



**STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORT  
QHAPAQ ÑAN, ANDEAN ROAD SYSTEM (1459)**

**ARGENTINA-BOLIVIA-CHILE-COLOMBIA-ECUADOR-PERU**

**2022**



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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

This report on the state of conservation of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System, for the period 2021 - 2022, is the result of a joint coordination work among the six Technical Secretariats headed by the Pro Tempore Secretariat, in charge of Chile since June 21, 2021. The work presented here was developed both in the context of the global health emergency caused by the COVID 19 pandemic, and the subsequent post-pandemic context, which generated great social and economic challenges in Latin American countries and implied that the implementation of the management of the property had to be adapted to these conditions.

To date, the implementation of the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee continues within the framework of the joint work of the six Technical Secretariats. In addition, the first periodic report for the property has been carried out through a methodology specially designed for this purpose, which involved an exhaustive joint work during 2021 and the first semester of 2022.

The International Management System was updated in accordance with the nine aspects that structure the analysis carried out by ICOMOS in 2018, respecting the regulations of each State Party and the strengthening of the comprehensive management of the property as a unit. In this context, the elaboration and updating of the Management and Conservation Plans continue.

In addition, a consensus was reached on the methodology and guidance documents for Risk Prevention and Disaster Management, and the capacities of the Technical Secretariats in the use of the Kamayuq application, version 2.0, have been strengthened.

The development and implementation of the monitoring system of the state of conservation of the property and the intangible cultural heritage's attributes has been continued.

Within the framework of the International Management System of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System, more strengthened and visibility was achieved, highlighting the coordination between its member States and international organizations.

Work has continued to strengthen networks and participatory management for the comprehensive conservation of the property, and conservation and enhancement projects have been implemented in several property's components.



## 2. REPONSE TO THE DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE (Extended 44<sup>th</sup> session, Fuzhou, China/Online meeting, 2021)

***DECISION 3. Commends the six States Parties for their work, with collaboration and support of the UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage (JFIT), particularly for the high level of participation of the indigenous peoples and local communities on the activities conducted, through the workshops and meetings held, and, the tools developed such as the "Manual for the Conservation of Archaeological Structures in Earth and Stone";***

Within the framework of the project "Support to the reinforcement of the participative management structure of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System", financed by the Japan/UNESCO Trust Fund for Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage, as well as in all projects developed in the property, whether of a local, regional, national or international nature, the participation of indigenous and local communities is fundamental, as they are the heirs, users or for being territorially linked to it. To this end, the regulations, uses, and customs established in each country and community are considered.

Specifically, this project meant for the States Parties a strengthening of transnational management and the definition of joint strategies and actions to ensure the protection and monitoring of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of this heritage property, with all its challenges and particularities.

The project had a duration of 36 months, between 2017 and 2019, with the main objective of supporting the implementation of the recommendations of the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee (Decision 38 COM 8B.43), to ensure effective protection and conservation of the OUV of the transnational cultural route Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System. To this end, two cross-cutting lines of action were identified. The first axis addressed the **development of a system for monitoring** the state of conservation of the property, disaster risk management and associated intangible cultural heritage. The second line of action was aimed at **strengthening the capacities of national and local teams** in the areas of management and public use, Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) and conservation of archaeological structures in earth and stone.

Its development and results were reflected in a publication prepared by the Latin American and Caribbean Unit of the World Heritage Centre based on the



contributions of the Technical Secretariats and the Pro Tempore Secretariat (Annex 1). In this sense, the States Parties believe it is necessary to continue consolidating the work through a second stage of the project, which could give continuity to the activities undertaken and consolidate the link between the different national and international organizations for the benefit of this transnational world heritage.

**Annex:**

- **Annex 1:** UNESCO's Publication 2021 "Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System. New steps towards its sustainable conservation".

***DECISION 4. Expresses its appreciation for the commitment of the Technical Committee and its continuous coordinated work despite the ongoing pandemic circumstances, and acknowledges the transfer in 2019 of the Pro Tempore Secretariat, from Argentina to Bolivia, as an expression of political coordination to guarantee the long-term management of the property;***

The States Parties ratify the commitment to guarantee the conservation and integrated management of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System. It should be noted that the Technical Committee, made up of the Technical Secretariats of each country, maintains a full agenda of meetings to respond to the different management challenges, as well as to the recommendations and requirements of the World Heritage Committee and its advisory bodies.

In this period, we highlight:

- The transfer of the Pro Tempore Secretariat from Bolivia to Chile, which is an example of commitment and of technical and democratic management with the participation of local communities and stakeholders. Its focus is the strengthening of the integrated management of the serial property, assuming the responsibility as a transnational management challenge. This third act of handover, which due to the Covid pandemic was carried out in a hybrid manner, shows the proper functioning of the International Management System of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System. The event took place in Tiwanaku, with the presence of the Minister of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization of Bolivia and diplomatic representatives from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The Minister of Cultures, Arts and Heritage of Chile, as well as authorities and Technical



Secretaries of the five Qhapaq Ñan countries (see Annex 2) also attended virtually.

- The preparation of the first periodic report of the property, which involved intense work between the six countries during the second half of 2021 and the first semester of 2022. The Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System, having 137 components distributed in 6 countries, which in turn are located in different provinces, regions and communes, required a specific methodology for filling out the online questionnaire of the report, in order to provide answers that reflect the reality of the property to the different types of questions posed by the questionnaire. The answers were developmental, multiple choice, prioritization of factors affecting the property, among others. In addition, it was required to propose actions for the most relevant factors affecting its conservation and management.

This was done with the support of a consultant hired for this purpose, who developed a methodology for evaluating and weighing the information provided by the different countries and generating a response proposal, which was evaluated and approved by the Technical Committee, or adjusted, if appropriate. Thus, the work of preparing the periodic report required 17 working meetings of the Technical Committee, each with an average of 3 to 4 hours, in addition to the meetings and work carried out within each country to provide the information required for the preparation of the report.

The report found that the attributes that support the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are preserved.

- In addition to virtual meetings to discuss management challenges and prepare joint responses to the Committee's recommendations and the Periodic Report, over the last two years the Technical Secretariats, or the Pro Tempore Secretariat on their behalf, have participated in various forums to raise the profile of the property at the regional and international level. In this regard, it is worth noting (Annex 4):
  - Collaboration with ILLA (International Italo-Latin American Organization) for the organization of an exhibition called "Qhapaq Ñan, El Gran Camino de los Andes",<sup>1</sup> which was exhibited at the MuCiv (Museum of Civilizations) in Rome from May 11 to August

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<sup>1</sup> TN: The Great Andean Road



22, 2021. In addition to the on-site exhibition, there was a virtual tour that was disseminated within the scope of IILA's action, ensuring its wide coverage (link virtual exhibition: [http://www.amodus.it/NOMADE/IILA/IILA\\_TOUR.html](http://www.amodus.it/NOMADE/IILA/IILA_TOUR.html)).

