THE LATIN AMERICAN LANDSCAPE INITIATIVE (LALI)

LA INICIATIVA LATINOAMERICANA DEL PAISAJE

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"The variety of Latin American landscapes is a monumental frieze of heavens, traces and incandescent shadows"

Carlos Pellegrino, Uruguay

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INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, Latin American society has become aware that technological advances and demographic pressures on land represent a problematic for its safeguarding and the placement of value on numerous resources of natural and cultural character. Among these, **the landscape** stands out as a manifestation of environmental quality, of natural, cultural, historical, urban and economic values, like a conditioner of worth of the soil and influential indicator in the conditions of life of the inhabitants.

The celebration of the European Landscape Convention[1] and the later ratification by 37 countries, has positioned landscape as a fundamental variable of the collective well-being and has relieved the necessity to manage and administer land with technical and cultural instruments of landscape stewardship and development, at all scales and scopes; from densely populated areas, urban regions, urban open spaces, remnant and suburban spaces, scenes of daily life, as well as places with high values for heritage, tangible and intangible, scenery, and natural significance.

Latin America, a region of recognized natural geographic and cultural diversity, is by its excellence a rich territory in terms of landscape. This great wealth, combined with the exuberance of its biodiversity, offers to its inhabitants vigorous surroundings whose enjoyment and stewardship did not require any effort. This is surely one of the reasons by which, until recently, interest in the care of landscape has not taken hold in the region.

Accelerated economic development, driven by a sectorial and specialized vision of land during second half of the last century and continuing into this one, along with other particularities of regional activity, has caused serious environmental problems with remarkable negative effects on the landscape of the region.

Each time we see with greater urgency the necessity to stimulate, through global, regional and local initiatives, a resolution that recognizes and positions landscape as a fundamental objective in the planning and actualization of a sustainable development that entails an integrated approach in the valuation of land. No less important is the visualization of work on the topic as an instrument for the protection of the past, the configuration of the future, and the recognition of the vital connections between nature, culture, heritage, government, populations, health, and economy.

[1] The States Members of the Council of Europe subscribed to the first regional treaty on protection of landscapes in the city of Florence on October 20, 2000. On March 1, 2004, the European Landscape Agreement, the first agreement subscribed to by the member countries of the Council of Europe, took effect directed specifically to the protection, management and regulation of European landscapes.

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WHAT IS THE LATIN AMERICAN LANDSCAPE INITIATIVE?

The Latin American Landscape Initiative (LALI, by its initials in English) is a declaration of fundamental ethical principles to promote the recognition, valuation, protection, management, and sustainable planning of Latin American landscapes by means of the adoption of agreements (laws-accords-decrees-regulations) that recognize local, regional, and national diversity and values, tangible so much as intangible, of landscape, as well as principles and processes to safeguard it.

Toward this end and considering that the landscape is a whole that the human being conceives as an integral actor in its evolution, it is imperative to recognize the responsibility of this generation toward future ones, due to the fact of economically oriented activities for short term profitability of land and lack of recognition of the value of landscape, they exhaust in turn natural resources and irreversibly destroy the wealth of regional landscapes.

The present proposal is inspired by discussion toward an International Landscape Convention, advanced in meetings convened by UNESCO and the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA, by its initials in English) and in the European Landscape Convention (ELC, by its initials in English)[2]. This proposal seeks to convene state entities, unions, institutions, and civil society to:

— establish specific policies related to landscape
— integrate landscape, with its due importance, in public sector policies (infrastructure and mobility, production, utilization of resources, renewable energy, health, tourism, urbanism, housing)
— foment policies and participate in international programs related to the landscape, favoring the regional and plurinational cooperation
— encourage work in support of landscape through institutional, multidisciplinary, and transdisciplinary frameworks
— promote landscape conservation, restoration, and management plans and programs
— orchestrate landscape policy in regulations concerning land

[2] Paris,october 25th and 26th 2010; *Experts' Meeting on an International Landscape Convention, UNESCO Headquarters,* y Paris, april the 18th 2011*; The International Protection of Landscapes, UNESCO Headquarters*

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— position in the value of landscape, one of the pillars of cultural policy, urban requalification and the environmental recovery
— incorporate the citizen participation in the activities of landscape management
— promote knowledge and valuation of landscape on the part of diverse population groups
— integrate the protection of the landscape goods in urban and regional planning
— recognize the fundamental role of landscape and landscape architecture to provide holistic answers to the quality of life of populations

The LALI proposes, in a particular way, to convene binational and multinational politics on the topic of conservation, protection, management, and recovery of landscape spaces located in transboundary zones.

