



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’

Report of the EU-LAC Foundation and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Culture of Peru conducted on February 17 and 18, 2022



The second edition of the 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' was organised as a webinar by the European Union-Latin America and the Caribbean International Foundation (EU-LAC Foundation) in cooperation with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Culture of Peru on 17 and 18 February, 2022. The recordings of day 1¹ and day 2² are available online.

¹ II. EU LAC Dialogue Sessions - Day 1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iWRfXxc4KfI>

² II. EU LAC Dialogue Sessions - Day 2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X8JTOfOLkNo>



The EU-LAC Foundation is an international intergovernmental organisation based in Hamburg, Germany, composed of all the member countries of the European Union (EU), the EU itself, and all the Latin American and Caribbean countries that make up the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC). Its mission is to strengthen the bi-regional strategic partnership by promoting dialogue and knowledge exchange between civil society and government decision-makers on priority issues for both regions, including culture.

The **objective** of the webinar was, firstly, **to provide a space for dialogue, the articulation, and the exchange of perspectives between officials, managers and experts on policies and programmes on the promotion of heritage and cultural routes in the EU and LAC.** Likewise, the event sought to assess the challenges and future projections for the management of cultural heritage and cultural routes in both regions, in a context marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, natural disasters, climate change and digitalisation. Therefore, the aim was to share existing policies, programmes, instruments and management models directed at increasing the management and protection capacity of cultural heritage and to generate proposals for bi-regional cooperation initiatives in this field.

The format of the event was virtual and took place over two days with an inaugural segment and four thematic sections:

1. Challenges and opportunities for the promotion of cultural heritage and the management of cultural routes in the EU and LAC.
2. Presentation of the Qhapaq Ñan Andean Road System.
3. Policies, programmes and initiatives promoting bi-regional cooperation on cultural heritage and sustainable tourism.
4. Presentation of the Cooperation Network of the European Routes of Emperor Charles V.

The presentations lasted around eight minutes per panellist. In addition, each day had a section for open exchange between the panellists. Throughout the event, also a series of questions from the audience were answered by the experts in the Q&A sections.

The opening panel was composed of Leire Pajín Iraola, President of the EU-LAC Foundation, César Landa Arroyo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, Claudia Gintersdorfer, Head of the Americas Regional Division of the European External Action Service (EEAS), and Pablo Grinspun, Head of Mission of Argentina to the European Union and Representative of the Pro Tempore Presidency of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States currently held by Argentina. The webinar was moderated by Anna Barrera Vivero, Senior Programme Coordinator, and Diego Durán Cruz, Programme Coordinator, from the EU-LAC Foundation.

The following experts participated in the thematic sections:

- **Challenges and Opportunities** for the promotion of cultural heritage and the management of cultural routes:
 - Stefano Dominioni, Executive Secretary, Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe and Director, European Institute of Cultural Routes;
 - Carmen Daly Schelbert, Vice-President for the Americas, International Scientific Committee for Cultural Routes (ICOMOS);



- Núria Sanz Gallego, Special Advisor, Climate Change, Environment and Biodiversity Programme, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), Director of the FAO/UNESCO Action Plan;
 - Barbara Minguez, Associate Project Officer, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Culture and Emergencies Unit, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO);
 - Eladio Fernández Galiano, Special Adviser, Cultural Routes Programme, Council of Europe.
- Presentation of the **Qhapaq Ñan** Andean Road System:
 - Luis Lumbreras, Technical Secretariat of the Qhapaq Ñan, Ministry of Culture of **Peru**;
 - Claudia Prado, Pro Tempore Technical Secretariat - **Chile**;
 - Victoria Sosa, Technical Secretariat of the Qhapaq Ñan - **Argentina**;
 - Samuel Oporto, Technical Secretariat of the Qhapaq Ñan - **Bolivia**;
 - Paloma Leguizamon, Qhapaq Ñan Technical Secretariat - **Colombia**;
 - Kyra Torres, Qhapaq Ñan Technical Secretariat - **Ecuador**.
- **Policies, programmes and initiatives promoting bi-regional cooperation** on cultural heritage and sustainable tourism:
 - Ernesto Ottone, Assistant Director-General for Culture, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO);
 - Barbara Gessler, Head of Unit, Creative Europe, Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture, European Commission;
 - Natalia Armijos, Director General for Culture, Organisation of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI);
 - José Francisco Román, Researcher in the Masters and PhD in History, Unidad Académica de Historia, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas;
 - Diana Guerra, Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies and Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP).
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- Presentation of the Cooperation Network of the **Routes of Emperor Charles V**:
 - Miguel Ángel Martín Ramos, President;
 - Quintín Correas Domingo, Manager.

Opening remarks

Leire Pajín Iraola inaugurated the webinar pointing out that the event was part of the EU-LAC Foundation's proposal to **strengthen relations between the two regions** in the cultural sphere. She also indicated that the COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis impose a global challenge to accelerate economic recovery and to strengthen relations to better respond to the situation. She explained that culture is a great opportunity for bi-regional cooperation given the historical, linguistic, and cultural ties that unite the two regions. To this end, she **stressed the importance of dialogue to share good practices and create synergies between public, private and civil society actors**. She pointed out that the protection and promotion of cultural routes are central to the promotion of interculturality, while additionally playing an important role in employment and sustainable



development through tourism, and the encouragement of research. In this regard, the management of the routes should be linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically in terms of environmental sustainability, employment generation and responsible consumption. Finally, she indicated that bi-regional cooperation for the management of cultural routes will be decisive in enhancing the value of these routes sustainably.

