



SYSTEMATIC MONITORING

EXERCISE

**WORLD HERITAGE SITES LATIN AMERICA,
THE CARIBBEAN AND MOZAMBIQUE**



**Regional Project for Cultural, Urban and
Environmental Heritage in Latin America
and the Caribbean (RLA)**



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Findings and International Perspectives

**REPORT
1991/1994**

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Another lesson I have learnt is the value of decentralization. Decentralized structures, be they national or international, have their own idiosyncratic patterns of conduct and modus operandi. At times these may seem opposed to the modes of action of centralized bodies, yet in the end prove to be complementary. We often see international organizations with macro-objectives that are totally divorced from the reality that confront the staff people in the field, where pragmatic day to day concerns dominate. We need to overcome this polarization between headquarters and the field through decentralization that is reinforced by two-way communication. In this way common objectives, a synthesis of the macro-objectives and field realities, can be established through a common language. I began my career with 5 years at UN headquarters in New York and learnt the work ethic embodied there. However since then, I have always operated as a decentralized body when carrying out UNDP assignments and for the last 17 years within the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project's objectives and I believe this has been central to our successes. Being "in the field" itself entails a certain inherent decentralization and sui-generis type of structure in order to work successfully together with governments and their populace in joint-development projects. The context of site monitoring and management shares these needs and inherent structures as well.

I hope, as my life proceeds, to continue on an ascending learning curve and to apply the lessons I have learnt to their fullest. These lessons stated above, among others, and my experience over the years have helped and guided me, alongside my colleagues, in formulating the methodology for monitoring the state of conservation at World Heritage Sites in the context of sustainable human development.

In the past two decades, the world has become increasingly conscious that healthy societies and sound economies cannot exist in the midst of poverty and environmental degradation.

Many of the environmental problems affecting our planet today stem from our disregard of society's long-term need for resources. There now seems to be a universal consensus — following the UNCED conference — that the concept of economic growth required a drastic new approach: one which affords justice, equity and opportunity to all the world's people, not just a privileged few. It is in this spirit that we are heading towards a new era of sustainable human develop-

ment, a development which can evolve without destroying the world's finite natural resources and carrying capacity.

If, indeed, the objective of development is to enlarge people's choices — as stated in the UNDP's Human Development Report — it must do so not only for current, but future generations as well. The human being must be at the centre of development concerns and attention. This is the essence of sustainability. Human development also involves the quest for political and economic freedoms and the mutual respect for human dignity and cultural identity.

The international community, the UN System and particularly the UNDP are headed for change. We are all seeking the best ways and means of translating Agenda 21 into practical, pragmatic and result-oriented projects aimed at direct beneficiaries. It is our common responsibility to participate in this new development strategy and to vigilantly oversee and monitor with all concerned parties its implementation. We have to ensure that projects put in place are economically, socially, ecologically and culturally sustainable.

Monitoring, Vigilance, Accountability and Evaluation of our common actions for the present and future wellbeing of our planet must be elements built in to project design and execution. My concept of monitoring as applied to conservation is inspired in that conviction.

The world's natural resources, like the world's cultural heritage, are finite. Human creativity, on the other hand, has no bounds: we should all strive to make today's creativity tomorrow's heritage.

The traditional concept of heritage contains within it the need to care for and be vigilant over what has come down to us from the past and ensure that it be passed on to future generations as testimony of historical, natural and artistic achievement.

This is an environmentally sound concept. Unfortunately, it has not been applied consistently over time, either to architectural creations, movable property or the riches of nature. We have shown scant respect for monuments that are no longer shrines of the prevailing faiths of the day, or for wilderness areas that have economic potential. Until recently, palaces

were used as quarries and wetlands were routinely cleared and wrested back from nature.

Evidently, we must adopt sound conservation policies and programmes to preserve and enhance our common heritage for the sake of our common future. This has to be done in the context of a sustainable human development strategy. More than twenty years ago, the Conference on the Environment in Stockholm, laid the foundations of what we now know as the Agenda 21, established in Rio de Janeiro. In the same year of 1972 UNESCO adopted the World Heritage Convention, foreseeing that natural and cultural heritage would be increasingly threatened by destruction, not only from natural causes and deterioration but also because of economic and social changes, natural disaster and armed conflict.

The world requires monitoring in a series of issues which affect the very existence of the Planet Earth and its inhabitants. Human rights monitoring, for example, can help to bring peace to a number of countries and territories across the world, and to avoid ethnic regional conflicts in this post-Cold War era. Environmental monitoring can guide us in adjusting industrial policies that harm the planet's life-giving ecosystems. Monitoring of cultural heritage can, if these other obstacles are overcome, provide a unifying force to the coming generations and demonstrate the greatness which can be achieved by man in nondestructive pursuits.

We have been entrusted by the World Heritage Centre to undertake a systematic Monitoring Exercise of the state of conservation of 31 sites in Latin America, the Caribbean and Mozambique.

In the context of the enormous present-day problems facing humanity, the Monitoring of Cultural Sites might appear of secondary importance. But our approach and methodology are such that conservation becomes an integral element in development and the environment. In a systematic monitoring exercise, the quality of life of the inhabitants of a historic city and the preservation of ancient sites' ecosystems, both cultural and natural, within the human environment are addressed through pragmatic and action-oriented recommendations. These relate to such varied topics as: human resources capacity, socio-economic conditions, the environment, tourism and visitation, institutional framework, disaster preparedness, adequate conservation practices,

site management, and technical cooperation in the fields of capacity and institution building efforts.

As a culmination of the yearly reports on site monitoring which we have submitted to State Parties and the World Heritage Committee since 1991, we now present an overview of the current state of conservation policy and practice in Latin America, the Caribbean and Mozambique.

This report is the result of our detailed work in 31 sites in each of the four years covering 1991-94. We hold no illusions that this methodology is universal or unchangeable but hope that, in time, the methodology will be reviewed, improved and shared with other regions of the world. This should be done with a view to bring about —across the world — a sustainable conservation policy based on prevention which will enhance our cultural and natural heritage within an equitable society.

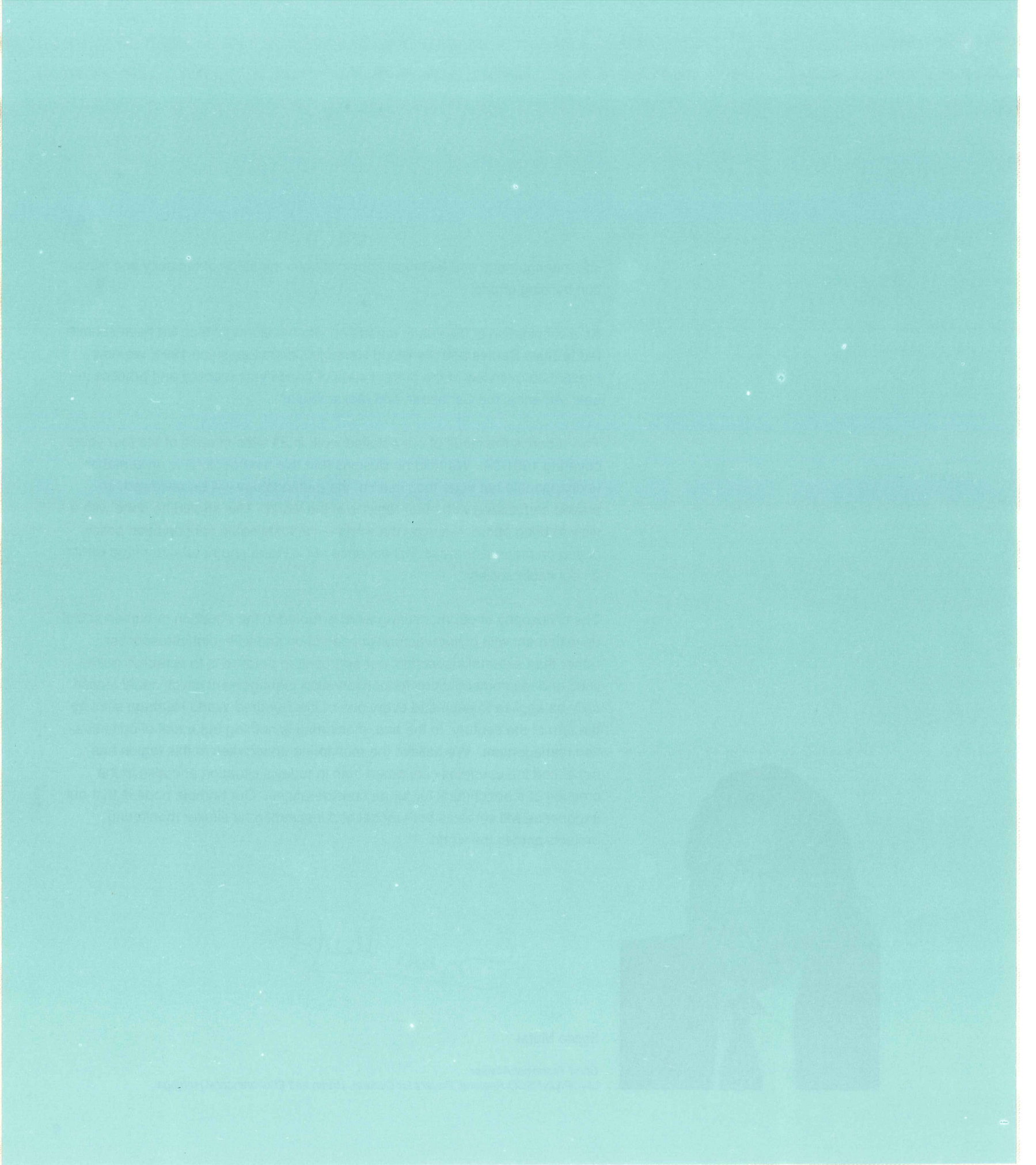
The philosophy of our monitoring work is rooted in the equation of human social development with cultural/natural conservation and with joint introspection rather than external inspection; our approach in practice is to establish guidelines and recommendations for conservation management which could realistically be applied to each and every one of five hundred World Heritage sites by the turn of the century. In the end, monitoring is nothing but a tool of conservation management. We believe the monitoring undertaken in this region has benefitted the countries concerned both in today's situation and also in the creation of a benchmark for future considerations. Our humble hope is that our experience will serve as both model and inspiration for similar monitoring projects across the world.



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sylvio Mutal". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Sylvio Mutal

*Chief Technical Advisor
UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project for Cultural, Urban and Environmental Heritage*



1. Back in 1991, UNESCO's Division of Physical Heritage commissioned the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project for Cultural, Urban and Environmental Heritage based in Lima to undertake an initial experimental programme for the monitoring of a number of cultural and mixed sites in Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1991-1992 biennium.
2. As a result of the exercise undertaken during this period and in view of the systematic approach already adopted by our office, the newly created World Heritage Centre in Paris considered it opportune to entrust us responsibility for a full-fledged study and complete monitoring programme for the totality of the Latin-American region and Mozambique in the 1993-1994 biennium.

We were requested to present yearly reports of a given number of sites to both state parties and the World Heritage Committee, as well as a final state of the art report to World Heritage Committee meeting in Thailand in December 1994. This presentation constitutes that final report.

3. It should be stated and stressed at the outset that the existence of a well structured Regional Project of UNDP/UNESCO funded primarily by UNDP for Latin America and the Caribbean for close to 18 years was vital in assuring that an exercise of this kind could be launched vigorously and achieve positive results. The Regional Project initiated in 1976 spans the totality of the region in 32 countries. It is now in its fourth and final stage after 19 years of existence. It has been instrumental in setting up 17 conservation centres in the area. It has trained almost 3000 conservators in regular regional and national courses for movable and immovable cultural property. These have included courses in the treatment of materials such as stone, wood, adobe, and the conservation of mural paintings. The regional project has established a network of institutions and maintained rosters of experts in the field.



Conservation Centres: Central to the Project's Objectives.

Photo : S. Mutal

It has also provided these institutions and experts assistance for raising capital and disseminating awareness of their needs. It has carried out major feasibility studies for investment and preinvestment projects. It has organized workshops and seminars in situ on matters of cultural and urban heritage, as well as archaeological techniques intimately related to many World Heritage sites before these were even named as sites on the World Heritage List.

Ex-trainees of the project are in place at the local and national levels as well as academic institutions across the continent. Almost 20 national UNDP projects in Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Jamaica, Cayman Islands and Brazil among others have been executed under the supervision of the regional project with over US\$ 20,000,000 provided by UNDP. The infrastructure and personnel of the Regional Project, including its manager, has been provided by UNDP for 17 years up until the end of 1993. Associate experts, interns, and junior professionals have been provided by extrabudgetary sources and donor countries.



International Seminar for the conservation of Cultural Heritage in the Context of the Urban Environment, November 1990.

Thus, the monitoring exercise entrusted to us was essentially a continuation of what we were already doing. The project was accustomed to monitoring works, tripartite meetings, mid-term reviews, external evaluation, yearly progress delivery reports that are embodied in UNDP project execution standards. The monitoring exercise utilized the practice of UNDP standards to its benefit as these standards were particularly appropriate to a successful monitoring endeavor.

4. The sui-generis character of our project, unique of its kind in the world in length, specialization and continuity, allowed us to work in a systematic methodology from the very beginning of the exercise regarding World Heritage Sites. It allowed us to execute jointly with state parties all technical assistance, training and emergency projects of The World Heritage Fund.

We treated monitoring as a continuous process and not a purely sporadic activity. In fact, on this point during a WHC conference in Cambridge, three types of monitoring were defined:

- A. Systematic monitoring:** the continuous process of monitoring the conditions of World Heritage sites with periodic reporting on their state of conservation.
- B. Administrative monitoring:** follow-up actions by the Centre to ensure the implementation of recommendations and decisions of the World Heritage Committee and Bureau at the time of inscription or at a later date.
- C. Ad-hoc monitoring:** the reporting by the Centre, other sectors of UNESCO and the advisory bodies to the Bureau and the Committee on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage sites that are under threat.

5. Monitoring entails the establishment of a continuous and permanent consultative process in the field, at the site that interacts with the national and local institutions and technical personnel of state parties concerned in reference to GLOBAL AND INTEGRAL CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT.

- Our experience displayed that regional, national and local expertise should be used in the monitoring exercise with an interaction and coordination through an existing regional infrastructure with proper know how and logistic support. This has been our case and we believed the structure to be invaluable.
- The exercise in Latin America and the Caribbean was carried out with a methodological approach and a system of partnership. The methodology envisages the creation of periodical and regular "recommendations" to the World Heritage Centre and the World Heritage Committee, and above all, to the State Party concerned as well as to the technical, scientific and managerial staff in situ at a given World Heritage Site.
- There should be no distinction between evaluator and evaluatee; monitoring is a joint action.
- The monitoring, therefore, is primarily addressed to State Parties concerned at all levels.
- The follow-up of a monitoring exercise establishes projections based on field realities in the context of changing circumstances of the socio-economic and environmental situations.
- The monitoring work in situ as well as desk studies have been carried out by consultants working with our Project,

under the supervision and coordination of the Chief Technical Adviser of the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project.

- This exercise further emphasizes how impossible it is to consider World Heritage Sites in isolation, and strongly calls for their integration within their own surroundings.

Indeed, each single site will increasingly have to be regarded as a living entity that is not only permanently nurtured by its immediate environment, but that in turn also nourishes this environment. Therefore it seems that the ideal preservation and conservation of a given World Heritage Site can only be ensured on a long term basis if such a symbiosis can be warranted.

- Having participated in the most recent experts' meeting "Approaches to the Monitoring of World Heritage Properties: Exploring Ways and Means", Cambridge, 1993, our present report in the section on Policy Guidelines for Future Action sums up the salient orientations for the future.
- The structure of this present report is:

Chapter 3:
Application of the World Heritage Convention in LAC.

Chapter 4:
The Monitoring Programme in LAC.

Chapter 5:
Global Trends and Threats to Heritage Conservation in LAC and Recommendations.

Chapter 6:
Essays

I have asked a number of colleagues to write essays highlighting some of the salient issues affecting sites such as the historic cities of Mexico City and Quito, archaeological sites such as Machu Picchu, Chavin and those in the Maya region, monuments such as the Jesuit Missions and the modern city of Brasilia in Brazil.

Chapter 7:
Policy guidelines.

Chapter 8:
Individual Summaries of Monitoring.
Reports 91-94:

The individual site monitoring reports during the years 91, 92, 93, and 94 were extensive (20-30 pages) and were submitted to the Committee meetings, the governments' site managers, NGO's, and state parties as can be seen in Chart 2. Presented in chapter 8 are summaries of those reports containing pertinent information and recommendations. We have monitored 31 of the 41 sites in LAC and Mozambique. The ten Mexican sites were monitored directly by the state party.

Chapter 9:
Planning future Monitoring Exercise based on Past Experience

I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to all state parties, site managers, local personnel in situ, almost 25 regional and international members of monitoring teams, our research assistants and secretarial staff who have collaborated in this exercise and the elaboration of this report. My thanks go also to the World Heritage Centre and the Divisions of Physical Heritage and Ecological Science of UNESCO and particularly UNDP for having facilitated this work in line with objective 1 of our Project Document referring to the urban environment and historic inner city rehabilitation —the urban poor, local governments, and community participation, in the context of the cultural and human dimension of sustainable development.

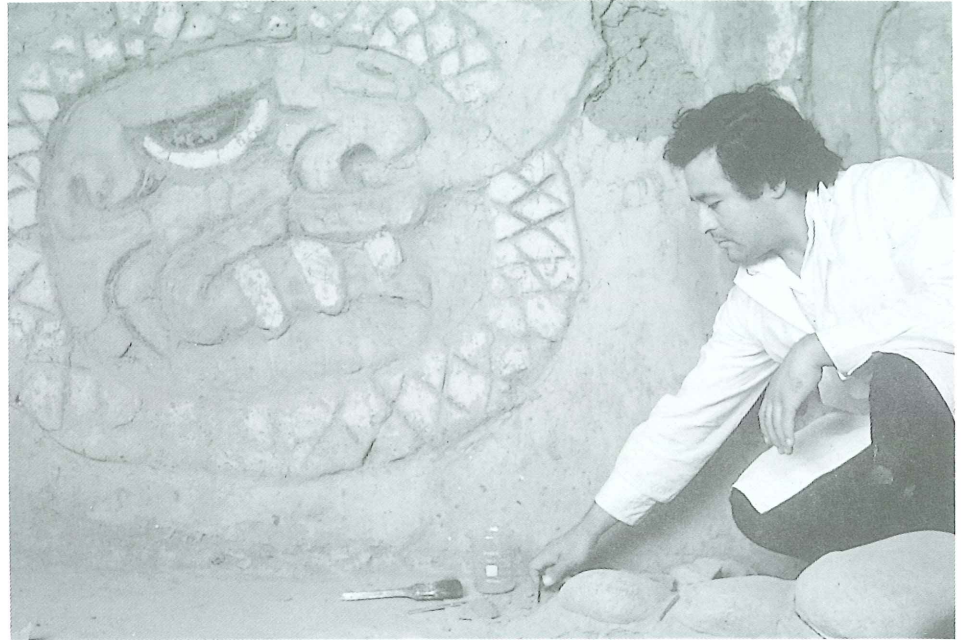
Sylvio Mutal
Lima, October 1994

APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION IN LATIN AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN AND MOZAMBIQUE.

The participation of state parties in the World Heritage Convention and activities related to the inscription of sites, training facilities provided and other relevant issues are to be seen in charts 1 through 7.

The monitoring exercise carried out in 1991-1994 reveals the following in reference to the application of the Convention.

- Very little is known of the Convention at the site and national levels, nor the role of the State Party concerned, nor its application to site specific programmes.
- Promotion is essential at both levels for decision makers, the public at large, visitors, national and foreign alike.
- The monitoring exercise has served so far to promote the Convention. We suggest that missions be fielded to confer with governments on the application of World Heritage Convention as well as the preparation of tentative lists not in place, including countries which have not inscribed sites in WHL.
- The Centre could participate more actively in the preparation of promotional material at the country/site level.
- Promotional material on the country/site level: Avoid at times purely tourist publications which use WH sites with no mention whatsoever to the Convention, and to that matter the WH Committee, The WH Centre or UNESCO.
- The Centre should support country specific publications in addition to the global promotional activities worldwide.
- The Convention is applied in most sites monitored and is limited to the characteristics of the sites. The obligations of the States Parties to the Convention as such is not



Conservation of Mural Painting at Adobe Site in Peru.

Photo: J. Donoso.

reflected in national policies of cultural and natural heritage as such, even in countries which have sent an indicative list of their properties, let alone in those who have not done so.

- The Convention should be the corner stone of conservation ethics. Some monitoring reports indicate that thanks to the technical knowledge of local personnel, this has been brought about. One should bear in mind that the Convention has a special appeal for conservation and an outstanding character to protect and enhance cultural and natural values, at a time when everything appears in danger of being swept away by environmental, socio-economic causes and demographic growth.

We reiterate that many promotional activities on the virtues of the Convention at the country and site level are necessary. As a matter of fact we may even consider stressing the importance of the application of the Convention in countries which do not necessarily have sites in the World Heritage List.

WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION IN LATIN AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN AND MOZAMBIQUE AS OF DECEMBER 1993

State Party	Year of Adherence	Submission of Tentative List of Properties	Sites Inscribed
Antigua & Barbuda (ANT)	1983	No	none
Argentina (ARG)	1978	No	3
Belize (BZE)	1990	No	none
Bolivia (BOL)	1976	Yes (B) 1987	3
Brazil (BRA)	1977	Yes (A) 1987	8
Chile (CHI)	1980	Yes (A) 1993	none
Colombia (COL)	1983	Yes (A) 1984 + 1993	1
Costa Rica (COS)	1977	No	1
Cuba (CUB)	1981	Yes (B) 1988	2
Dominican Republic (DOM)	1985	No	1
Ecuador (ECU)	1975	No	3
El Salvador (ELS)	1991	Yes (A) 1992	1
Guatemala (GUA)	1979	No	3
Guyana (GUY)	1977	Yes (B) 1985	none
Haiti (HAI)	1980	No	1
Honduras (HON)	1979	No	2
Jamaica (JAM)	1983	Yes (B) 1988	none
Mexico (MEX)	1984	Yes (B) 1986	13
Nicaragua (NIC)	1979	No	none
Panama (PAN)	1978	No	3
Paraguay (PAR)	1988	Yes (A) 1993	1
Peru (PER)	1982	Yes (B) 1984	8
USA/Puerto Rico*	1973	Yes (A)	1
Saint Christopher & Nevis (STK)	1986	No	none
Saint Lucia (STL)	1991	No	none
Uruguay (URU)	1989	No	none
Venezuela (VEN)	1990	Yes (B) 1993	1
Mozambique (MOZ)	1982	Yes (A) 1990	1
TOTAL:			57

(A) Tentative lists meeting the requirements as stipulated in Operational Guidelines par. 7 and 8.

(B) Tentative lists which do not (entirely) meet the requirements as stipulated in the Operational Guidelines.