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TOWARDS AN INTERNATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONVENTION (ILC)

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TOWARDS AN INTERNATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONVENTION (ILC)

1.1. PRECEDENTS

In the international context, 23 experts, who among those included lawyers, geographers, planners, engineers, biologists, anthropologists , architects, ecologists, landscape architects, and urbanists from diverse places in the world, participated at the mentioned meeting convened by UNESCO and IFLA. Representatives of non-governmental organizations like ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM, IFLA, ISOCARP, UIA, RECEP-ENELC, FIDIC, and other organizations such as the Council of Europe also participated. The proposal was presented to the Executive Council of UNESCO in May of 2011. Although it was not approved by the Executive Council, the level of support for this important and vital initiative is such that its adoption is a matter of time. Since the proposal contributes to the support of sustainable development, its adoption is anticipated for the year 2013.

On the other hand, at the above mentioned meeting and now developing from LALI, diverse leadership has taken into account numerous conventions, agreements, and initiatives since 1962. Some of these have been on themes related to landscape and others specifically concerning it. (See Annex 1)

IFLA proposes to pursue and to recommend the development of an International Landscape Convention (ILC, by its initials in English) before UNESCO. LALI, in support to the ILC, does its own thing in the Latin American region and has promoted the establishment or renovation of National Landscape Charters in: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. (See Annex 2)

1.2. EXPECTATIONS

This ILC is centered on the relation in which people experiment with the development and preservation of the landscape, conformed by ideas, materiality, and culture. This relation is situated in one place distinct from another, with exclusively scientific or territorial instruments of nature, of protection of cultural heritage or of natural environments, like some of those mentioned in the precedents. Thus, the central expectation of the ILC is the achievement of a driving force of transformation in the way of recognizing and valuating significant importance of landscape for society, and of activities of diverse kinds in the favor of landscape that are materialized in the promotion of their local attributes.

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1.3. APPROACH AND LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

The ILC seeks to stimulate a more integral and democratic view that recognizes the landscape as a holistic tool for the planning, management, and creation of sustainable development that recognizes the vital connections between government, population, culture, health, economy, and development. To that effect, one is reminded that the convention, more than a specific and indispensable tool, should:

— offer inspiration by means of principles and guidelines
— encourage work through institutional , geographic, multi disciplinary and transdisciplinary frameworks
— exert leadership in favor of the positioning the landscape
— share and reward best practices
— Deal with all landscapes: rural and urban, natural and anthropogenic, subject to intervention, conserved, protected, and degraded

1.4. DEFINITIONS

To the effect of the ILC and the framework of the experts meeting in Paris, April 2010, specialists propose the following definition of landscape as the basis for a new legal instrument:

Landscape *"landscape is defined as a space/time outcome of natural and human factors, tangible and intangible, that being perceived and modeled by people, reflect the diversity of culture"*.

In its way, the European Landscape Convention defines landscape as *"LANDSCAPE means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors."*

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International Landscape Convention: The ILC would be an international treaty that will promote the role that the landscape carries out by its general interest in cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields. The goal is to stimulate a more integrated and democratic approach that establishes landscape like as a holistic tool for the planning, management, and creation of sustainable development.

Regional Landscape Initiative: Proposal or strategy that serves as the origin in this case to promote the recognition, valuation, protection, planning, and sustainable management of landscape, conducive to the declaration and recognition of diversity and values of the diverse Latin American landscapes by means of the fulfillment of specific objectives.

Landscape Charters: Landscape charters are instruments of acknowledgment of agreements between agents of a territory who have the objective of promoting actions and strategies for the recognition, valuation, planning, and management of landscape.