César Landa Arroyo began his intervention, transmitted as a video message, by highlighting the contributions of the webinar on **strengthening mutual knowledge** through the exchange of experiences in the framework of bi-regional cooperation. **He also emphasised the event's role in uniting the unique experiences of the Andean Road System, Qhapaq Ñan, and the European Cultural Routes.** The Peruvian Foreign Minister stressed that the Inca Road has a unique significance for the peoples of ancient times and the communities that still use it today. This system ranges through six countries in the Latin American region for more than 60,000 km, of which one-third lies in Peru, and connects the ecosystems of the South American region. On the other hand, this road was also used by the ancient civilisations of the continent for political administration, the transport of tributes, the distribution of foods and the defence of the Empire's borders. The roads additionally provided a space for cultural and technological encounters between peoples, which contributed to their development. Nowadays, it still links cultural expressions of Peruvian and foreign citizens who use the road, which is why it is necessary to preserve this common cultural heritage for the benefit of the communities. As a result of a multilateral effort and a single joint presentation on 21 June 2014, the Qhapaq Ñan was recognised as a World Heritage Site in the category of cultural itinerary by UNESCO. Finally, **he stressed that this event seeks to promote the exchange of experiences between Latin America and Europe, aimed to create synergies that further the preservation and use of heritage.**

Claudia Gintersdorfer highlighted the importance of the theme of the webinar by emphasising that **cultural routes enable social cohesion and are based on shared values and ideals between the two regions.** Since their launch by the Council of Europe in 1987, the Programme of European Cultural Routes has sought to promote a common cultural heritage, dissemination of values and exchange between peoples. **She stressed that cultural routes are a mechanism for restoring dignity and prominence to cultural traditions, promoting respect for cultural diversity, and improving the living conditions of the populations involved through sustainable tourism.** She also pointed out that the Council of Europe's cultural routes demonstrate creativity and innovation by developing a variety of digital tools that made them more resilient to external crises, and she hopes that this experience could be passed on to the Latin American routes. In this regard, she indicated that the EU has already started working with its Pacific Alliance partners in the framework of the second edition of the EU-Pacific Alliance Dialogue on the issue of sustainable and digital post-COVID-19 recovery in the tourism industry. In conclusion, she stated that societal resilience requires a strong sense of its values and culture, and it is along these lines that the Erasmus+ Programme is being developed, working on the establishment of common cultural traits between Latin America and Europe.

Pablo Grinspun initiated his speech by thanking the EU-LAC Foundation and the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for organising this event. He then indicated that the **Pro Tempore Presidency of CELAC seeks to provide culture with a central space in the work plan.** To this end, spaces for the promotion of culture, cultural industries and tourism will be fostered, all as means for the development of the member societies. Among these, he highlighted the convening of Ministers of Culture of the region, which is expected to promote regional dialogue in the framework of the UNESCO World Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development (MONDIACULT 2022). In addition, he pointed out



the experience that Latin American countries have in the management of cultural heritage, specifically mentioning the Qhapaq Ñan, the Andean Road System. **Pablo Grinspun stressed the importance of cultural routes as a means of generating local development and addressing the challenges of pandemics and climate change.** The territorial element is thus strategic for transformations resulting in economic activities and processes. He emphasised the importance of interaction between different public, private and community actors and from different logics such as development and market for social cohesion.

Introducing the section of the experts' presentations, **Anna Barrera Vivero** welcomed the speakers for both days who represented institutions working to strengthen such cooperation in the cultural field. **She indicated that the first dialogue session would focus on the challenges and opportunities for the promotion of cultural heritage and the management of cultural routes.** Finally, she addressed the following questions to the panellists of the first section:

1. What challenges have the managers of cultural routes been facing in the context of the pandemic, and in the face of the risks and vulnerabilities generated from natural disasters and climate change?
2. How have stakeholders been able to take advantage of the opportunities that have arisen through new trends in digital technologies, education, and cultural tourism, in order to promote the sustainable development of the community environments in which the routes are located?

Presentations

Section I - Challenges and Opportunities for the promotion of cultural heritage and the management of cultural routes

Stefano Dominioni, Executive Secretary of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe and Director of the European Institute of Cultural Routes

Stefano Dominioni started his presentation, conveyed as a video message, by highlighting the Council of Europe's early understanding of the importance of cultural heritage in the process of European unification. In 1987, the Council of Europe's Cultural Routes Programme was launched with the aim of creating a concrete tool to enable citizens to get to know their common heritage, the founding text of the programme being the [Declaration of Santiago de Compostela](#). Since then, cultural routes have become a reflection of shared identities and spaces for intercultural dialogue, transnational cooperation and sustainable development.

To date, there are **45 certified cultural routes and more than 3,000 members in over 60 countries.** This increased visibility attracts travellers from all over the world, which positively impacts tourism and host communities by promoting sustainable development. The model enables cooperation not only within the European continent but also with other regions of the world such as Latin America and the Caribbean in response to their shared values, identities, and heritage. Therefore, in 2018, a cooperation agreement was signed between the Organisation of Ibero-American States (OEI) and the European Institute of Cultural Routes (EICR). The EICR functions as a technical agency in the Cultural Sites Programme in Luxembourg. The agreement seeks to foster cooperation links between Europe and Latin America through collaboration in the fields of culture, education, heritage and tourism.



Finally, he expressed his interest in strengthening the network of European and Latin American collaborators to implement ongoing projects, extend the certified routes, exchange knowledge, train human resources and increase international cooperation and technical assistance. Stefano Dominioni **stated that cultural routes can become tools for innovation and drivers of a new model of sustainable development and that they must remain at the centre of policies, even in the context of global challenges.**

Carmen Daly Schelbert, Vice-President for the Americas of the International Scientific Committee for Cultural Routes (ICOMOS)

Carmen Daly Schelbert sought to explain in her presentation the **challenges of cultural routes in the 21st century**. As a first aspect, she contextualised the three realities revealed by the pandemic (1) global interconnectedness, (2) heritage and culture as instruments for new approaches to development, (3) and the conception of nature and the planet as a common good. Secondly, she explained how two trade routes of the 18th century Spanish empire had a significant impact on Latin America: the Fleet of the Indies, which connected the continent with Europe, and the Manila Galleon, which connected it with Asia. She then mentioned the geopolitical changes between the 18th and 20th centuries that led to the creation of new Nation States in the Americas. During the explanation, she emphasised the complex and heterogeneous reality of the continent and how historical events defined the geopolitical configuration.

