces is seriously threatened by agricultural abandonment (3.2.8). Part of the transhumance routes and the network of aboriginal trails are at risk due to restoration work that does not respect their functionality and authenticity criteria (3.2.11). It should be noted that some sites are potentially affected by natural phenomena such as erosion, which creates a risk of collapse of the troglodyte structures, and thus require urgent preventive action. In any case, all these factors do not affect the OUV Statement.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

<div> <div>×</div> Relevant </div>			<div> <div>×</div> Not relevant </div>				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative <div>×</div>		×	×	×			

4.1.2 - Commercial development

<div> <div></div> Relevant </div>	<div> <div>×</div> Not relevant </div>
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4.1.3 - Industrial areas

<div> <div></div> Relevant </div>	<div> <div>×</div> Not relevant </div>
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4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

<div> <div></div> Relevant </div>	<div> <div>×</div> Not relevant </div>
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4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

<div> <div>×</div> Relevant </div>			<div> <div>×</div> Not relevant </div>				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <div>×</div>	×		×				
 Negative <div>×</div>	×		×				












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

There is a growing potential threat that the traditional troglodyte dwellings will be converted to tourist use where the conditions of authenticity and integrity of the complexes are not respected, in addition to the risk of home purchases by outsiders and the possibility that they will become second homes. The potential pressure of new buildings is particularly evident in the buffer zone, in view of the expectations set out in the Island Management Plan (4.1.1). The upgraded and new interpretation centres have been shown to have a positive impact not only in terms of improving knowledge of the property, but also in terms of discouraging visits to sensitive areas. This is the case of the neo-cave at the Artenara Interpretation Centre, which relieves visitor pressure on the Risco Caído troglodyte complex. Furthermore, a negative impact has been observed with some signage, such as the introduction of elements promoting a Camino de Santiago which bears no relation to the aboriginal trails considered to be attributes of the property (4.1.5).

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

<div> <div>×</div> Relevant </div>	<div> <div>×</div> Not relevant </div>
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕		✕	✕				
 Negative ✕	✕		✕				

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure











Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

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











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

Although limited, there is a negative impact associated with land transport infrastructure (4.2.1), specifically the opening of new tracks or the paving of existing dirt tracks, which translates into potential landscape impacts due to the increase in motorised transport in the area. As a potential positive impact, it is worth highlighting the planned creation of park-and-ride car parks on the edge of the Cultural Landscape (Ayacata), which are included in the 2022 Tourism Sustainability Plan. With regard to the effects of the use of transport infrastructure (4.2.5), an undesirable increase in private and tourist vehicle traffic has been detected at some critical points, such as the access to Roque Nublo, one of the symbolic natural landmarks of the Cultural Landscape (4.2.5).

4.3. Services Infrastructures











4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

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

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

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

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Within the framework of the Plan for the Enhancement of the Primary Sector of the Mid-Elevation Zones and Highlands of Gran Canaria, which includes the property, actions and projects have been implemented to halt the transfer of water from summit to coast, and exchange agreements have been reached with the owners or holders of water to keep it on the island's uplands. This entails developing and recovering the water infrastructure (4.3.1) required for the self-sufficiency of the Cultural Landscape, including storage and improvement and recovery of the distribution networks. In parallel, pilot projects are underway at specific sites such as Finca de Los Lavaderos. The implementation of solar PV systems for small-scale self-consumption, especially at the interpretation centres (Bantayga and Artenara) and other infrastructures associated with visits, is considered to have a positive impact, eliminating emissions and the need for overhead power lines. Other positive developments include the planned projects for solar charging stations for electric vehicles (4.3.2), with the aim of promoting a zero-emissions area.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

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

A progressive change of lighting in the area of the property and in the settlements of the buffer zone is being carried out in order to reduce light pollution and energy consumption, thus protecting the quality of the night sky as a committed Starlight reserve (4.4.6). In addition, the municipalities in the area are signatories to the EU Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