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THE LATIN AMERICAN INITIATIVE

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THE LATIN AMERICAN INITIATIVE

2.1. DECLARATION

The signatories of the present document, in shared agreement, recognize that landscape is:

1. An excepcional, fragile and transitory resource.
2. The crucible of the intangible of Latin American communities.
3. A cultural, social and environmental asset that represents integration and communication with the past of our towns and defines its evolution.
4. A reference value and control of transformation by its association with the ancestral, collective memory and the cultural, natural and symbolic meaning that it contains.
5. A right that all the human beings should be able to enjoy, the enjoyment of which generates commitments and responsibilities.

In that framework, the Latin American signatories commit themselves to develop and to put in practice the proposals subject to the present initiative. They declare their responsibility in leading the planning, design, and the administration of the landscape under the following principles, objectives, fields of action, and challenges.

2.2. PRINCIPLES

In the framework of the values of environmental and social responsibility, equity, ecological conscience and constructive insertion in the global dynamics, the following principles govern this initiative:

1. Landscape is a fundamental component of natural and cultural patrimony that contributes to the well-being of the human beings, happiness, formation of local cultures, and consolidation of national identity.
2. Landscape is a fundamental agent in the preservation of ways of life and in a sense of belonging.
3. Landscape plays an important role in the general interest which constitutes a favorable resource for the generation of employment and the creation of new technologies.
4. Landscape, in its integral vision, participates in the general mission of achieving sustainability and is intrinsically bound to climatic change.
5. Landscape does not recognize borders and is a complex integrator between bordering countries.

2.3. OBJECTIVES

The main objective of LALI is to promote the recognition, valuation, protection, planning and the sustainable management of landscape, conducive to the declaration and recognition of the diversity and values of the diverse landscapes of our countries, by means of the fulfillment of the following specific objectives

1. To preserve, with the adoption of protective measures of landscape, the right of the citizens to live in culturally significant surroundings and to guarantee access to the same and the possibility of enjoying it.
2. To favor the harmonic evolution of the landscape in agreement with the concepts of rational use responsible for the land, of ecosystem functionality, and of sustainable urban development.
3. To consider the consequences concerning landscape, of any performance of land regulation and management, and to value the effects of the construction and other interventions (forestry, mining, new production and uses) concerning landscape.
4. To foment the educational formation and professionalization on the topic of landscape.
5. To promote in landscape policies the participation of the social, professional, and economic agents, especially that of the professional unions, universities, associations, and representatives of the business enterprises and trade unions.
6. To cooperate with the diverse public administrations in the establishment of policies and implementation of planning concerning landscape.
7. To promote the coordination of the public and private initiatives in decision making about landscape, the adoption of instruments, and the promotion of performance on the same.
8. To admit that in sustainable tourism, the landscape will have to be considered as one of the components that allow cultural and economic development of diverse Latin American regions.
9. To promote a change of attitude towards the environmental conservation and protection, as much in the inhabitants as in the visitors of each landscape, considering people as integral parts of the landscape.
10. To incentivize the inventory and catalogue of landscapes of ecological, historical and aesthetic value in the different Latin American regions.
11. To recognize the landscape units in transboundary spaces, such as shared heritage asset (binational or multinational) and to combine efforts for its integral protection, with shared responsibility.

2.4. FIELDS OF ACTION

Landscape, by its holistic character, integral and integrating, has impact and its time it is affected by the majority of human activities under the sky. This way the fields of landscape action are innumerable, among which the most excellent stand out.

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— protection of the atmosphere and the hydrologic resources
— protection and management of transboundary spaces
— preservation of the historical-cultural heritage
— land use and urban planning
— agricultural activities and rural development
— promotion of tourism, commerce, and sporting activities
— public construction of infrastructure and public works
— construction of energy infrastructure and use of energy
— establishment of telecommunications infrastructure
— promotion and direction of education
— health care

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CHALLENGES

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3 CHALLENGES

LALI is a departure point to orient and to combine Latin American efforts in the attainment of landscape conservation, protection, and sustainable management. In this way, it foresees innumerable difficulties or obstacles needing to be passed, among which the following structural challenges are recognized and toward whose embarking efforts will have to be directed:

3.1. WIDE AND BALANCED CALL

The active participation of individuals, public and private institutions, non-governmental organizations, and civil society, in general, is essential to achieve the pertinent administration and management of landscape heritage. This fact is translated in conducive "processes " for successful plans of landscape or territory administration. Active participation, involvement, and agreement are required, in addition to regulated procedures and networks of citizens, institutions, and technicians, engaged with territorial values that are capable of maintaining the impulse of a landscape agenda over political and economic conjunctures, in a deep exercise of democracy and culture of the landscape.