- Participation in the cycle of conferences associated with the exhibition "Qhapaq Ñan, El Gran Camino de los Andes", organized by IILA, specifically in the second meeting, on July 5, 2021. The theme was "El proceso de nominación del Qhapaq Ñan como Patrimonio Mundial de la UNESCO como ejemplo de cooperación internacional",<sup>2</sup> in which the Pro Tempore Secretariat of the Qhapaq Ñan showed the context of the current management of the property, complemented by the Technical Secretariats, with the emphasis of management in each country.
- Participation in the III International Seminar on Heritage and Tourism of Mercosur, organized by the IPHAN of Brazil, through the presentation of the Experiences of transnational management in the Qhapaq Ñan, on October 19, 2021.
- Participation in the II EU-LAC Dialogue Sessions "Cooperation and policies in the realm of Cultural Heritage, Cultural Routes and their relevance for the Bi-regional Partnership between the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean", February 17 - 18, 2022. Virtual event, with the presentation of the management system of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System, in the session about management of cultural routes.

## Annexes:

- **Annex 2.** Graphic report on the transfer of the Pro Tempore Secretariat from the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the Republic of Chile, and associated news from Bolivia and Chile.
- **Annex 3.** Response Manual for Serialized World Heritage Sites Third Cycle - Periodic Report, created to answer the questionnaire of the Periodic Report of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System.

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<sup>2</sup> TN: The UNESCO World Heritage nomination process of the Qhapaq Ñan as an example of international cooperation.





- **Annex 4.** Main instances to make the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System, visible at the regional and international level.

***DECISION 5. Notes with appreciation the diagnosis on the progress of the implementation of the Management System undertaken by the six States Parties and the preparation of the "Glossary of Concepts and Technical Terms of Management for the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System, World Heritage" concerning a standardization of common vocabulary, and strongly encourages the six States Parties to continue working in a coordinating manner, to address the management challenges of the property;***

The States Parties are grateful for the recognition and encouragement of the World Heritage Committee. The work of the International Technical Committee of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System, made up of the Technical Secretariats of the six countries, continues in a coordinated and systematic manner to address the management of this property.

Since the last State of Conservation Report, submitted for discussion at the N<sup>o</sup> 44 meeting of the World Heritage Committee in 2021, the Technical Secretariats of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System, have met 35 times, virtually, to move forward with pending tasks and updating the International Management System. It should be noted that during this time the professionals of the Technical Secretariats of the States Parties of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru also changed, so that a large part of the work was aimed at consolidating this new work team to ensure the necessary articulations for the comprehensive management of the property.

***DECISION 6. Requests the States Parties to finalize and validate the updated document of the International Management System, and submit it for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies as soon as it is available;***

The process of updating the International Management System for the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System consisted of a review and update of the guidelines set out in Annex III of the nomination dossier for the property. This work was carried out by the Technical Secretariats of the six States Parties, based on the management experience accumulated more than eight years since the





inscription of this serial property to the World Heritage List and seeks to respond to the recommendations made by ICOMOS International (2018) after the evaluation of some Management Plans presented in the 2017 State of Conservation Report. These recommendations were analysed in the 2021 State of Conservation Report that was then addressed at the N<sup>o</sup>44 meeting of the World Heritage Committee (2021).

The objective of this update is, in line with what was suggested by ICOMOS International: "to provide an updated version of the Management System, including a methodology for mandatory use for all components of the Qhapaq Ñan World Heritage Property, adapted to national conditions".

The update of the International Management System for the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System contains two central pillars that were reviewed and adjusted:

- The Management Structure that, together with the Matrix of International Actors, guarantee an institutional framework and the necessary resources for the protection and sustainable and participatory management of the cultural itinerary;
- The Management System Permanent Monitoring Matrix, which integrates the planning and follow-up monitoring matrices presented in Annex III of the Nomination Dossier, whose objective is to guide the development of management plans in each State Party and allow for the overall monitoring of progress.

The States Parties consider that this update constitutes a global framework for action that allows a more effective and comprehensive management of the property and can be adapted to different national contexts, conditions and regulations.

#### **Annexes:**

- **Annex 5.1:** International Management System for the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System. Update 2022. Spanish and English version.
- **Annex 5.2:** Stakeholders Matrix of Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System.



**DECISION 7. Also takes note of the finalization of the Management Plans of 4 sections corresponding to Peru (Puente Q'eswachaka; Cusco - La Raya Section (Cusco - Desaguadero), Ollantaytambo. Lares - Valle Lacco section, and Vitkus Section –Choquequirao), and also requests the States Parties to follow a common methodology and framework for the remaining local management and conservation plans that need to be submitted;**

The new "Permanent Monitoring Matrix of the Management System", included in the update of the International Management System, is an agile and synthetic tool for monitoring and quantitatively reflecting annual progress in the development, implementation and monitoring of management plans in each State Party.

It includes the minimum contents, phases, and indicators to be included in the management plans based on the guidelines established in the International Management System and the successive recommendations of the World Heritage Committee and ICOMOS International but does not bind the States Parties to the use of common planning methodologies, information gathering and participation strategies, since these are governed by different regulations and management traditions in each country.

The Monitoring Matrix is made up of six monitoring ranges, related to the phases of elaboration of the Management Plans. Each of them describes the main activity, the objective of the activity, the actions or methodologies to be applied and the indicator that records the progress status. The phases are as follows:

1. Preparation
2. Characterization of the property and its surroundings
3. Diagnosis
4. Proposal
5. Validation and Formalization
6. Follow-up

The States Parties consider that this matrix makes it possible to consolidate a more consistent global framework for action and planning, which can be adapted to different national contexts, conditions, and legislation.



In addition, the State Party of Peru sent the management plan for the Pachacamac Archaeological Sanctuary (PE-XP-40/CS-2011), which was approved by Supreme Decree No. 004-2014/MC, which is valid for ten years from 2014 to 2024, to the World Heritage Centre for its information.

#### **Annexes:**

- **Annex 6:** Monitoring Matrix
- **Annex 7:** Management plan for the archaeological sanctuary of Pachacamac

***DECISION 8. Also commends the States Parties for the development of two mobile applications: "Kamayuq" for the monitoring and evaluation of risks, and "AYLLU" for the monitoring of state of conservation, as strategies towards a comprehensive conservation and management system of the property, and also encourages them to continue with their development and to adopt and implement them when the tools are fully tested;***

As reported in the 2021 Status of Conservation Report, the Kamayuq application was designed to record and monitor threats and vulnerabilities in the Qhapaq Ñan. To date, a version 2.0 has been generated, based on initial tests and suggestions from the Technical Secretariats. In addition, new training has been provided for its use and progress will soon be made in the hosting of the database in each country.

According to what was reported in the State of Conservation Report, the development of the AYLLU application, designed to monitor the state of conservation of the Qhapaq Ñan, included the factors and variables established for UNESCO's periodic report. The system is currently in the testing and adjustment stage, based on the conclusions and recommendations of the international workshops and to define the hosting (web services) and management of the data produced by the six (6) countries through the system.

#### **Annexes:**

- **Annex 8.1:** User's manual, Kamayuq 2.0 version.



- **Annex 8.2** Kamayuq

database, user guide.