* Puerto Rico is considered a part of State Party

CHART 2

STATE PARTY AND TYPE OF SITE

State Party	Cultural			Natural	Mixed	Total
	Historic Cities	Archeological sites	Monuments			
Argentina			1	2		3
Bolivia	2		1			3
Brazil	4	1	2	1		8
Colombia	1					1
Costa Rica				1		1
Cuba	2					2
Dominican Republic	1					1
Ecuador	1			2		3
El Salvador		1				1
Guatemala	1	1			1	3
Haiti			1			1
Honduras		1		1		2
Mexico	6	5		2		13
Panama			1	2		3
Paraguay			1			1
Peru	2	2		2	2	8
Puerto Rico (USA)	1					1
Venezuela	1					1
Mozambique	1					1
TOTAL	23	11	7	13	3	57
GRAND TOTAL		41		13	3	57

**DATE AND CATEGORY OF INSCRIPTION
OF SITES IN LATIN AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN
AND MOZAMBIQUE ON THE WORLD HERITAGE
LIST AS OF DECEMBER 1993**

State Party	Site	Year of Inscription	Natural	Cultural	Mixed
Argentina	Iguazu	1984	●		
	Los Glaciares	1981	●		
	Missions of Guaranis	1983		◇	
Bolivia	Potosi	1987		◇	
	Missions of Chiquitos	1990		◇	
	Sucre	1991		◇	
Brazil	Ouro Preto	1980		◇	
	Olinda	1982		◇	
	Salvador-Bahia	1985		◇	
	Brasilia	1987		◇	
	Bom Jesus de Congonhas	1985		◇	
	Iguaçu	1986	●		
	Serra da Capivara	1991		◇	
	Missions of Guaranis	1983		◇	
Colombia	Cartagena	1984		◇	
Costa Rica	Talamanca-La Amistad	1983	●		
Cuba	Havana	1982		◇	
	Trinidad & Ingenios Valley	1988		◇	
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	1990		◇	
Ecuador	Quito	1978		◇	
	Galapagos Islands	1978	●		
	Sangay	1983	●		
El Salvador	Joya de Ceren	1993		◇	
Guatemala	Antigua	1979		◇	
	Quirigua	1981		◇	
	Tikal				○
Haiti	La Citadelle, Sans Souci & Ramiers	1982			
Honduras	Copan	1980		◇	
	Río Platano	1982	●		

CHART 3

CONTINUED

State Party	Site	Year of Inscription	Natural	Cultural	Mixed
Mexico	Mexico City & Xochimilco	1987		◇	
	Oaxaca & Monte Alban	1987		◇	
	Puebla	1987		◇	
	Guanajuato	1988		◇	
	Palenque	1987		◇	
	Teotihuacan	1987		◇	
	Chichen Itza	1988		◇	
	Morelia	1991		◇	
	El Tajin	1992		◇	
	Zacatecas	1993		◇	
	Sierra de San Francisco	1993		◇	
	El Vizcaino	1993	●		
	Sian Ka'an	1987	●		
Panama	Talamanca-La Amistad	1990	●		
	Portobelo/San Lorenzo	1980		◇	
	Darien	1981	●		
Paraguay	Jesuit Missions	1993		◇	
Peru	Cusco	1983		◇	
	Chavin	1985		◇	
	Chan Chan	1986		◇	
	Machu Picchu	1983			○
	San Francisco *	1988		◇	
	Lima	1991		◇	
	Huascarán	1985	●		
	Manu	1987	●		
Río Abiseo	1990			○	
Puerto Rico	San Juan & Fortress	1983		◇	
Venezuela	Coro	1993		◇	
Mozambique	Island of Mozambique	1990		◇	

* Since 1991 San Francisco is part of Lima.

**SITES INSCRIBED
(LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN)
IN DECEMBER 1993
(TO BE MONITORED IN 1996-97)***

State Party	Site	Natural	Cultural	Mixed
El Salvador	Joya de Ceren		◇	
Mexico	Zacatecas		◇	
	Sierra de San Francisco		◇	
	El Vizcaino	●		
Paraguay	Jesuit Missions		◇	
Venezuela	Coro		◇	

* The World Heritage Centre indicated that these sites should only be monitored as of 1996 and not during the present monitoring exercise 1991-1994.

CHART 5
**ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY
THE WORLD HERITAGE
FUND TO STATE PARTY/SITE
(AND UNESCO CAMPAIGNS) AS OF JUNE 1994***

State Party	Site	Preparatory Assistance	Technical Assistance	Emergency Assistance	Unesco Campaign
Argentina	Missions of Guaranis		*		*
Bolivia	Potosi	*	*		
	Missions of Chiquitos				
	Sucre				
Brazil	Ouro Preto		*		
	Olinda	*	*		
	Salvador, Bahia		*		
	Brasilia				
	Bom Jesus de Congonhas				
	Serra de Capivara	*	*		
	Missions of Guaranis		*		*
Colombia	Cartagena	*	*		
Cuba	Havana		*	*	*
	Trinidad & Valley Ingenios		*		
Dominican Rep.	Santo Domingo	*			
Ecuador	Quito	*	*	*	
El Salvador	Joya de Cerén		*		
Guatemala	Antigua Guatemala		*		*
	Quirigua				
	Tikal		*		
Haiti	La Citadelle, Sans Souci & Ramiers		*		*
Honduras	Copan			*	
Mexico	Mexico City & Xochimilco				
	Oaxaca & Monte Alban				
	Puebla				
	Guanajuato				
	Palenque				
	Teotihuacan				
	Chichen Itza				
	Morelia				
	El Tajin				
	Zacatecas				
	Sierra de San Francisco				

CONTINUED

State Party	Site	Preparatory Assistance	Technical Assistance	Emergency Assistance	Unesco Campaign
Panama	Portobelo/San Lorenzo		*		
Paraguay	Jesuits Missions				
Peru	Cusco	*	*	*	
	Chavin	*	*		
	Chan Chan		*	*	
	Machu Picchu	*	*	*	
	San Francisco de Lima**		*	*	*
	Lima	*	*		
	Rio Abiseo				
Puerto Rico (USA)	San Juan & Fortress				
Uruguay***	Uruguay	*			
Venezuela	Coro				
Mozambique	Island of Mozambique	*			

* Information provided by the World Heritage Centre and UNESCO Secretariat.

** Since 1991 San Francisco is part of Lima.

*** As State Party.

PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Financial assistance was provided by the World Heritage Fund for promotional activities for specific sites in the region. Furthermore, a special regional bulletin in English, French and Spanish was published and distributed on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention in 1992 (by UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project for Cultural, Urban and Environmental Heritage).

CHART 6
**TECHNICAL/FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM
THE WORLD HERITAGE FUND,
UNDP/UNESCO REGIONAL PROJECT AND
OTHERS (MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL SOURCES)**

State Party	Site	World Heritage Fund	UNDP/ UNESCO Regional Project	Multilateral Bilateral Sources
Argentina/Brazil	Missions of Guaranis	*		*
Bolivia	Potosi	*	*	*
	Missions of Chiquitos	*		
	Sucre			*
Brazil	Ouro Preto	*	*	*
	Olinda	*	*	
	Salvador, Bahia	*	*	
	Brasilia			
	Bom Jesus de Congonhas	*		
	Serra de Capivara	*		*
	Missions of Guaranis	*		
Colombia	Cartagena	*	*	*
Cuba	Havana	*	*	*
	Trinidad & Valley Ingenios	*	*	
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	*	*	*
Ecuador	Quito	*	*	*
El Salvador	Joya de Ceren	*	*	
Guatemala	Antigua Guatemala	*	*	*
	Tikal	*	*	*
	Quirigua	*		*
Haiti	La Citadelle, Sans Souci & Ramiers	*	*	*
Honduras	Copan	*	*	*
Mexico	Mexico City & Xochimilco			*
	Oaxaca & Monte Alban			
	Puebla			*
	Guanajuato			*
	Palenque			
	Teotihuacan			
	Chichen Itza			
Morelia				*





CONTINUED

State Party	Site	World Heritage Fund	UNDP/ UNESCO Regional Project	Multilateral Bilateral Sources
	El Tajin			
	Zacatecas			
	Sierra de San Francisco			
Panama	Portobelo/San Lorenzo	*	*	*
Paraguay	Jesuits Missions			*
Peru	Cusco	*	*	*
	Chavin	*	*	
	Chan Chan	*	*	*
	Machu Picchu	*	*	*
	San Francisco de Lima*	*	*	*
	Lima	*	*	*
	Rio Abiseo			*
Puerto Rico (USA)	San Juan & Fortress			*
Venezuela	Coro			
Mozambique	Islands of Mozambique		*	*

* The Convent of San Francisco de Lima, inscribed in 1988, is now included in the Historic Center of Lima, inscribed in 1991.

CHART 7

TRAINING FACILITIES PROVIDED BY WORLD HERITAGE FUND UP TO 1994

State Party	With site	Training
Antigua and Barbuda	none	none
Argentina	◇	*
Belize	none	none
Bolivia	◇◇	*
Brazil	◇◇◇◇◇	*
Chile	none	*
Colombia	◇	*
Costa Rica	none	*
Cuba	◇◇	*
Dominican Republic	◇	none
Ecuador	◇	*
El Salvador	◇	none
Guatemala	◇◇◇o	*
Guyana	none	none
Haiti	◇	*
Honduras	◇	*
Jamaica	none	none
Mexico	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	*
Nicaragua	none	*
Panama	◇	none
Paraguay	◇	*
Peru	◇◇◇oo	*
Puerto Rico (USA)	◇	none
St. Christopher and Nevis	none	none
Saint Lucia	none	none
Uruguay	none	*
Venezuela	◇	*
Mozambique	◇	*

◇ Cultural site
o Mixed site

MONITORING PROGRAMME IN LATIN AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN AND MOZAMBIQUE: 1991-1994

1. As indicated in our introduction, the monitoring exercise carried out in Latin America, the Caribbean and Mozambique has been a systematic one.

We have looked at monitoring as a process and a continuous activity beyond an inspection at a given time or place.

2. Monitoring entails the establishment of a continuous and permanent consultative process in the field, at the site with an interaction with the national and local institutions and technical personnel of state parties concerned in reference to GLOBAL AND INTEGRAL CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT.



Street Scene in Bahia, Brazil.

Photo: S. Mutal.

3. Our experience shows that regional, national and local expertise should be used in the monitoring exercise with an interaction and coordination through an existing regional infrastructure with proper know how and logistic support.
4. The exercise in Latin America and the Caribbean has been carried out with a methodological approach and a system of partnership. The methodology has envisaged the creation of periodical and regular "recommendations" to the World Heritage Centre and the World Heritage Committee, and above all, to the State Party concerned as well as to the technical, scientific and managerial staff in situ at a given World Heritage Site.

We felt that there should not be a distinction between an evaluator and an evaluatee; a joint action was carried out.

5. The monitoring work in situ as well as desk studies have been carried out by consultants working with our Project, under the supervision and coordination of the Chief Technical Adviser of the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project.
6. This exercise further emphasized the impossibility to consider World Heritage Sites in isolation, and strongly called for their integration within their own surroundings.

Indeed, each single site will increasingly have to be regarded as a living entity that is not only permanently nurtured by its immediate environment, but that in turn also nourishes this environment. Therefore it seems that the ideal preservation and conservation of a given World Heritage Site can only be ensured on a long term basis if such a symbiosis can be warranted.

7. The monitoring exercise will primarily identify those needs whose fulfillment will guarantee a long lasting fertile soil in which World Heritage Sites may further flourish. We have so far used the terms of nurturing, fertility, symbiosis, only to stress the absolute necessity to view the monitoring exercise as a permanent process that does not come to a halt as the monitoring team departs. In fact a local monitoring team should always be in place.

Monitoring aims at becoming a truly interactive process and, subsequent to our previous presentations of sites

monitored in the region, feed-back from authorities in charge has allowed us to further fine-tune our monitoring methodology during a regional experts' meeting that took place in Lima in April 1993 and later in 1994.

8. The present report constitutes a snapshot of a given World Heritage Site at a given moment (see Chapter VIII), but it is deeply rooted within a cycle that goes well beyond a mere snapshot.
9. With a view to illustrate the state of conservation and the cross-checking of questionnaires at the site level, we have established a methodology of nine steps (See table A). Furthermore, a yearly time table with eleven steps is illustrated in table B. In Chart A we have listed the monitoring undertaken between 1991 and 1994.

Tables have been prepared to reflect some of the salient aspects of the methodology used during the 1991-1994 period.

10. Monitoring (Follow-up)

The following consultants have participated in the monitoring missions in 1991-94 in site visits as well as desk studies and follow-up action under the coordination and supervision of the CTA Sylvio Mutal.

Herman van Hooff (Architect, Restorer, Conservation Specialist, 1991, The Netherlands); Ana Gabriela Giesecke (Architect, 1992, Peru); Paulo de Azevedo (Architectural Conservation Planner, Urban Planner, 1992/1993/1994, Brazil); Inés de Brill (Urban Planner, Economist, 1992/1993, Colombia); Nikolaus Schultze (Economist, 1992/1993, Switzerland); Elías Mujica (Archaeologist, Conservator, 1993, Peru); Giacomo Chiari (Conservation Chemist Specialist, 1993, Italy); Anna Maria Merx (Architect, 1993, The Netherlands); Flavio Goglia (Architect, 1993, Italy); Saskia Spijkerman (Landscape Architect, 1993, The Netherlands); German Samper (Architect, 1993, Colombia); Giselle Hyvert (Conservator, Stone Specialist, 1993/1994, France); Ricardo Agurcia (Archaeologist, 1993, Honduras); Américo Carrillo (Architect, Conservator, 1993, Peru); Esterzilda Berenstein (Landscape Architect, 1993, Brazil); Víctor Pimentel (Architect, 1993, Signatory of the ICOMOS-Charter of Venice: Peru); Ramón Gutiérrez (Architect, Historian, 1993/1994, Argentina); Kevin Johnston (Archaeologist, 1994, USA); Roger Ravines (Archaeologist, 1994, Peru); Jorge Gamboa (Urban Planner, 1994, Mexico); Robert Kirsten (Consultant, 1994, USA).

Furthermore, numerous national local personnel have collaborated in this systematic exercise.

Sylvio Mutal

LOCATION OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN LATIN AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN AND MOZAMBIQUE



MONITORING METHODOLOGY AND QUESTIONNAIRE 1991-1994 (REVISED REGULARLY AT REGIONAL EXPERTS' MEETINGS)

A. Basic Facts on the Site

- A.1. Site
- A.2. State Party
- A.3. Data at the time of inscription (see Annex I)
- A.4. Previous monitoring report (s), if any, national and/or international
- A.5. Technical assistance provided by the United Nations System prior to monitoring
 - 5.1. World Heritage Fund
 - 5.2. UNESCO International Campaign
 - 5.3. UNDP National and/or Regional Projects and others
 - 5.4. Bilateral and other multilateral agencies

B. State of Conservation

- B.1. Physical State of conservation (authenticity, previous restorations, reconstructions, technical and scientific aspects, etc.)
- B.2. Spatial/visual perception of the site's conservation, presence of incongruous elements and visual unity. (See Annex II)

C. Factors of Relevance to the State of Conservation

- C.1. Socio-economic factors
- C.2. Environmental matters
- C.3. Disaster preparedness and natural disasters
- C.4. Site visitation and tourism impact assessment

D. Legal and Institutional Framework

- D.1. Legal framework
 - 1.1. At national level
 - 1.2. At local and regional level
 - 1.3. Relations between 1.1. and 1.2
- D.2. Institutional framework
 - 2.1. At national level
 - 2.2. At local and regional level
 - 2.3. Relations between 2.1. and 2.2
 - 2.4. In situ local/national monitoring systems in place, if any

E. Human Resources Capacity in Conservation and Allied Subjects

- E.1. Human resources available
 - 1.1. At national level
 - 1.2. At local and regional level
 - 1.3. At site level
- E.2. Training facilities and needs in conservation
- E.3. Training needs to establish monitoring systems at national and site levels

F. Local Programmes in Place

- F.1. Policies, programmes and projects for the safeguard of the site
- F.2. Financial means, budgets and funding institutions

G. Conservation Management

H. Funding Sources and Mechanisms

I. Disaster Preparedness, Natural Disasters

J. Environmental Concerns and Environmental Protection

K. Assessment of Site Visitation and Tourism Policies and Programmes

L. Observations and Findings

M. Conclusions and Recommendations

Suggested future action at all levels (highlights of previous points including role of the World Heritage Centre and the relevant sectors of UNESCO, e.g. Cultural Heritage, Sciences, Education, the Environment).

At this occasion, some guidelines could also be drawn in reference to the design of integral conservation projects in context of sustainable human development and/or the environment. Special emphasis should also be given to follow-up action in the form of technical assistance, training, emergency aid from the World Heritage Centre and other sources.

Annexes to the Monitoring Report

ANNEX I

FACT SHEET

- 1.1. Year of inscription
- 1.2. Justification for inscription
- 1.3. Criteria for inscription
- 1.4. Observations made by ICOMOS and/or IUCN on site evaluation
- 1.5. World Heritage Committee observations at the time of the inscription
- 1.6. Actions taken in reference to ICOMOS and WHC observations so far

ANNEX II

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

(Available at ICOMOS Paris and at the UNESCO World Heritage Centre)

- 2.1. Illustrations regarding the location of the site
 - Map showing the location of the site
 - Map of the site
- 2.2. Illustrations regarding the state of conservation
 - General impression of the site
 - Highlights such as monuments of importance, landmarks, public space, etc.
 - Examples/photos or drawings illustrating the physical state of conservation
 - Major alterations of the site and/or its surroundings

MONITORING OF CULTURAL AND MIXED SITES IN LATIN AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN AND MOZAMBIQUE

Each monitoring cycle, i.e. monitoring of a group of sites/monuments to be executed during a given period of time will consist of a maximum of nine steps (number depending on the particularities of each site), starting with the definition of the methodology/modus operandi for the cycle in question and ending with the presentation of a report and the evaluation and revision of the applied methodology (the latter also being the first step for the next monitoring cycle).

The nine steps are the following (see also Table A):

Step 1

Developing the methodology using regional experts' consultations in collaboration with site managers

Step 2

Desk studies to collect relevant material on the site

Step 3

Site visit

- information collection in situ
- setting up of national/local working group for next steps (4-6) and identification of focal points
- preliminary assessment on preservation efforts and present state of conservation

Step 4

Preparation of interim draft reports

- results of steps 2 and 3
- concept, outline and programming step 5

Step 5

Actual site visit and possible in situ workshops

- participation of local/national working group, technicians, authorities and experts and limited number of international/regional experts

- training sessions of experts and workshop of participants on «site management and monitoring»
 - evaluation of:
 - past preservation efforts
 - present situation (conservation, legislation, institutional structure, human resources, funding, etc.)
 - formulation of:
 - required future actions
 - recommended technical assistance
- multi/bilateral cooperation, UNDP, WHF, etc.

Step 6

Preparation of final report

Step 7

Comparative analysis including activities to be programmed and undertaken

Step 8

Comments from state parties and presentation to WHC

Step 9

Evaluation and revision of methodology

- consultation with experts
- evaluation of methodology and monitoring exercise
- revision of methodology for next monitoring cycle

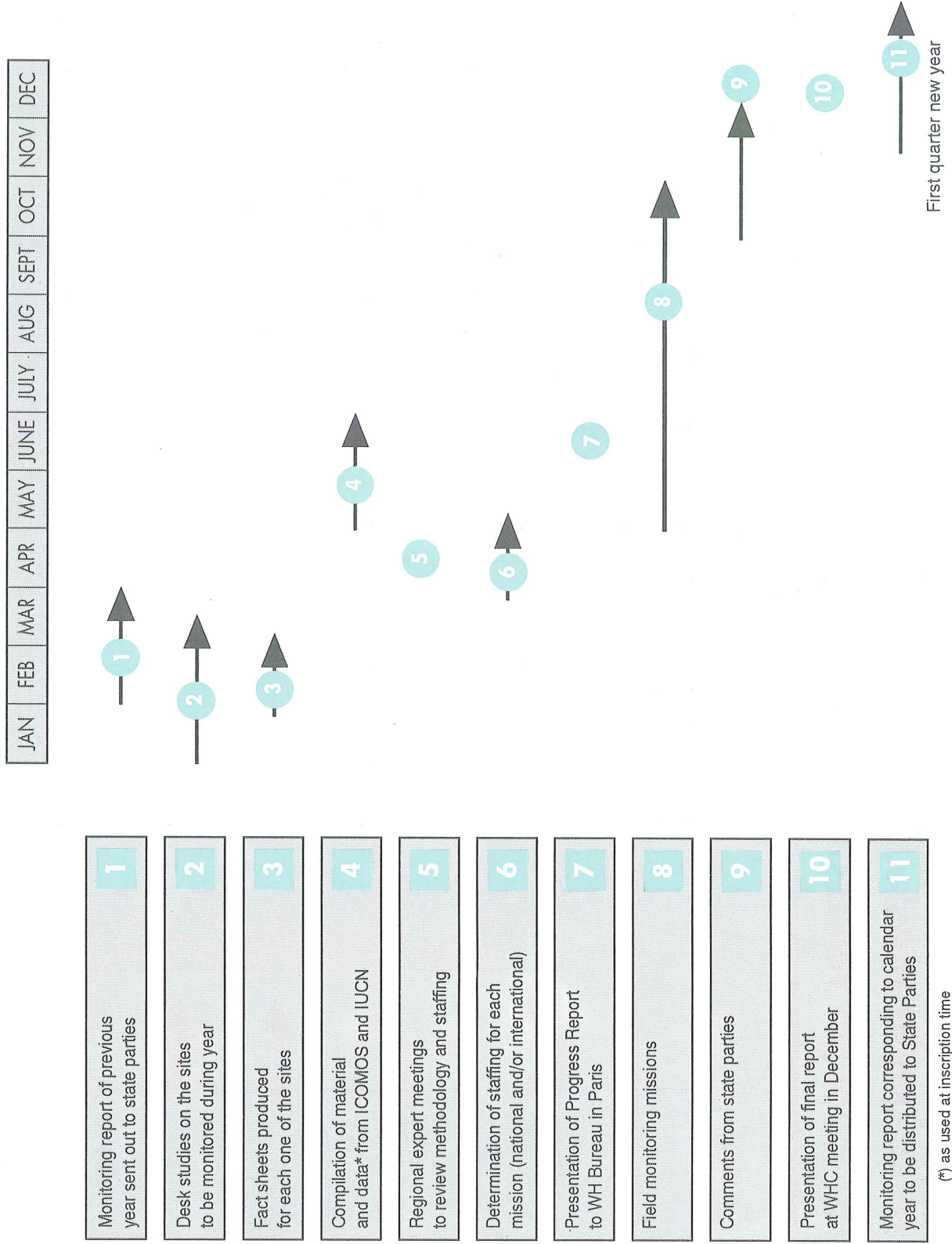
(See also questionnaire)

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Table F	The Monitoring Exercise has to be considered as a process that is both participative and integrative	40	Table M	Sites monitored 1991/1994 (See reference to special case of sites in Mexico)	47

MONITORING RELATED ACTIVITIES IN A GIVEN CALENDAR YEAR FOLLOW A WELL ESTABLISHED SCHEDULE THAT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT IN SITU VISITS, FEED BACK, PARTNERSHIP, DESK STUDIES, REVIEWS, CROSS CHECKING AND REPORTING.