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3.2. CONTINUOUS, BROAD, AND MULTINIVEL EDUCATION

The group of experts agrees that in the landscape converge the long evolutionary process of our planet with actions of anthropogenic origin, its vestiges, cultural processes, and those in accelerated dynamics like the great cities and metropolises. Against this background, education constitutes a transmitter of such a legacy and for that reason the formal study of landscape must permeate the educational policies of the signatory nations of LALI. It is undeniable, the urgent and justified creation of a holistic, educational policy, coherent and integral in its curricular contents and in its practical and systematized application.

The strategy of intense education must be the product of intense and reflective discussions and actions that allow the participation and dialogue of teachers, specialists, institutions, citizen groups, and, in particular, local leaders. The goal is to provide the base of an education whose object of central study is the landscape, that responds to the requirements and expectations of the present society, and that trancends from basic school to the highest levels of education.

Likewise, it is possible to indicate that such strategies of teaching can be supported in extracurricular forms, such as in means of mass diffusion, joined to shared training, formation, information and debate.

The initiative asserts that the Latin American universities form specialists in the planning, conservation, and design of landscape, as well as including in curriculum of the degrees of urbanism, engineering, architecture, and social sciences dedicated to the conservation of the landscape. Equally, it is imperative to bring about the exchange of specialists landscape matters with the aim of academic and professional formation and information.

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3.3. REALIZATION OF ACTIONS

The signatories of LALI commit themselves to promote actions on national and regional scales.[3]

NATIONAL SCALE:

1. To integrate the concept and the objective landscape, in policies directed to the protection, management, and distribution of the land, particularly in those that could have direct or indirect repercussions on the landscape.
2. To legally recognize the landscape as the expression of the diversity of shared heritage, natural, cultural or mixed, and the foundation of identity.
3. To propel the active participation of authorities and national leaders, and of actors interested in the formulation and application of landscape policies.
4. To promote the awareness, to create greater conscience among civil society, private organizations, and public authorities on the value of landscapes, their importance, their potential for the development and its transformation, harmonious and rhythmic with its capacity and fragility.
5. To incentivize investigations aimed at the identification, qualification, and categorization of landscapes, by means of the competition of interested specialists, with a view to knowing landscapes better, interchanging experiences and methodologies, organized on behalf of and including public consultations.

REGIONAL SCALE:

1. To support the international inclusion of the landscape dimension in policies and programs.

[3] In this document, REGIONAL is understood as Latin America.

2. To lend technical and scientific assistance and the exchange of experiences and products of investigations on landscape themes.
3. To foster access to information on landscape matters.
4. To cause the spread of information by specialized professionals to citizens, in general, and the formation of teachers, in particular.
5. To exchange information on the tendencies of LALI and to try to reinforce the efficacy of its measures.
6. To compile and to disclose examples of successful efforts of good landscape practices.
7. To stimulate good practices with public recognition and creating the Premio del Paisaje Latinoamericano/Latin American Landscape Prize.
8. To propose specific provisions for the transboundary landscapes, committing to fomenting cooperation at national and
9. regional levels, and, if it would be precise, to elaborate and to put in practice programs of landscape valuation.
10. Elaboration and management of a system of landscape idenficiation and observation (Latin American Landscape Observatory).
Creation of Latin American Landscape Council with the aim of giving monitoring capability to LALI, constituted by the signatory members and others, with its own funding and that of international cooperation.

3.4. VALUATION OF LANDSCAPE

With the aim to fostering the valuation of landscape for human and local economic benefit, the following strategies are set out:

1. To foment in communities the honest and genuine recognition of the value of its landscapes.
2. To promote the use, enjoyment, and sustainable valuation of landscape in order to promote tourism, considering the infrastructure, services and supply of each zone, among others.
3. To promote the formation of human resources able to transmit the genius loci of each place to the visitor.
4. To direct to economic resources and investments to the sustainable management of landscape, considering programs for research, development, innovation, tourism, and territorial trade.
5. To expand the supply of services and products, for inhabitants and visitors, paying special attention to particularities of landscapes.
6. To establish, emphasize, and promote territorial attributes that are significant, singular, attractive, authentic, and differentiating from other territories.