- **Annex 8.3:** Virtual Training Program for the Use and Management of the Kamayuq Mobile Application and Kamayuq Database, for the Registration and Monitoring of Threats and Vulnerabilities in the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System World Heritage.
- **Annex 8.4:** Presentation of Virtual Training on the Use and Management of the Kamayuq Mobile Application and Kamayuq Database, for the Registration and Monitoring of Threats and Vulnerabilities in the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System World Heritage Site

***DECISION 9. Further requests to fully implement the documents approved and adopted at the international workshop on risk preparedness and disaster management, held in Cusco in October 2018;***

Based on the agreements assumed at the international workshop on risk preparedness and disaster management, held in Cusco in October 2018, the technical documents developed on that occasion in relation to risk management of the Qhapaq Ñan - Andean Road System have been expanded and updated.

These documents, which have already been approved by the Technical Secretariats of the States Parties, allow us to integrate a planning procedure for Disaster Risk Management, through a conceptual and technical development that includes guidelines and strategies, as well as methodological procedures and technological tools. The validated documents are the following (attached as annexes):

1. Glossary of Hazards and Vulnerabilities Terms
2. Manual of Risk Estimation
3. Risk Estimation Field Sheet Format
4. Risk Estimation Report Format
5. Catalogue of Parameters and Descriptors for Risk Estimation



6. Indicators for recording and monitoring hazards and vulnerabilities
7. Glossary of Disaster Risk Management Terms
8. Disaster Risk Management Guidelines

#### **Annexes:**

- **Annex 9.1:** Glossary of Hazards and Vulnerabilities Terms.
- **Annex 9.2:** Manual of Risk Estimation.
- **Annex 9.3:** Risk Estimation Field Sheet Format.
- **Annex 9.4:** Risk Estimation Report Format.
- **Annex 9.5:** Catalogue of Parameters and Descriptors for Risk Estimation.
- **Annex 9.6:** Indicators for recording and monitoring hazards and vulnerabilities.
- **Annex 9.7:** Glossary of Disaster Risk Management Terms.
- **Annex 9.8:** Disaster Risk Management Guidelines.

***DECISION 10. Takes note of the 'Action Program for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Associated with Qhapaq Ñan' document, and similar actions that strengthens the monitoring system for the property, and further encourages the States Parties to continue their efforts towards the implementation of a complete operating monitoring system;***

The "Plan for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage associated with the Qhapaq Ñan" is being implemented or links are being established for coordination with the corresponding areas in each country. In this sense, the identification of intangible attributes associated with each serial component facilitates monitoring and surveillance.



In addition, the updated Management System includes guidelines for the protection and monitoring of the tangible and intangible attributes of the property.

***DECISION 11. Also takes note of the advances on the definitions of attributes that are the base of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and the Terms of Reference for the elaboration of Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), and requests furthermore the States Parties to submit the document "Common Guidelines for the realization of Heritage Impact Assessments" for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;***

The document "Common Guidelines for the realization of Heritage Impact Assessments" corresponds to the document "Premises and terms of reference for the preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) for the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System World Heritage Site" and was included in the previous State of Conservation Report, in the "Annex 8 and 9 Attributes of the OUV and HIA" and is found in the last 10 pages of the document. It is sent again, being this time the only document present in Annex 10.

**Annex:**

- **Annex 10:** Premises and terms of reference for the preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) for the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System World Heritage Site.

***DECISION 12. Recalls that any major infrastructure or major project need to be properly assessed in terms of their possible impacts on the property's OUV, authenticity and integrity, and the necessity to develop and submit the corresponding Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) of the projects for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies before any projects are approved or works undertaken, and recommends to the State Party of Peru to consider the recommendations made by ICOMOS regarding the construction of the Chinchero-Cusco International Airport;***

The reminder is noted that any major infrastructure or project must be properly assessed in terms of its potential impacts on the OUV, authenticity and integrity of the property, and that appropriate heritage impact assessments must be



develop and submit for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies before projects are approved or work is undertaken.

In compliance with the ICOMOS recommendation, the State Party of Peru, through the Ministry of Culture, requested the corresponding sector to implement the Heritage Impact Assessment of the International Airport of Chinchero - Cusco, to assess its impacts on the Qhapaq Ñan, the Andean Road System and two other properties inscribed on the World Heritage List in the Cusco region. This study has been developed by the international consulting firm Cultural Site Research and Management Foundation, and the respective report was delivered to the Project Management Office of the Chinchero International Airport Construction Project and is currently under review.

### **3. OTHER CURRENT CONSERVATION ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY THE STATES PARTIES WHICH MAY HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE PROPERTY'S OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE.**

#### **ARGENTINA**

##### **I. Impacts due to climatic and/or anthropic events.**

Nothing to report.

##### **II. Strengthening of networks and participatory management for an integral conservation of the property.**

Within the framework of the participatory planning process coordinated by the Technical Secretariat (National Institute of Anthropology and Latin American Thought), the following activities have been carried out since the last periodic report:

1. Seven meetings of the **Federal Management Unit** of Qhapaq Ñan Argentina for the operationalization of the management and conservation guidelines identified in the participatory planning workshops (in addition to many virtual meetings and meetings of technical teams to monitor the state of conservation even during the pandemic).





2. Creation of a national **subsidy for the consolidation of conservation** baselines studies through aerial-photogrammetric surveys with drones. This is a joint effort between the National Secretariat of Cultural Heritage, the provincial technical teams and the National Parks Administration to have a baseline that allows efficient and systematic monitoring of the state of conservation of the serial components of the property in Argentina.

3. **II Meeting of the Board of Indigenous Peoples of the Qhapaq Ñan Argentina.** The purpose of this meeting was to finalize the rules and functions of this body, which brings together representatives of all the indigenous communities associated with the property and acts as an advisory body to the Federal Management Unit.

4. **Publication of two books on the Qhapaq Ñan Andean Road System in Argentina.** The first one "Camino Ancestral Qhapaq Ñan. Una vía de Integración de los Andes en la Argentina"<sup>3</sup> (National Ministry of Culture, 2020) presents an interdisciplinary and intercultural view on the main characteristics and challenges of the management of this property in our country (Annex 11.1.1). This book is about to be reprinted for the second time. The second one "Quebrada del Toro. Una historia local con participación comunitaria"<sup>4</sup> (Asociación Turu Yaco and the National Ministry of Culture, 2021) consists of the reprinting of a document prepared by the local community itself (Annex 11.1.2). It should be noted that a third publication on this cultural route in its development in the Province of La Rioja is also at an advanced stage.

5. **Registration of manifestations of Intangible Cultural Heritage.** Within the framework of the guidelines for safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage associated with this cultural route, during 2022 the Sound Art Centre of the National Secretariat for the Cultural Heritage recorded the sound of the procession of the Niño de Hualco (Famatina, La Rioja) and the Suri Dance associated with the Santa Rosa Procession (Tastil, Salta).

6. The Province of La Rioja **generated educational materials for primary schools** on the material and immaterial attributes of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System, through the character of the Pumawari (Annex 11.1.3), which is touring the communities associated with the property. Work is also currently being done on materials for the middle school level.