She also mentioned that ICOMOS, being an advisory body to UNESCO, applies the [Convention on Cultural and Natural Heritage](#) and that the Scientific Committee on Cultural Routes is a technical body of ICOMOS dedicated to research and technology development. In addition, she indicated that climate change priorities had been incorporated into the 2021-24 Work Plan. Among its mandates, the collaboration in identifying and monitoring how climate change affects especially cultural routes and historic roads in World Heritage Sites stands out.

In conclusion, she highlighted some ideas related to her analysis on cultural routes:

- They occupy large tracts of territories that may cross several countries;
- They present common features and elements of territorial coherence consolidated throughout history;
- They contribute to identity formation; and
- They are shaped around a set of tangible and intangible assets.

Finally, she identified as 21st-century challenges for cultural routes:

- The generation of territorial and social cohesion;
- Development of climate action programmes;
- Developing social programmes and engaging with the community;
- Contribution with equity and justice to vulnerable communities;
- Development of projects based on tangible and intangible components of recognised value for the community; and
- Implementation of innovative projects in culture, sustainable tourism, and digitalisation.



Núria Sanz Gallego, Special Advisor to the FAO Climate Change, Environment and Biodiversity Programme, Director of the FAO/UNESCO Action Plan

Núria Sanz Gallego explained that it is important to think in terms of cultural itineraries as it is a **tool to strengthen multilateralism, to reformulate methodological proposals and to make projects sustainable**. In this sense, such experiences make it possible to develop a community of interest around heritage. She mentioned how fundamental it is to seek a plural reading of history and that academia has always had a central role in supporting the actors towards well-informed decisions. This support, together with the political commitment, is what consolidates the durability of projects.

On the other hand, **she pointed out that the cultural itineraries in a certain way invite the United Nations (UN) and the Council of Europe to develop specific themes from the local level**. Additionally, she pointed out one of the objectives of heritage conservation, which is to further research. Additionally, she underlined the inclusive and expansive capacity of an itinerary that would allow them to produce new research and audiences.

Finally, she affirmed that the World Heritage Convention is making rapid progress in moving away from the reduction of spatial restrictions, which could be achieved thanks to the inclusion of great cultural routes such as the Qhapaq Ñan - a genuine experience that is sought to be replicated with the Silk Road and the Roman Limes.

Barbara Minguez, Associate Project Officer, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Culture and Emergencies Unit, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

Barbara Minguez focused her presentation on the **challenges and opportunities for natural disaster management on cultural routes**. She began her presentation by describing the risk and impact quantification methodology to be used, which she defined as the interaction of three variables: threat (natural or human), exposure (tangible or intangible) and vulnerability. In the specific case of heritage, both hazard reduction and exposure reduction are complicated tasks. However, vulnerability reduction, through proper vulnerability analysis and risk identification, would be a viable alternative to reduce the impact. Moving on, she explained the necessity of preparation prior to natural disasters or similar events, such as the establishment of evacuation routes and an emergency plan. She further stressed the importance of resilient recovery after a disaster. Following the above steps is more complicated in the case of cultural routes as they involve coordination between several countries and systems.

Regarding the challenges for disaster risk management in cultural routes, Barbara Minguez identified three main ones:

- Diversity of territories, natural hazards and heritage;
- Different legal and institutional frameworks between different countries; and;
- Paradigm between local populations and visitors and tourists.

Finally, **she highlighted cooperation as the greatest opportunity in the fields of cultural heritage and disaster risk management, recommending that networks of professionals should be multidisciplinary, and cooperation should be transnational**.



Eladio Fernández Galiano, Special Advisor to the Council of Europe's Cultural Routes Programme

Eladio Fernández Galiano began his presentation by describing **cultural routes as a way of promoting the principles and values of the Council of Europe**, such as human rights, democracy and the rule of law. He also pointed out that cultural routes facilitate the unity of the peoples of Europe, allowing the interaction of diverse knowledge and the strengthening of common roots. On the other hand, cultural routes have promoted local development throughout history.

Eladio Fernández Galiano expressed his desire to design Ibero-American itineraries as the diverse cultures allow for a better understanding of the world. Finally, he pointed out that in addition to the positive fact of uniting continents through cultural routes, it strengthens the soft diplomacy that already unites us as societies.

Questions and Answers Section

At the end of the discussion session, **Anna Barrera Vivero** asked Barbara Minguez to further elaborate on the concept of **building back better** and its implications for assistance to communities and asked Núria Sanz Gallego for examples of **communities of interest**.

In her intervention, **Barbara Minguez** indicated that the concept of **building back better after a disaster mainly seeks to build resilience** and to be able to emerge stronger from a disaster after learning lessons. In terms of assisting communities, the process is a little more complicated because social and economic factors come into play. However, the basic concept lies in learning - the product of experience - and being able to apply it in order to be better prepared for the future.

Next, **Núria Sanz Gallego** explained that **communities of interest serve to articulate what the international community can do when communities themselves do not come together**. In this sense, they are influenced by disciplines, levels of government, linguistic capacity, etc. Furthermore, she indicated that it is important that communities of interest rise to the challenge of having dimensions of a universal character. Finally, she indicated that the UN and multilateral organisations are responsible for bringing communities of interest to life and fostering them.

Section II - Presentation of the Andean Road System Qhapaq Ñan

The second part of the first day on '**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**' dealt with the management of the **Andean Road System Qhapaq Ñan**.

Claudia Prado, of Chile's Pro Tempore Technical Secretariat of the Qhapaq Ñan, explained, in her presentation, the management, cooperation, challenges and characteristics of the Qhapaq Ñan in detail. In Quechua, Qhapaq Ñan means 'main road' and with an extension of more than 30,000 km, the Qhapaq Ñan was the most important trade, communication and cultural exchange route of the Inca Empire. The Qhapaq Ñan has its origins in Cuzco, from where this Andean Road System developed in the 15th and 16th centuries. Today, the Qhapaq Ñan passes through the current states of Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. Since 2014, **616.06 km, 308 archaeological sites, 137 segments** of the Qhapaq Ñan are part of the World Heritage recognised by UNESCO. 319 local and indigenous communities are associated with the inscribed part of the World Heritage.