Table **B**



**MONITORING TIMETABLE (91-94)
OF CULTURAL AND MIXED SITES
IN LATIN AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN
AND MOZAMBIQUE**

Chart **A**

State Party	Site	Monitoring			
		91	92	93	94
Argentina	Missions of Guaranis			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Bolivia	Potosi			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Missions of Chiquitos			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Sucre			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brazil	Ouro Preto	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Olinda		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Salvador, Bahia		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Bom Jesus de Congonhas			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Brasilia			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Serra da Capivara				<input type="checkbox"/>
	Missions of Guaranis			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Colombia	Cartagena	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Cuba	Havana			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Trinidad & Valley Ingenios			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ecuador	Quito	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Guatemala	Antigua Guatemala	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Quirigua				<input type="checkbox"/>
	Tikal		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Haiti	La Citadelle, Sans Souci & Ramiers			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Honduras	Copan			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mexico	Mexico City & Xochimilco				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Oaxaca & Monte Alban				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Puebla				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Guanajuato				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Palenque				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Teotihuacan				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Chichen Itza				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Morelia				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	El Tajin				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Panama	Portobelo/San Lorenzo		<input type="checkbox"/>		

Chart **A**

CONTINUED

State Party	Site	Monitoring			
		91	92	93	94
Peru	Cusco			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Chavin			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Chan Chan			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Machu Picchu	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	San Francisco de Lima*	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Lima				<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rio Abiseo				<input type="checkbox"/>
Puerto Rico	San Juan & Fortress		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Mozambique	Island of Mozambique			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

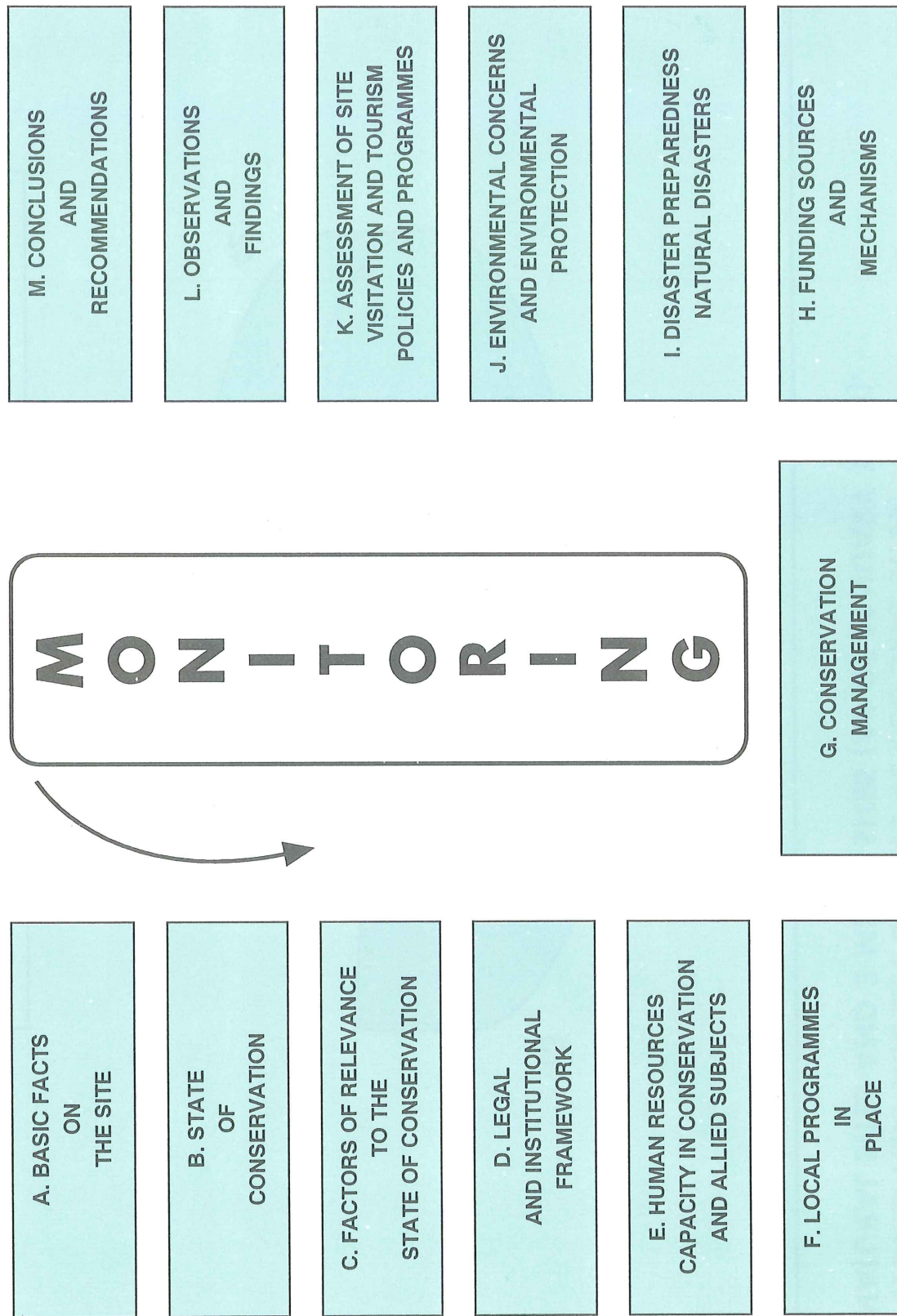
Monitoring conducted by and through UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project.

Monitored by State Party itself on its request.

* The Convent of San Francisco de Lima, inscribed in 1988, is now included in the Historic Center of Lima, inscribed in 1991.

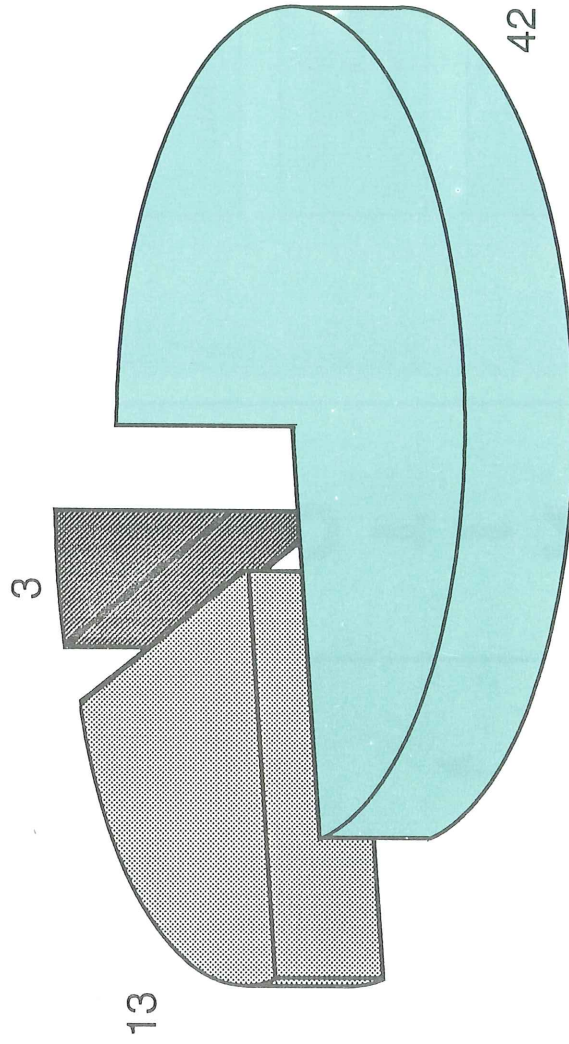
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Table C



**IN LATIN AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN AND MOZAMBIQUE
THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST COUNTS 42 CULTURAL SITES,
13 NATURAL SITES AND 3 MIXED SITES (AS OF JANUARY 1994).**

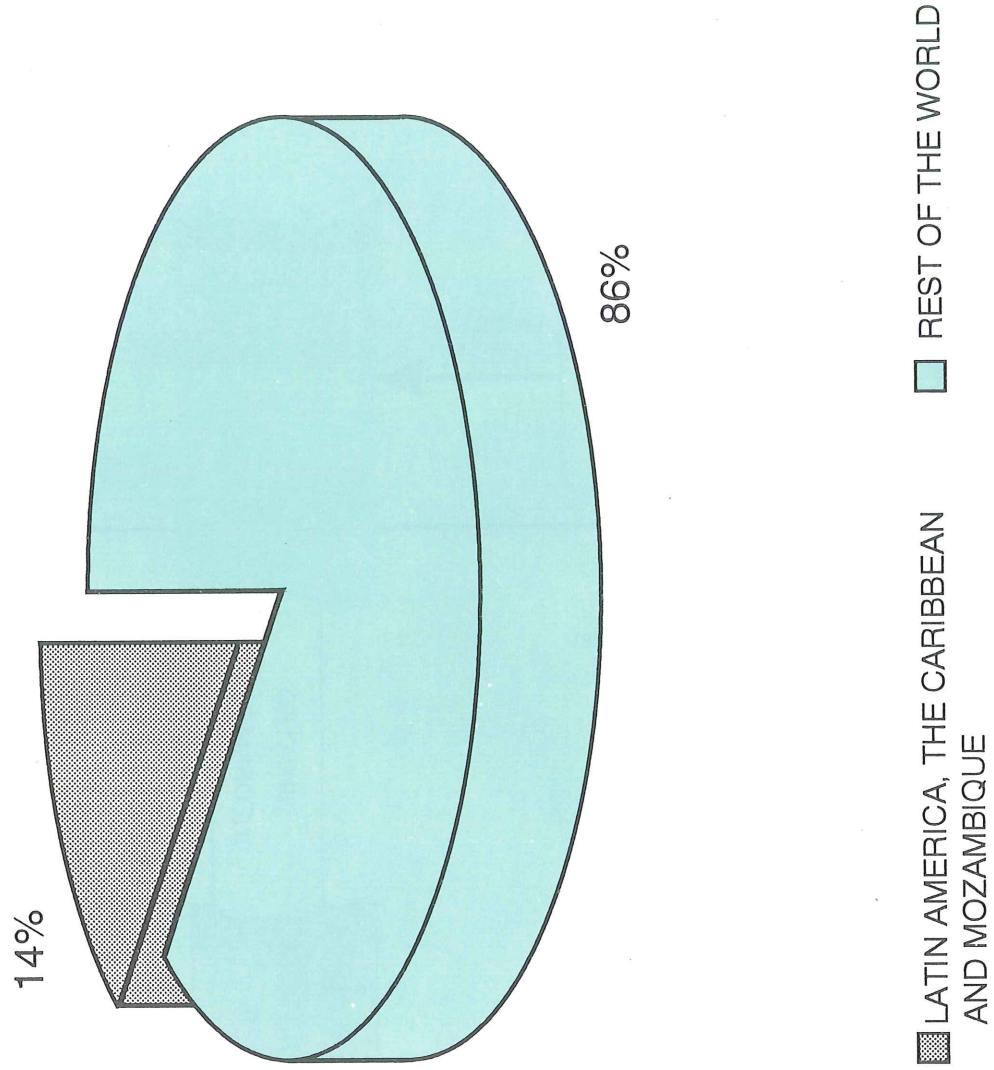
D
Table



 Cultural Sites  Natural Sites  Mixed Sites

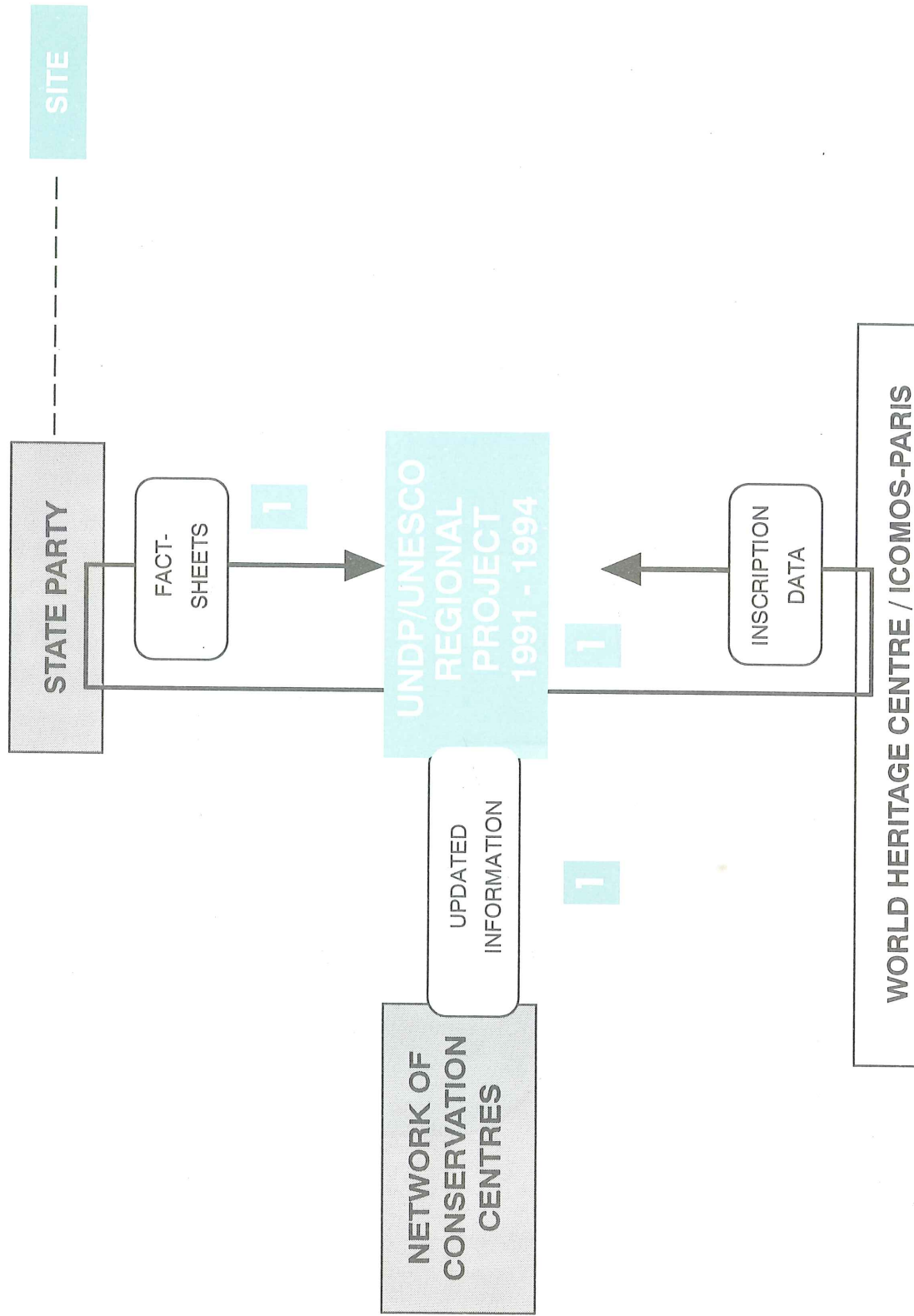
**LATIN AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN AND MOZAMBIQUE
ACCOUNT FOR A MOST 14% OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WORLD
HERITAGE SITES.**

E
Table

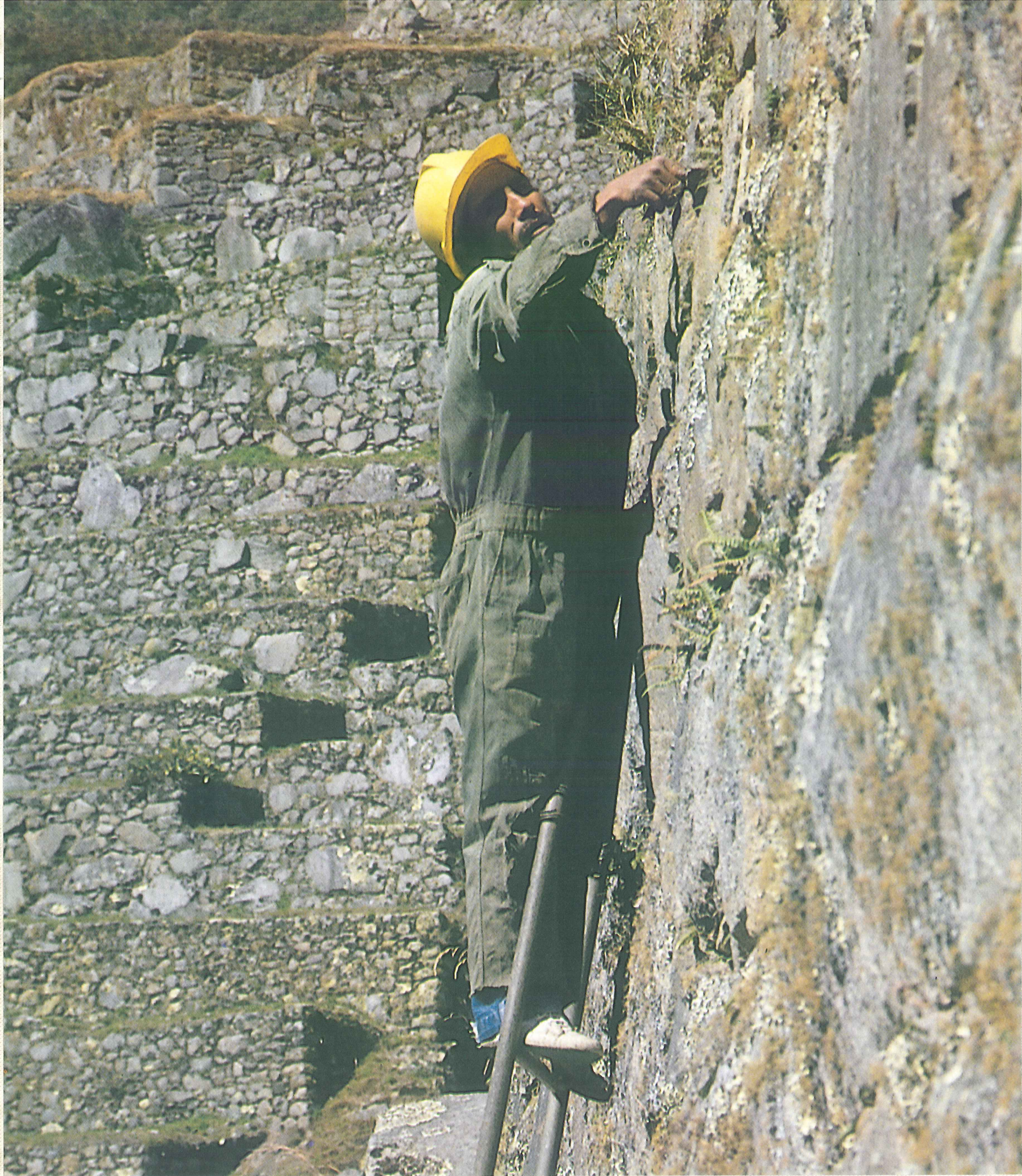


THE MONITORING EXERCISE HAS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A PROCESS THAT IS BOTH PARTICIPATIVE AND INTEGRATIVE.

Table **F**

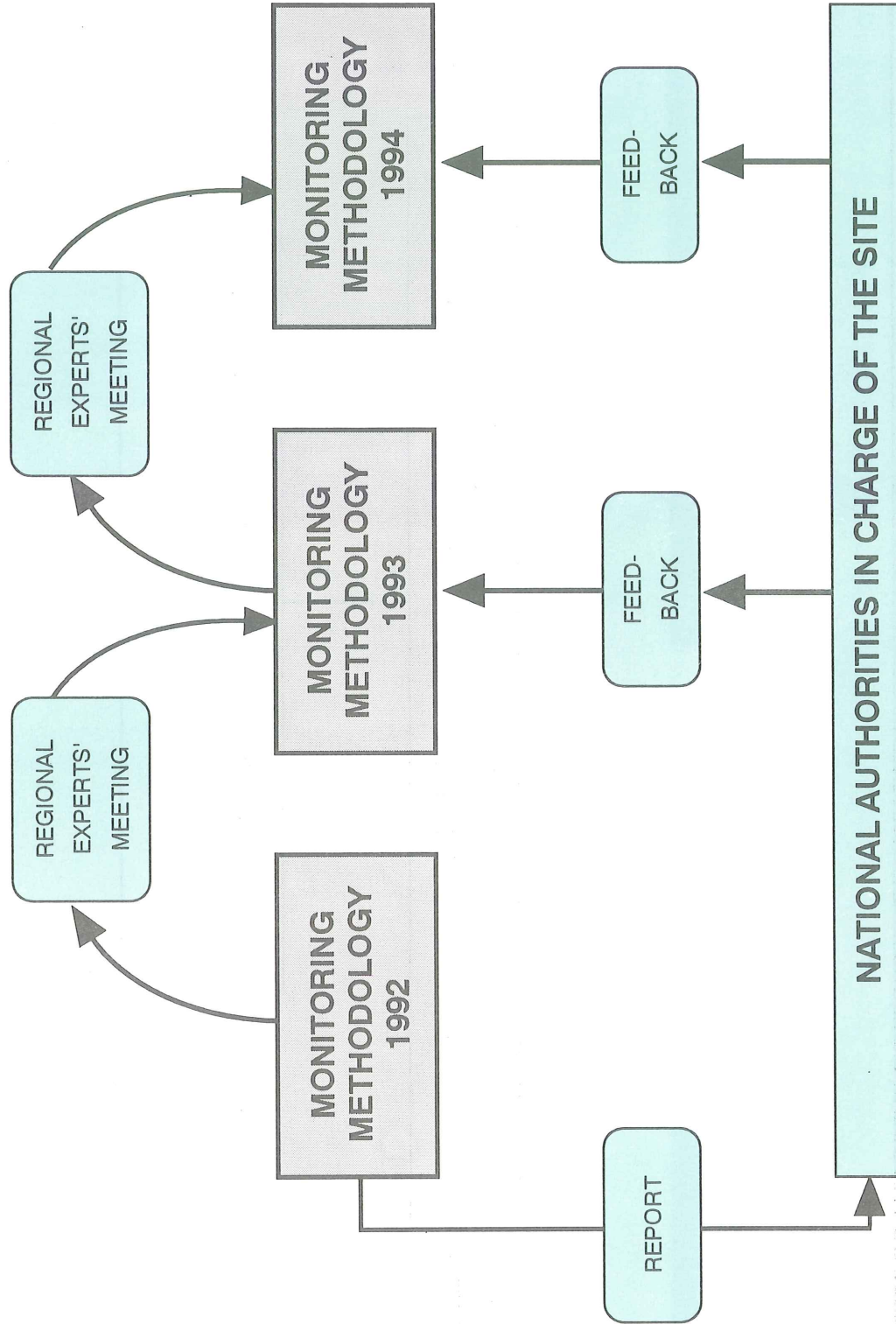






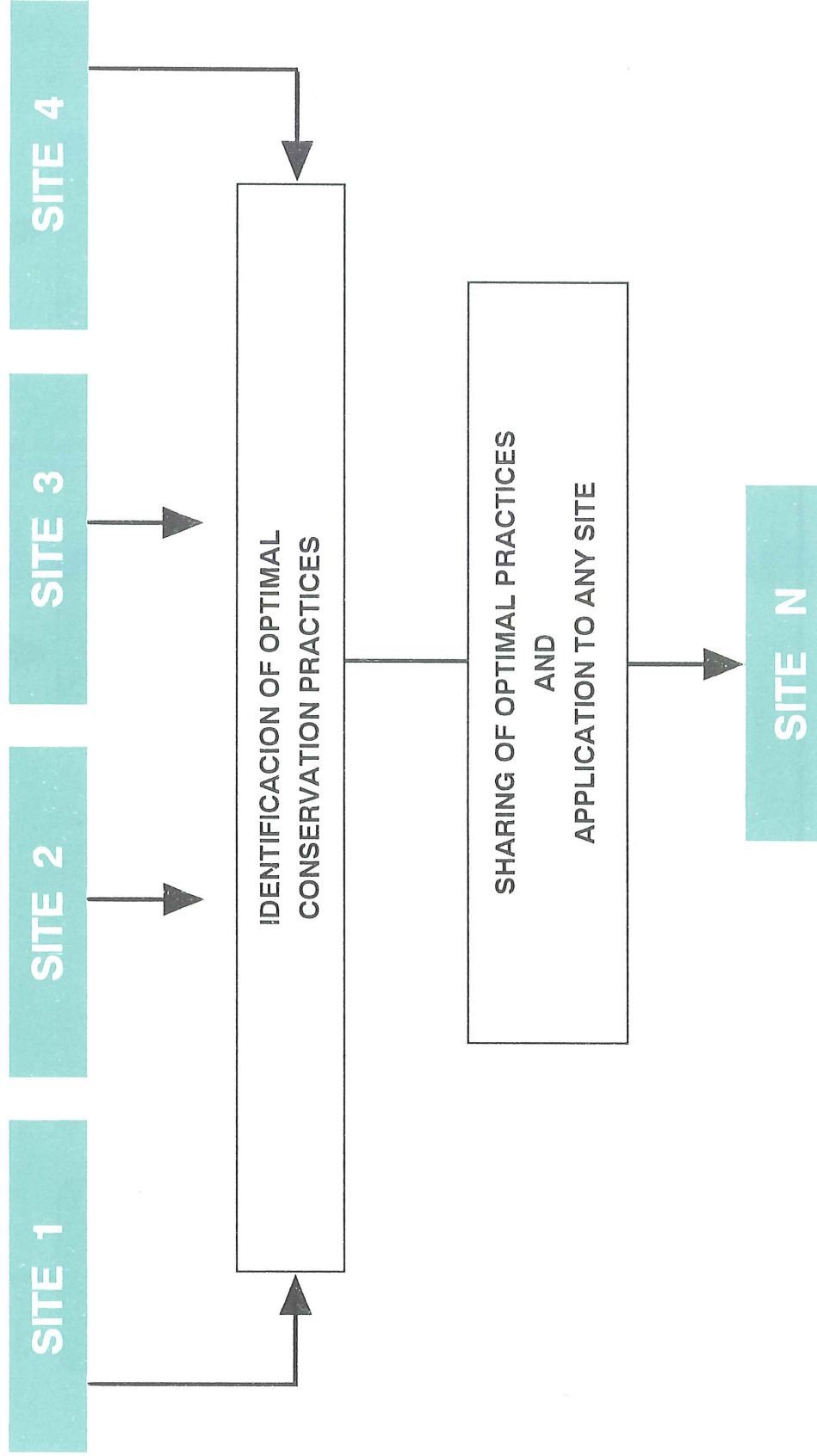
THE MONITORING METHODOLOGY IS PERMANENTLY UPDATED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT NEW TRENDS AND OPTIONS.