<sup>3</sup> TN: Ancient Road of Qhapaq Ñan: A Way to Integration of the Andes in Argentina.

<sup>4</sup> TN: Del Toro Gorge. A Local History with Community Participation.



### **III. Specific conservation and enhancement projects for serial components of the property.**

In the previous State of Conservation Report we presented the heritage and/or tourism development programs associated with the serial components of our country, many of which are still in force and are being implemented. On this occasion, specific conservation projects developed in the last two years are presented:

1. Completion of the second part of the archaeological conservation work plan and mitigation of geological and anthropogenic processes of the serial components AR-PPG-05/CS-2011 and AR-ACHC-03/CS-2011 located in the Calchaquíes Valleys, Province of Salta. After the work carried out by the Undersecretariat of Cultural Heritage in Quebrada del Toro (reported in the previous Status of Conservation Report) in the summer of 2022, the second phase was completed, which also included a strong participation and training of local people seeking dialogue with knowledge about ancestral construction techniques. Likewise, all the logistics of the conservation works were covered by the local communities (see video in Annex 11.1.4).

2. Archaeological mission with high mountain specialists to monitor the state of conservation of the Negro Overo and General Belgrano high altitude sanctuaries associated with the Los Corrales-Las Pircas subsection, AR-LCLP-10/CS-2011.

#### **Anexxes:**

- **Annex 11.1.1:** "Camino Ancestral Qhapaq Ñan. Una vía de integración de los Andes en la Argentina" booklet (National Ministry of Culture, 2020).
- **Annex 11.1.2:** "Quebrada del Toro. A local history with community participation" booklet (Turu Yaco Association and National Ministry of Culture, 2021).
- **Annex 11.1.3:** Didactic materials for primary schools on the material and immaterial attributes of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System.
- **Annex 11.1.4:** Video of the participation of local communities in conservation work in the Calchaquíes Valleys, Province of Salta.



## BOLIVIA

### **I. Impacts due to climatic and/or anthropic events.**

The Technical Secretariat of the Qhapaq Ñan Bolivia has identified minor damage to the Titijoni - Desaguadero segment (code BO-DV-01/CS-2011). The project has been affected by climatic factors, such as wind, rains causing erosion and high humidity, causing lichen colonies to appear in some sectors where we have stone materials, such as retaining walls, lateral walls, etc.

On the other hand, there were minor injuries on a sector of the road in the Titijoni - Desaguadero segment (code (O-DV-01/CS-2011), as a result of an attempt by some community members to level the road surface in order to improve access to their vehicles by using heavy machinery. However, the Technical Secretariat of the Qhapaq Ñan in coordination with the Municipal Autonomous Government of Desaguadero managed to stop this action in time, resulting in less severe damage.

### **II. Strengthening of networks and participatory management for integral conservation of the property.**

The Technical Secretariat of Qhapaq Ñan Bolivia has carried out several activities this year involving communities and the Municipal Autonomous Governments linked to the pre-Hispanic road declared as World Heritage:

The Technical Secretariat of the Qhapaq Ñan Bolivia, in coordination with the Municipal Autonomous Government of Desaguadero, the Safeguarding Committee and the communities linked to this segment, organized the II Integration Hike along the Qhapaq Ñan with the participation of institutions, communities, ministries, embassies, universities and civil society, as well as a gastronomic fair and a native dance festival in the town of Taypi Chiviraya, attracting more than 500 people (Annex 11.2.1).

These actions have been developed with the main objective of socializing with the participants, the importance of caring for this heritage, given that before undertaking any action, first a work of dissemination and disclosure must be carried out, so that the communities and all those involved identify themselves, empower themselves and feel committed to the safeguarding from their different competencies, to then manage projects aimed at the conservation, registration, protection, mitigation of the property, actively involving the communities linked to the Inca Trail (Annex 11.2.2).



On the other hand, the Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization signed an agreement with the Higher University of San Andrés, in which postulants to the degree of Anthropology and Archaeology are carrying out the modality of directed work in the framework of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System. The topics chosen by the thesis students will contribute greatly to the management of the Qhapaq Ñan, for example “La arqueología pública como una propuesta de conservación preventiva del Sistema Vial Andino de Bolivia”, “Relación entre la técnica constructiva de tipos de caminos y el estado de conservación del Qhapaq Ñan”, “La ejecución de un catastro arqueológico de los sitios asociados al Qhapaq Ñan en el municipio de Guaqui”, “Un estudio sobre el patrón de asentamiento en relación al montículo Azafranal dada su cercanía con otras estructuras arqueológicas”,<sup>5</sup> among others (Annex 11. 2.3).

### **III. Conservation and enhancement projects for specific components of the property.**

The Technical Secretariat of Qhapaq Ñan Bolivia has organized activities within the framework of preventive conservation, such as cleaning and vegetation control of the pre-Hispanic road and associated sites. To carry out these actions, the support of the military, technicians from the Directorate-General of Cultural Heritage, thesis students, community members, and personnel from the Secretariat of Tourism and Culture of the Municipal Autonomous Government of Desaguadero has been requested on some occasions. Vegetation control actions were carried out mechanically with the use of small tools, always supervised by specialized technical personnel from the Technical Secretariat (Annex 11.2.4).

The Technical Secretariat of the Qhapaq Ñan Bolivia in the present management has carried out identification works of the sections that make up the pre-Hispanic road Desaguadero Viacha in its four segments (codes BO-DV-01/CS-2011, BO-DV-02/CS-2011, BO-DV-03/CS-2011, BO-DV-04/CS-2011), the data on the state of conservation of the pre-Hispanic road, as well as the heritage associated with the Qhapaq Ñan, without leaving aside the issue of the

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<sup>5</sup> TN: “Public archaeology as a proposal for preventive conservation of the Bolivian Andean Road System”, “Relationship between the construction technique of road types and the state of conservation of the Qhapaq Ñan”, “The execution of an archaeological cadastre of the Qhapaq Ñan”, “The execution of an archaeological cadastre of sites associated with the Qhapaq Ñan in the municipality of Guaqui”, “A study on the settlement pattern in relation to the Azafranal mound given its proximity to other archaeological structures”.



cultural landscape and natural landscape, which are the containers of this heritage (Annex 11.2.5).

### **Annexes:**

- **Annex 11.2.1:** Photographic record of Integration Hike.
- **Annex 11.2.2** Photographic record of socialization workshops.
- **Annex 11.2.3** Agreement with University.
- **Annex 11.2.4** Photographic record of road cleaning.
- **Annex 11.2.5** Photographic record of the Qhapaq Ñan data update, Andean Road System.