Peru has more than 25,000 km of roads, of which **250 km** are now inscribed in the World Heritage List, along with **82 archaeological sites**. Peru's roads include binational trails with Bolivia and Ecuador that linked different regions and communities. **155 local Peruvian communities** are associated with the Qhapaq Ñan.

In **Argentina**, between 2,500 and 3,000 km of road were built, crossing the High Puna, valleys and gorges, and connecting present-day Chile with Argentinean territory through several mountain passes. Of the Argentinean Qhapaq Ñan, **118.5 km** and **32 archaeological sites** are recognised as World Heritage. **24 local communities** joined the project for the management of the Andean road system.

8 km of the Qhapaq Ñan in Bolivian territory is today recognised as World Heritage. For **Bolivia**, the ancient Inca route is not only a transit route but also a symbol of interculturalism and Andean regional integration. **34 communities** are involved in the management of this cultural route.

In **Chile** lies the desertic part of the route, with **112.9 km** and **138 associated archaeological sites**. In the northern part of Chile, the Incas created two longitudinal routes: one through the highlands of the western Andean slope, linking high plains and salt flats, and a second route, which crosses lower lands, starting on the coast of Arica, going into the central valley, until it enters the headwaters of the Loa River. **10 local communities** are part of the Qhapaq Ñan project in Chile.

The vegetation of the **16 km** of road recognised as World Heritage in **Colombia** is the opposite of that of Chile: it is green and lush. The Qhapaq Ñan became an organising element of the geographical space, its projection and layout allowed for versatile communication, given the complex geography of the southern part of the department of Nariño, thus enabling access to areas of different altitudinal levels in a short time, allowing access to a great diversity and circulation of agricultural products. In Colombia, **9 local communities** are associated with the Qhapaq Ñan.

The Andean Road System in **Ecuador** used, enabled and expanded the pre-Inca networks, whose main and transversal paths linked multiple ecological niches, landscapes, territories and cultures in the three Ecuadorian regions: Coast, Highlands and Amazon. Today, the country has **108 km** and **49 archaeological sites** associated with the World Heritage. **87 Ecuadorian communities** have joined the management of the Qhapaq Ñan. Claudia Prado stressed the importance of the partner communities, without whom the management of the Andean Road System Qhapaq Ñan would not be viable.

The initiative to inscribe the Qhapaq Ñan on UNESCO's World Heritage List arose from Peru's invitation in 2002 to each of the countries associated with the ancient Inca empire. It was a unique opportunity to keep cultural and historical links alive. After several years and after considerable negotiation, an agreement was signed to proceed with the nomination and inscription in 2014. The Qhapaq Ñan meets several of the criteria for **Outstanding Universal Value** identified by UNESCO:

- **Criterion II:** It shows processes of exchange of goods, communication and cultural traditions in a vast empire that was 4,200 kilometres long at the height of its expansion in the 15th century.



- **Criterion III:** It is a unique and exceptional testimony of the Inca civilisation, which was based on values such as reciprocity, redistribution and duality that were integrated into a unique system of organisation, called *Tawantinsuyu*.
- **Criterion IV:** It is an exceptional example of a kind of technological cluster that, despite the extreme difficulties of the geographical conditions, established a continuous and functional communication and exchange system, using exceptional architectural and engineering skills.
- **Criterion VI:** It played an essential role in the organisation of space and society in a wide geographical area along the Andes where roads were used to share cultural values of immaterial importance. The Qhapaq Ñan continues to provide communities with a sense of identity and enables cultural practices, expressions, and traditional skills to be passed on from generation to generation. The members of these communities base their very existence on an Andean cosmovision, which is unique in the world.

In addition, this road system has **integrity, authenticity and a system of management and protection**. Thus, the set of sites recognised by UNESCO as World Heritage illustrates the variety of typologies (architectural and engineering), functional and communication elements, thus allowing an understanding of their historical and contemporary role. But World Heritage inscription brings with it great challenges, especially in terms of management. In the first stage, it was necessary to define **common terms in archaeology, history-ethnography, environment, and geology**. A management plan has also been developed to define how countries would interact in managing a single good to meet the requirements of the World Heritage Convention, as well as to give it sustainability over time. The Qhapaq Ñan is managed by an international management system made up of:

- Six **Technical Secretariats** of the Member States and a **Committee of Ambassadors**, and;
- **National Committees**, which deal with the specificities of each country.

The management system follows the following fundamental lines:

- **Community participation;**
- **Safeguarding of intangible values;**
- **Public use; and;**
- **Local development and capacity building.**

In compliance with the requirements of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee and following its suggestions, management, conservation and public use plans have been developed, such as disaster risk prevention strategies; common monitoring systems for tangible and intangible attributes have been generated; and heritage impact studies are being carried out. Efforts were also made to strengthen the capacities of teams and communities in the area of conservation of archaeological structures, disaster risk management, heritage impact assessment and the valuation of ancestral and traditional knowledge. **The omnipresent idea in the management and protection of the Qhapaq Ñan is regional, national, and local cooperation and the participation of indigenous and local communities.**

Conclusions



Concluding her intervention, Claudia Prado briefly mentioned the central challenges and opportunities in the context of COVID-19. The main concern was and remains the health of the partner communities. Therefore, measures were implemented to shelter local communities from COVID-19 in light of the presence of tourists, government agencies and other visitors. Attempts were made to minimise monitoring and conservation efforts both for health reasons and for the redistribution of resources to cope with the pandemic. But an advantage was taken of the opportunity to develop digital tools such as virtual tours, 360 images, websites, among others, to showcase the heritage when it cannot be visited.

Victoria Sosa, from the Technical Secretariat of **Argentina**, highlighted the importance of the work of the technical secretariats in maintaining successful management despite geopolitical conflicts. However, political support is important, given the transnational nature of the Qhapaq Ñan. Above all, she stressed the importance of the participation of indigenous communities and their right to be part of the management of the Qhapaq Ñan. Argentina takes advantage of this Andean Road System to visualise the enormous wealth of its indigenous peoples and the cultural diversity of the country as a whole. To the question from the audience on the criteria to be considered a partner community, she answered by summarising the main criteria used in Argentina. The communities are either affected by the heritage development, or live in the heritage site, or have an ancestral link to the site, or are affected by the tourism generated by the heritage development.