Table G



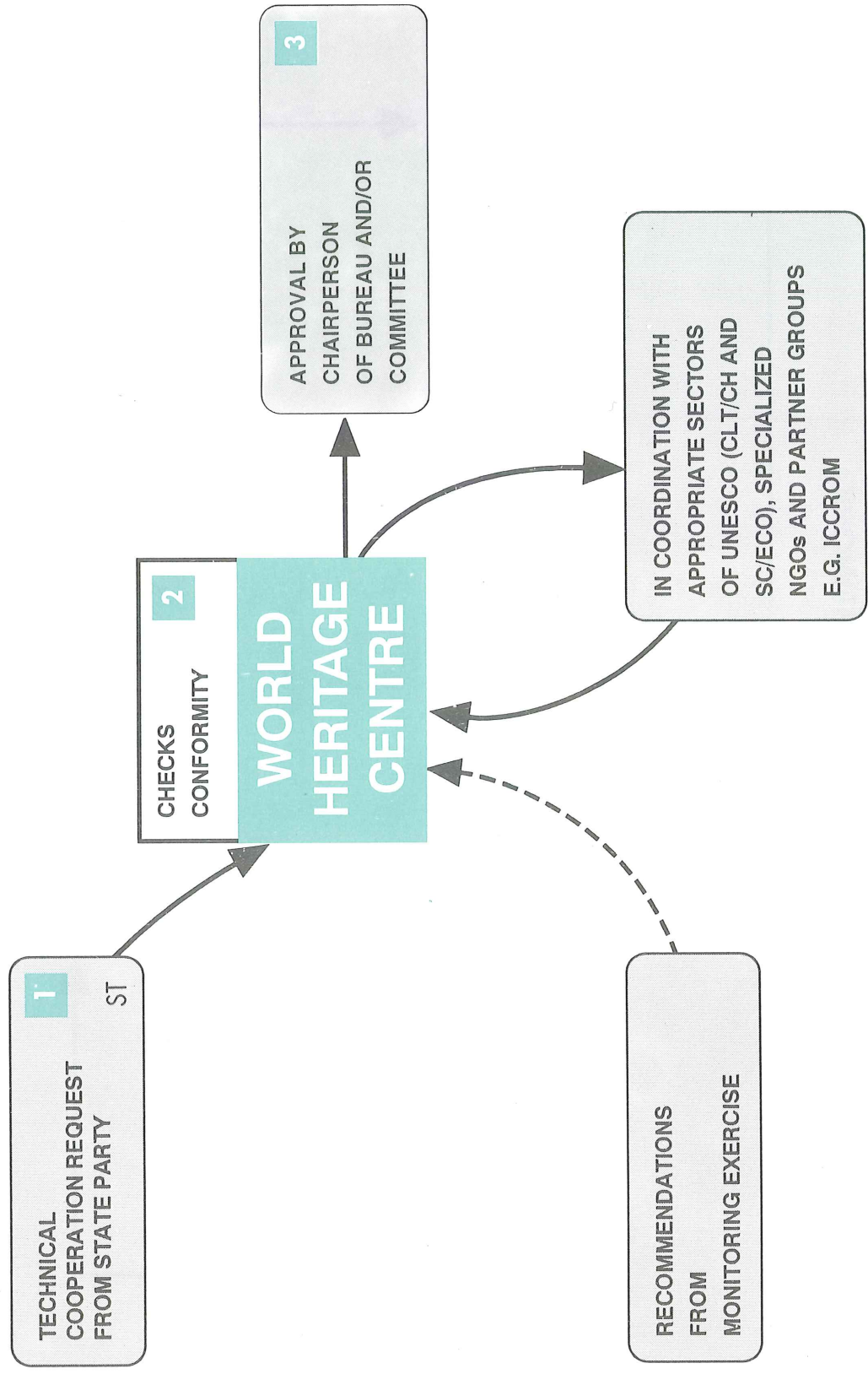
THE MONITORING METHODOLOGY LEADS TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE OPTIMAL CONSERVATION PRACTICES THAT ARE AVAILABLE IN THE REGION WITH THE VIEW TO SHARE THEM AMONG SITES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL AND ADAPT IT TO REALITIES OF OTHER REGIONS.

H
Table



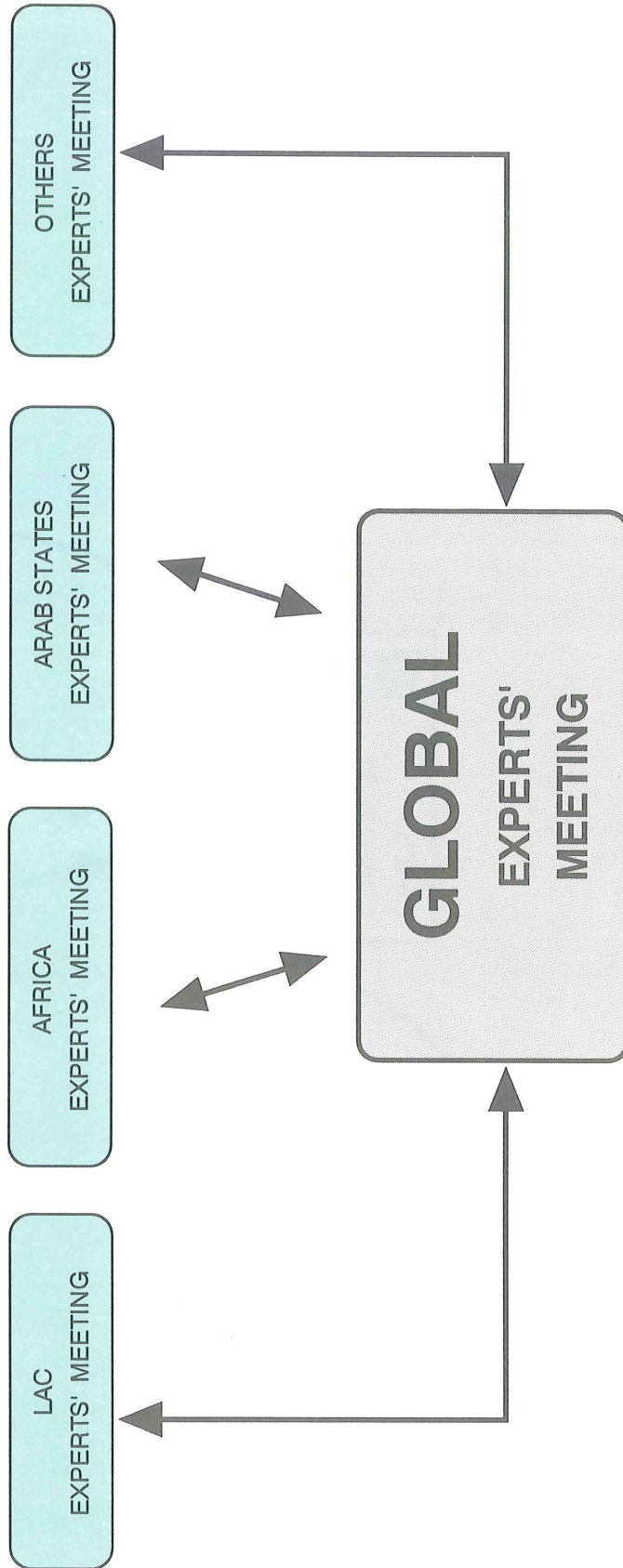
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS TO THE WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE SHOULD, BY PREFERENCE, SYSTEMATICALLY CONFORM WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS RESULTING FROM THE MONITORING EXERCISE.

1
Table



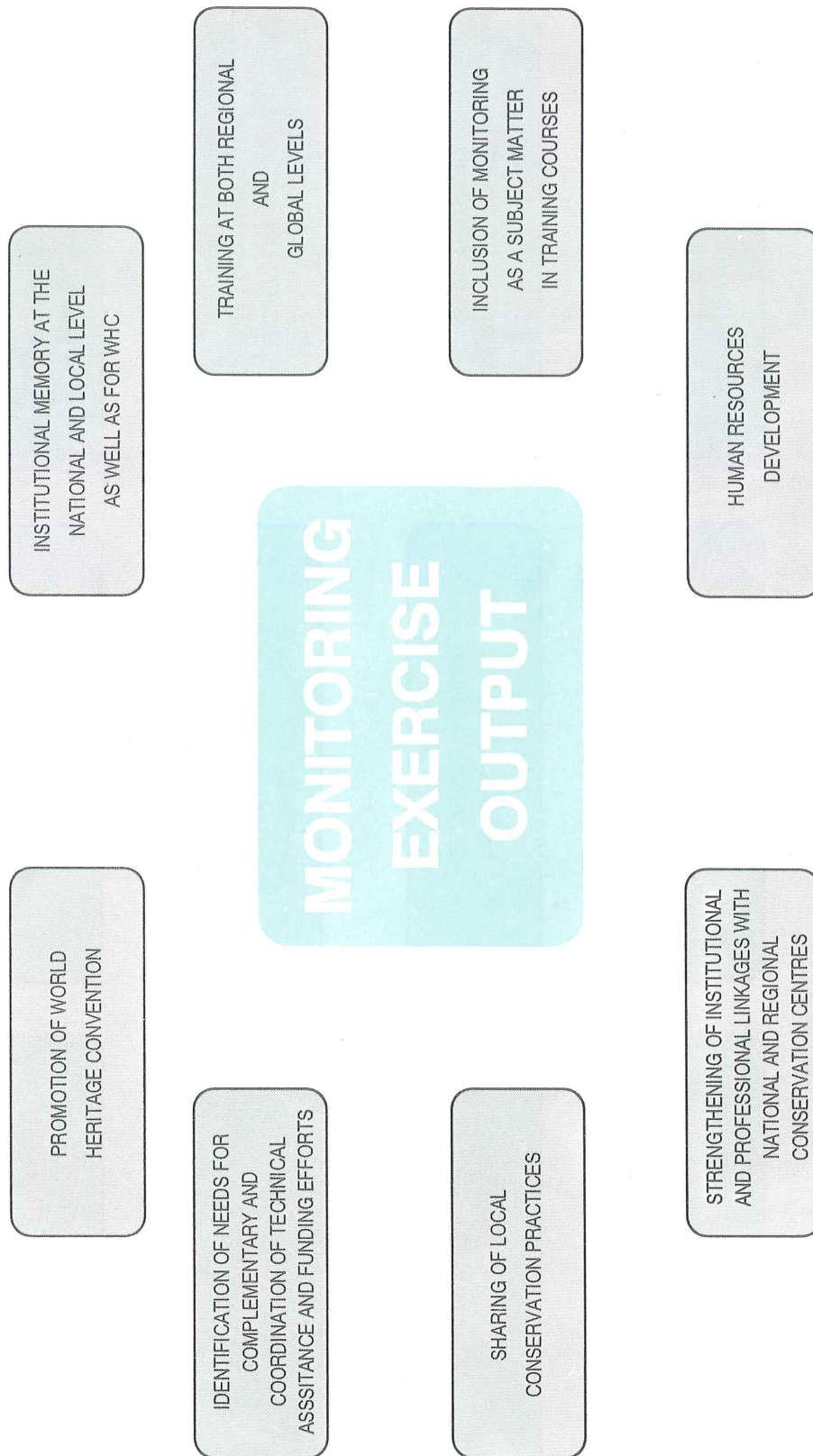
THROUGH REGULAR EXPERTS' MEETINGS AT BOTH REGIONAL AND GLOBAL LEVELS, THE MONITORING EXERCISE WOULD HAVE TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT REGIONAL SPECIFICITIES WITHIN A GLOBAL FRAMEWORK.

J
Table



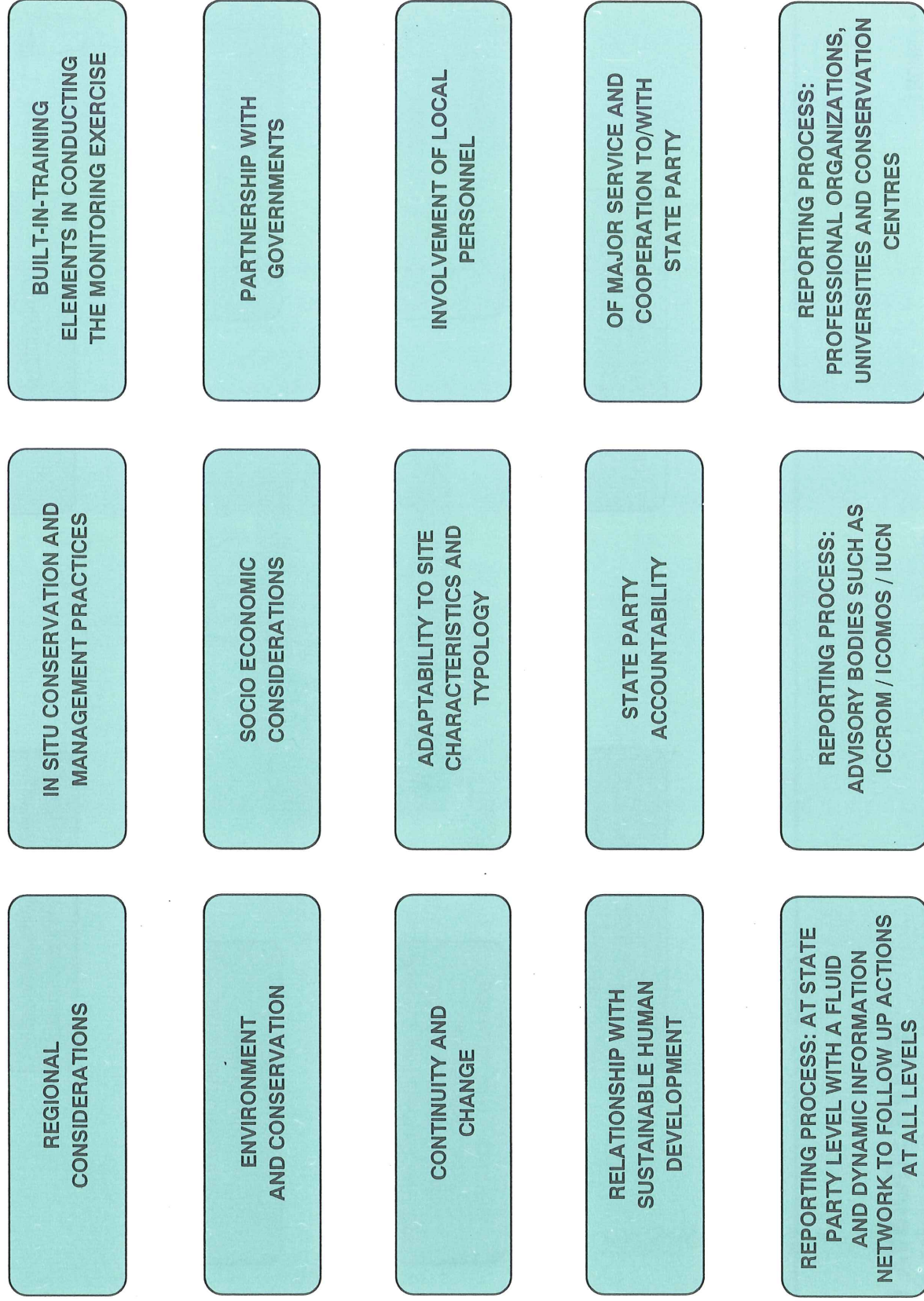
THE MONITORING EXERCISE HAS HAD "SIDE EFFECTS" IN VARIOUS AREAS:

Table **K**



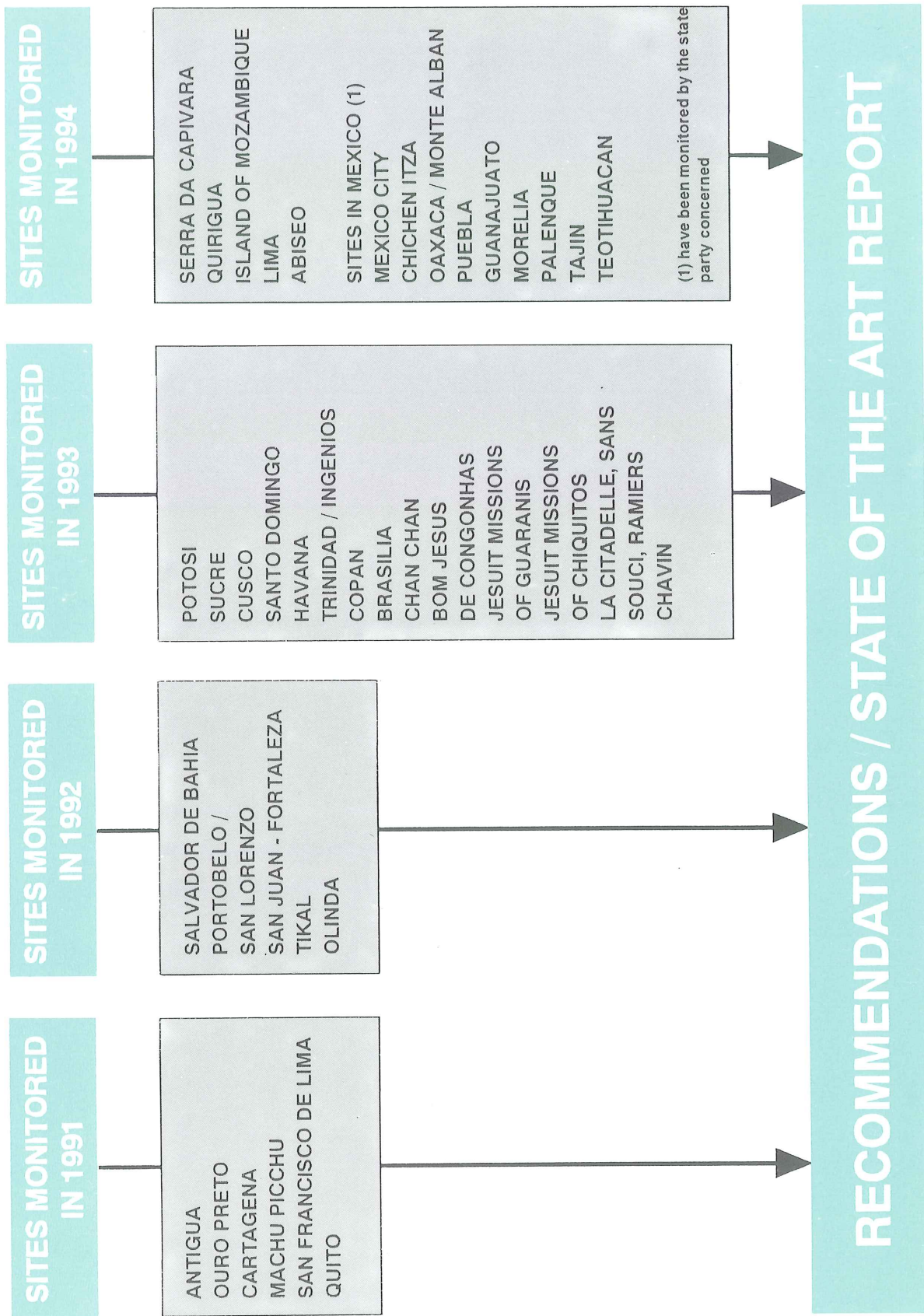
THE MONITORING OF CULTURAL AND MIXED WORLD HERITAGE SITES REQUIRES A MULTIDIMENSIONAL SET OF APPROACHES SUCH AS:

Table L



SITES MONITORED 1991 / 1994

Table M



TRENDS/THREATS TO GLOBAL CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES IN LATIN AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN AND MOZAMBIQUE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Institutional Framework

States parties are primarily represented by ministries or institutes of culture and ministries of agriculture or natural resources. There is a trend in the region of decentralization. National institutes of culture are rather weak in the decentralized set up and at times have conflict of interests with provincial, municipal authorities or states in federal governments. A good number of decentralized governments, local governments, municipal governments are driven at times by political motivations and, rightly so, act as developers of



Frameworks: A Multitude of Variations.

infrastructure, infringing the adequate conservation of sites in view of their lack of know how and, at times, lack of coordination with the local chapters of the institutes of culture who are not directly attached to the autonomous local government.

In some cases, mayors who are sensitive to the question of conservation and have in their staff conservation technicians, are able to establish sound institutional framework for global conservation strategies in historic cities or archaeological sites.

Whereas municipal governments are autonomous, the national institutes of culture are centered in the capital of the country and thus their chapters do not have the same freedom as municipal governments. Furthermore, their budgetary and financial conditions are increasingly weakening.

International assistance has remedied, at times, the efficiency of our direct counterparts with capacity building efforts exercised by the World Heritage Convention and technical assistance programmes. This effort has already had positive results. ***Nonetheless, unless cultural institutes become full-fledged partners of development agencies, conservation work will be limited in scope in an increasingly hostile environment including those emanating from institutional duality conflict and lack of partnership and coordination.***

It is recommended in the future, in WHC's relations with municipal governments that emphasis be laid on the joint activities with the national institutes of culture and/or the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the municipality to accommodate conservation technicians in their multidisciplinary teams dealing with urban management and urban development.

One of the evils which characterize municipal and national governments and which has had grave effects on urban management, is the ***lack of continuity in the execution and management of projects in historical centres and cities as such.*** It is imperative to strengthen the operational and technical units of municipalities, especially with reference to management, supervising and monitoring of projects in the historical centre. In this respect, support provided by the United Nations System and other organizations to institutions and local governments to improve their services and manage-

ment capability (institution building) is noted with satisfaction.

Special reference is made to the regional UNDP, World Bank, and UNCHS (Habitat) project entitled "Urban Management Programme". It is expected that this project will be intimately related with management of urban heritage in historical cities and historical complexes.

Almost 15 institutionalized conservation centres are in place in Latin America and the Caribbean closely related to conservation work of World Heritage Sites.

Capacity Building

Capacity for conservation management can be defined on the degree of ability of the concerned institutions and individuals to effectively perform their functions. What are these functions:

- Designing consistent set of policies and plans
- Undertaking resource assessment and mobilization
- Research, training and development
- Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

In order to do so, a variety of "resource types" at the national and local level should be looked into to perform sector-specific functions:

- Human resources
- Financial resources
- Physical and social infrastructure resources
- Natural resources
- Cultural heritage resources
- Institutional resources, procedures, systems, leadership

Capacity building for effective conservation management implies, therefore, the interrelation of all organizations involved, systems and individuals that together perform functions to ensure that World Heritage Sites, especially cities, play a vital role in the economic and social development at the national, local, community levels, respectively.

Monitoring could lead to a number of practical management facilities such as:

- Identifying appropriate institutions, central government policy units, implementing agency(ies) at the local-municipal level, training and research institutions and NGOs;
- Involving these institutions in actual field operations;
- Disseminating monitoring and other technical and evaluation reports to the selected institutions to influence policies and follow-up, project design investments.



Architectural conservation should not be viewed as a marginal issue or an isolated phenomenon in the urban scene or townscape but as a major objective of town and country planning. Photo: S. Mutal

Project Design

Architectural heritage includes not only individual buildings of exceptional quality and their surroundings or groups of buildings constituting an entity by virtue of the coherence of their architectural style, but also all areas of towns and villages which have a historic or cultural interest. Unless, therefore, a policy of protection and integrated conservation is urgently formulated, we shall soon find, to our dismay, that we have lost much of our heritage of buildings and sites which indeed form the traditional environment. As such, protection is needed today for historic towns and old quarters of cities and towns, reflecting traditional character, most of which admittedly are in a state of flux and undergoing change—physical, social and economic.

Architectural conservation should not be viewed as a marginal issue or an isolated phenomenon in the urban scene or townscape but as a major objective of town and country planning. Suitable provisions must, therefore, be made by local planning authorities to counter the known threats to the traditional character of the historic areas from various development schemes, including incongruous new construction, excessive traffic, etc., as also pressures which could create such threats in the future.