## **CHILE**

### **I. Impacts due to climatic and/or anthropic events.**

In the case of Chile, based on the effects identified in some of the Bien's subsections due to the summer rains in 2019, as indicated in the SOC 2021, progress has been made in the following preventive and mitigation actions:

1. Digital survey: between 2020 and 2022 an aerial photogrammetric survey (drone flight) of the 5 sub-sections of the property and its buffer areas was carried out to obtain an updated image that allows defining the conservation actions to be implemented. In addition, an in-situ record was made of the entire road and associated archaeological sites, highlighting the participation of the Atacameño indigenous communities of Catarpe and Camar during this work. Specifically, the state of progress is as follows (Annex 11.3.1):
  - a. The totality of the subsections were lifted Putre-Zapahuira (CH-PS-01/C-2009, CH-SS-02/CS-2009, CH-SS-03/CS-2009, CH-SS-04/S-2009 components), Cupo-Catarpe (CH-CT-10/CS-2009, CH-TN-11/CS-2009, CH-CN-12/CS-2009 components), and Portal del Inca - Finca de Chañaral (CH-PR-19/CS-2010, CH-PR-20/CS-2010, CH-PR-21/CS-2010, CH-PR-22/CS-2010, CH-PR-23/CS-2010, CH-RP-24/CS-2010, CH-RP-25/C-2010, CH-RP-26/S-2010, CH-RP-27/S-2010, CH-RP-28/CS-2010, CH-RP-



29/CS-2010, CH-RP-30/CS-2010, CH-RP-31/CS-2010, CH-RP-32/CS-2010, CH-PF-33/CS-2010 and CH-PF-34/CS-2010 components).

b. The entire core area and part of the buffer area of the Incahuasi-Lasana subsection were surveyed. (CH-IN-05/CS-2009, CH-IN-06/CS-2009, CH-LN-07/CS-2009, CH-LN-08/CS-2009, CH-LN-09/CS-2009 components).

c. One third of the Camar-Peine subsection was lifted. (CH-CS-13/CS-2010, CH-CS-14/C-2010 and CH-CS-15/CS-2010 components), associated with the territory of the Atacameño community of Camar.

Based on the information obtained, we have been working on the planimetric adjustment of the Putre-Zapahuira subsection. (CH-PS-01/C-2009, CH-SS-02/CS-2009, CH-SS-03/CS-2009 and CH-SS-04/S-2009 components), during the second half of 2022 and in the conservation action proposals for the Bien.

2. Record of alterations in Camar's dairy farm (CH-CS-13/CS-2010 component) and design of mitigation measures. During 2021 and 2022, the Chilean State Party has been supporting the Atacameño community of Camar to carry out an updated and detailed record of the state of conservation of the tambo, establish the main factors of alteration and make a conservation proposal. The proposal included three levels of intervention: archaeological (to clean and study the tambo), architectural (for tourist visits) and geographic (for the installation of gabions on the riverbank to protect the tambo from future alluvium). Of these, archaeological work is being developed with the participation of the indigenous community (Annex 11.3.2.1 and Annex 11.3.2.2).

On the other hand, due to the project "Reposición vial ruta Internacional CH11"<sup>6</sup>, corresponding to the repaving of the road that joins Chile with Bolivia, minor damages have been identified in some archaeological sites in the Socoroma Sur section, Collcas de Zapahuira sector (CH-SS-04/S-2009 component), particularly in the buffer area. The National Monuments Council requested the Road Department of the Ministry of Public Works to conduct archaeological and conservation records of the sites to establish mitigation measures; and authorized the paving of the road, the installation of a safety barrier in the Collcas de Zapahuira sector, and the archaeological excavation of the affected structure (Annex 11.3.3).

<sup>6</sup> TN: Road replacement of international route CH11.





## **II. Strengthening of networks and participatory management for integral conservation of the property.**

Contact has continued with all the indigenous communities associated with the property, through meetings to begin working on maintenance, conservation, and enhancement (16 meetings in 2021 and 13 meetings in 2022).

We are working with the Atacameño communities of Lasana, Cupo, Ayquina, Catarpe and Camar (related to CH-IN-05/CS-2009, CH-IN-06/CS-2009, CH-LN-07/CS-2009, CH-LN-08/CS-2009, CH-LN-09/CS-2009, CH-CT-10/CS-2009, CH-TN-11/CS-2009, CH-CN-12/CS-2009, CH-CS-13/CS-2010, CH-CS-14/C-2010 and CH-CS-15/CS-2010 components) and with the Colla community of Diego de Almagro (related to CH-PR-19/CS-2010, CH-PR-20/CS-2010, CH-PR-21/CS-2010, CH-PR-22/CS-2010, CH-PR-23/CS-2010, CH-RP-24/CS-2010, CH-RP-25/C-2010, CH-RP-26/S-2010, CH-RP-27/S-2010, CH-RP-28/CS-2010, CH-RP-29/CS-2010, CH-RP-30/CS-2010, CH-RP-31/CS-2010, CH-RP-32/CS-2010, CH-PF-33/CS-2010 and CH-PF-34/CS-2010 components).

## **III. Specific conservation and enhancement projects for serial components of the property**

The Chilean State Party is supporting the implementation of projects of interest to the communities, which are at different stages of development:

- a. Participatory diagnosis and proposal for the integral conservation of the Tambo de Camar, executed between October 2021 and July 2022 and Excavation and cleaning of the Tambo de Camar, executed between November and December 2022 (Annex 11.3.2.1 and Annex 12.3.2.2).
- b. Design and execution of emergency works at the kallanka of the Turi pucara (October 2022), by the National Monuments Council with the support of the Ayquina-Turi community and the National Centre for World Heritage Sites of the Subdirectorate for Heritage Development and Management of the National Cultural Heritage Service, to reintegrate some eroded elements of the walls of the kallanka, observed during the nomination process (2010) and during 2021 (Annex 12.3.4).
- c. Conservation project of the Catarpe tambo for the installation of infrastructure to improve the tourist visitation of the property and its protection, through support in defining and adjusting the proposal for approval by the National Monuments Council.





### Annexes:

- **Annex 11.3.1.** Technical reports of digital survey: REPORT 3 Antofagasta, REPORT 4 Antofagasta contract extension, TECHNICAL REPORT 3\_Atacama; and Presentation of the Archaeology Commission of the National Monuments Council (03.08.2022).
- **Annex 11.3.2.** Tambo de Camar Final Report: Participative diagnosis and integral conservation proposal for the Tambo de Camar, Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System; and Tambo de Camar Intervention Proposal: Objectives, Methodology and Archaeological Application Form.
- **Annex 11.3.3.** Presentation of request for intervention in Tambo Zapahuira MH; and Ordinary 3343-22 CMN document.
- **Annex 11.3.4.** Presentation of emergency works kallanka de Turi, 2022.

## COLOMBIA

### I. Affectations due to climatic and/or anthropic events.

The Colombian State, through the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History (ICANH, by its Spanish acronym), Technical Secretariat of Qhapaq Ñan Colombia, monitors the state of conservation of the Pasto-Rumichaca section located in Colombian jurisdiction, using technologies applied to heritage. Within the framework of these monitoring actions, in 2021 two activities were identified in the buffer zone, which do not have the endorsement of the authorities responsible for Qhapaq Ñan Colombia, i.e., the Ministry of Culture and ICANH.