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7. To propel the accomplishment and diffusion of events that drive the valuation of local landscapes.
8. To establish means of monitoring, tracking, evaluation, and reprogramming of landscape policies and its realization in measures for the improvement in land management and the economic and cultural activities.

3.5. INSTRUMENTALIZATION

The implementation of LALI demands instrumental support, as much from the institutionality as from the professional industry trade organization that guarantees and instigates processes of development, planning, and management of habitat, respectful and harmonious with the landscape**.**

As a beginning, the following are cited:

— Landscape plans and territorial landscape aciton plans at municipal, district, metropolitan, or regional scales.
— Requirements of landscape studies and/or integration in projects of development of determined scale and scope.
— Establishment of professional codes of landscape-related content.
— Fulfillment of landscape inventories or catalogues.
— Drafting of Landscape Charters (local, national, and regional).

The swift and rational establishment of instruments will foster the suitable use, valuation, and revitalization of landscape and will return benefits, such as the improvement of aesthetic and ecological quality and of social self-esteem and, therefore, of local economic development.

THE SIGNATORIES BELOW ADHERE TO THE PRESENT INITIATIVE

Composed in Colombia the 30th of August, 2012, in Spanish, English[4], and Portuguese[5] and, being three equally authentic texts, in a single draft that will be deposited in the Latin American Landscape Observatory.
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[4] Agents of diffusion and connection for the development of landscape charters in North America: Canada, United States, and Mexico

[5] LALI Translation credit: Gregory Wade De Vries, Patricia M. O'Donnell Heritage Landscapes LLC, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners. Charlotte VT Norwalk CT Asheville NC. VT. USA

ANNEX 1

Forming part of this Initiative, **National Landscape Charters** in: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. (These will be appended to the final)

As a continuation, the listed documents served as a base in the meeting directed at the International Landscape Convention (ILC) which was celebrated between October 25 and 26, 2010.

Base documents for the:
"International Landscape Convention"
October 25-26 2010

1. International conventions, recommendations and charters

- Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites
  UNESCO, Paris 1962
  http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=13067&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
- International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter)
  2nd Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, Venice 1964
  http://www.icomos.org/venice_charter.html
- Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private works
  UNESCO, Paris 1968
  http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=13085&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
- Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972
  UNESCO, Paris 1972
  http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=13055&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
- Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas
  UNESCO, Nairobi 1976
  Http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=13133&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
- Habitat II Agenda
  UN Habitat, Istanbul 1996
  http://ww2.unhabitat.org/declarations/habitat_agenda.asp
- Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements
  UN Habitat, Istanbul 1996
  Http://ww2.unhabitat.org/declarations/Istanbul.asp
- Earth Charter
  Earth Charter Commission, Paris 2000
  http://www.earthcharterinaction.org/content/

2. Regional conventions, charters and agreements

- European Urban Charter I
  Congress of Local and Regional Authorities EU, Strasbourg 1992
  Http://www.coe.int/T/Congress/files/themes/urban-charter/
- European Landscape Convention
  Council of Europe, Florence 2000
  http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_en.asp
- Charter of European Rural Communities (Aims)
  European Union, Troisvierges 2007 (adapted 2009)
  http://www.europeancharter.eu/Organisation/Aims.htm
- European Urban Charter II
  Congress of Local and Regional Authorities EU, Strasbourg 2008
  http://www.coe.int/T/Congress/files/themes/urban-charter/