✕ Relevant

Not relevant














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

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals


✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

4.5.5 - Crop production















Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

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

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting










Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

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

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

The progressive abandonment of agricultural land is having an increasingly negative impact as it transforms the traditional landscape (4.5.3). The preservation of transhumant livestock farming represents a positive impact factor for the cultural landscape in terms of its environmental benefits, including fire prevention, and for the maintenance of local high-quality economies, such as cheese production (4.5.4). Another positive impact is the harvesting and improvement of fodder, following the guidelines of the Gran Canaria Fodder Plan for the area, due to its contribution to soil conservation and directly to livestock farming, especially by providing pasture for transhumance. Also noteworthy is the positive impact of preserving ethnobotanical practices, especially those associated with the ancestral gathering of medicinal plants (4.5.7). In addition, there is a positive impact from certifying the most representative woodlands of the nominated property with the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) label of responsible forest management, promoting sustainable practices in their management, including reforestation, and regulated activities such as thinning and the controlled harvesting of wood for small-scale charcoal production. The certified area in the Cultural Landscape covers three of the four municipalities, Agaete, Artenara and Tejeda, and is located in the following PNAs: Las Cumbres Protected Landscape, Nublo Rural Park, Roque Nublo Natural Monument and the Inagua Strict Nature Reserve (4.5.10).

4.6. Physical resource extraction


4.6.1 - Mining

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.6.2 - Quarrying

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

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

Positive							
Negative							

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

The excessive extraction of water from the summit aquifers and its transfer to the coast, at a great distance from the Cultural Landscape, is considered to have a negative impact, affecting the availability of water resources in the area, both in ecological terms and in terms of supplying agriculture (4.6.4). This impact is considered to be abating, given that within the framework of the Plan for the Enhancement of the Primary Sector of the Mid-Elevation Zones and Highlands of Gran Canaria, actions and projects have been initiated to remedy this situation by means of a specific water plan for the property.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

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

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.7.3 - Temperature

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.7.5 - Dust

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

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

4.7.7 - Pests

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

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

Wind erosion in combination with runoff is an erosion risk that affects the stability and integrity of the surroundings of some troglodyte complexes (4.7.1 and 4.7.6). The porous and easily eroded nature of the tuffaceous sands accelerates the appearance of breccias and fractures, causing collapses in overhangs and protrusions. This has made it necessary to carry out consolidation work in sites such as the Risco Caído or Acusa Seca complexes, areas which contain outstanding attributes of the property. In addition, the maps of the National Inventory of Soil Erosion (2006) show a high or very high potential for mass displacement in large areas containing troglodyte manifestations.















4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage


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

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

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

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

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

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

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

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

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

Following inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, there has been a significant upturn in the appreciation of the property by island and local society, resulting in a growing positive impact (4.8.2). Ageing and population decline (a cumulative 20% in recent years, according to ISTAC) have had a negative impact for the preservation of a living and evolving cultural landscape (4.8.5). Population decline and ageing, together with the increase in tourist activity, including local visits, have brought with them changes that affect traditional ways of life and the knowledge system, including the survival of traditional trades. It should also be noted that a substantial part of local employment is now concentrated in public services, including environmental and heritage management (4.8.4). The increase in the number of visitors has a positive impact on the economies of local populations, especially for the settlements located in the buffer zone, as well as increasing awareness of the property's attributes. On the other hand, a negative effect is the increase in the number of visitors to some specific sites, exceeding their carrying capacity, such as visits to Roque Nublo (4.8.6).

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities










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

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

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

4.9.3 - Military training

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

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

4.9.4 - War

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

4.9.5 - Terrorism

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

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

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

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

Actions affecting some archaeological sites have been detected, such as graffiti and the use of some sites for dubious practices and ritualistic ceremonies. This has led to corrective and preventive action being taken at sites such as Majada Alta, Roque Bentayga and Cuevas del Rey (4.9.2). The impact of military activities on the property relates to helicopter flyovers during manoeuvres (4.9.3).

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

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

4.10.2 - Flooding









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

4.10.3 - Drought

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

4.10.4 - Desertification

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

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

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

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

4.10.6 - Temperature change

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

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

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

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

In general, there are no adverse climate threats or recurrence of extreme weather phenomena that could imminently affect the state of conservation of the property and its attributes, although attention must be paid to episodes of prolonged drought and low rainfall concentrated in short periods of time. However, the process of desertification, part of a global threat associated with climate change, is the most significant negative factor, bearing in mind that, in the desertification risk maps drawn up under the National Action Programme, large parts of the property are at high and very high risk of desertification, with serious consequences for the landscape including soil erosion and loss of soil quality (4.10.4).