Paloma Leguizamón, from the Technical Secretariat of **Colombia**, highlighted the management structure of the Qhapaq Ñan as a good example of how a transnational site should be managed. She also reviewed the scales of management from the international to the local level, underlining the direct participation of indigenous communities, which links their great cultural diversity to the management.

Kyra Torres, from the Technical Secretariat of **Ecuador**, began her intervention by mentioning the need for flexibility in management to ensure adaptability to national and local realities. Considering the constant change that has influenced the cultures and communities that have interacted with the route, it is necessary to work in an interdisciplinary and intercultural manner and to take advantage of formal as well as traditional knowledge so that the route can adequately reflect the historical past as well as current meanings. Briefly mentioning the challenges brought about by the pandemic, Kyra Torres highlighted the dependence of local communities on the income generated by (cultural) tourism.

Luis Lumbreras, from the Technical Secretariat of **Peru**, described the Qhapaq Ñan as the result of the articulation of the multitude of cultures and peoples in the territory that is now Peru and the other member states. Thus, the Qhapaq Ñan represents an exchange of cultural and technological knowledge. In an enormous effort since 2001, the Peruvian Ministry of Culture has managed to register approximately 26,872 km of Inca Road and some 4,899 archaeological complexes linked to this road network. This project involves 320 villages and communities in participatory actions.

Claudia Prado, from the Pro Tempore Technical Secretariat of **Chile**, summarised Chile's priority in the management of the Qhapaq Ñan, which is the strengthening of links between the member states at the political, technical and community levels. The Qhapaq Ñan was and continues to be a success in strengthening relations and highlighting the different cultural spaces in the Andean countries.



Samuel Oporto, from the Technical Secretariat of **Bolivia**, briefly mentioned the priority actions on the Bolivian side, which are the strengthening of the routes registered as World Heritage and the expansion of new trails in the Bolivian territory. This expansion aims to promote the culture and cultural assets of local communities, such as traditional gastronomy, textiles, and handicrafts. In short, these actions will strengthen regional integration.

Political Vision and Synthesis of the Day

Ezio Valfré, Director of Cultural Policy of the Directorate General for Cultural Affairs at the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, highlighted the central aspects of the process of inscription of the Qhapaq Ñan on UNESCO's World Heritage List. In this regard, **he emphasised the achievements of the member states, especially the area of successful regional cooperation**. Following the Peruvian initiative to inscribe the Qhapaq Ñan as World Heritage, the Andean countries that joined this initiative had to jointly solve many challenges, such as the creation of a legislative framework for the protection and financing of the management of the cultural route. **Not only thanks to diplomatic support but also the participation of local authorities and communities, today the management of the Qhapaq Ñan serves as a model of cultural cooperation and best practices at the international level**. The Qhapaq Ñan shows the cultural and geographical diversity of the participating States and brought the achievements and cultural richness of the Inca Empire to global knowledge.

Adrián Bonilla, Executive Director of the EU-LAC Foundation, summarised the key ideas of the first day on cooperation and policies in the framework of Cultural Heritage, Cultural Itineraries and their relevance for the Bi-regional Partnership between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean, reviewing the issue of post-pandemic recovery that should create a more resilient and sustainable cultural tourism sector. He also mentioned **the importance of the participation of local communities in the process of developing and managing cultural routes**. Adrián Bonilla closed the session with a reminder to continue working and developing better ways to manage risks, understand the vulnerabilities of communities and mitigate the impact of climate change globally so that this important part of human history is not lost.

The second day of the II EU-LAC Dialogue Sessions on '**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**' was held on 18 February 2022 in a virtual format. **Anna Barrera Vivero** opened the event, reviewing the most relevant aspects of the previous session.

Section III: Policies, programmes, and initiatives promoting bi-regional cooperation on cultural heritage and sustainable tourism

The second dialogue session, constituted by Ernesto Ottone, Barbara Gessler, Natalia Armijos, José Francisco Román and Diana Guerra, focused on **policies, programmes and initiatives promoting bi-regional cooperation on cultural heritage and sustainable tourism**. The central questions answered in this session were the following:

1. What are the common interests regarding the protection and promotion of cultural heritage and cultural routes in Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union?



2. What public policies, initiatives and good practices at the national, regional and bi-regional level have strengthened efforts for the protection and promotion of cultural heritage and sustainable tourism?
3. What innovative instruments would be needed to deepen bi-regional cooperation in the field of the protection and promotion of cultural heritage linked to such routes??

Ernesto Ottone, Assistant Director-General for Culture at UNESCO

Ernesto Ottone began his intervention by highlighting the importance of regional dynamics. In line with the current global trend, local, regional and sub-regional partners play an increasingly important role in the revitalisation of the culture and tourism sector. Through the promotion of Cultural Routes, regional cooperation between cities, towns and countries in the field of cultural tourism and cultural heritage management developed. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic had an unprecedented impact on the tourism sector, cutting off a fundamental source of income for local economies and communities. **Close interdependencies between cultural heritage and tourism became apparent, which are to play an important role in the recovery of the tourism sector.** A recovered tourism branch needs to be more balanced, inclusive, and sustainable, and thus more resilient. However, cultural tourism, in the last decade, was the fastest-growing sector of global tourism. The growth of cultural tourism not only led to advances in rural development and economic well-being, but also to the promotion of cultural heritage, traditional gastronomy and environmental protection. **It became evident that culture has an enriching impact on tourism on the one hand and on the life of local communities on the other hand, which, through their participation in tourism services, promote the transmission of living heritage and knowledge to the next generations.**

In conclusion, three UNESCO initiatives that promote the development of a resilient and sustainable cultural tourism sector, also involving local communities, were mentioned: **World Heritage Journeys Europe**, the first sustainable cultural heritage travel platform, developed in conjunction with National Geographic and co-financed by the European Union and the South Korean National Cooperation Agency; the **Promotion of Sustainable Tourism Engagement with the Private Sector for Inclusive and Community Development in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis**, co-organised by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development; and **Transcultura**, a project co-organised with the European Union, which seeks to strengthen the skills of young cultural professionals to promote knowledge exchange in Cuba and the Caribbean in order to promote sustainable and cultural tourism on the Caribbean Islands.