3. Selected examples of National and Subregional initiatives

- Charter Architecturale et Paysagere (French)
  Syndicat Mixte Monts et Barragues, 2004
  http://www.cc-briance-combade.com/index.php?id=fr95
- Carta del Paisatge de L'alt Penedes (Catalán)
  Generalitat de Catalunya (et al), Villafranca del Penedes 2004
  http://www.catpaisatge.net/cat/cartes_estat.php
- Carta de Lima (Spanish)
  1er Seminario del Paisaje Sudamericano (organized by Universidad de La Molina), Lima 2004
  http://www.sbau.org.br/materias_maria_alice.html
- Carta de La Plata (Spanish)
  2º Seminario del Paisaje Sudamericano (organized by Universidad Nacional de La Plata), La Plata 2006
  Http://www.impulsobaires.com.ar/nota.php?id=28243
- Carta del Paisatge de Bergueda (Catalán)
  Generalitat de Catalunya (et al), 2007
  http://www.catpaisatge.net/cat/cartes_estat.php
- Carta de Rosario (Spanish)
  Red Argentina del Paisaje, Rosario 2008
  http://www.redargentinadelpaisaje.com/index.php?b=r
- The Australian Landscape Charter
  Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA), Updated 2009
  http://www.aila.org.au/charter/
- Carta de Mendoza El hombre y su paisaje (Spanish)
  Red Argentina del Paisaje, Mendoza 2009
  Http://www.redargentinadelpaisaje.com/index.php?b=r#2009
- Carta Colombiana del Paisaje (Spanish)
  Sociedad Colombiana de Arquitectos Paisajistas, 2010
  www.sapcolombia.org/pdf/La_CartaColombiana_del_Paisaje_2010.pdf

4. Charters and Initiatives by other Organizations

- The Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments
  First International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, Athens 1931
  http://www.icomos.org/athens_charter.html
- Historic Gardens (Florence Charter)
  ICOMOS IFLA, Florence 1982
  http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/gardens_e.htm
- Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Washington Charter)
  ICOMOS, Washington 1987
  http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/towns_e.htm
- The Declaration of San Antonio
  ICOMOS National Committee of the Americas 1996
  http://www.icomos.org/docs/san_antonio.html
- The Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance)
  Australia ICOMOS, Burra, South Australia 1999
  http://australia.icomos.org/publications/charters/
- European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas (Principles)
  EUROPARC Federation 2000
  http://www.european-charter.org/home/
- Natchitoches Declaration on Heritage Landscapes
  US/ICOMOS, Natchitoches, Louisiana - 2004
  Http://www.usicomos.org/natchitoches-declaration
- Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas
  ICOMOS, Xi'an 2005
  http://www.international.icomos.org/xian2005/xian-declaration.htm
- Quebec Declaration on the Preservation of the Spirit of Place
  ICOMOS Canada, Quebec 2008
  http://www.international.icomos.org/quebec2008/quebec_declaration/pdf/GA16_Quebec_Declaration_Final_EN.pdf
- Proposal to further enhance the recognition and conservation of landscapes globally (Global Landscape Convention)
  IFLA, Suzhou 2010
  Http://www.iflaonline.org/index.php?Itemid=36&view=article&option=com_content&id=26

5. Other documents

- The Nara Document on Authenticity
  Nara Conference on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention, Nara, Japan 1994
  http://www.international.icomos.org/centre_documentation/chartes_eng.htm
- Recommendation No R (95) 9 on the integrated conservation of cultural landscape areas as part of landscape policies
  Council of Europe - Committee of Ministers - 1995
  https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=Rec(95)9&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=original&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75
- Declaration on the Role of Sacred Natural Sites and Cultural Landscapes in the Conservation of Biological and Cultural Diversity
  UN, Tokyo - 2005
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ANNEX 2

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CHARTERS IN LATIN AMERICA

1. ARGENTINA CAAP Centro Argentino de Arquitectos Paisajistas
2. BOLIVIA SAPEMA Sociedad de Arquitectos Paisajistas, Ecología y Medio Ambiente de Bolivia
3. BRASIL ABAP Associação Brasileira de Arquitetos Paisagistas
4. CHILE ICHAP Instituto Chileno de Arquitectos Paisajistas
5. COLOMBIA SAP Sociedad Colombiana de Arquitectos Paisajistas
6. COSTA RICA ASOPAICO Asociación Costarricense de Paisajismo
7. ECUADOR SAPE Sociedad de Arquitectos Paisajistas del Ecuador
8. MEXICO SAPM Sociedad de Arquitectos Paisajistas de México A.C.
9. PERU APAP Asociación Peruana de Arquitetura del Paisaje
10. URUGUAY AUDADP Asociacion Uruguaya de Arquitectura de Paisaje
11. VENEZUELA SVAP Sociedad Venezolana de Arquitectos Paisajistas

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