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

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

4.11.2 - Earthquake

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

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

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

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

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

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕				↗

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

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

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕						↗

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

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

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			↗

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

Occasional landslides and avalanches on steep escarpments and slopes generally pose a threat to safety, housing and infrastructure (4.11.4). Erosion phenomena, in part accentuated by fires and agricultural abandonment, are one of the most significant impacts affecting the integrity of archaeological heritage properties and the landscape (4.11.5). The monitoring of erosion processes and restoration for soil retention are major challenges for the future of this area. Despite the enormous resources available to deal with them, forest fires represent one of the main current and potential impacts. A large part of the area has been declared a High-Risk Area for Forest Fires (ZARI) by the Canary Islands Government. In recent decades there have been episodes of major forest fires, such as the 2007 fire (which started on the southern edge of the area) and the 2019 fire (which started outside the area), which affected a substantial part of the Cultural Landscape. One of the factors contributing to the spread of the latter fire was the high degree of abandonment of agricultural land in certain areas, combined with exceptional weather conditions. It should be noted, however, that the impact on the troglodyte archaeological heritage was minimal, as corroborated by data from the Microclimate Monitoring Network of the archaeological sites of the property, and that the Canary Island pine stands are recovering favourably given the high fire-resistance capacity of this endemic species. A full report on the effects of the fires and on the Recovery and Improvement Plan implemented that same year was submitted to the WHC in 2020 (4.11.6).

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

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

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

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

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕		→	

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

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

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

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

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

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

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

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

Invasive alien species, together with habitat loss, are one of the main threats to biodiversity. The Canary Islands, included in the biodiversity hotspot of the Mediterranean Basin, have high levels of endemism. However, as oceanic islands, they are highly vulnerable to ecological invasions, so invasive alien species are one of the main impacts on the conservation of biodiversity and thus have a direct impact on the natural and cultural landscapes in which they thrive, as in the case of the Canary Islands. In the case of the Cultural Landscape, the following species stand out for their impact on local biodiversity, all included in the Spanish Catalogue of Invasive Alien Species (Royal Decree 630/2013 of 2 August). *Cenchrus setaceus*: with a stable presence throughout the Cultural Landscape, it is notable for spreading rapidly and for being difficult to eradicate. *Opuntia máxima* and *Opuntia dillenii*: species with a stable presence in the Cultural Landscape, widely linked to the agricultural landscape due to traditional use. *Agave americana*: species with a stable presence in the Cultural Landscape, widely linked to the agricultural landscape due to its traditional use, especially to mark out boundaries. In relation to fauna, the pressure of some species such as goats, rabbits and feral cats, also included in this category in Royal Decree 630/2013, of 2 August, should be noted as a negative impact. In the case of goats, these are feral guanil goats, that is, goats that their owners breed freely in the area without being branded or that have spread unchecked (4.12.2).

4.13. Management and institutional factors












4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

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

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

4.13.2 - Legal framework

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











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

4.13.3 - Governance

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











4.13.4 - Management activities

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

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











4.13.5 - Financial resources

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

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











4.13.6 - Human resources

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

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

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

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

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

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

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

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







































The Integrated Management Plan for the property was updated in 2022, for the period 2022–2026 (4.13.1), although there are certain shortcomings with regard to its full implementation. The legal framework for the protection of archaeological heritage has not been concluded according to plan, and due to legal issues, it has not been possible to consolidate two of the existing BIC designations (Bien de Interés Cultural, Heritage of Cultural Interest). There is a similar situation with the ethnographic heritage catalogues. (4.13.2). The financial resources available for the management of the property have increased exponentially in recent years (4.13.5), but this has been met with a lack of administrative support to manage the available resources. The Research and Conservation Plan is providing encouraging results in the disciplines related to archaeology and ethnographic heritage and material, but there are gaps in relation to visitor monitoring (4.13.7). The creation of the Institute for the Integrated Management of World Heritage and the Biosphere Reserve has made it possible to optimise resource management in common areas of action.