Specifically, the following unauthorized activities were identified:

- 1) Excavation of soils to extract material (clays) for the manufacture of bricks for construction by a private individual. This activity is being carried out in the buffer area of the CO-RP-03-C-2011 serial component. The development of this activity could potentially affect the archaeological contexts existing in influence of this component of the serial property. For this reason, since 2021 ICANH has been monitoring the case, by virtue of which, it opened a preliminary inquiry from its legal



advisory office and the Heritage

Group, to determine the existence of affectations to the archaeological heritage and, if identified, initiate the appropriate legal actions, including the stoppage of the works. Likewise, the legal advisory office of the Ministry of Culture is studying the case to determine the appropriate sanctions from its competencies. With the development of these legal actions, it is expected to carry out an effective control of the activity and ensure the protection of the serialized property component.

- 2) Soil removal for the adequacy of a road (unpaved road) for vehicular traffic to facilitate the mobility of people in the area and access to a nearby mining operation. This activity is being developed in the buffer area of the CO-RP-07-C-2011 serial component. The possible damages caused by the development of this activity are still under study as part of the preliminary investigation process initiated by the legal advisory office of ICANH, in the framework of which the appropriate legal actions are being evaluated. Likewise, the legal advisory office of the Ministry of Culture is studying the case to determine the appropriate sanctions.

In any case, it is important to note that from the moment the work was discovered in 2021, the company responsible for the activities was immediately notified and, since then, the company has not carried out any new work in the area in compliance with the provisions of the authorities responsible for Qhapaq Ñan Colombia.

The development of these legal actions is expected to effectively control the activity and ensure the protection of the serial property component.

Finally, the World Heritage Centre is informed that ICANH, technical secretariat of Qhapaq Ñan Colombia, has received a request from the local community residing in influence of the CO-RP-06-C-2011 serial component, to carry out road improvement works in response to priority needs related to risk management in the area, to ensure the safety of the population's life and access to decent conditions for their subsistence. For this reason, the Institute plans to carry out a Heritage Impact Study to evaluate the impacts (positive and negative) that this adaptation could entail, which will be submitted to the World Heritage Centre in a timely manner for evaluation.

## **II. Strengthening of networks and participatory management for an integral conservation of the property.**



The Colombian State, through the ICANH, the national authority on archaeological heritage in charge of the technical secretariat of Qhapaq Ñan Colombia, has been developing a series of actions for the protection of the World Heritage Site, of which the main ones are described below:

### **Formation of the National Committee of Qhapaq Ñan Colombia**

In accordance with the management structure of the international Qhapaq Ñan, the Colombian State created the Qhapaq Ñan Colombia Management Committee through Resolution 0362 of 2021 of the Ministry of Culture. The objective of this committee is to coordinate and guide the actions of the State that allow the preservation and management of the Rumichaca-Pasto section of the Qhapaq Ñan Colombia and is formed by representatives of the Ministry of Culture, the ICANH, the Government of Nariño and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as a special guest. See the Resolution of Conformation in Annex 11.4.1.

### **Archaeological research program in the Qhapaq Ñan Colombia**

Since 2019, the ICANH has been implementing an archaeological research program in the World Heritage Site (Annex 11.4.2), whose objective is to complement the archaeological information linked to the Qhapaq Ñan through the identification of existing archaeological sites in the area near the road, in order to redefine the delimitation of the buffer area of the Qhapaq Ñan Colombia. This will contribute to optimize the management and protection of the world heritage site. Currently, ICANH is developing an archaeological research phase in the CO-RP-07-C-2011 y CO-RP-06-C-2011 serial components.

### **Investment project in the Qhapaq Ñan Colombia**

The ICANH has been exploring different mechanisms to promote the participation of other public and private entities in the protection of the World Heritage Site. In this regard, it has recently formulated a national cooperation project with a private entity called Protection of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System (Colombia), World Heritage Site.

The project has a duration of two years, and its general objective is "generar estrategias de protección del Qhapaq Ñan, Sistema Vial Andino (Sección Colombia), Sitio de Patrimonio Mundial, por medio de la aplicabilidad de instrumentos de gestión, conservación y divulgación, con el fin de garantizar su



función de conectividad y su preservación".<sup>7</sup> The specific objectives of the project are:

- Update the Qhapaq Ñan Colombia Management Plan.
- Carry out maintenance activities and specific conservation interventions for the Guapascal Bajo section (Municipality of Funes, Nariño).
- Implement a signalling system in the Qhapaq Ñan Colombia.

The project was evaluated and approved by a technical committee and implementation will begin in February 2023.

### **Implementation of Ayllu app**

According to what was reported in the 2021 State of Conservation Report (SOC), the development of the AYLLU app, designed to monitor the state of conservation of the Qhapaq Ñan, included the factors and variables established for UNESCO's periodic report. The system is currently in the testing and adjustment stage, based on the conclusions and recommendations of the international workshops and to define the hosting (web services) and management of the data produced by the six (6) countries through the system.

### **Annexes:**

- **Annex 11.4.1.** Resolution 0362 of 2021 of the Ministry of Culture, for the Conformation of the National Committee of the Qhapaq Ñan Colombia.
- **Annex 11.4.2.** Presentation of archaeological research program at the World Heritage Site.

## **ECUADOR**

### **I. Impacts due to climatic and/or anthropic events.**

In Pichincha province, Cayambe canton, Cangahua parish, 102 meters of the southwest section of the Campana Pucara - Quitoloma section (EC-CQ-09/CS-2011), were altered due to a cut in the slope. During the COVID 19 pandemic, the communities in this sector decided to restrict access to their territory to

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<sup>7</sup> TN: "to generate protection strategies for the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System (Colombia Section), World Heritage Site, through the applicability of management, conservation and dissemination instruments, in order to guarantee its connectivity function and its preservation".



protect their members, so inspections and visits by the control authorities were considerably reduced.

**Preventive, corrective and mitigation actions:**

The actions and measures taken respond to the technical and legal procedures stipulated in Ecuadorian national legislation. After learning that the Campana Pucara - Quitoloma Section was affected (EC-CQ-09/CS-2011), the Qhapaq Ñan-Ecuador team conducted three technical visits, on March 31, April 12, and April 14, 2022, where they travelled the entire road, as well as the archaeological sites related to this section. Georeferenced information, written and photographic records were collected to establish the current state of conservation, as well as new developments that occurred during the pandemic. Based on the information obtained, the corresponding technical report was prepared and sent to the Legal Department of the National Institute of Cultural Heritage, which has issued a legal opinion that allows the Ministry of Culture and Heritage to take administrative and punitive measures and request the Autonomous Decentralized Government of Cayambe (local government) to take the corresponding actions for the protection and conservation of the heritage.

In April 2022, the Local Management Committee of Qhapaq Ñan was reactivated in Cayambe, whose activities have been resumed after the suspension due to restrictions and limitations due to the impact of the global pandemic. Between April and June 2022, socialization and awareness-raising events have been carried out in the territory, on the exposed problems, and the importance of the protection and conservation of the heritage related to Qhapaq Ñan, in the communities of Cangahua, Pucara, Pitana and Chumillos Centro, with the presence of local authorities (at parish, cantonal and provincial levels), members of the communities, academic institutions and officials from the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition of Ecuador.

The Delimitation of archaeological protection polygons of Quitoloma, the area of direct influence of the evident affectation, whose delimitation file was sent on May 13, 2022, as an additional measure of protection to the area, in addition to those established by law, through the definition of controlled land use.