The setting or neighborhood of a building of special architectural or historic interest is often an essential feature of its character. Before undertaking any new development in areas where historic buildings are located, it should be incumbent upon the planning authority to consider the effects which the proposed development may cause to such buildings, including their environment. In the same context it must be realized that many attractive streets in our cities owe their character not so much to buildings of individual merit but to the harmony produced by a whole range or complex of buildings.

Conservation is the action taken to prevent decay and, as such, embraces all acts that prolong the life of cultural property. The ethics of conservation should allow the maximum amount of existing material to be retained. Any intervention, therefore, has to be harmonious in color, tone, texture, form and scale. At the same time, it should be identifiable from the original so that it does not falsify archaeological or historical evidence. Conservation involves the following stages: (i) prevention of deterioration; (ii) preservation of the structural fabric; (iii) consolidation of the structural fabric; (iv) restoration; and (v) rehabilitation.

The same is true regarding the conservation of archaeological compounds and the need to address the issue of rescue archaeology in sites as well as neighbouring compounds of archaeological value.

Municipal authorities and conservation institutes lack, in general, this global approach of conservation in view of the immediacy of their objectives, in the case of municipal governments, and the limited view of conservators and restorers who still, in many parts of the region, think and act in terms of projects of individual monuments. In this respect, **comprehensive project design workshops should be organized** and exchanges be encouraged between the sites who have achieved to design and implement global projects, such as the historic cities of Quito and Mexico and the archaeological compound of Copan with their peers.

Municipalities are recently becoming involved in matters of conservation and the environment. Capacity building is essential. World Heritage Sites would have to be intimately related to the global urban management programmes of the municipality and the design of programmes and projects to that effect.

In this regard, the design of an investment or preinvestment project will have to entail aspects such as:

I. Introduction and background information

- Review of previous studies and existing documentation

II. Assessment of current situation

- Boundaries, size and topography
- Cultural heritage sites and monuments status
- Population (size, trends, structures)
- Land uses
- General physical conditions
- Shelter conditions
- Transport and circulation system
- Municipal services
- General social-economic characteristics
- Global environmental conditions

III. Identification of action areas (analysis of problems)

- Architecture and planning
- Municipal engineering
- Historic and cultural heritage protection and conserva-

tion (inventory and diagnosis of each site and monument status)

- Urban legislation
- Socio-cultural aspects
- Administration, organization and institutional aspects
- Tourism
- Economic aspects

IV. Conclusions

- General objectives and conceptual framework
- Project's propositions
 - urban architecture and planning
 - cultural and historic heritage protection and conservation
 - urban regulation
 - transportation and traffic
 - civil engineering
 - budgetary and time estimates
- Project relation with tourism
- The socio-cultural framework (environment)
- Economic and financial project analysis
- Administrative and institutional aspects of the project's implementation

Legislation

- Practically all sites monitored have a state legislation to protect and to conserve the site in question.
- At some instances, the application of the legislation poses problems. These are:
 - Relationship of national/state legislation with local/regional legislation.
 - Dichotomy between urban legislation and conservation legislation at different levels, if they exist.
 - Lack of an adequate framework at the municipal level for conservation policy/programmes.
 - Lack of an adequate legislative framework at the municipal level for conservation policies and programmes

In view of the specific interest of local governments and their own local legislation for urban development, **in the case of historic cities it is necessary to expand this legislation to include elements of the national legislation protecting cultural and natural heritage adapted to the reality of particular sites.**

In archaeological sites, the situation is aggravated as the application of conservation legislation is threatened by a number of social, economic and environmental conditions and the work of developers on the one hand and poverty on the other. The application of Site Protection Legislation needs adequate human and physical infrastructure means and local personnel at all levels to put into practice legislature in a practical manner.

State of Conservation

As much as global integral conservation projects should be put in place, monitoring has shown that there are sheer conservation problems affecting most sites. In archaeological sites, for example, thatched roofs to protect sculptures or wall paintings need to be put in place bearing in mind technical aspects, materials to be used, museographic considerations and knowledge of conservation techniques by those involved in such constructions.

There is a growing trend in archaeological sites to move sculptures to site museums and replace them by replicas. Site museums should have adequate conservation practices in place as, at times, they are no better than leaving the sculptures in situ. Experimental work should be transformed into permanent protective methods for the totality of the area. The coating of adobe structures, the whole question of buffer zones and the financing of conservation activities should be looked upon with caution. Tourism hotels established in the area with no interference in site conservation could provide income for such activities.

Storage areas of archaeological remains should be well kept with inventory and protective measures against decay. In large archaeological areas, buffer zones should be established with adequate control and monitoring to invasions by local inhabitants seeking shelter, or, for that matter, development projects carrying out road construction schemes across the site.

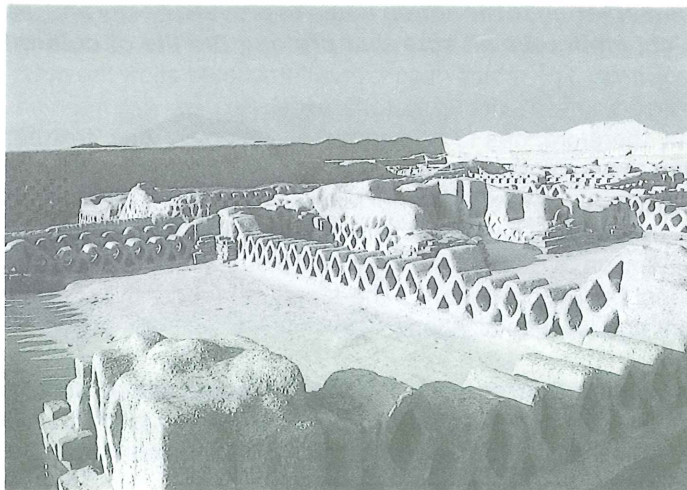
Topographic geological studies, and studies on the effects of humidity, rain and erosion of stone and adobe, should be put in place as a follow up to the excellent research work done so far in practically all archaeological sites in the region.



Threatened Stonework in Copan, Honduras.
Photo: J. Donoso

In some mixed sites tropical forests are being destroyed and only 1% of the area serves for much needed research of plants. It is indispensable to look into the effects of the environment in mixed sites and carry out research for sustainable protection and sustainable use of natural resources as in ancient times, using present day technologies.

In historic cities there is a trend of



Well preserved adobe structures with silicon capping at Chan Chan in Peru.

Photo: S. Mutal.

seeing urban poverty and the environment as such affecting the state of conservation of monuments. Disaster preparedness is also an issue which will be discussed later.

Development projects carried out by municipalities are, at times, in contradiction with conservation policies and, therefore, the state of conservation of some monuments is affected by the adverse effect of such programmes; there is a tendency to remedy this situation in view of the increasing consciousness of inhabitants and politicians to see cultural heritage as an asset to the well being of the local or national conditions. In the trend of global conservation, the establishment of urban conservation corporations, both for funding and for executing projects, and the participation of the private sector can be looked upon as a positive step toward achieving the points raised earlier in *Project Design and Capacity Building*.

Site Management

With the exception of some archaeological sites, it is difficult to establish a given site management structure for World Heritage Sites, particularly historic areas or cities. **The concept of a master plan is one which should be the culmination of a series of activities within a broad framework of objectives set forth for the global conservation of a site,** e.g. research work, built-in training elements, studies, etc. It is definitely desirable to move toward a site management concept and, to that effect, site management teams coming from different sectors should be trained in workshops on management techniques in reference to specific aspects of conservation.

It is becoming clear that conservators, with the exception of those who have long and continued experience in situ, do not have managerial skills. Ex-trainees of UNDP/UNESCO regional training programmes who have had training in management and monitoring, show a much more favorable profile for management purposes, project design, budgeting and execution.

Future training for site managers should be done by typology of sites, e.g. archaeological, monumental, historical cities, mixed sites. ***It is practically impossible to identify one single and unique site manager because of the complexity of the institutional, legal and substantive aspects related to integrated conservation management.***

Beyond the daily monitoring (m) and the 5-year Monitoring process (M), the yearly reports from the sites on specific recommendations of the "M", are certainly essential as one of the management tools for conservation. There are, however, many other tools to be put in place, the corner stone being the continuous monitoring and the project approach to conservation.

Human Resources Capacity

Thanks to the efforts of international training courses and those held since the 70s in the region with the support of UNDP, WHC, UNESCO and ICCROM among others, it can be said that the region possesses excellent, first-class personnel to work in conservation in the different typologies. Through in situ experiences many are gradually obtaining managerial capacities. As cultural heritage conservation is not only the work of restorers and conservators, it would be advisable to organize joint training courses with other sectors in the fields of engineering, topography, urban management, local governance, transport and housing experts, rescue archaeologists, together with restorers and conservators.

Whereas the number and quality of professionals is rather high in the region, some remote areas have few, if not none, of those professionals in place, primarily for financial reasons. This is remedied at times with the participation of the private sector in restoration projects and/or international long-term conservation projects of given sites who contract local man-



Almost 3000 conservation specialists have been trained in Latin America and the Caribbean and are working in well established national conservation centres who are directly involved with the conservation work of archaeological sites.

Photo: S. Mutal.

power at a better salary scale than the national institutions in charge.

The fact that some of the trained personnel are given the opportunity by WHC and UNESCO and other agencies to work as consultants in or outside their countries or site, is encouraging and stimulating to keep their momentum and continuity, as it would be a great pity if the well trained personnel were to reflect the brain drain phenomenon which as yet has not affected the conservation community in the region, with more and more regional and horizontal cooperation in place.

Personnel in situ need the support and appreciation of the central bodies and the possibility to manage the programmes in a decentralized manner to keep pace with the global decentralization process at the geopolitical level in most countries.

Almost 3000 conservation specialists have been trained in Latin America and the Caribbean and are working in well established national conservation centres who are directly involved with the conservation work of archaeological sites. Particularly conservation work in situ such as Ouro Preto or Mexico City. Mobile units of conservation centres have also been useful in remote areas specially after natural disasters.

Funds provided to Mozambique by UNDP to attend the courses in Bahia have had some impact in the training of personnel badly needed for Mozambique and the Island of Mozambique in particular. A very special effort must be made for Mozambique and Africa to train integral conservators and pick up from lessons learnt elsewhere to commence conservation activities with the new approach of the 90s as opposed to the ones exercised in the 70s in Latin America.

Tourism

There is a tendency in the region over the last years to enhance particularly archaeological and historical sites/cities with the view to attract tourism.

Cultural heritage and tourism were closely related in the 70s when it was felt that tourism was the major source of funding for conservation of sites and that, by nature, historic sites were major attraction points for tourism.

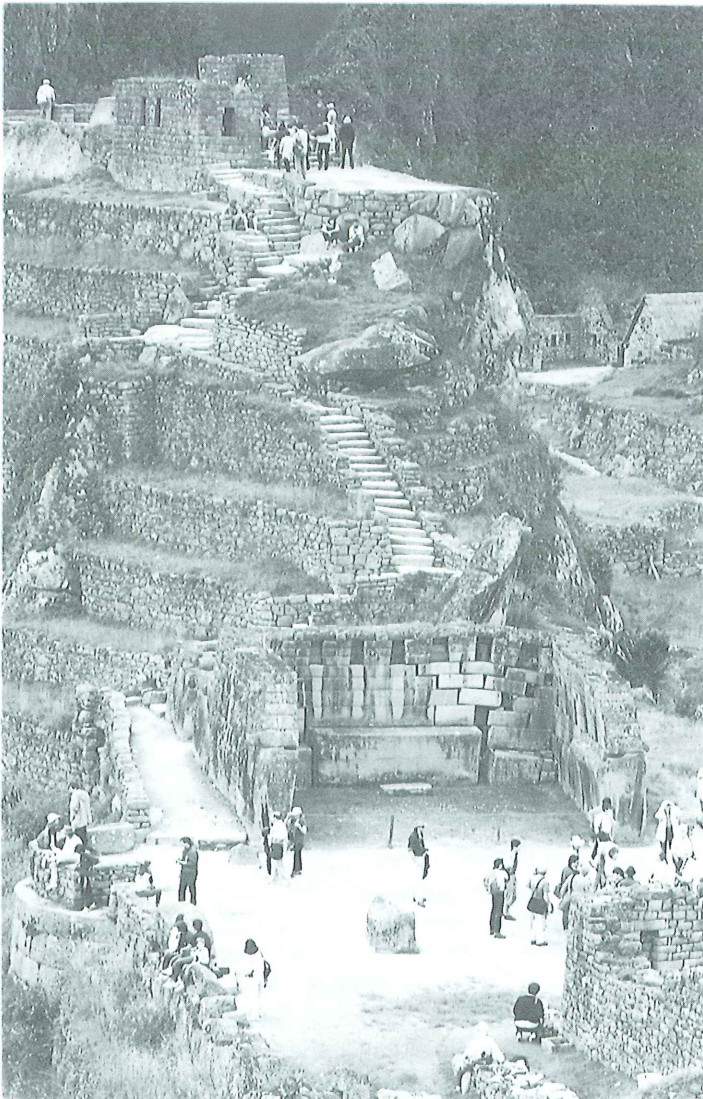
The matter in the 90s is not to increase exclusively tourism infrastructure but primarily and foremost, to preserve and enhance sites and avoid excessive unplanned tourism which could create a vicious circle which must be avoided at the outset. There is a growing interest in ecotourism in the region and all programmes should lead to sustainable tourism management programmes related to the sites and their conservation. ***It is only recently that tourism revenues have been tapped at the local level for conservation purposes*** of sites, as well as the roads leading to the sites and the services which would have to be provided for visitation in historic sites;

without such services, visitation may become an actual threat to the conservation of the site.

Environmental and cultural impact assessment are a must in launching tourism programmes and related services. In this respect, the following principles and practical initiatives could be thought of:

a) Principles:

- Take the existing link between cultural heritage policies and tourist practices as a starting point in defining the dialogue between them;
- Make sure that culture is not made to serve tourism, but tourism made to serve culture;
- Centralize Latin American cooperation in identity principles;
- Extend the concept of heritage to include living heritage, festivals, etc., connecting heritage and tourism with the view to strengthening the affirmation of identity and multiculturalism;



Mass tourism at Machu Picchu and other World Heritage Sites: May it end up to be too much of a good thing? Photo: F. Salaff

- Take into account the environmental dimension of tourism development alongside the cultural dimension;

b) As to practical initiatives:

- Develop a joint tourism and cultural training programme helping to provide a better picture of the needs of those who manage culture and those who manage tourism;
- Establish links between cultural heritage and tourism industries (preparing booklets, information on sites);
- Combine tourism infrastructure to the needs of the local population and develop programmes leading to the improvement of the living conditions of the inhabitants, conservation of the sites and adequate visitation programmes with carefully planned routes and local services;
- A number of tourist resorts, e.g. in Huatulco, on the Pacific Ocean of Mexico, are well connected to organized tours to the WHS of Oaxaca and Monte Alban. A number of archaeological sites have developed tourism hotels near archaeological sites, without affecting their integrity and the ecosystem. International hotel chains and tourism entrepreneurs sensitive to cultural heritage, are doing considerable good work near archaeological sites in this context, opening tourism facilities within national or international chains, for example hotels and other services;
- ***The tendency to revert income from tourism to conservation of historic sites which attract those revenues should be strengthened.*** In some countries income generated by tourism of a given site is sent to the central government and there is very little joint cultural arrangements between ministries of tourism and conservation institutions. Here again the relative lack of financial resources of the cultural institutions is a matter of concern and innovative forms of funding these organizations should be sought other than the exclusive source of the central government. In this respect, we note with satisfaction that a number of sites are maintained and conserved with the revenues from planned tourism.

The social, cultural and economic uses given to historic areas in a planned manner and in line with the conservation policy have led to positive results in some historic quarters or WHS such as some archaeological sites in Mexico and the historic site in San Juan de Puerto Rico.

People's Participation

There is a worldwide trend which is seen clearly in the region to have people's participation in the actual global conservation programmes, particularly of cities. In most historic cities people do not want to be put out of their inner city's environment and are asking for better living conditions in the midst of culturally rich historic ensembles.

Much needs to be done with rural populations around archaeological sites to make them conscious of the need to identify themselves to the well being of these sites in the global context and on improved social welfare programmes.

Occupation of archaeological areas, vandalism and use of archaeological spaces as football fields is currently being observed in the region and must be stopped. not by punitive action, but by an educational process and by providing the local populations spaces and programmes for recreation activities outside the protected areas and, if need be, in a planned way, within the protected area, well organized performances in situ, in some archaeological sites for locals and visitors alike.



A regrettable interpretation of participation at an archaeological site

The organization of civic and neighborhood groups in historic cities makes society vigilant for the well being of the historic site. Furthermore, in historic cities, popular participation must be sought, not only from inhabitants of the historic area, but also from the metropolitan area, in order to establish a fluid interchange and avoid that historic cities become ghettos of the poor or museums for visitors. There are some encouraging examples in the region in people's participation, particularly in reference to the housing stock rehabilitation, basic infrastructure, use of open spaces, leisure, cultural activities and re adaptive use of historical monuments.

Funding

Innovative forms of financial cooperation should be sought at the national and international levels, benefiting directly the conservation of the site and the welfare of its inhabitants and the physical, environmental and human surroundings of the historic sites.

Over the last years, practically all WHS have received considerable technical assistance from UNDP for pre-investment projects. The UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project coordinated and sought the complementarity between UNESCO's Regular Programme, UNESCO's Participation Programme, WHF and private grants.

Whereas there are some success stories with national and international bilateral or multilateral funding agencies in conserving and/or restoring specific monuments in given World Heritage Sites, it is becoming more and more evident that large scale funding sources must be sought based on the economic energy, for example of historic cities, which is the service it provides improving concepts of municipal finance, the re utilization of historic buildings for adequate new ser-

vices, as well as the participation of so-called modern areas of the city and investors in historic cities' rehabilitation. The tourism potential of archaeological sites should be exploited in a balanced and planned manner, as indicated above.

With the trend of going beyond a given monument and present day considerations given to the environment and conservation by the international community, there are evidences for possible cooperation with the international banking community on this matter.

The World Bank for example, encourages borrowers to incorporate into their environmental action plans any major cross-sectoral issues, including cultural and natural heritage. Where cultural property conservation is determined to be a priority, environmental action plan analyses and may include data on environmental or human-induced risks to the preservation of specific cultural property sites, identification of priority, cultural property maintenance and investment requirements, and associated institution-building needs. Urban environmental assessment could deal with the protection of cultural heritage. Cultural heritage conservation could thus be integrated in urban planning and management. The World Bank is now preparing Guidelines, an Operational Directive on Cultural Property and a Strategy for Cultural Conservation. The Bank policy is to conserve, maintain and, where feasible, enhance and restore a country's cultural property as part of its development work. ***The World Bank considers the conservation of important cultural property to be part of the sustainable development process because a society's or social group's important cultural values are frequently reflected in cultural property.*** Moreover, activities stemming from sound cultural property conservation programmes might provide opportunities to generate local employment opportunities as well as national revenues.

The international banking community is now supporting and seeking further participation in development projects with cultural property conservation components. Where a proposed project has potential negative impacts on a cultural property site,

- The international banking community could support the project so long as the project incorporates conservation measures appropriate for the site or its remains, including measures to protect an alternative site with similar cultural significance, where important cultural property otherwise would be lost because of the project; or
- Financial bodies might simply decline to support those projects that do not include appropriate conservation measures.

The World Bank and IDB's determination of what are appropriate conservation measures in a given case is based on, for instance, considerations of legal status of the site for purposes of cultural property protection, consultations with experts and groups attributing special cultural value to the site, and further data collection where required.

As a result of emergency operations deriving from earthquakes, considerable rehabilitation work has been done in some historic areas. With persistence and know how, global rehabilitation projects for historic cities are now being financed by the Inter American Development Bank, e.g. Quito.

Furthermore, as one of the aspects of historic city life is urban poverty, there is a trend to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the historic cities and/or centres of developing countries in ways that at the same time improve the urban environmental context and preserve and enhance social and

cultural values, conserving adequately the built urban-cultural heritage.

This approach to conservation puts the focus on poverty alleviation, within the sustainable human development context and places it in the framework of urban cultural heritage and preservation and conservation practices put in place to that effect.

In the case of UNDP, who has financed projects across the region in the 80s, there is growing interest to consider first, that cultural preservation is central to sustainable human development. The historic cities are the repositories of the world's primary and secondary cultures. If cultural forms are not present and alive, then they are forgotten, cultural riches are lost and the people are impoverished in their self understanding and life style not only for a particular people but for all people everywhere and for all time. To lose a human culture is tantamount to losing an endangered species.

Second, preservation of historic cities is essential to the very well being of our urban agglomeration as the old city centres often function as the very heart and soul of these agglomerations. Decay at the centre of a human settlement ripples outward in despair, disregard and disrepair.

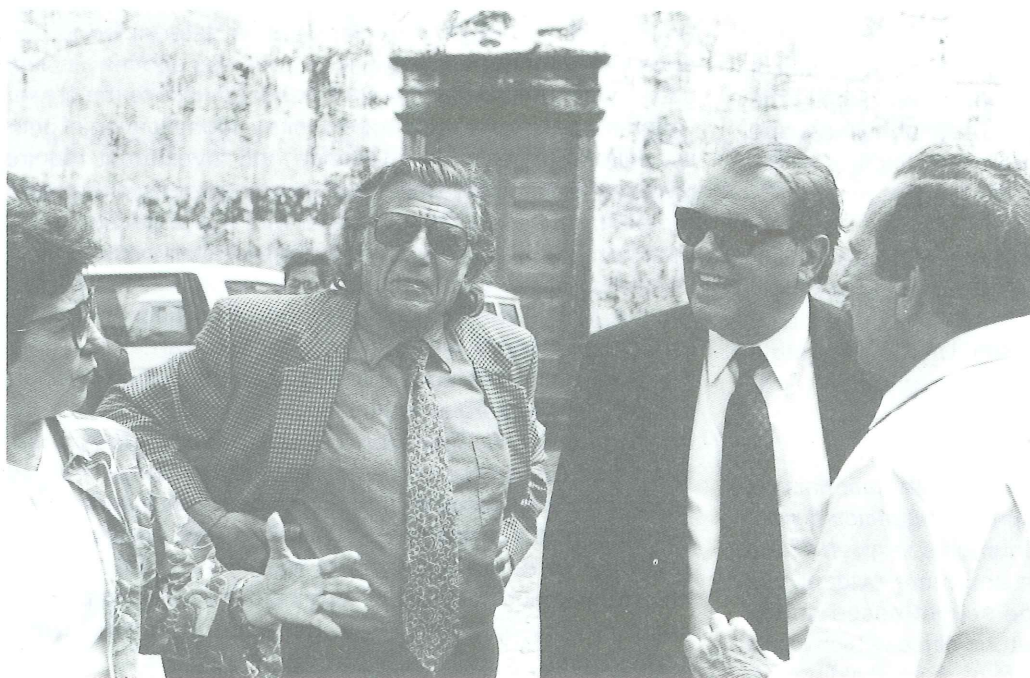
And third, because historic cities are often the places where people of low-income reside (a fall from splendor to squalor), to preserve the historic city is to improve the living conditions of the poor thus reducing poverty and upgrading the urban environment and infrastructure.

These last thoughts relate directly to UNDP's global urban development cooperation strategy and its relationship to the cultural preservation of historic cities.

The establishment of patronatos and associations of friends of historic cities or World Heritage Sites is encouraging for promotional purposes and the involvement of the public, and particularly the private sector in specific rescue operations in all types of World Heritage Sites in the region.

Bankability is a major consideration for loans for integral conservation of historic sites, particularly cities.