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	
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing						
						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
						
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.6 Input of excess energy						

4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion						
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection						
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.1 Wind						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						
4.9.3 Military training						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.4 Desertification						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						

4.13 Management and institutional factors							
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan							
4.13.2 Legal framework							
4.13.4 Management activities							
4.13.5 Financial resources							
4.13.6 Human resources							
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities							
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside	

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						

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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

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




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

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						

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





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

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

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

4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.1 Water infrastructure	 		





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

Temporal scale - 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
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	  		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised

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

4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.6 Input of excess energy	 		

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

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





4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.3 Land conversion						
	⊖	🗑️	🗑️	🌱		↗️

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

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

4.6 Physical resource extraction




Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						

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

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric






Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.1 Wind						
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted					
	Localised					
	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact						
	One off or rare					
	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
	On-going					
Impact - Impact on the attributes						

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




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

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

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage



Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						

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

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








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

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

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

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

✕	Static
	Increasing

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

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - 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
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction 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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.3 Military training						
						

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

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.4 Desertification						
	⊖	📢	📢			↗

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing



4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
	⊖	📢	📢	🕒		↗

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
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						
						

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
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)			
			
			

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







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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

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

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






4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species			
			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised











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

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework	  	 	
	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes










	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities	  	 	
	  	 	

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
X	Frequent
	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
4.13.5 Financial resources						

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
X	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
X	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	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	Outstanding troglodyte complexes (archaeological sites)	✕			
4.18.1.2	Historic troglodyte manifestations (reused aboriginal habitat and historic caves)		✕		
4.18.1.3	Aboriginal sanctuaries and pubic triangle engravings (almogarenes)	✕			
4.18.1.4	Outstanding temples (almogarenes) with astronomical functions	✕			
4.18.1.5	Libyco-Berber inscriptions	✕			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The buffer zone in the northern area of the property could be improved, including the areas of Fajagesto and Galeote (5.1.3).

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

2010 / NATURA 2000 NETWORK – Designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) / Decree 174/2009 designating SACs: Nublo II / Ojeda, Inagua and Pajonales / Roque Nublo / Tamadaba. / SAC Management Plans /
2022 / NATURA 2000 NETWORK – Designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for birds / Decree 184/2022 of 15 September designating SPAs: Roque Nublo / Tamadaba / Ojeda, Inagua and Pajonales / Cumbre de Gran Canaria /
2007 / Ley del Patrimonio Natural y de la Biodiversidad / Ley 42/2007, de 13 de diciembre. /
2019 / Law on the Cultural Heritage of the Canary Islands / Law 11/2019, of 25 April. /
2017 / Ley del Suelo y de los Espacios Protegidos de Canarias / Ley 4/2017, de 13 de julio. /
2023 / Master Plan for the Inagua Strict Nature Reserve / Master plan /
2002 / Master Plans for the Use and Management of Nublo Rural Park and Tamadaba Natural Park. / Master plans for use and management. /
2009 / Conservation Regulations for the Nublo Natural Monument and the Montañón Negro Natural Monument. / Conservation regulations. /
2010 / Special Plan for the Las Cumbres Protected Landscape / Special plan /
2006 / 2007 / 2004 / General Management Plans for the municipalities of Gáldar, Agaete and Tejeda. / Municipal land-use plans. /
1998 / Subsidiary regulations of the municipality of Artenara / Municipal regulations. /
1993 / Designation of Barranco Hondo de Abajo as Heritage of Cultural Interest (BIC), under the category of historic site. / Decree 258/1993, of 24 September. /
2010 / Designation of Mesa de Acusa as Heritage of Cultural Interest (BIC), under the category of archaeological site. / Decree 25/2010, of 11 March. /
2017 / Designation of Risco Caído as Heritage of Cultural Interest (BIC), under the category of archaeological site. / Decree 239/2017, of 4 December. /
2018 / Designation of Roque Bentayga, Roque Cuevas del Rey and Roque Narices as Heritage of Cultural Interest (BIC), under the category of archaeological sites. / Decree 77/2018, of 14 May. /

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Gran Canaria Island Council, as the managing body of the property, has full authority over the implementation of legislation on heritage, the environment and land-use planning. Provisions on historical and cultural heritage are implemented through the Historical Heritage Service, and environmental legislation is implemented through the Department of the Environment. Legislation linked to land-use planning is managed through the Department of Land Policy, while town planning provisions are implemented through the town councils that form part of the property. The Institute for the Integrated Management of World Heritage and the Biosphere Reserve oversees the correct implementation and coordination of the legal provisions.