Technical advice and support were provided to the staff of the Municipal Government of Cayambe Canton in reviewing and issuing comments on the draft "Ordenanza que regula la preservación, mantenimiento y difusión del patrimonio arquitectónico y cultural del Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado



Intercultural y Plurinacional del Municipio de Cayambe",<sup>8</sup> which will contribute to the effective execution of the Decentralized Autonomous Government powers over heritage properties in the canton.

## **II. Strengthening of networks and participatory management for an integral conservation of the property.**

1. Between 2021 and 2022, eight files have been prepared for the delimitation of heritage protection polygons for sites related to the Qhapaq Ñan (Annex 11.5.1). The purpose of the delimitation of protection polygons in Ecuador is to reinforce existing legal and customary measures through the issuance of Ministerial Agreements (official administrative act) that provide the Municipal Decentralized Autonomous Governments and associated communities (local management level) with an instrument that allows them to know each site in depth in order to establish and regulate land use within the archaeological site and its broader environment, responding to each local reality in a specific and contextual manner ([Annex 11.5.2](#)).

In this way, we have the delimitation files of: Petroglyph of Chapués or Piedra Pintada, associated with Section Pulcas - Troya B, (EC-PTB-03/CS-2011); Caranqui, associated with Section Pimán - Caranqui (EC-PC-08/CS-2011); El Tablón, associated with the Pimán - Caranqui Section (EC-PC-08/CS-2011); Quitoloma, associated with the Campana Pucará - Quitoloma Section (EC-CQ-09/CS-2011); Pumapungo, archaeological site associated with the Llaviuco - Llaviuco Section. (EC-LL-16/CS-2011); Ingapirca, related to the Achupallas-Ingapirca subsection. (EC-AI-11/CS-2011); and Cojitambo, associated with the Cerro de Cojitambo (Loma Curiquinga)- Rumiurco Section. (EC-CR-14/CS-2011).

2. In view of the need to standardize, at the national level, the technical guidelines for the execution and implementation of activities and/or projects on the Qhapaq Ñan, Ecuador, the proposed instruments have been prepared and will be validated by the country's authorities. These are summarized in [Annex 11.5.3](#).

3. Between February and April 2022, we proceeded with the diagnosis, registration and updating of the inventory of 26 Sections, 2 Sub-sections and 50 archaeological sites related to the Qhapaq Ñan, Ecuador, in the Ecuadorian Cultural Heritage Information System (SIPCE), a computer platform conceived as an instrument for the management of tangible and intangible heritage at the

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<sup>8</sup> TN: Ordinance regulating the preservation, maintenance and dissemination of the architectural and cultural heritage of the Decentralized Intercultural and Plurinational Autonomous Government of the Municipality of Cayambe.





national level, which can be used for consultations, statistics, thematic maps and generation of PDF documents for public access ([Annex 11.5.4](#)).

4. In July 2022, the Pro Tempore Presidency of Ecuador in the Andean Committee on Cultural Affairs of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN, by its Spanish acronym), in collaboration with the Government of Ecuador, through the Ministry of Culture and Heritage, presented the virtual exhibition "Qhapaq Ñan: El Gran Camino de los Andes", which is proposed as a space for the dissemination of this common cultural heritage, promoting inter-institutional alliances in favour of strengthening social memory and safeguarding the cultural heritage of the peoples ([Annex 11.5.5](#)).

### **III. Specific conservation and enhancement projects for serial components of the property**

1. Within the framework of the project "Conservación de la Elipse y Barranco del Complejo Arqueológico de Ingapirca"<sup>9</sup> financed by the United States Ambassador's Fund, a specialized technical service contract has been executed for the correction of slopes and waterproofing of the ellipse and walkways, replacement of the material of the *lomillos* and mortars, and implementation of the rainwater drainage system of the Ingapirca Archaeological Complex ([Annex 12.5.6](#)).

2. With funding from the Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation, in collaboration with Cyark, the National Institute of Cultural Heritage and the Ministry of Culture and Heritage, developed workshops on 3D documentation and immersive storytelling, as well as a 3D virtual tour of Ingapirca and the Pumapungo Archaeological Park as part of the regional project "Recorriendo el Qhapaq Ñan".<sup>10</sup> The platform is accessible through the link: <https://www.patrimoniocultural.gob.ec/un-viaje-por-el-qhapaq-nan/>

#### **Annexes:**

- **Annex 11.5.1.** Presentation on the delimitation of heritage protection polygons of sites related to the Qhapaq Ñan.
- **Annex 11.5.2.** Resolution 038/2021 that resolves to issue the "Protocolo para Delimitación de Polígonos de protección arqueológica".<sup>11</sup>

<sup>9</sup> TN: Conservation of the Ellipse and Ravine of the Ingapirca Archaeological Complex.

<sup>10</sup> TN: Touring the Qhapaq Ñan.

<sup>11</sup> TN: Protocol for Delimitation of Archaeological Protection Polygons.





- **Annex 11.5.3.** Technical Summary of Proposed Legal and Technical Instruments.

- **Annex 11.5.4.** List of diagnostic, registry and inventory update cards for 26 Sections, 2 Sub-sections and 50 archaeological sites related to the Qhapaq Ñan.
- **Annex 11.5.5.** Report and link to virtual exhibition "Qhapaq Ñan, El Gran Camino de los Andes"
- **Annex 11.5.6.** Presentation on the project "Conservación de la Elipse y Barranco del Complejo Arqueológico de Ingapirca".

## PERU

### I. Impacts due to climatic and/or anthropic events.

As part of the supervision and monitoring activities of the World Heritage areas located in Peru, an impact register has been carried out, based on the monitoring system agreed upon for its application by the Technical Secretariats of the QÑ-SVA of the six States Parties, which develops a sheet with 14 factors and 77 variables, in accordance with the provisions of the World Heritage Centre's Periodic Reporting Platform (section II, numeral 4, Factors affecting the property).

The Technical Secretariat of Qhapaq Ñan Peru has identified various factors that affect the property by recording them in the files, which has led to the development of a preliminary study consisting of an analytical proposal with systematized information according to the type of factor, which helps us to determine the priorities for attention to World Heritage areas, as well as to evaluate the problems encountered in the technical process and propose the technical actions needed to solve them ([Annex 11.6.1](#)).

Attached is a summary document with a brief description of the impacts identified, including the preliminary study, as well as the matrix with the systematization of the 54 World Heritage areas located in Peru ([Annex 11.6.2](#)).

### II. Strengthening of networks and participatory management for an integral conservation of the property.



In accordance with the responsibilities assumed by the States Parties, actions are being carried out to protect and conserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the Qhapaq Ñan - Andean Road System. In the case of the Technical Secretariat of the Qhapaq Ñan Project - Peru, the following actions have been carried out:

**a. Monitoring:**

- Monitoring the state of conservation of road sections in Peru's 54 World Heritage areas.
- Monitoring of 50 buildings in the Pachacamac Sanctuary in the PE-XP-40/CS-2011 area.
- Monitoring and structural analysis of the Wiraqocha - Raqchi Temple, associated with the PE-CD-04/CS-2011 area.
- Seismic and climate monitoring at PE-PH-01/CS-2011, PE-CD-02/CS-2011, PE-CD-03/C-2011, PE-CD-04/CS-2011, PE-OL-16/CS-2011, PE-OL-18/CS-2011, PE-VCH-22/CS-2011 and PE-VCH-23/CS-2011 areas.