While the concept of integral conservation is bankable in principle, the following consid-



CTA Sylvio Mutal, Enrique Iglesias, President of the IDB, with the Mayor of Olinda in Olinda, Brazil.





erations are essential for determining to what extent a project is bankable at a particular time:

- I) **Macro-economic considerations:** overall macroeconomic conditions of the country, debt level, etc...
- II) **Sectoral considerations:**
 - intersectoral (priority of the particular project vs. another project such as a power plant).
 - intrasectoral (priority of the particular project vs. another project such as a given rehabilitation or "restoration of shanty towns" nationwide).
- III) **Budgetary considerations:** availability of funds by potential international financiers, programmed for the period of project implementation.
- IV) **Policy considerations:** affordability by beneficiaries, extent and mechanism of cost recovery, voluntary displacement and resettlement of population, land tenure, rent control, etc..
- V) **Technical considerations:** appropriateness of standards, consistency with level and type of demand; procurement procedures and practices, etc...
- VI) **Institutional considerations:** planning, implementation and supervisory capacity and authority of responsible institutions, coordination and agreement between relevant agencies with different responsibilities, etc.
- VII) **Financial considerations:** availability of counterpart funds, sufficient and timely budgetary provisions, balanced programming and allocation of funds among relevant ministries/agencies/institutions, etc...

Given the preceding considerations, the decision on whether to pursue financing for the "bankable" elements of the proposed programme by an international development organization (such as the World Bank) is up to the authorities responsible for the restoration and preservation of the site. Once this has been determined, the following steps are recommended:

- a. Ensure the support and commitment of the corresponding national financing bodies (Ministry of Finance, etc.)
- b. Include the project in the agenda of the organization in charge of international cooperation (Planning Institutes, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc.)
- c. Discussion of the project concept and scope during the dialogue with the international development agencies.
- d. Prepare in parallel, a project proposal document which will synthesize the different work carried out to date and will present the project's objectives, features priorities, approach and a preliminary analysis of its technical, economic, financial, administrative and social aspects in view of the considerations of the previous section.



Revitalization: One of Conservation's Widest Benefits.

Photo: S. Mutal

- e. Involve any interested international development agency(ies) in the review and follow up of the project proposal document so that it (they) may include the proposal in its (their) work programme(s).
- f. Present the project proposal document to the above and other financing sources as the basis for obtaining financing for detailed feasibility studies under ongoing projects or as advances for project preparation.
- g. Discuss and agree with one (or more) such entity(ies) on the financing of the project, as appraised on the basis of detailed feasibility studies.

Lastly, we must underline that grants, loans, may they be national or international are not necessarily the only ways of resource mobilization.

Municipal financing, site protection programmes entailing financial and economic considerations and basic reforms for financial management are of importance.

It is not a question "to sell" a historic site to donors, banks, foundations or philanthropists, it is a matter of also looking at the financial management dimension of the safeguard of historic cities.

Here are some views on this subject:

1. Problematic

In a city like Cartagena or to that matter, the historic centre of Bahia, Quito, Lima or Cusco, there is a financial reality attached to the historic political, urban, social and economic conditions of such centres.

These, no doubt, determine to a great extent, the philosophy and the actual dimension of the safeguard of the historic city.

Well organized historic cities with traditions, commercial activities and habitat require, in financial terms, more and more revenues as these cities are facing ever increasing expenditures which cannot be controlled.

The dilemma is that the fiscal poncture (to tap resources) at the Municipal and/or Regional level is extremely weak. The Central Budgetary Allocations are also very limited. What should one do to achieve a budgetary equilibrium?

2. Tools

The local public finances constitute the central pillar of all efforts for urban reform and restructuring.

These finances find themselves at the intersection of big: Political choices (decentralization and deconcentration); Economic choices (municipal services and commercial activities, industries, visitation, tourism, etc.); and Social choices (city, suburb, urban segmentation, zoning, etc.).

The safeguard of a historic city must be analyzed in terms of programmes in search of finance. The tools which a historic city has, would have to be examined very carefully.

These tools are:

- Local tax and annex ponctures
- Budgetary allocations from the State
- Revenues emanating from activities and services
- Multilateral and bilateral contributions
- Private contributions (fund raising and sponsoring)
- Possible financial loans at the local or regional level

3. Approach

It would be judicious to start a meticulous study of unengaged tools and to identify the priority and conditions of intervention.

In this context, it is absolutely essential to put into light the possible financial resources and to evaluate the efficiency and the grade thereof.

It is only when this identification process has taken place from bottom-up that enterprise becomes possible in order to undertake the work of communication, education, and consciousness. There can be no fund raising or communication and marketing, if there is no freedom of a corporation dealing with the financial facet. ***One cannot sell the safeguarding of a city. One can safeguard financial investments leading to a self-sustained safeguard programme.***

Disaster Preparedness

Most sites in the region are in disaster prone areas and considerable work has been done in seeing that restoration work is in line with the codes of anti-seismic activities and other types of natural disasters. In terms of large areas such as archaeological parks and historic cities, disaster preparedness is primarily in the hands of Defensa Civil and the ministries of interior and municipal authorities.

More work needs to be done in consolidating damaged areas and structural defense caused by time and normal decay, so as to move into preventive disaster preparedness and avoid major projects of reconstruction or rehabilitation after a natural phenomenon occurs. The workshops organized by UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project in Antigua Guatemala and training given in regional courses, has put restorers and engineers alike, abreast the issues of restoration, structural engineering and geological service.



Anti-seismic restoration in Antigua, Guatemala.

Photo S. Mutal

Political Consensus

Cultural heritage is becoming a sign and feeling of pride not only for restorers but other sectors of the community, such as local governments, central governments, neighborhood units, universities and tourism organizations. One should bear in mind that the prime objective is conservation. *Unfortunately, natural disasters in historic sites have helped this new trend of wanting to conserve and restore before things disappear for good, either by abrupt natural disasters or by daily negligence.*

Politicians are sending messages via a vis livable and visitable places. The conservation community, who has been very active in the 70s for the sake of restoration has played a major role and it now corresponds to this group to integrate itself to current trends of global conservation and have much more of a practical approach to the problem as opposed to conservation and regressive attitude to restoration in function of merely a present for the past. It is the present and the future which is at stake.

Technical Assistance from World Heritage Fund

A review of the last four years indicate that most states parties have followed the recommendations of the monitoring report and made technical assistance requests on the subject enunciated. These were approved by the World Heritage Bureau and have been implemented since then. It was a clear and healthy relationship between monitoring and technical assistance from WHF.

Whereas WHF can assist and respond to specific conservation problems, it can also be instrumental to assist in preparing projects which will respond to the criteria mentioned in *Funding* for large scale projects. With good training programmes now in place and some technical assistance conservation projects being resolved with WHF assistance, we believe that in the future WHF funds should be used as initiator of major funding projects by organizing workshops leading to pre-investment and investment projects incorporating the major national/local technical and financial bodies in this exercise.

It is interesting to note that the WHF has, in 1994, provided emergency assistance of preventive nature to sites not as yet inscribed in the list, for example the archaeological park of Tierra Adentro in Colombia. This is a good omen.

In Latin America and the Caribbean there has been a major input of practically 20 million dollars from UNDP in the last 18 years on technical assistance to enhance cultural, urban and natural heritage from training to pre-investment activities, institutional and capacity building. The WHF funding of the



Urban Heritage: A Multi-Faceted Approach.

Photo F. Salaff

last 10 years administered jointly with the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project bore its fruits because of a fertile soil of adequate structure in place, including in poverty stricken Haiti.

In Mozambique, where political and economic crises have been acute, it is indispensable that all possible assistance be given institutionally to the organizations concerned and provide the sheer minimum material and equipment needed in those difficult times for simple protective activities in Island of Mozambique.

The assistance given to Trinidad and Havana during the last years of economic crisis have proved to be very useful in view of the strong absorption capacity established by the state party nationally with the UNDP assistance over the last 15 years.

Environmental Considerations

Both municipal and national authorities are showing concern for environmental problems with an increasing awareness of the link between the environment and conservation.

This is particularly true in mixed sites and the archaeological sites who have a close interaction with the natural environment and the mutually destructive position could be reverted to a mutually constructive situation when both aspects are taken in consideration in conservation policies and programmes. This needs an institutional approach by pragmatic actions and not merely the creation of complex institutional bodies miles away from the WHS.

The concept of urban heritage is a new approach to conservation of historical areas and their environment. *It implies an increasing need to involve its inhabitants, at all levels, in the design and execution of projects and opening new ways for obtaining credit for housing and basic urban services.*

Environmental problems afflicting cities in Latin America and the Caribbean and specially historical areas constitute a new variable in the 90s and should be taken into consideration in the conservation of buildings and as regards the quality of life of its residents.

Environmental problems affecting historical cities in Latin America and the Caribbean in particular are divided into two basic sources:

- Those caused by forces of nature among which the most salient in Latin America and the Caribbean are earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, etc.

Based on the last tragic experiences which affected the continent, we should consider the need for taking preventive actions regarding earthquakes or other disasters, as well as corrective measures which will allow the preservation of the urban cultural heritage.

Both actions refer to construction standards suitable to the seismological characteristics of each city and to restoration techniques which in many cases are archaic and obsolete. Emphasis is given to the application of scientific methods for the conservation of monuments and urban complexes in order to ensure that rehabilitation work is appropriate to geological and natural conditions. This includes the use of suitable materials, foundations, etc.

- Environmental problems which result from atmospheric conditions and refer to particles suspended in the atmosphere as a consequence of transformation processes such as carbon monoxide, sulphurbioxide the ozone, etc.

These problems, as well as those derived from transportation,



An all too common site in the region's historic inner cities.
Photo: S. Mutal

trash accumulation, faulty road system, street vendors, etc., require municipal management policies which take into consideration environmental variables with special emphasis on historical cities.

For this purpose, there is a need to establish recovery programmes for the inner city through urban plans which contemplate re-utili-

zation of empty lots occupancy, of underutilized buildings, improvement and efficient use of infrastructure, equipment and services contained in these consolidated areas.

In relation to atmospheric aspects and with the purpose of establishing policies and programmes according to the characteristics of each locality, the following problems should be addressed as they afflict the urban environment specially in historic areas:

- The volume of contaminating emissions;
- The quality and type of fuel utilized;
- The type, condition and operation of fuel-using equipment and of industrial operations;
- Fuel and emission control technology assistance for operation of vehicles and industrial plants;
- Knowledge of the condition of local vegetation, soil texture and composition in suburban areas surrounding the cities;
- Location and meteorological conditions of areas which encircle the city.

The proximity of some polluting factories or plants near to archaeological sites is a threat which must be controlled in accordance with the circumstances of the given sites. Protective measures for mural paintings and rock paintings in some sites are indispensable using simple and yet high-tech protective systems and if necessary the actual closure of the sites or parts thereof.

Most site monitoring reports have identified the lack of global master plans and the insertion on those of conservation master plans.

Master plans for conservation seem to be a pre-requisite for adequate management of a given site, may it be archaeological, historic city or mixed site.

Nonetheless, we should be cautious in recommending medium and long term master plans which bring about in the best of scenarios an accumulated set of studies, research work and plans with no tangible immediate results for the actual conservation of the totality of the site and/or parts of it in an operational way.

Recommendations to that effect, therefore, should be looked upon as legal and institutional frameworks within which specific projects could be built in for conservation work in all facets of its terminology.

Sylvio Mutal

QUITO, 16 YEARS AFTER ITS DECLARATION AS A "HERITAGE CITY OF HUMANITY"

DORA ARIZAGA

Ecuadorian architect. Postgraduate studies in Italy and Spain in restoration of monuments and rehabilitation of historic cities, respectively. Director of the Fondo de Salvamento of the Municipality of Quito. Has published several books and participated in different international events on restoration and conservation of historic centres.

The city of Quito, capital of the republic of Ecuador and located some 2,800 meters above sea level in the Andes near the equator, retains centuries of history and human occupation.

The multiple stages of the city's formation show the diverse socio-cultural and economic processes that Quito has undergone. From its primitive human settlement, which dates to at least 10,000 years ago, to the rapid changes that created the modern city, Quito has managed to preserve its historic areas. It is this, combined with «the series of cultural values accumulated in the city's historic centre» and its location «amid a landscape of exceptional beauty,» that led UNESCO to declare it in 1978 as the first city registered as a heritage of humanity, allowing the city to obtain international status.

The declaration occurred at an economically transcendental moment for the country following the discovery and development of oil, which marked a turning point for Quito. As capital of the country, Quito saw a boom in investment, especially in the area of road reconstruction. This investment boom indirectly led to the violent expulsion of slum dwellers who lived in the city's historic centre to Quito's outer edges, creating peripheral neighborhoods. Moreover, it prompted a generalized exodus of the network of banks and administrative institutions, converting the historic centre into a centre of informality, maintaining only symbolic religious and political significance. Faced with this reality, certain economic groups tried to revert the process and reclaim the centre, not as a return of its former residents but as a site that offered certain markets lost principally by banks and commerce.

It is under these circumstances that the declaration of Quito as a Cultural Heritage of Humanity became an external proposal with no internal political reference and touted only by certain intellectual groups which espouse a consciousness regarding

cultural heritage conservation, including the National Institute of Cultural Heritage. The institute was created to draft regulations and laws for the preservation of the state's cultural heritage. With a monumentalist vision of the historic centre of Quito, it has created ordinances and rules which have become laws that are absolutely coercive and weak in control and application.

Analyzing the effect of the existing laws, one notices clearly that the politics of heritage conservation control are geared to the pristine conservation of buildings without considering the urban aspects or regard for the interests of the investors, owners or users of the buildings that comprise the historic centre. This has led to the slow deterioration of the area, with changes to more productive uses, expulsion of the resident population, lack of economic incentives, etc., affecting the functional value of the historic centre and of course the conservation of the area.

In order to detail the changes that will take place in changing from a monumentalist vision of the historic centre to an integrated approach, it is important to mention the significance of the 1980s to the city and, above all, to the historic centre of Quito.

The decade saw a deep urban crisis heightened by the country's economic recession, which grew as a result of a natural disaster: the earthquake of April 1987, which marked the climax of the crisis, overwhelming the city's historic downtown. This problem is added to the already mentioned social, economic, architectural and urban problems afflicting the city.

Before this crisis and in response to it, a few key accomplishments made possible the proposal of a new vision with regard to the management of the city of Quito and its historic

areas. Among them are a political change in national and local administration, a decisive mayor with the political will to propose changes for the city, creation of a special \$3 million annual fund to preserve the historic centre (FONSAL) and a group of planners who have created new instruments which allow management of the city with new concepts that are far better than traditional urban planning methods.

The new municipal planning experience proposes a new, integrated vision of the metropolitan area, the city, the historic areas and the historic centre itself as a whole. With regard to the latter, what is proposed is the institutionality of development and conservation of the centre through technical assistance, financing and action. The concept is based on the «rehabilitation of the historic areas which comprise an alternative to the expansionist concept of the territory and services in the face of urban growth.» One must consider that in the historic centre there is a great deal of obsolete equipment, inadequate infrastructure and a collection of underutilized or abandoned architectural structures which are perfectly feasible to be socially and economically re integrated to the city.

Under these principles, the municipality would put forth an integrated vision of the problem and propose the following policy under the Master Plan for the Preservation of the Historic Centre:

«The historic centre is where a concentration of multiple economic, housing and cultural activities takes place, bordered with social and urban conflict.

A different criteria is supposed simply from physical protection: what fundamentally justifies intervention in a patrimonial interest has to do with the social subject and existing conditions. Recovery of a cultural heritage is interesting only in this context. This implies:

- Joining physical rehabilitation activities with the objectives of integrated rehabilitation (social, economic, cultural);
- Putting forth rehabilitation proposals in historic areas always in accordance with some function along the lines of social demand; and,
- Strengthening the role of involved socio-spatial units, be they urban (neighborhoods, districts), or suburban (communal, nuclear, parochial), making them protagonists in the rehabilitation.

The municipality has evolved its policies with respect to historic areas, traditionally circumscribed to the regulatory and controlling aspect, toward one that is more dynamic and participatory, the product of an integrated planning process for the city and the formation of an institutional base that has made possible the promotion of conservation and development of historic areas.»



The excellent standard of conservation work undertaken in Quito is evident in this photo of the city's Cathedral.
Photo: F. Salazar

In conjunction with the city planning department's development of the Master Plan for Quito's Historic Centre, the Salvage Fund carried out parallel project planning efforts, with execution of works and realization of specific programs and projects.

The programs and projects undertaken by the fund have been approached as short-term actions with a demonstrative character, in hopes that the results will lead to a gradual transformation of the historic areas and that they can be duplicated at other sites. All this is meant to maintain the balance between conservation and development, under the fundamental objective of the integrated rehabilitation of the historic centre of Quito, and the policies set forth in the plan. It implies the rehabilitation of the city's historic-cultural heritage and its potential, the improvement of the quality of the urban environment and the lives of the inhabitants and users.

Investments in recent years (1988-92) for FONSAL in historic areas, especially in the historic centre, reached \$US 6,450,264 between finished and on-going projects, which represents 39.98 percent of general investment in the historic centre.

The projects include the following:

- Work on infrastructure networks, renovation of water, sewer, telephone networks for a total of US\$ 565,190;
- Lighting of monuments and public and streets at a cost of US\$ 250,000;
- Work on public spaces: rehabilitation of 22 plazas and parks, of which seven are in the historic centre and 15 in other historic areas, for a total of \$1,196.198;
- Work on basic equipment, donation and improvement of laundry rooms, public wash rooms and nurseries at a cost of US\$ 245,353, including 18 public wash rooms, eight laundry rooms and two nurseries;
- Work on civic and religious buildings for a total of US\$ 2,227,668 in 17 chapels and religious primary and secondary schools, houses adapted to new uses of an administrative character, housing, and cultural and sports equipment.

Investment by the municipality has generated an interesting process of recuperation in the area, which is highlighted by private and other institutional investment. As a result, total investment in the historic centre during the period was US\$ 16,754,398, of which private investment in rehabilitating buildings totaled US\$ 7,923,635 and international assistance from friendly governments through agreements with the state (INPC) and the municipality on the order of US\$ 2,360,499.

Local administration has played a key role in the effort to maintain and change the deteriorating situation in the centre, which makes clear that the resources which it has are insufficient for the immense job demanded by the integrated rehabilitation of the historic area. The municipality has sought help from friendly governments and national and international organizations in getting financial assistance on preferential terms. As a result, it has received loans and donations for specific projects above all in the area of housing, which contains a strong subsidy component, and which through traditional financial organizations are not likely to be granted credit. Among international cooperation as donation are the following:

The Spanish government through the Board of Andalucia of Spain to rehabilitate the House of Seven Patios and financing from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for the rehabilitation of the Plaza of Santo Domingo and part of the Convent of San Francisco. This cooperation reached a total of US\$2.3 million. The government of Belgium provided a total of US\$ 117,256

for the restoration of the North Wing of the Convent of Santo Domingo for a library and museum. In the same way, the Paul Getty Foundation of the United States provided US\$ 27,027 to study color recovery on the gateways of the lot on Garcia Montero Street.

In terms of loans, some US\$ 3,008,271 was in local financing by the Banco del Estado for the rehabilitation of the districts of Tola and 24 de Mayo Avenue.

And US\$ 41,000 in international financing was just secured from the Inter-American Development Bank, with which the city hopes to begin a dynamic functional change in the historic centre of Quito, in hopes of spurring future private investment to raise revenues. This way, the idea is to begin making changes in the use of space that will bring about a general valuation in the area being worked.

Restoring historic real-estate will serve as a key element in the changes being sought in the historic centre. Advancing on works of infrastructure that will raise the value of the real-estate, raising commercial and tourist activity, and improving the living conditions of residents.

Financing for all this proposes the following projects: Extending investment for infrastructure improvements to a collection of 70 blocks in the historic centre once efforts in the initial 24-block area near the Plaza of Independence are finished. These investments contemplate the improvement of paths, networks and basic service connections between houses, signalization and urban furniture. The funds also would be used to improve the attractiveness of the historic centre, revitalize commercial activity, improve pedestrian safety and raise the standard of living of the residents.



Interior of Quito's house of seven patios before restoration work.

Photo: F. Salazar

Four parking areas will be built and one refurbished as part of this project. The location of these parking areas is strategic for the planned reorganization of traffic. Thus, it will be possible to improve the environment in the city's centre by reducing traffic and providing more access to cars and pedestrians alike.

A collection of buildings over Garcia Moreno Street which need to be refurbished has been identified as strategic. The selection was based principally on the following aspects: a) the possibility of revitalizing economic activity in the surrounding area; b) the architectural or historic importance of the building; c) its state of deterioration; and d) the willingness of owners to accept the outside intervention in their building.

Institutional Strength — The creation of a mixed-capital company is being proposed in order to achieve the objectives of the program. This firm would operate under rules governing private companies and will be charged with receiving, buying leasing and selling real-estate, associate with third parties and to swap real-estate.

These recently evaluated works have favorably affected the firming up of the planned objectives and the beginning experience is beginning to take shape with the presence of private investment through the opening of bank branches that have bought houses in the centre. About 40 private property

owners are restoring their homes, although not at the desired level but a symptom, nonetheless, of the recovering now taking place in the centre. Private investment of this type has climbed to US\$ 7.9 million. Moreover, it is noteworthy to mention that the price of terrain in the centre is beginning to recover and studies done on the cost of terrain in the historic centre since 1987 show it is in a rapid recovery.

Works already begun have tended to positively effect the creation of specialized labor and the technological development of professionals in restoration and supervision, as well as the creation of a general consciousness of the centre's potential, not only in terms of public opinion, but in the community of those who will benefit from the goods and services of rehabilitation. Moreover, broadcast and printed press has taken the centre, its works and its problems, as a principle issue in its commentaries and concerns.

We feel that we have begun a sustained process of rehabilitation of the centre, in which we hope all social agents in the city will play a part in conservation and development of the historic centre. We reiterate that we want a living and dynamic centre in the urban context as an integral part of the city and that it accomplish a double role: that it leave room for the urban functions that the city's dynamic requires and protect and conserve its accumulated heritage.



Interior of Quito's house of seven patios after restoration work. Photo: F. Salazar

A PLAN OF ACTION FOR MEXICO CITY: BREAKING A CYCLE OF DESTRUCTION

JORGE GAMBOA DE BUEN

Mexican architect, with postgraduate studies in England. Has worked in the public sector as Deputy Director General of the Programme for Housing Rehabilitation in charge of the reconstruction of 50,000 buildings after the earthquake of 1985. Presently he is General Coordinator of the Department of Urban Planning and Ecological Protection of Mexico D.F.. He has participated in several conferences, congresses and published several articles on architecture and urbanism.

Mexico City possesses one of the most significant historic centres in the world. Its size, magnificent buildings, streets and squares endow it with significant historic value. Approximately 1500 buildings have been classified by the National Anthropology and History Institute and the National Institute of Fine Arts. Both of those organizations' perimeters encircle the «Zone of Historic Monuments» declared by Presidential Decree on April 11, 1980, and the World Heritage Site declared by UNESCO on December 18, 1987. In spite of all these institutional protection measures, the historic centre of Mexico City deteriorated rapidly throughout the 1980's. Deterioration continued to increase on account of many causes.

As Mexico City expanded, higher-income families, as well as the area's most lucrative and productive stores and business offices, slowly left the downtown area and moved into new neighborhoods and suburbs that offered superior infrastructure, better living conditions and a more «modern» environment. Lower income families and businesses of lesser quality took over the premises that were left behind. The stately old houses, many of them as large as palaces, had to be subdivided into small apartments or even rooms to accommodate new tenants, thus destroying the original spaces. Dining rooms, porticos and even courtyards were occupied and lived in. The structures were overloaded with new walls.

The commercial establishments that replaced the city's finest shops earned most of their profits from the high-volume sale of inexpensive products. They catered to an ever-expanding clientele from rapidly-growing popular neighborhoods that did not have their own commercial facilities and came downtown to shop. Under these particular conditions the most attractive commercial locations are those on the ground floor, on streets

with heavy pedestrian traffic. Spaces at the back of buildings and on higher floors are used for storage purposes. As a rule, owners try to make the most of their high-value storefront space. They open large windows, destroying the lower sections of colonial façades, and they also remove walls, replacing them with columns on the ground floors to increase available floor space. Upper floors are routinely overloaded with merchandise. All these factors reduce a building's load bearing capacity and, in case of an earthquake, guarantee severe structural damage.