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

Given that the work of the Institute for the Integrated Management of World Heritage and the Biosphere Reserve is key to the correct implementation of the legal provisions for protection in coordination with other departments, experience is showing that it does not have sufficient human resources to carry out this work.

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 joint regional/local

If 'Other', please specify


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

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.
Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)
Traditional ways of management recognised by local communities and other specific groups
An integrated management plan combining World Heritage and any other designations
A joint approach to management of cultural and natural heritage

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

Responsibility for the management of the property rests with the Monitoring Committee, chaired by the Gran Canaria Island Council, in which all stakeholders are represented. The implementing body for decisions affecting management is the Institute for the Integrated Management of World Heritage and the Biosphere Reserve, more specifically through the World Heritage Cultural Landscape Unit, guided by the Integrated Management Plan (2022-2026). There is also a multiple designation strategy for the management of the property.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Management Plan	N/A	Available	2019	

Comment

Link to new Management Plan 2022-2026
<https://riscocaido.grancanaria.com/es/-/plan-integral-de-gestion-2022-2026?inheritRedirect=true&redirect=/es/publicaciones>

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

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

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

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

Some use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

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

It has been used at a conceptual level in relation to actions associated with the impacts of Climate Change.

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

Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

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

It has been used as a reference when defining the Objectives and Priority Actions that are contemplated in the Management Plan for the property.

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

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

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

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

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being only partially implemented

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

An annual work/action plan exists and many of its activities are being implemented

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

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities				✗	
5.3.15.2	Local authorities				✗	
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone		✗			
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples	✗				

5.3.15.5	Women		✗			
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups	✗				
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify					

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

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

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

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

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

The Integrated Management Plan for the property, in the Economic Section and through the Sustainable Development Assistance Programme, adopts an inclusive and equitable local economic development approach, and also provides for the creation of local women's networks around cultural heritage.

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

It is necessary to increase efforts to ensure effective participation in management by local communities and the different stakeholders in the tourism sector, placing more emphasis on the actions outlined in the Integrated Management Plan (2022-2026).

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

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

	Project costs	Running costs
--	---------------	---------------

6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	9.5 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	9.6 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	80.9 %	100 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

The financing refers exclusively to project actions associated with the conservation and promotion of the property.

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

The available **budget is adequate** for effective management of the World Heritage property

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

It is noted here that, although the bulk of the funds are secure in the medium and long term, complementary projects may vary. This is the case of the European funds and the state funds associated with them (e.g. the €8m earmarked for the Spanish Tourism Sustainability Plan).

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	60 %	55 %
6.1.6.2	Women	40 %	45 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

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

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

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

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

Conservation	Fair
--------------	------

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

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

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

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

It has guided the development and design of the Capacity Building Programme and the Training Plan included in the Integrated Management Plan for the property. In particular, the measures related to capacity building for heritage conservation, and the development of training tools and elements aimed at explaining the key concepts and processes of the World Heritage Convention and the values of the property.

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

The Integrated Management Plan includes a Capacity Building Programme, which includes a Training Plan, although it is only implemented in some areas.

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a Research and Conservation Plan approved for the period 2022-2026. It covers the areas of Archaeology, Historical Evolution of the Landscape, Research for Conservation, and the area of Participation, Dissemination and Presentation. Since the inscription of the property in 2019, there has been a substantial increase in research projects. Relations and cooperation projects with other World Heritage sites in the Maghreb and researchers of Amazigh culture have increased significantly, notably the launch of the Amazigh Common Heritage Alliance in November 2022.

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

Local communities	Fair
Local/municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Poor
Women	Fair
Youth/children	Good
Researchers	Fair
Local visitors	Poor

National/international tourists	Fair
Tourism industry	Poor
Local businesses and industries	Good
NGOs	Fair
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 education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs

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

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Women
Youth/children
Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists

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

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

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

Significant gaps are detected in information and awareness-raising for tourists and local visitors in relation to knowledge of the attributes and values of the property. It should be noted that the two World Heritage Volunteers campaigns (2022 and 2023) have contributed to raising awareness amongst local stakeholders in relation to knowledge of the property.

9. Visitor Management

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

5500 / 200 / 50 / 6400 / 3500 /

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

Accommodation establishments
Other
Visitor Centres

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

One day (no overnight stay)

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Direct estimation. It should be noted that the average length of stay depends on the type of visitor (hikers, weekend island visitors, hour-long organised tourist visits, overnight tourists, holiday homes). In these circumstances it is not possible to choose only one of the five options, since depending on the visitor type it can be any one of them.