**b. Conservation and Management:**

- Conservation and maintenance of 40 m<sup>3</sup> in PE-XP-40/CS-2011 component.
- Conservation of three walls in PE-ALP-60/CS-2011 area.
- Municipal cleaning and maintenance tasks in PE-HH-50/C-2011, PE-HH-59/CS-2011 areas and PE-ALP-60/CS-2011 section.
- Restoration of the Inka-Inkawasi temple, in the PE-HH-41/CS-2011 area.
- Conformation of participatory management spaces in the following areas: PE-XP-33/CS-2011, PE-XP-34/C-2011, PE-XP-35/S-2011, PE-XP-36/S-2011, PE-XP-37/C-2011 and PE-XP-38/S-2011.
- Implementation of the Fire Alert Monitoring System in the 54 World Heritage areas.

**c. Legal physical sanitation:**

- Declaration as National Cultural Heritage of the PE-HH-50/C-2011 and PE-HH-49/CS-2011 areas.
- Elaboration of technical files for the declaration as National Cultural Heritage in the following areas of the country: PE-CD-03/C-2011, PE-OL-16/CS-2011, PE-OL-17/C-2011, PE-OL-18/CS-2011, PE-OL-21/CS-2011, PE-PQ-27/C-2011, PE-HH-42/CS-2011, PE-HH-43/CS-2011, PE-HH-45/CS-2011, PE-HH-46/CS-2011, PE-HH-47/CS-2011, PE-HH-54/C-2011, PE-HH-57/CS-2011, PE-HH-58/CS-2011, PE-HH-59/CS-2011, PE-XP-30/CS-2011 and PE-XP-32/C-2011.
- Updating of the road log in the PE-CD-06/C-2011, PE-CD-08/C-2011, PE-CD-09/CS-2011, PE-CD-10/C-2011, PE-CD-11/C-2011, PE-CD-12/C-2011, PE-CD-13/C-2011, PE-CD-14/C-2011, PE-CD-15/C-2011, PE-XP-33/CS-2011, PE-XP-



34/C-2011, PE-XP-37/C-2011 and PE-XP-38/S-2011 areas, as part of the process of preparing files for the purpose of declaring National Cultural Heritage.

**d. Publications on the components of the Qhapaq Ñan declared World Heritage:**

Ten documents have been published, two on the Qhapaq Ñan - Andean Road System, two on the Cusco - Desaguadero section, three on the Qhapaq Ñan - Andean Road System, two on the Cusco - Desaguadero section, and three on the Qhapaq Ñan - Andean Road System. PE-XP-40/CS-2011 area, 2 on the PE-HH-49/C-2011 and PE-HH-50/C-2011 areas, and 1 on the PE-ALP-60/CS-2011 area. The list of publications and documents is attached ([Annex 11.6.3](#)).

**e. Dissemination:**

- National event "Los elencos nacionales por las rutas del Qhapaq Ñan"<sup>12</sup> in 8 different locations throughout the country, presenting: books published by the Qhapaq Ñan, photographic exhibitions, talks and conferences for the public, heritage education workshops for school children, workshops for people with disabilities, with the presentation of the casts of the national ballet, folkloric ballet, National Symphony Orchestra, Youth Symphony Orchestra and Children's Choir.
- Elaboration of a video of the 3D reconstruction of the pyramid with ramp 13 of the Sanctuary of Pachacamac at the PE-XP-40/CS-2011 area.

**f. Graphic and topographic register:**

- Registration and 3D model generation in the PE-PH-01/CS-2011, PE-CD-02/CS-2011, PE-CD-04/CS-2011 and PE-VCH-22/CS-2011 areas.
- Graphic recording and editing of 300 building plans in the PE-XP-40/CS-2011 area.
- Topographic survey of the Painted Temple, Taurichumpi and other buildings of the PE-XP-40/CS-2011 area.

**g. Putting into public use:**

- Implementation of signage in the PE-HH-41/CS-2011 and PE-HH-59/CS-2011 areas.
- Improvement of the night lighting system, renovation of the tourist stops, implementation of the parking lot and improvement of the façade and lighting of the Pachacamac Museum in the PE-XP-40/CS-2011 area.

<sup>12</sup> TN: The national casts along the routes of the Qhapaq Ñan.



- Implementation of accessible visits for people with disabilities in the PE-XP-40/CS-2011 and PE-XP-39/S-2011 areas.

- Implementation of protocols for visits to archaeological sites in the PE-ALP-60/CS-2011, PE-HH-41/CS-2011 and PE-XP-40/CS-2011 areas.

- Workshops and training in World Heritage areas for public institutions (4 sessions and 40 participants), students (41 sessions and 1300 participants), teachers (3 sessions for 19 trained teachers), tourist guides (9 sessions for 225 people trained) and community members (9 sessions for 225 people trained), implementation of libraries.

### **Annexes:**

- **Annex 11.6.1** Affectations registered in the Qhapaq Ñan - Andean Road System – Peru.
- **Annex 11.6.2** Systematization matrix of damages registered in the Qhapaq Ñan - Andean Road System – Peru.
- **Annex 11.6.3** List of publications and documents on areas of the Qhapaq Ñan declared World Heritage in Peru.

#### **4. IN CONFORMITY WITH PARAGRAPH 172 OF THE OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES, DESCRIBE ANY POTENTIAL MAJOR RESTORATIONS, ALTERATIONS AND/OR NEW CONSTRUCTION(S) INTENDED WITHIN THE PROPERTY, THE BUFFER ZONE(S) AND/OR CORRIDORS OR OTHER AREAS, WHERE SUCH DEVELOPMENTS MAY AFFECT THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE PROPERTY, INCLUDING AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY.**

In the area of the Qhapaq Ñan - Peru, 25 potential impacts have been recorded, 3 of which are in the Cusco region and correspond to three major projects: a) Chinchero International Airport Project; b) South Andean Gas Pipeline Project; c) Project to improve tourism services in the Choquequirao Archaeological Park.

The remaining 22 potential impacts are located in the regions of Puno, Lima, Ancash and Huánuco (Cusco-Desaguadero, Xauxa - Pachacamac and Huánuco Pampa - Huamachuco sections) and correspond mainly to housing, water resources infrastructure, transportation infrastructure and pollution.



The details of these projects and proposals, as well as the preventive actions being carried out by the State Party of Peru (Qhapaq Ñan Peru Project - National Headquarters and Cusco Headquarters), are shown in the attached table, in accordance with existing mechanisms, protocols and national multisectoral regulations (Annex 12).

**Annex:**

- **Annex 12.** Matrix of potential impacts.

**5. PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORT.**

It is requested that the entire report be made publicly available.

**6. SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORITY**



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CNSPM/SPTQÑ/STQÑ/CPB/EPH