The deterioration resulting from these conditions was encouraged by rent control ordinances that eliminated investment in building maintenance, as tenants and owners had no incentive to invest. The site's natural condition as an ancient lake bed, combined with the effect of intense earthquakes and rains, further exacerbated deterioration. During the past thirty years public spaces have been taken over by street peddlers. These satisfied a real market demand because the existing commercial infrastructure was insufficient for the city's expansion. They also alleviated social problems caused by the sharp rise in unemployment that occurred throughout the crisis of the 1980's. The 1985 earthquakes struck a critical blow to the city, destroying housing, office buildings and hotels in the historic centre and its neighboring districts of great economic vitality such as the Alameda.

It was no easy task to reverse such trends. The disintegration of the historic centre was so extensive that salvage seemed impossible. The existing mechanisms were not functioning adequately, and the deteriorating economic situation, along with neglect, congestion, pollution and the invasion of public spaces by street peddlers, seemed unending.

Fortunately, during the 1988-1994 administration certain favorable conditions have aided the rehabilitation of the downtown area. An integral urban renewal programme was designed based on the premises of conservation and rehabilitation. It was launched in 1989 and included financial and fiscal incentives, social mobilization, management and direct support, public works and promotion of private investment.

For the first time in Mexico, a fiscal incentive programme was designed and implemented to reduce normal estate transfer and property taxes when buildings are bought to be restored. Through this system, incentives amounting to US\$ 600,000 were granted to different buildings between 1991 and 1993.

A package was designed with Nacional Financiera for financing the renovation of commercial and service infrastructure. An Air Rights Transfer System was also established, and to date it has collected US\$ 12 million. These funds, provided by developers building in high-value areas of the city, have been channeled to 27 buildings in the historic centre, among them the Jose Luis Cuevas Museum, Santa Teresa la Antigua, the former Girl's College, the Choir of Santo Domingo, San Ildefonso, the Casa de las Ajaracas, and the houses at Leandro Valle 20 and Guatemala 18.



Interior of restored building in the historic centre of Mexico City.

The «Echame una manita» («Lend us a hand») programme was launched to achieve wide diffusion and active social support. It includes an information centre and gives orientation, support and management help to those who wish to restore a building. At the information centre one can get help to process licenses, obtain credits or free restoration projects, and receive technical counseling. Social mobilizations are also organized to wash monuments, paint façades and to become better acquainted with the centre. The programme's main instrument is the Fideicomiso del Centro Historico (Historic Center Trust Fund), an independent institution that manages the funds and directs them to the particular recipients through projects or construction work.

Public investments have been made in great national monuments like the Cathedral and the National Palace that are being restored by the Ministry for Social Development, and in the improvement of public transportation. Finally, no efforts have been spared to attract private investment to restore buildings and provide them with new functions.

Results are encouraging though still insufficient. Between 1989 and 1993, 558 buildings were completed or are now in the process of being restored with a total investment of US\$ 600 million. The restoration of each involved a huge effort to solve legal, social, political, financial and technical problems. Acquiring and restoring a historic building is no easy or immediate task.

Additional problems arise when buildings must be adapted to new uses: for example, when transformed from convent to museum, from town house to restaurant or when contemporary buildings are constructed in vacant lots. Next come the specific problems of the reconstruction and restoration. To which period must one restore a building that has been transformed throughout the centuries? Is it valid to reconstruct a courtyard that was demolished a hundred years ago? Is it necessary to eliminate an entire floor that was added in the 19th century to an 18th century structure? Is it convenient to use a prefabricated floor slab instead of restoring the traditional system of wooden beams with earthen fillings? So many variable and unknown factors affect the process that it becomes extremely complex.

Regeneration must proceed building by building, from the inside out. It must offer integral solutions to a variety of aspects, and not only to physical problems. It must be directed by a long term master plan. The plan itself is insufficient, however, if it does not involve all factors in the process. It must also do away with inertia and many passive attitudes that may seem insignificant when considered separately but when added to one another have resulted in large scale deterioration.

Once under way, the process must continue for several decades. What is important is to reverse the process of decay, and the available evidence seems to indicate that this has been achieved.



Courtyard restored through fiscal incentives of the Integral Renewal Programme in Mexico City.





MIXED SITES MONITOR: THE MACHU PICCHU EXPERIENCE WHERE THE WORKS OF MAN AND NATURE SEEM CONTEMPORANEOUS

ELIAS MUJICA

Andean Institute of Archeological Studies — INDEA

Peruvian Archaeologist. Studied History in the Catholic University, Lima with specialization in Archaeology and received a doctorate from the University of Cornell, USA. Served as field coordinator of the first and second International Courses on Archaeological Techniques (Cusco 1975 and Puno 1976), organized by the National Institute of Culture and UNDP. Consultant of the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project, participating in the monitoring of Chan Chan, Peru, evaluation mission to Joya de Ceren, El Salvador, and coordinator of the activities of the Machu Picchu Master Plan.

They are known as «mixed sites,» these places inscribed on the World Heritage List with the dual qualities of culture and nature. They are places considered unique and irreplaceable under the Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and therefore of exceptional interest for their value of works of human and natural creation and which the participating states recognize as necessary to conserve, rehabilitate and transmit to future generations.

The «mixed sites» are few on the World Heritage List — some 16 of 414 as of December 1993 or 3.86 percent of the total. Of these, three are found in Central and South America: Tikal National Park (Guatemala, 1979), the Machu Picchu Historic Sanctuary (Peru, 1983) and the Rio Abiseo National Park (Peru, 1992).

As opposed to properties with only a cultural or natural feature, mixed sites have an even broader set of criteria. In addition to meeting the specific requirements for cultural and natural sites, they must a) join proposals and actions of those responsible for keeping watch over both components; b) be sites that cover an extensive area; and c) be in a situation where resources generally are insufficient and therefore a point of conflict between the institutions responsible for management and administration.

Other characteristics that make mixed sites patrimonial properties that are difficult to manage and conserve are: naturally complex realities due to diverse ecology; fragile environments due to topographical and climatic diversity;

various cultural monuments that are sensitive to the complex environment; and difficult access.

In other words, we are talking about sites that are a heritage of humanity, that go beyond buildings and urban settings, that include varied and complex universal qualities where administration is multi-institutional. Therefore, monitoring mixed sites implies much more than the sum of individual development strategies for cultural and natural sites. An analysis of the Machu Picchu Historic Sanctuary can serve as an example:

Machu Picchu

Located northwest of the city of Cusco, capital of the Incan Tawantinsuyu or «Empire of the Four Parts,» the Machu Picchu Historic Sanctuary covers 32,592 hectares, within which have been found 31 archeological sites connected by a complex and sophisticated network of paths called the Inca Trails. Due to the size of the sanctuary and the dense vegetation covering it, many more sites are thought to exist there, as well as still-undiscovered trails.

The majority of archeological sites within the sanctuary are monumental in character, or are outstanding examples of refined and apparently productive cultural landscapes: platforms of hanging gardens; ingenious irrigation canals; water outlets and ritual fountains. Moreover, the value of Machu Picchu goes beyond its monumental construction; it lies in the way man has planned and developed structures in a manner that is compatible with nature, mixing architecture and landscape to the point where they appear contemporane-

ous, as though they were built at the same time.

Within the sanctuary, one pre-colonial structure stands out for its international renown - the Citadel of Machu Picchu. It is without a doubt the most well-known and visited archeological site in the Andean region, for its characteristics and location, precisely the qualities which give it its cultural and natural features. The variety of ecological levels within the sanctuary also stand out - ten that are predominantly subtropical and which allow for a wide range of flora and fauna, life zones that the ancient residents of this region of the Andes knew how to use and respect.

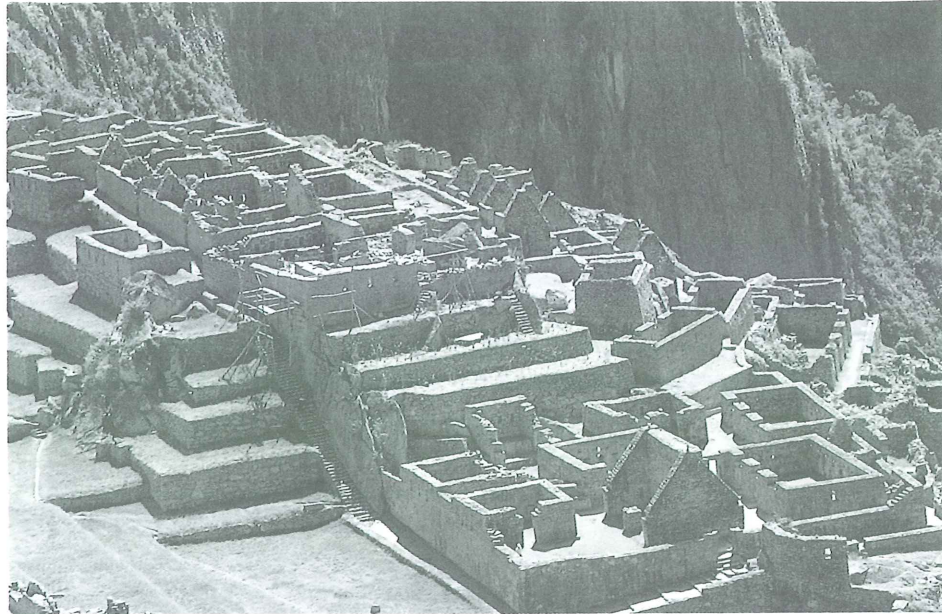
Nonetheless, it is a landmark heritage of humanity that requires special care due to the size and complexity of its historic and natural aspects, the fragility of its environment, the tourist pressure on it, the number and diversity of personal and institutional interests that take advantage of the lack of clarity of legislation designed to protect it and the absence of any concerted leadership charged with its integrated management.

Effectively, Machu Picchu was built in a very difficult, surely hostile and fundamentally difficult environment from the other areas colonized by the Incas and preceding cultures of the Peruvian Andes. It is located in the eastern range of the Andes, known as the Cordillera de Vilcabamba. In this area, the eastern cordillera is cut by the Urubamba River traveling southeast to northwest, creating a boxed-in valley known as the Urubamba Canyon. The slopes on the southwest and northeast sides of the valley are very steep, reaching significant heights, the most notable of which are Salkantay snow peak (6,271 meters above sea level) and the Chuyunco snow peak (5,230 meters) to the southwest and La Veronica snow peak (5,750 meters) to the northeast.

Its components are impacted by the daily effects of the humid climate and heart of the high jungle. The variability of climate exhibited by the Machu Picchu Historic Sanctuary is directly related to the region's differences in altitude, which ranges from 2,000 meters (the Urubamba Valley) to 6,000 meters (Salkantay peak). The areas of lesser altitude in the sanctuary are characterized by rainy, semi-warm and humid weather.

To the aging of the structures — believed to be more than 500 years old — must be added the rain that drains or seeps into the buildings, along the pre-colonial trails and steep slopes, as well as the constant progression of natural vegetation which tends to reconquer the areas taken by man.

Separately, most of the Machu Picchu Historic Sanctuary is perched atop a formation of intrusive igneous rock of the Batolito de Vilcabamba, which have been and are being continually and profoundly affected by climatic conditions of



The dense fabric of Machu Picchu's ceremonial center.

Photo: S. Mutal

the high jungle. Moreover, the outcroppings of igneous rocks are covered in large sectors of the sanctuary by a superficial covering of sediments that varies in thickness from a few centimeters to several meters, comprised of residual soil that is the product of the in situ decomposition of the rocks (alluvial soils). Much of these surfaces found on the slopes are pulled down by the effects of gravity and water.

To these difficult topographic and geographic problems must be added the often more-damaging assault by hundreds of visitors a day. In the citadel as well as on the Inca Trails, the impact of tourists is notable, producing a permanent deterioration and an erosion of cultural and natural resources. Worse yet, the sanctuary as a whole is constantly pressured by a varied gamut of agents looking to benefit from tourism, agents who act in a generally uncoordinated manner and, more worrisome, are concerned more about the economic gains to be had than for the conservation of the monument.

How is this possible? It is due principally to the lack of concerted leadership among those responsible for the cultural and natural components, to the lack of coordination as a result of absence of integrated and sustainable policies, which has as a corollary confusing legislation.

Action-Monitoring: One Answer to the Problem

Machu Picchu was «discovered» by Hiram Bingham in 1911. Since then, different researchers and institutions have done field work. In the last six decades, the emphasis has been on restoration of archaeological monuments, most of the time with more touristic than scientific criteria.

UNDP/UNESCO began direct aid to Machu Picchu by way of Project PER/71/539, which was implemented in 1972 and 1982 in the Puno-Machu Picchu axis, in the extreme southern highlands of Peru. Financing came principally from the Inter-

American Development Bank and execution of the project was undertaken by the special projects execution unit of UNESCO's National Institute of Cultural Cooperation (Plan COPESCO).

Peru signed the UNESCO's World Cultural and Natural Heritage Convention on Feb. 24, 1982. A year later, in 1983, Machu Picchu was placed on the World Heritage List as a mixed site.

In 1988, after and as a result of a large fire within the sanctuary, the Cusco Development Corporation formed the Multi-Institutional Technical Committee on Machu Picchu, with the intent of achieving a more integrated management to protect the sanctuary. Those participating represented the different institutions involved in conservation, management and use and, for the first time, a government agency outside the National Institute of Culture took on the initiative.

In December 1990, the Peruvian government, by way of Supreme Resolution #0561/RE, created the National Multi-Sectoral Council with the job of coordinating and channeling national technical and economic assistance, as well as giving adequate and high-level coverage to the local technical committee. It is important to recognize that the initiative began after a coordinating — harmonizing would be a more accurate term — meeting between different high-level government organizations linked to the management called for by the Regional Cultural, Urban and Environment-Natural Heritage Project (UNDP/UNESCO).

Between the months of February and March 1991, at the request of the National Multi-Sectoral Council, the regional UNDP/UNESCO project conducted a Preparatory Assistance with the goal of advising the technical committee on Machu Picchu in the elaboration and presentation of a work plan to create a short-term Management Operational Plan and a long-range Master Plan. This assistance was positive in the sense that it seemed to stimulate and orient the local interdisciplinary team. But it also had negative effects in two important areas that should be pointed out: a) it pegged the solution to sanctuaries problems to a Master Plan in which theoretical aspects predominated over the practical ones as well as those that mimicked those done in highly developed countries; and b) the proposals for technical assistance necessary for each activity turned out to be tremendously high, almost unreachable, going so far as to propose the investment of local funds in a compensatory manner that could be assigned for such activities only with difficulty.

After that date, and for almost a year afterward, the National Multi-Sectoral Council, as well as the Machu Picchu technical assistance committee fell into a state of apathy. If we had to indicate a principle reason for that, apart from gamut of minor excuses that could be given, it would without a doubt be the lack of leadership - political as well as technical. Summoning, financial and above all coordinating capacities among the parties involved in the sanctuary's management were lacking,

particularly those with an ample and long-term perspective. On paper, the authorities existed, both on the national and local level. The scientists and technicians were available; what was missing was adequate direction, well-drawn goals and a well-designed strategy.

Once the problem was detected, the National Multi-Sectoral Council saw the need to conduct an international archeological seminar-workshop with the aims of a) analyzing the sanctuary's situation from an archeological perspective, b) making possible a definitive diagnosis and c) putting forth a proposed short-term Operations Plan and the outline of the points that should be included in a Master Plan. It proposed, moreover, that the workshop-seminar would shatter the apathy and allow the sensitizing of politicians and technicians.

Group and Multi-disciplinary Monitoring

In November 1992, the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO approved technical assistance to conduct the international seminar-workshop «Archeology of the Machu Picchu Historic Sanctuary, which was channeled through the regional UNDP/UNESCO project. The seminar-workshop's main objectives were scientific, such as evaluating the past, diagnosing the present and providing an outline for the future, from an archaeological standpoint, on the following themes and components:

- A) The state of the question regarding the National Historic Sanctuary and World Heritage Site of Machu Picchu (SHNSPMM): geographic environment and cultural content.
- B) Evaluation of the investigative archaeological work.
- C) Evaluation of conservation and restoration efforts.
- D) Implications of geology in the understanding of the monument and its implications for conservation.
- E) Environmental impact on the monument and vice versa.
- F) Impact of tourism and the regional-local projects of infrastructure development.
- G) Proposals for the administration and integrated management of the SHNSPMM.

For the first six topics, local scientists were asked to create a base document that would serve as a starting point for discussions and deliberations, as well as a visitors field guide.

Some 47 professionals and technicians participated. They were both national and foreign, with experience in a) Incan archaeology and architecture; b) the problems of conservation in the high jungle; c) rock conservation; d) management of large archaeological monuments; e) relations between decentralized public institutions - regional and national governments and international technical cooperation agencies; and f) in the fields of archaeology, anthropology, ecology, geology and conservation of the Machu Picchu sanctuary.

Meanwhile, given the opportunity to gather together an important group of professionals from different disciplines and with different experiences, it also was an objective of the seminar to offer an in situ workshop for local professionals, so that they could begin immediately to implement solutions to the different problems, design mid-term steps and consider aspects relative to long-term activities. This objective was permanently undertaken by the international and national participants throughout the tour of the sanctuary as well as during the discussion sessions.

This component was developed out of the professional experience, in theory as well as in practice, of the invited consultants and local professionals with ample experience in working in the sanctuary. This merging of experiences allowed for a constant interchange of opinions and observations during the tour and later in the debates in the city of Cusco. The special training sessions were a) the interdisciplinary approach to solving conservation problems; b) defining the mechanics of discussion and agreement between professionals of one discipline, among different disciplines, and among diverse institutions. The latter stands out because it should be kept in mind that the largest obstacle was the lack of coordination and agreement among institutions, among specialists and often among specialists from the same institution. For that reason, to show how professionals from other countries and different departments in Peru and from different specialties coordinate and reach agreement was indispensable example in the search for new attitudes on the part of local professionals.

The seminar-workshop had two phases. The first consisted of an in situ evaluation, including four days of walking over some of the most important areas of the sanctuary, following the Inca Trail, in order to observe the state of conservation of the cultural and natural resources, as well as evaluating the efforts made so far. Relying on the previously prepared base documents and the presence during the tour of specialists of the professions and institutions involved in the management of the sanctuary, allowed for a systematic and detailed integral evaluation of the monument as well as the formulating of proposal of feasible actions that could be taken in the short-term. The dynamic that was generated was impressive: the communications barriers that existed before diluted; the sensitivity to criticism changed to positive attitudes; eyes saw new things and minds latched on to new concepts and problems. In all, it initiated a change in attitude that allowed us to establish guidelines for ideal communication for the second phase of the seminar, that is to say the discussion.

The second phase, which took place in the city of Cusco, consisted in two days of work evaluating base documents; coming up with proposals for short-, medium- and long-term actions; and discussing the proposals for integrated management of the sanctuary. As in the first phase, participants in the event noted a changed, much more positive attitude among local researchers and technicians. Perhaps the most valuable aspects was that everything that had to be said was said, all

cards were placed on the table, everyone knew how the others felt and consensus could be reached to overcome the complex problems of the sanctuary.

The results of the event, as well as the base documents and the action proposals per component have been published in detail by the regional UNDP/UNESCO project, in collaboration with the UNESCO's World Heritage Center. Thus, we only mention that in general terms, the contributions of the seminar-workshop were:

- A) An integral diagnosis of the SHNSPMM, from an archeological perspective;
- B) A collection of recommendations by component achieved by consensus, with prioritized actions for the short-, medium- and long-term;
- C) The basic outline of the points that should be contained within a Master Plan, as well as the demythification of the traditional concept of a Master Plan;
- D) A consensus was reached among local researchers and institutions for the concerted management of the sanctuary, finding its highest expression in an agreement signed between the National Institute of Culture-Cusco Department (INC) and the Conservation Unit «Machu-Picchu Historic Sanctuary» of the National Institute of Natural Resources (INRENA), thereby overcoming a long conflict between the two institutions which legally have the responsibility of conserving the entire sanctuary.

A Year Later: A Light Along the Path

A year after the seminar-workshop was held, which I have chosen to call «group and multi-disciplinary monitoring,» the balance is highly positive. The most important points are the following:

1. There exists a sensitivity among the regional political authorities regarding the importance of a) working together; b) working on an institutional and regional government level, without the institutions involved losing their autonomy and mandates; c) working in a parallel fashion between the political and technical levels; d) including the local university at the maximum decision-making level so that it can provide the academic support for the INC and INRENA proposals; and e) consider the UNDP/UNESCO as an international aid agency, without relying entirely on it for financing.
2. There exists now a very clear idea of the responsibility of each local institution in the conservation of the sanctuary, for which a management organization should be created, and so this institutional development be progressive and active.
3. It is now understood how a Master Plan works in terms of the integral management of the sanctuary, from which diverse institutions exert wills, actions and resources; that

a Master Plan sets long-term goals to be met based on short-term objectives, which can be altered from year to year evolving with the on-going activity.

4. Prioritizing is now accepted, without ignoring the elaboration of a Master Plan as a reference document, the undertaking of emergency actions which on one hand guarantees the survival of critical aspects of the sanctuary and on the other permit the participating institutions coordinating and working with each other no longer based on theories but on action.

This deals with short-term actions that will allow us to: a) Know the site better, for a more adequate management; b) Undertake studies and actions that are indispensable to immediately confront the principal agents of destruction; and c) Institutional development that is consistent with the magnitude and complexity of the sanctuary and which will permit adequate integrated management.

For example, the drafting of topographical maps and survey of the Inca Trail and its principal monuments along the way is proposed for the first; geological studies aimed at halting the drainage problems and landslides, as well as the resolution of structural problems that endanger certain sectors of the citadel is proposed for the second; and a revamping of the Technical Multi-Institutional Committee for Machu Picchu with the appropriate political help and upon the assignment of a budget its taking of immediate actions.

Today, a year later, we view with optimism the new route that has been taken. This optimism is based on the fact that it is now understood that the only way to undertake the conservation of a mixed site is through an interdisciplinary and multi-institutional approach, under the auspices of a regional government. It should be done by institutions which are ready to work with each other as much as possible, politically and technically, without individual protagonists who have internalized the process, where the appropriate conditions are generated progressively. The process, meanwhile, should advance in a parallel fashion between theoretical-conceptual aspects and actions in the field, where monitoring should be a continual activity the institutions themselves should undertake and not wait for international missions to eventually arrive to do it. Finally, it has been understood that institutions such as UNDP/UNESCO are entities whose technical and economic support is no longer the only «salvation» that exists and upon which all hopes and possibilities lie.



The intricate stonework of Machu Picchu sits atop a magnificent natural saddle.

Photo: S. Mutal

THE JESUIT MISSIONS OF THE GUARANI AND CHIQUITOS

RAMON GUTIERREZ

Argentinian architect, and university professor. Is presently the Principal Researcher of the Argentinian Council of Scientific Research and academician of Argentina's History and Fine Arts in Spain. He has participated in numerous missions for the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project, most recently the monitoring of the Jesuit Missions in Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia and the historic centre of Lima. Author of numerous books and publications on Latin American architecture and urbanism.

The remnants of the old missions built by the Jesuits in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay, bear valuable testimony to one of the most remarkable social and cultural experiences in America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Beginning in 1609, Jesuit missions were founded in the jungle areas of territories that defined the limits of Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America. This geopolitical position eventually would play a predominant role in the destruction of those missions. Conceived as utopias designed to empower indigenous communities through respect for some of their essential cultural values (internal organization, language,

family relationships, etc.), the Jesuit missions soon demonstrated the viability of an alternative route to the colonial «order».

The efficiency of a planned, integrated economy; the public ownership of property; the systematic organization of work; and technological, scientific and artistic creativity were evidence of the success of the missions. The Jesuits obtained freedom from service on large estates and managed to create a network that, through the commercialization of agricultural surpluses and manufacturing of art and crafts, enabled the payment of the royal tax without subjection of the indigenous peoples to the Spanish or Creole.



A restored archway at San Ignacio Mini in Argentina.

Photo: UNESCO / M. Moldoveanu

This «liberation» of more than 100,000 indigenous peoples from indentured servitude sparked numerous disputes and fierce resistance to the «socialist» and «imperial» experience of the Jesuits. Complaints about administration in the Americas, intrigue in the courts of Spain and Portugal, armed conflicts over the assignment of lands in border treaties and the growing economic and cultural autonomy of the missions resulted, between 1759 and 1767, in the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Iberian peninsula and its overseas possessions.