Barbara Gessler, Head of Unit, Creative Europe, DG Education, Youth, Sports and Culture, European Commission

Barbara Gessler stressed that the establishment of resilient and sustainable cultural tourism is a priority for the European Union, by illustrating some core projects. Thus, she mentioned the **EU-LAC Museums Project**, recently awarded the Ilucidare prize, which involves 35 museum professionals from the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean. The aim of EU-LAC Museums is to strengthen international cooperation and exchange through the creation of a network between museums on both sides of the Atlantic to exchange experiences. Another project is the **ACP-EU Cultural Programme**, launched in 2021 as a regional plan to strengthen competitiveness in the cultural and creative sector, especially in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. She also mentioned



the **Council of Europe's Cultural Routes Programme**, which was already presented on the previous day of the event. The Cultural Routes Programme is first and foremost an invitation to travel and discover the diversity of Europe's heritage. The 45 routes represent a multitude of leisure and educational activities for all visitors.

The European Commission has recently produced a report on sustainable cultural tourism, which identifies 55 key recommendations for policy development, including the involvement of local communities through consultation and a commitment to participate themselves. The report highlights the need for a bottom-up approach to sustainable cultural tourism policies. Furthermore, the **Creative Europe Programme 21-27** includes elements of sector-specific actions in the field of sustainable cultural tourism, which prioritises the spirit of cross-border cooperation for European added value. Like the efforts mentioned above, **DiscoverEU**, an initiative offering young people to experience Europe by travelling, focuses this year's campaign on cultural routes.

Natalia Armijos, Director General of Culture, Organisation of Ibero-American States (OEI)

Natalia Armijos began her talk by mentioning the main objective of the OEI in the field of culture, which is to strengthen Ibero-American cultural cooperation. Therefore, the OEI provides support, accompaniment and advice to Ibero-American governments in their efforts in the cultural sector and the development of public policies for culture. Furthermore, the OEI supports the design of cultural programmes and projects and promotes synergies between cultural actors and institutions in the Euro-Ibero-American area. The OEI's policy framework for cultural cooperation consists of the **Ibero-American Cultural Charter**, adopted in 2006 at the Ibero-American Summit of Presidents and Heads of States and Governments; the 2005 **Faro Convention** on the value of society's heritage of the Council of Europe; and the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** since 2019. The OEI's efforts in the cultural sector are also based on the **Mandate of the XIX Conference on Culture**, which was held in 2018 in Guatemala and envisages that the OEI will move forward in collaboration with the European Institute of Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe, to develop a Euro-Ibero-American cooperation action plan to promote the extension of Cultural Routes and Itineraries and to collaborate in research activities and the development of new itineraries, programmes and projects to achieve the jointly established objectives.

In 2020, the OEI published a report on the [Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe and Ibero-America](#), including an inventory and diagnosis, the key actors in the management of the Cultural Routes and a proposal for an Action Plan for 2022. In addition, the report identified the strengths and weaknesses of the European and Ibero-American Cultural Routes mentioned below. While both regions have several cultural routes inscribed either in the UNESCO World Heritage catalogue or in the Council of Europe's list of cultural routes, which represent models of cooperation of promotion, dissemination and economic development initiatives, especially the Latin American and Caribbean initiatives lack knowledge and visibility of the positive impact of cultural routes on local development. Furthermore, Ibero-American cultural routes are characterised by a lack of structure and management plans, insufficient human resources, and few permanent training programmes with an emphasis on capacity building for communities.

Nevertheless, the OEI continues its efforts to promote and improve the management and cooperation in the field of Euro-Ibero-American Cultural Routes. To this end, this institution participated in a



meeting of key actors to generate a collaborative partnership in line with SDG 17. A programme was formed to provide the basis for the creation of a Euro-Ibero-American Cultural Routes Chair, capacity building and technical assistance, a cultural routes project incubator and support to the university network on cultural routes studies. **The OEI also launched a Cycle of Conferences 2022, co-organised by the Autonomous University of Zacatecas, on the Strengthening of Euro-Ibero-American Cultural Routes and Itineraries and developed a Roadmap 2022, which includes deepening the digital sphere and thus the potential to generate digital tools that make visible and connect cultural routes; strengthening proposals, approaches and sustainable content with a focus on heritage and prioritising actions on climate change.**

José Francisco Román, Researcher in the Master's and Doctorate Programme in History, Academic Unit of History, Autonomous University of Zacatecas

José Francisco Román highlighted how the idea of cultural heritage has changed in recent decades. Apart from being assets and sites that, due to their uniqueness, must be protected to preserve identity and memory, they are also a reference point for taking on challenges in the improvement of human living conditions. In the 20th century, cultural and natural heritage went through a phase of political appropriation in order to preserve and support an idea of nationhood, but with the **1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage**, a key opportunity opened up to build cooperation and strategies that would give a broader meaning to heritage based on its exceptional universal value. Over time, the protection of cultural and natural heritage has changed and cooperation in this sector today requires collaboration at the national and international level, as well as at the local level, involving local communities and origins, to overcome current challenges.

Mention was made of the **Camino Real de Tierra Adentro**, which, with its intercontinental extension through Asia, America, and Europe, offers cooperation at an unprecedented level. Actions to be taken in its management and protection should include community participation, cooperation at the national and international level, the expansion of the capacity building, as well as the strengthening of university participation.

His intervention closed with the reminder that all development as well as the challenges of humanity today and in the past have an influence on and are impacted by culture. **Protecting cultural heritage, therefore, is a necessity for further progress, development and overcoming today's challenges.**

Diana Guerra, Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies and Faculty of Arts and Human Sciences at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú

Diana Guerra took up the recurrent aspect of the discussion, which is the importance of the participation of neighbouring communities in the management of cultural routes. Currently, the Delegation of the European Union to Peru, together with the Municipality of Lima, is developing two urban cultural routes in the historic centre of Lima: the **Great Cultural Route of Lima** and the **Creole Route**. With these projects, the European Union seeks to visualise the importance of private participation in the management of cultural heritage and to promote the participation of local residents in the project. In order to meet these requirements, legislative changes have been made in Peru and participatory workshops have been organised to work on neighbourhood cooperation in the management of both routes.