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

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

The main sources of information are the INE (National Statistics Institute) and the Canary Islands Tourism Expenditure Survey of the ISTAC (Canary Islands Statistics Institute). The data provided are an estimate for the area that is in line with the average expenditure of a foreign tourist on the island of Gran Canaria (175 USD in 2022). These data differ from other categories such as the local visitor.

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

There **is a strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but it is **not implemented**

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

The property has a Tourism Sustainability Strategy framework document in line with UNESCO's Sustainable Tourism Initiative. However, monitoring mechanisms have not been put in place to provide the data associated with tourism activity that would allow for adequate management of visitor flows and visitor categories.

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

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

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

No

If a different system, please specify

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

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

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

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

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

In **many locations**, but **not easily visible** to visitors

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

No fees are collected

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Ecotourism Club

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Tourism in general and visitors bring significant direct economic benefits to local populations (mostly in the form of jobs), both through accommodation, dining and guided tours, and through the purchase of local products such as cheese, although in the latter case not enough.

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

There are distinct segments of visitors and tourists: a) day visitors both from the island and foreigners staying at other locations on the island, including organised trips, b) tourists from the islands or from abroad who spend the night, and c) weekend visitors from the rest of the island who combine a visit to a specific site with a meal at a restaurant. This requires a segment-specific approach to presentation. A greater effort is needed to promote among visitors a greater knowledge of the attributes and values that underpin the OUV of the property, something which is being addressed by the visitor centres at Risco Caído in Artenara and Roque Bentayga in Tejeda. It should be borne in mind that on the coast, and at some distance from the property, there are large tourist developments with an average of around 5 million tourists a year, which could eventually increase the pressure on the property if it is inadequately promoted. The great challenge in terms of tourism management is therefore not to increase demand, but to channel the right flows of visitors who are drawn by an appreciation of the cultural heritage and the natural and scenic values of the property. In fact, a substantial part of the foreign tourists who visit the area do so through tour operators (organised visits in large buses), which entails the risk of exceeding the carrying capacity in specific sites and brings practically zero return in economic terms for the residents.

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 **small amount of monitoring**, but it is not planned

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

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

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

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

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

The Integrated Management Plan 2022-2026 has updated and adopted the system of indicators for monitoring the property, which are subdivided into 4 areas that affect management: Heritage, Economic Development, Knowledge Management, Communication and Participation.

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

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

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

Implementation is underway

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

In the 2019 inscription, a set of recommendations were set out in the final report. The following have been successfully implemented: Development of the archaeological research plan, implementation of the specific water plan for the area and development of the tourism sustainability strategy. The fire risk prevention plan has been updated, although other prevention factors associated with climate change have yet to be developed. The Management Centre is nearing completion.

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

Although not all the necessary indicators and monitoring actions have been consolidated or updated, significant partial progress has been made in terms of monitoring the state of conservation of the archaeological heritage. This is the case with the launch of the Microclimate Monitoring Network for archaeological properties and the different studies on the stability of troglodyte structures at key sites.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones	
5.1.2	The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but are not known by local communities/landowners	
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known and recognized by local communities/landowners	
5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.3	An adequate legal framework for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	✗
5.2.6	There is acceptable capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.5	No use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	
5.3.7	Some use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	

5.3.9	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	✕
5.3.13	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	✕
6.1	Funding	
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	
6.1.10	Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff	
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs	✕
9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but it is not implemented	✕
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	✕
9.11	There is contact but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory mattersThere is contact between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	✕
10	Monitoring	
10.1	There is a small amount of monitoring at the World Heritage property, but it is not planned	✕
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	✕

Please select 0 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.1 Buildings and Development							
4.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities	Lack of World Heritage signage. Inadequate signs in some parts of the property. Criteria (iii), (v).	Implementation of the Signaling project of the Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape.	Following the project rules.	2024-2026	Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Instituto para la Gestión Integrada del Patrimonio Mundial y la Reserva de la Biosfera de Gran Canaria)	The project is included in the Integrated Management Plan for the property (2022-2026).
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure							
4.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure	Landscape integrity and reduced visitor impact. Criterion (v)	Creation of park-and-ride car parks.	Monitoring of the number of motorized displacements avoided.	2024-2027	Cabildo de Gran Canaria	Actions Included in the Tourism Sustainability Plan II
4.2.5	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	Landscape integrity and reduced visitor impact. Criterion (v)	Removal of several parking and creation of a circuit based on a zero-emission public transport shuttle.	Monitoring of the number of motorized displacements avoided.	2024-2026	Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Instituto para la Gestión Integrada del Patrimonio Mundial y la Reserva de la Biosfera de Gran Canaria)	Actions Included in the Tourism Sustainability Plan II
4.5 Biological resource use/modification							

4.5.3	Land conversion	Landscape integrity, traditional activities (transhumance), old farming terraces (risks and abandonment). Criterion (v)	Actions to support transhumance (subsidies and marketing systems) Pilot projects for the recovery of agricultural farms Maintenance of transhumance routes	Associated with the development of each project (results)	Permanent - Pilot projects 2023-2026)	Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Instituto para la Gestión Integrada del Patrimonio Mundial y la Reserva de la Biosfera de Gran Canaria + Consejería de Sector Primario, Soberanía Alimentaria y Seguridad Hídrica) Canary Island Government (PFORCA)	Priority actions included in the Integrated Management Plan for the property
4.8	Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	All attributes. Loss of traditional knowledge. Criteria (iii), (v).	School of shepherds / support for traditional pottery / support traditional trades / new responsible tourism products	Associated with the development of each project (results)	2023-2026	Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Instituto para la Gestión Integrada del Patrimonio Mundial y la Reserva de la Biosfera de Gran Canaria)	Actions included in the Integrated Management Plan for the property
4.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	All attributes. Population aging. Criteria (iii), (v).	Provision of farms for young farmers Oral heritage rescue program World Heritage Volunteers projects	Associated with the development of each project (results)	2023-2028	Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Instituto para la Gestión Integrada del Patrimonio Mundial y la Reserva de la Biosfera de Gran Canaria)	Actions included in the Integrated Management Plan for the property
4.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.4	Desertification	Loss of landscape integrity, pastures and agricultural traditional activities. Criterion (v)	Reforestation and restore plant roofing. Hydrological-woodland restoration actions. Stop agricultural abandonment.	Satellite monitoring, botanical inventories and soil studies.	Permanent	Lead agency: Cabildo de Gran Canaria. Others: Canary Islands Government, CSIC, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.	Actions in line with the National Action Program against Desertification (PAND).
4.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.5	Erosion and siltation/Deposition	Destructive phenomena of landslides in archaeological sites. Criteria (iii), (v).	Pilot projects for sanitation and propping up slopes (Risco Caído and Acusa sites).	Multidisciplinary monitoring of execution	2023-2026	Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Instituto para la Gestión Integrada del Patrimonio Mundial y la Reserva de la Biosfera de Gran Canaria)	Rigorous criteria are established to guarantee the maintenance of the authenticity and integrity of the sites.
4.11.6	Fire (wildfire)	All attributes. High-Risk Area for Forest Fires. Criteria (iii), (v).	1. The actions contemplated in the Plan for the prevention, surveillance and extinction of forest fires in Gran Canaria (2023) 2. Microclimate Monitoring Network of the archaeological sites (measurement of effects in archaeological sites)	1. Permanent monitoring (Advanced Fire Control Unit) 2. Permanent monitoring (Microclimate Monitoring Network of the archaeological sites)	Permanent 2023 - until new update	Lead agency: Cabildo de Gran Canaria. In collaboration with the Canary Islands and the Spanish Government.	Fire prevention and extinction system updated periodically
4.13	Management and institutional factors						