Focusing on the **Creole Route**, Diana Guerra mentioned the difficulty of finding a definition of 'creole'. Over time, the term 'creole' went through a series of redefinitions and in each Latin American country distinct characteristics and meanings of what 'creole' means developed. On the other hand, she spoke of the three most important lessons learned in this process of involving neighbouring communities through participatory workshops in the management of the Creole Route, which are the management of community expectations, the management of conflicts between neighbours, and the implementation of private participation. The Creole Route in Lima demonstrated that the promotion and management of cultural routes, when they involve local communities, can be a driver for local economic recovery.

Finally, Diana Guerra responded to a question from the audience requesting more information about concrete projects that were carried out with respect to the two urban cultural routes in Lima. She indicated three projects, the first being an app designed by the neighbours of **Barrio Santa Beatriz**, which in principle is a map of Santa Beatriz, through which an elderly woman, Beatriz, guides the user, telling the history of the neighbourhood. The application was put together with the memory of the inhabitants of Santa Beatriz and is aimed at neighbours who are not aware of the history of their own neighbourhood. The second initiative is a **gastronomic project** in which a neighbour decided to create vegan versions of traditional Creole-Liman food. Every Sunday he opens the doors of his house to cook vegan Creole-Liman food. The last project is musical and takes neighbours to **social music centres**, where they can listen to traditional Creole music from the 18th and 19th centuries. All these initiatives came from the ideas of the neighbours themselves and were carried out with the support of the Municipality of Lima, the Delegation of the European Union to Peru and private participation.

Concluding the discussion session, **Anna Barrera Vivero** conveyed a message sent by **Jaime Nualart**, Cultural Secretary of the International Italo-Latin American Organisation (IILA), about an exhibition entitled [Qhapaq Ñan - The Great Andean Road](#), which was organised by IILA together with the six Technical Secretariats of the Qhapaq Ñan between 10 May and 22 August 2021 at the Museum of Civilisations in Rome, Italy. As part of the exhibition, [four seminars were held with experts on the following topics](#):

1. The Qhapaq Ñan - Sustainable tourism and artisanal production in times of pandemic;
2. The nomination process of the Qhapaq Ñan as a UNESCO World Heritage Site;
3. Machu Picchu;
4. Contemporary art and ancestral knowledge today.

Section IV - Presentation of Cooperation Network of European Routes of Emperor Charles V

Miguel Ángel Martín Ramos together with **Quintín Correas Domingo** presented the Routes of Emperor Charles V as the European example of the management of cultural routes.

The Cooperation Network of European Routes of Emperor Charles V (or Network for short) represents one of the routes certified by the Council of Europe, and as its name indicates, it is **based on the life and journeys of Emperor Charles V**, who was a key figure in the history of Europe due to his active presence in different regions of the continent. This route, being certified by the EICR, represents a transnational cooperation project based on cultural heritage, which contributes to raising awareness of European heritage and promoting European identity and citizenship. The Cooperation Network of



European Routes of Emperor Charles V was born from the objective of promoting and defending the cultural and touristic programme around the figure of the Emperor, and to strengthen cultural and heritage collaboration between the regions of interest. Today, the Routes of Emperor Charles V **include more than 70 European cities the Emperor passed through**, having still a great potential for expansion to more than 100 European cities that were visited by the Emperor, and more than 300 Latin American cities that, although not visited by Charles V, were founded under his mandate.

In 2013 it was proposed to submit the Emperor Charles V Routes project to the Council of Europe, and in 2015 certification was achieved, which has been reviewed every three years since then. Among the main **objectives** of the Routes of Emperor Charles V are:

- The **promotion of cooperation for the development** of the cultural and touristic offer;
- The **development of a joint research programme** on the Emperor's era;
- The **promotion of the conservation and dissemination** of heritage;
- The **promotion of cultural exchanges**;
- The **creation of sustainable tourism products**; and
- The **promotion of understanding and knowledge** between the European and Latin American communities. Thus, it is intended that this network of cultural routes will serve to create a sense of community and will work as an element of union between different cultures.

Currently, this network includes municipalities from 11 countries in Europe, North Africa, and Latin America. The Network has an administrative structure, and a scientific committee, and is financed by the Network's partners, as well as other external entities. The Network is currently developing various activities, such as the European Charles V Award, historical recreations in its associated municipalities, training activities for associated establishments and entities, international tourism fairs, among others.

One of the most important and innovative activities of the Network is the development of a Tourism Product Club, which is focused on the hotel, crafts, and agri-food sectors. In this way, the private sector is given a place in the framework of the development of the cultural itinerary. Local communities and regional enterprises can become part of the Network by obtaining labels that certify them as an official partner of the itinerary. The entrepreneurial activities that form part of the itinerary are typically linked to the hotel, restaurant, handicraft, food and museum sectors. The Tourism Product Club project is innovative in the sense that its objectives are to integrate the private sector on the basis of different themes, to train the service providers present on the itinerary, to offer a guaranteed product to visitors, and to allow the promotion of the services present on the itinerary. Likewise, member establishments receive a certificate and have access to training and events organised by the Network. Another central project of the Network refers to the touristic packages created by tourism agencies that generate personalised experiences based on the Emperor's Cultural Routes. Similarly, the Network cooperates with other Cultural Routes in Spain, and with the Spanish Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism to promote sustainable tourism with more diversity, and with a wider range of tourism offerings.

Closing remarks

After discussing the challenges that the cultural routes are facing today, how some of these challenges represent opportunities for the future, and hearing about the practices and experiences of two



cultural routes in Europe and Latin America, Carlos Herrera, Director General of Cultural Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru, and Adrián Bonilla, Executive Director of the EU-LAC Foundation, reflected upon the topics addressed, and closed the II EU-LAC Dialogue Sessions.

Carlos Herrera highlighted the **importance of cultural itineraries for sustainable development, especially for sustainable tourism**. The Ambassador mentioned the importance of moving from political protection of culture to social protection where people are placed at the centre of attention when developing public policies. He also emphasised the history of the inscription of the Qhapaq Ñan as a cultural route on UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites. Finally, he mentioned that in Quechua there are two ways of saying “us”: an 'exclusive' way that refers to the “us” contrasted to another group, and an 'inclusive' “us”, where all communities are part of the subject. This second form of “us”, the inclusive one, is the one that led the Qhapaq Ñan to have a transnational character as a cultural route recognised by UNESCO.

For his part, **Adrián Bonilla** highlighted the complexity of the concept of cultural routes, given that it refers both to the routes that have been used by people and to the social, economic and cultural phenomena associated with them, as well as to the communities and initiatives that take place in those environments. Thus, **when thinking about public policies related to cultural routes, the complexity of these routes and their specific dynamics must be taken into account**. Likewise, Director Bonilla emphasised the ways in which technology has advanced, and how cultural routes and heritage have been progressing at the same time in the way of making heritage visible and accessible through digital media. Finally, reference was made to the **common agenda of cultural route managers**, who have faced similar challenges, making bi-regional cooperation concerning cultural routes more relevant.

Links to the videos of the Event:

II EU-LAC Dialogue Sessions - Day 1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iWRfXxc4KfI>

II EU-LAC Dialogue Session - Day 2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X8JTOfOLkNo>

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Coordination and editing by Dr Anna Barrera Vivero and Diego Durán Cruz, Programme Managers of the EU-LAC Foundation



Programme

17 February 2022	
<p>16:00 - 16:20 (CET)</p> <p>10:00 - 10:20 (Peruvian time)</p>	<p>Inauguration and Welcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Leire Pajín – President, EU-LAC Foundation ○ César Landa Arroyo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Peru ○ Claudia Gintersdorfer, European External Action Service (EEAS), representing the EU Co-Presidency of the EU-LAC Foundation ○ Pablo Grinspun, Ambassador of Argentina to the European Union, representing the PPT CELAC
<p>16:20 - 17:40 (CET)</p> <p>10:20 - 11:40 (Peruvian time)</p>	<p>Dialogue session on the challenges and opportunities for the promotion of cultural heritage and the management of cultural routes in the EU and LAC</p> <p>Presentations to inspire the debate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stefano Dominioni – Executive Secretary, Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes; Director, European Institute of Cultural Routes ○ Carmen Daly Schelbert – Vice-President of the Americas, International Scientific Committee on Cultural Routes (ICOMOS) ○ Núria Sanz Gallego – Special Advisor to the FAO Climate Change, Environment and Biodiversity Programme, Director of the FAO/UNESCO Action Plan ○ Barbara Minguez – Assistant Project Officer, Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit, Culture and Emergencies, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) ○ Eladio Fernández Galiano – Special Adviser to the Council of Europe's Cultural Routes Programme <p>Open exchange between all participants, based on the following guiding questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What challenges have the managers of cultural routes been facing in the context of the pandemic, and in the face of the risks and vulnerabilities generated from natural disasters and climate change? ○ How have stakeholders been able to take advantage of the opportunities that have arisen through new trends in digital technologies, education, and cultural tourism, in order to promote the sustainable development of the community environments in which the routes are located?
	<p>Short break of 10 min</p>
<p>17:50 - 18:50 (CET)</p> <p>11:50 - 12:50</p>	<p>Presentation session of the management of cultural routes</p> <p>Presentation of the Qhapac Ñan - Andean Road System by:</p>



<p>(Peruvian time)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Luis Lumbreras, Technical Secretariat of Qhapac Ñan, Ministry of Culture of Peru ○ Claudia Prado, Technical Secretary Pro Tempore – Chile ○ Victoria Sosa, Technical Secretary of Qhapac Ñan – Argentina ○ Samuel Oporto, Technical Secretary of Qhapac Ñan – Bolivia ○ Paloma Leguizamon, Technical Secretary of Ñan – Colombia ○ Kyra Torres, Technical Secretary of Qhapac Ñan – Ecuador
<p>18:50 - 19:00 (CET) 12:50 - 13:00 (Peruvian time)</p>	<p>Political vision and brief summary of the first day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minister Ezio Valfré - Director of Cultural Policy of the General Directorate for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru ○ Adrián Bonilla – Executive Director, EU-LAC Foundation

<p>18 February 2022</p>	
<p>16:00 - 17:20 (CET) 10:00 - 11:20 (Peruvian time)</p>	<p>Dialogue session on policies, programmes, and initiatives promoting bi-regional cooperation on cultural heritage and sustainable tourism</p> <p>Presentations to inspire the debate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ernesto Ottone – Assistant Director-General for Culture, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) ○ Barbara Gessler – Head of Unit, Creative Europe, DG Education, Youth, Sports and Culture, European Commission ○ Natalia Armijos – Director General of Culture, Organisation of Ibero-American States (OEI) ○ José Francisco Román – Researcher in the Master's and Doctorate Programme in History, Academic Unit of History, Autonomous University of Zacatecas ○ Diana Guerra – Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies and Faculty of Arts and Human Sciences of the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru <p>Open exchange between all participants, based on the following guiding questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What are the common interests regarding the protection and promotion of cultural heritage and cultural routes in Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union? ● What public policies, initiatives and good practices at the national, regional, and bi-regional levels have strengthened efforts for the protection and promotion of cultural heritage and sustainable tourism? ● What innovative instruments would be needed to deepen bi-regional cooperation in the field of the protection and promotion of cultural heritage linked to such routes?



	Short break of 10 min
17:30-18:10 (CET) 11:30 – 12:10 (Peruvian time)	Presentation session of the management of cultural routes Presentation of Cooperation Network of European Routes of Emperor Charles V by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Miguel Ángel Martín Ramos (President)○ Quintín Correas Domingo (Manager)
18:10-18:30 (CET) 12:10 – 12:30 (Peruvian time)	Conclusions and thanks <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Ambassador Carlos Herrera – Director General for Cultural Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peru○ Adrián Bonilla – Executive Director, EU-LAC Foundation