4.13.2	Legal framework	Protection of Aboriginal archaeological sites. Criteria (iii), (v).	Complete the declarations of Heritage of Cultural Interest (BIC) for the most relevant archaeological sites.	Monitoring criteria established in the BIC declaration process	2024-2028	Cabildo de Gran Canaria	The legal framework for the protection of archaeological heritage has not been concluded.
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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	Declaration of Heritage of Cultural Interest (BIC) for certain key attributes (archaeological sites).	2023-2028	Cabildo Insular de Gran Canaria	Processing and preparation of declaration files
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	Consolidate the Property Monitoring Commission	Permanent	Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Instituto para la Gestión Integrada del Patrimonio Mundial y la Reserva de la Biosfera de Gran Canaria) Municipalities	Definition of the procedure
5.3.13	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	Complete the participation process	2023 - 2025	Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Instituto para la Gestión Integrada del Patrimonio Mundial y la Reserva de la Biosfera de Gran Canaria) Municipalities and social actors	Creation of the Participation Commission
6.1	Funding				
6.1.10	Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	Define the capacity development strategy and training in key sectors (Sustainable Tourism / Heritage impact assessment / Involvement of communities)	2023-2026	Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Instituto para la Gestión Integrada del Patrimonio Mundial y la Reserva de la Biosfera de Gran Canaria)	Training courses
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building				
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs	Develop the education program in the school on World Heritage / Implementation of training programs for young people (tourist guides, livestock, custody).	Permanent	Cabildo de Gran Canaria / Municipalities	Incorporate the actions in the annual reviews of the Management Plan

9	Visitor Management				
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but it is not implemented	Progressive implementation of the actions defined in the Sustainable Tourism Strategy of the property.	2023-2026	Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Instituto para la Gestión Integrada del Patrimonio Mundial y la Reserva de la Biosfera de Gran Canaria)	Incorporate the actions in the annual reviews of the Management Plan
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	Establishment of the limits of carrying capacity for sensitive attributes / Develop new sustainable mobility proposals	2023-2026	Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Instituto para la Gestión Integrada del Patrimonio Mundial y la Reserva de la Biosfera de Gran Canaria)	Incorporate the actions in the annual reviews of the Management Plan
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	Information and awareness campaigns / New information materials in various languages / Publication of the official book of the site	2023-2026	Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Instituto para la Gestión Integrada del Patrimonio Mundial y la Reserva de la Biosfera de Gran Canaria) and Turismo de Gran Canaria	Incorporate the actions in the annual reviews of the Management Plan

10	Monitoring				
10.1	There is a small amount of monitoring at the World Heritage property, but it is not planned	Develop visitor and tourist monitoring plan	2023-2024	Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Instituto para la Gestión Integrada del Patrimonio Mundial y la Reserva de la Biosfera de Gran Canaria) and Turismo de Gran Canaria	Integrate this action with the ongoing monitoring system for troglodyte areas.
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	Update indicator data	Bimonthly Action - 2024 / 2026 / 2028	Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Instituto para la Gestión Integrada del Patrimonio Mundial y la Reserva de la Biosfera).	Mobilize human resources to update data

Summary - Management Needs completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Although the main attributes of the property that convey the OUV are in an excellent state of conservation, the long-term abandonment of many of the agricultural terraces is threatening the survival of certain cultural and landscape values. Certain renovations to inhabited cave dwellings do not conform to the standards and conditions of authenticity.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

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

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

The inscription of the property has been a source of pride and increased self-esteem for the communities in the centre of the island and for the Canary Islanders in general. It has also meant recognition by the population of the island and the archipelago of the values of this area, which until now had been known to few outside the scientific community. To date, the inscription of the property has not led to a significant increase in the number of visits to the site, so there are no signs of excessive visitor pressure, except in some specific sites where this problem had previously been recorded.

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

Examples of good practices with complementary effects and synergies. In terms of fire risk prevention, the alliance between transhumant herders and fire prevention and fighting officers is particularly noteworthy. In terms of monitoring the state of conservation of troglodyte sites, particular mention should be made of the creation of the Microclimate Monitoring Network of the Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape. In terms of cooperation with other World Heritage sites in the Maghreb associated with Amazigh culture, of particular note is the launch of the Alliance for the Amazigh Common Heritage, promoted by Gran Canaria.

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

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
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?

Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
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15.1.2 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

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

15.2. Use of Data

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

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage

Update of management plans

Awareness raising

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

In particular, they provide an opportunity to discuss with stakeholders the main challenges for the conservation of the property and possible improvements to be made in the management of the property.

15.3. Timing and resources

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

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

160 / 64 / 120 /

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

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

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

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

Most required information was accessible.

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

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

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

Make the form available in Word in advance (provided in this case by the state party).

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)	No support
UNESCO National Commission	No support
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	No support
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	No support
National Commission for UNESCO	No support
ICOMOS International	No support
ICCROM International/regional	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?

Yes

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

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

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

No item were proposed for update

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

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

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