The old Jesuit missions were turned over to rapacious or inept civil or religious administrators and entered a period of



Detail of stonework at San Ignacio Mini, Argentina. Photo: Hannquin

decline. Some, such as those in Argentina or Brazil, were partially destroyed in wars in the nineteenth century. Others, like the Chiquitos in Bolivia, were continually occupied, thereby allowing the recovery of exceptional evidence of what mission life was like.

The Jesuit Missions today

The thirty Guarani villages and seven Chiquitano settlements form an important town alternative to the model consecrated by the Spanish experience in America. Even today, we can see the large plaza flanked by the indigenous community housing and the central nucleus formed by a temple, school and residence of the two Jesuits that live in each mission. The ample plaza was the setting of integrated urban life, from the religious aspects to the civic and shameful, in that paradigmatic integration of the social and cultural functions of a community. Along with the design, we must also recognize the remains of a few exceptional architectural works of stone, which indicate the talent and skill of the Guarani in creating these works. The wood-sculpting and stone-hewing workshops of the missions achieved high levels of artistic expression in the region and served as evidence of the exceptional training of the Jesuit

teachers and the notable creative quality of their indigenous students.

The Guarani associations today are mostly in ruins, having been subjected to the inertia of decay, the destructive wars and the process of European colonization of the nineteenth century which in many cases used materials from the old missions for new construction. At the same time, the jungle reclaimed abandoned associations and so that what we can salvage today are mostly remains that have an archaeological value.

A very few towns, such as San Cosme, Santa Rosa or San Ignacio Guazu in Paraguay, have been continually occupied (like the Chiquitano communities in Bolivia).

In general, salvaging this heritage consists of attending to its consolidation, a realization of the mechanisms that permit its accessibility and ease its didactic comprehension. One exceptional factor for recovering this heritage may be the integration of exceptional surrounding countryside which constitutes the contextual framework for this remarkable cultural experience.

The notion of an organized territory which emerges from historical documents and maps left by the Jesuits requires a joint effort by the countries in which these mission towns are located in order to recover the significant dimension of this experience. As the Guarani are practically extinct in these towns, it would be a way to recover eloquent testimony of their cultural potential at the time of the Jesuit missions.

In the case of the Chiquitano of Bolivia although the indigenous presence has dwindled in the towns now occupied by whites and mestizos, the natives maintain an active presence in the region, looking for ways to defend their language and social identity. This is why salvaging the cultural heritage of the Jesuit missions implies a vast and complex operation which aims to not only preserve archaeological remains or architectural associations, but also the natural heritage that surrounds them, the consolidation of the cultural manifestations of the Chiquitano, the reclamation of a cultural and social experience in America, and its didactic and clarifying dissemination.

In recent years, the governments of countries collaborating with international organizations and universities have begun to recognize the value of this heritage. UNESCO's action was an essential catalyst to the integration of work being conducted by Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay in its first stage.

The works conducted in San Miguel (Brazil) in 1937 and in San Ignacio Mini (Argentina) in 1944 were followed up with sustained activity in the 1970s and 1980s with the help of private initiative and, most recently, specific programmes of international cooperation from Spain, Italy and Germany.

Presently, work is being coordinated between the technical organizations responsible for the associations in each coun-

try. To those have been added representatives of Bolivia, whose Chiquitano associations were salvaged by the sustained actions over a 20-year period of the Catholic Church, with the financial backing of religious communities in Switzerland and Germany.

The possibility of accumulating positive experiences and learning from the negative ones in this half-century of work at the Jesuit missions allows one to be optimistic regarding the chances of recovering this heritage and its implied memory. Archaeological prospecting in San Lorenzo (Brazil), clean-up at sites in Loreto and Santa Ana (Argentina) or in Jesus (Paraguay), consolidation of associations in San Miguel (Brazil), San Ignacio Mini (Argentina), San Jose (Bolivia) and Trinidad (Paraguay), are indications of the impulse given by World Heritage designation.

It is a memory that demonstrates conclusively, even today, that the utopia of a better and more just society is still possible.



Facade of the church of Sao Miguel in Brazil.

Photo: UNESCO / P. Fury

BRASILIA: BETWEEN CULTURAL HERITAGE CAPITAL AND METROPOLIS

BRIANE ELISABETH PANITZ BICCA

Architect and urbanist. Cultural Subjects Attaché from the UNESCO Office in Brazil. For 8 years, Coordinator of the Working Group for the Preservation of Brasilia's Historical and Cultural Heritage, from the Pro-Memoria Foundation/Culture Ministry. Doctorate in the University of Grenoble, specialization in the ICCROM, Rome, and Post-Doctorate in the CESHOMA, Paris. Numerous articles published about Brasilia and other themes of the cultural, urban and architectonic heritage.

This article does not have as its objective a description of Brasilia, as the city's project is already very well known. It refers rather to the context of the city's construction, the dynamism of its growth and the tendencies which have been observed. These facts are related to the question of «brasiliense», Brazilian and world heritage protection. The article intends, minimally, to contribute to the reflection and conducting of the Pilot Plan's preservation process, executed by Federal District organisms.

The Conception of a New Capital

From the Latin etymology, the term BRASILIA was first seen on a map dated 1612, to designate Brazil. The construction of a new capital in the interior of the country, in place of Rio de Janeiro which symbolized the metropolis' power over the colony, became part of the Brazilian imaginary ideal since the «Inconfidência Mineira», rebellion against Portuguese authority, which occurred in the gold mining region, in 1789.

The idea of building a new inland capital was reinforced when Brazil became an independent country, arising as a constant issue in its first Republican Constitution, as well as in the later ones. It is interesting to mention that the territorial marking that designated the future location of today's Federal District, occurred in 1922, in celebration of one century's independence.

Both before and after this initial manifestation, expeditions were undertaken in order to obtain general knowledge of the region, which was only lightly populated during the mining period. The best known one of these expeditions was organized in 1893, by the Belgian engineer and geographer,

Luiz Curls, who magisterially registered the landscape, hydrography, vegetation, land, villages, as well as the habits and customs of the region. Later, in 1953, the Belcher Commission executed the detailed report of the quadrilateral delimited by Curls as the site of the future capital, a rectangular area of 5,200 Km² intended to be the Federal District.

Therefore, after almost 200 years, the idea of building Brasilia was mature enough. The real genesis of the city was put in motion by Juscelino Kubitschek. In a meeting of his electoral campaign in the midwest region, he promised to build a new capital during his mandate. Once elected president, he kept his promise and opened a national contest to choose the urban proposal for the Brasilia Pilot Plan. The winner was the architect and urbanist Lúcio Costa, ex-director of the National Fine Arts School, partisan of the Athens Letter's Principles and conservator of the national historic heritage. Oscar Niemeyer was the architect in charge of the monumental buildings. Both Costa and Niemeyer had already worked together, as on the Education Ministry project in Rio de Janeiro with Le Corbusier, in 1936.

The construction of Brasilia was an answer to the historical objective of occupying the Brazilian hinterland, because this region had been almost depopulated after the indigenous people's decimation. The majority of the population was concentrated along the Atlantic coast — «crabs wandering the beaches», as stated in a chronicle by Vicente do Salvador Friar, in 1627.

From the XIX century to the first half of the XX century, although there were no explicit public policies of occupying the

hinterland, the new capitals of two states were built along the ancient route of the explorers who looked for indigenous people to enslave, as well as precious minerals.

The first province to have its capital transferred was Minas Gerais in 1897. Due to the gradual loss of the rural political oligarchic authority to a new urban elite, the capital moved from the ancient Ouro Preto to the modern Belo Horizonte, whose project was based on an hexagonal outline on a chess base. The same political shifts were responsible for the initiative of the government of Goiás, in the Central Plateau of the country, to abandon the ancient City of Goiás and install itself in a new capital, Goiânia, projected with a radial outline base, following the garden city principles, in 1937.

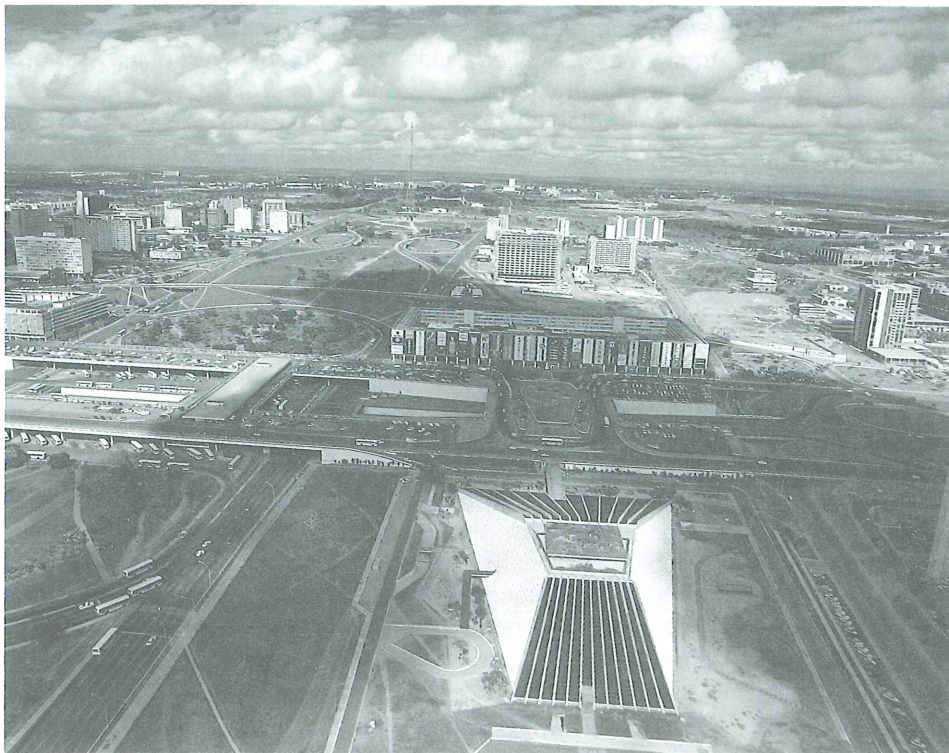
Furthermore, in 1940, Juscelino Kubitschek was elected Governor of the state of Minas Gerais, and decided to enlarge the capital, Belo Horizonte, creating the new quarter of Pampulha. Oscar Niemeyer is the architect of the public quarter's buildings, situated around an artificial lake, just as Brasília would be later on. From this architectural collection, it is interesting to note the extraordinary San Francisco Church, with its Cândido Portinari paintings. Twenty years later, Brasília was implanted on the same axis that, parting from Rio de Janeiro and passing through Belo Horizonte and Goiânia, reaches the Central Plateau of the country, which is situated at an altitude of 1,100m above the sea level. Interestingly, the construction of Palmas, the capital for the new state, Tocantins, in the late 80's, served to continue this axis, now following the Amazon route.

Brasília had already been born a Historical Heritage

It is evident that we can add to the two centuries old ideal of an inland national capital, and to the experience of building new cities, Juscelino Kubitschek's figure: a developmental administrator and an ally of Modernization. The combination of those factors gave to the country the necessary condition to construct Brasília in the record time of 41 months, obeying a functionalist - urban project along with modern architecture.

These circumstances, added to the intransigent opposition of traditional politicians to the building of Brasília, made the capital a symbol of the national unity against Brazilian's underdevelopment. The creative energy and the country's enterprising capacity, joined with the workers' exhausting labor, permitted Brasília's inauguration by the predicted date, April 21st, 1960, a holiday dedicated to Tiradentes, the hero from the «Inconfidência Mineira». A huge ceremony which marked the new capital's epic building took place on the day of the inauguration. Millions of workers from the poorest regions of Brazil came to Brasília in response to the vast employment opportunities that were offered. These workers constituted for the city a mixture of regional cultures that were joined for the first time. Besides having to leave their families in their cities of origin, they had to face very hard lives and working conditions. In spite of this, an image of pride, not bitterness, is the one that remains.

The historical character of permanency seen in the capital since its beginning, is found in the Organic Law which created the Federal District, promulgated by the National Congress eight days before its inauguration.



Aerial view of modern day Brasília

Photo: D. Beuter

This symbolism was greatly reinforced by the principle adopted by Lúcio Costa on using the Paranoia Lake as «a background» for the city — Paranoia is a dammed lake, of considerable size, which bathes the inferior flank of the Pilot Plan. The composition, characterized by the symmetry among the two quadrants from which the city is devised, in south and north branches, has its median line in the Monumental Axis. Along it lies the civic sector, whose culminating point is the Ministry Esplanade with the Three Powers Plaza at its extremity. Niemeyer's architecture gave the capital's civic sector a monumental image which is easily perceived. The linear arrangement of the residential superblocks all along the highway axis, completes the composition.

If Brasília's unusual capacity of maintaining itself true to its original conception during 34 years is a consequence of its symbolic character, it is also necessary to stress the important role

verified in the adopted strategy. The infrastructure of the transit system of all the Pilot Plan was completely and at once implemented, even before the capital's inauguration, which contributed to inhibit any attempts of changing its conception.

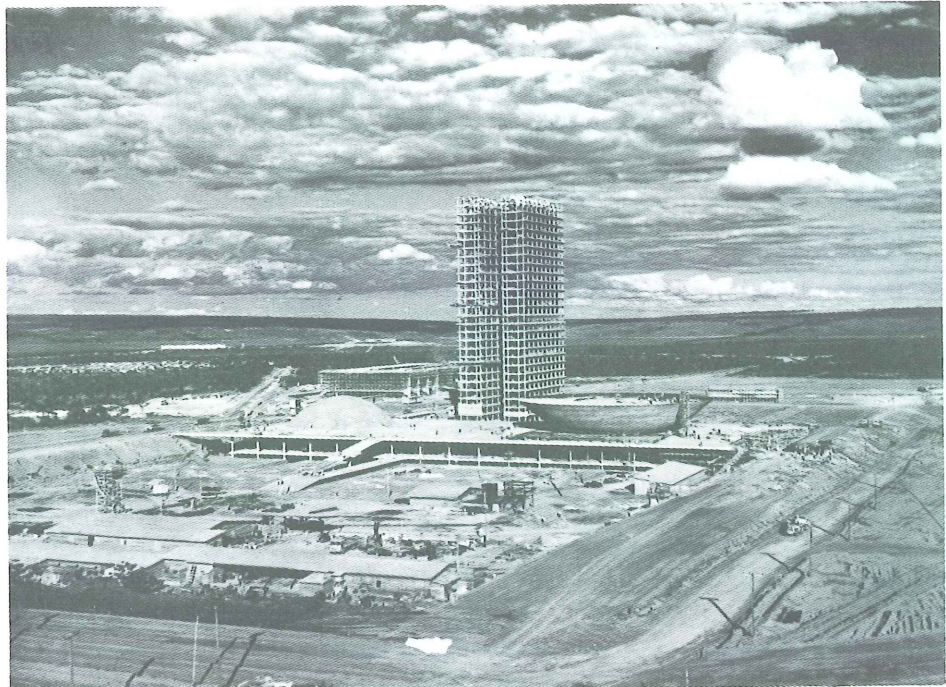
Brasilia had some problems relating to its acceptance by the later administrations obliged to move from Rio de Janeiro to the Central Plateau. As of 1964, for two decades, the military governments, after having contributed to the city's stagnation in the second half of the 60's, felt comfortable about living in the new capital, appointing its administrators and executing civil engineering work. In this period, was established a «green belt», corresponding to the drainage basin area which formed the Paranoa lake and was destined to separate the capital from its satellite towns.

Brasilia's New Reality

The population growth has been greater than expected. From the 140,000 inhabitants in 1960, Brasilia jumped to 1,600,000 inhabitants 34 years later. This population is distributed among the Pilot Plan (350,000) and the 7 satellite towns. In the political-administrative sphere, although having obtained autonomy in the election of its own district legislators and governor, the city still depends a great deal on the federal resources for its maintenance.

Since Brasilia's main function had been conceived to be the political and administrative capital of Brazil, in a scarcely populated area, it carried as a strategy of creation the idea of encouraging the occupation and development of the Brazilian hinterland. This area spread from the Mid-West to as far as the Amazon region, which were quickly linked by roads which crossed more than 1250 miles of Cerrado and forests. After these 30 years, it is clear now that this strategy was extraordinarily successful. Nowadays, Brasilia is the capital of a wide agricultural area. This area is the biggest grain producer in the region as well as one of the most important ones in the world, whose possibility of growth is almost unlimited because its geomorphology is adjusted to the usage of machinery, and due to its regular rain and dry seasons.

Part of the wealth derived from the mid-west agriculture and its industries, is used in the real estate sector of Brasilia — which is one of the responsible for the rapid growth of the Federal District and for the supply of non-qualified jobs. The construction of the city is now complete and its residential sector is, at the present time, almost concluded. In the mid 80's, Lúcio Costa suggested the creation of 5 new residential areas, which constitute, nowadays, the «protection belt» of the city. Another situation that has affected the human occu-



Monumental axis: the National Congress under construction.

Photo: M. Fontenelli

pation in the Federal District is the emergence of over 400 illegal private condominiums, which are mainly located around the Pilot Plan. These condominiums are occupied by the middle class who cannot afford living in the Pilot Plan due to the very high rental prices. Another reason which contributes to the higher population concentration in the Federal District is the recent distribution of public lands, without any urban infrastructure, to the lowest parts of the social strata. This accelerated the migrations and led to the exponential increase of unemployment and crime levels. To this, is added a chaotic urbanization in more than 200,000 lots situated out of the Federal District's bounds, bordering the highways that led to Goiânia and Belo Horizonte.

Therefore, it is clear that the population growth and the capital's economic dynamism nowadays contrast greatly with the solitude of its first decades which were forged to give Brasilia a monumental image of immobility. When visiting Brasilia in the early 80's, Leonardo Benévolo, the famous and missed Italian theorist, did not hide his admiration for the urban vitality, recognized as the biggest example of the modern urbanism. In this new reality, the capital became the pulsating centre of an agglomeration of 2,000,000 inhabitants. This figure includes the local subcentres, such as Taguatinga satellite town, which has maintained stronger trade than that in the Pilot Plan's and whose buildings are tall compared to the ones from the other satellite towns. Brasilia moved from its early solitary position — when it was the only urbanized place in the area — to another in which it became the centre of this agglomeration. This new situation results in preservation problems, due to pressure the real estate sector has imposed on the city and the exponential growth of land prices which is a result of its fixed limits.

The construction of the metro, a large-scale project with 42km of extension and 30 stations, connecting the Pilot Plan to four satellite towns, will redefine the actual situation of the occupation process in the Federal District. The urban population increase around the Pilot Plan is, in part, a result of the construction of a new satellite town, Águas Claras, in which Brasilia's conception of the superblocks will repeat itself. The city, predicted to have 70,000 inhabitants, will be near the metro line, which will, in effect, contribute to the densification of the population. The metro will also play an important role in taking away a part of the demand in the real estate sector of the Pilot Plan. The concept of new buildings along the metro line is an ongoing objective because there are a lot of open spaces nearby. This generosity of open spaces is, in part, a result of the diffusion of the urban composition principles from the Pilot Plan to the satellite towns. This can cause visible difficulties due to its adaptation to very unequal social realities. In the satellite towns one can observe some principles of the design found in Brasilia, but incorporated with traditional forms of urbanization that are better adapted to the migrant population life style. The satellite towns reflect the migrants' culture which is present in the buildings' characteristics, the gregarious life in the streets, which play an important role as meeting places, and the markets where the people's culture is also manifested. On the other hand, in the satellite towns there is a contrast between the abundance of empty public places — a characteristic inherited from Brasilia — and the lack of conservation of these places, turning them into dangerous areas and garbage depositories.

The Pilot Plan Preservation

This section reflects the question faced by the organizations responsible for the preservation of the Brasilia Pilot Plan. The capital is protected by district and national legislation and has been declared a World Heritage Site.

At the federal level, Brasilia is protected by a «tombo» national legislation whose application is the responsibility of the IBPC, Brazilian Cultural Heritage Institute, which is part of the Culture Ministry. At the district level, there is one organization responsible for the protection of Brasilia's heritage, DEPHA — Historical and Artistic Heritage Department and another for planning the city development, IPDP — Federal District Planning Institute.

It is interesting to observe that Brasilia's inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List was decisive to the implementation of «brasiliense» protective legislation. It was a result of a technical report, prepared by Professor Léon Pressouyre, of the University of Paris-Sorbonne, at the request of ICOMOS — International Council on Monuments and Sites, about the proposal entitled «Representative Collection of the Historical, Cultural, Natural and Urban Heritage of Brasilia», submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee by the Brazilian Culture Ministry in 1986.

The Brazilian proposal was based on the studies prepared by the Working Group for the Historical and Cultural Heritage of

Brasilia over the 7 years 1980-1986. This working group, formed by technicians of the Pro-Memory Foundation of the Culture Ministry, the University of Brasilia, and the Federal District Government, had as its main objective to establish preservation policies for the region, not only for the Pilot Plan but also for the ancient farms, traditional villages, pioneers' camps from the capital's construction period, as well as the environment of the Cerrado system. The concept which seemed to be most appropriate for application to Brasilia's conditions was that of «dynamic preservation». This combines the necessary concerns about Brasilia, the beginning of its gradual improvement, adaptation to the contingencies of the city developmental process and new demands as they arise.

In the above mentioned report, Professor Pressouyre demonstrated a special interest and profound understanding of Brasilia's significance and the challenges that faced its preservation at that time. Based on this report, the World Heritage Committee recommended to the Brazilian Government the implementation of protective legislation for Brasilia, in the European fall of 1987. This requirement was essential for the declaration of Brasilia as World Heritage, and was enacted immediately through a district government decree. Once declared, in December, 1987, similar legislation was adopted for the federal level of protection, in March, 1990, that included the Pilot Plan polygon and its surroundings.

Léon Pressouyre's book «La Convention du Patrimoine Mondial vingt ans après», Editions UNESCO, 1993, allows one to better understand the context and the motives for defending Brasilia's inclusion in the List. In this book, the chapter concerning the architectural heritage from the 20th century, points out the reasons which delayed the contemporary heritage to become a part of the World Heritage. It is explained that in 1981, when Australia unsuccessfully solicited the inclusion of the Sydney Opera Complex, a special committee was instituted to present parameters of how contemporary heritage should be analyzed. This committee did not establish definitive conclusions about the three following points : 1- the increase in value of the living author's contemporary work which is included in the World Heritage List; 2- the fact that the great architects have their works located all over the world, which skewed the regional and national division of inscriptions in a representative list of the 20th century architecture; 3- the lack of the necessary passage of time regarding contemporary works, which could confuse celebrity with quality.

Since then, no progress had been made until the presentation of Brasilia's request. Being accepted, the city became the first contemporary work to be considered World Heritage. In the same book, Professor Pressouyre defends Brasilia's inclusion, as well as that of other contemporary works. He says : «It is good that the only inscription that has changed the rigid politics defined in 1981, has been the one from Brasilia. In 1987, the choice of a contemporary urban collection, projected by the Brazilian urbanist Lúcio Costa and the

architect Oscar Niemeyer, both alive in a country which is not among the most developed ones, reveals that the expressed fears are not justified. It is also necessary to pay attention to the urgency of safeguarding policies : the recent heritage is not less threatened by evolution than the archaeological or traditional historical ones».

Seven years later, the capital's Pilot Plan now has the necessary legal safeguarding policies. The other sites in the Federal District, such as farms, traditional villages, campsites and the natural environment, are still unprotected. Referring to the ancient pioneer camps, in which workers used to live during the Brasilia Pilot Plan's construction, only one of these camps is under protection by the local historic heritage's legislation. This one preserves its original physical and social characteristics, which are similar to the urban organizations of small Brazilian towns, though with large open spaces and constructions made of wood, following modernists composition principles.

It is interesting to note that pursuant to the appeal of Brazilian conservationists, UNESCO is developing an important role related to the environment : the MAB programme (Man and Biosphere), which instituted a Cerrado Biosphere Reserve involving the Federal District and other regions where the Cerrado exists. Until now, this program stands as the only instrument against the devastation of the ecosystem and, once more, the Brazilian institutions are gradually organizing the national legal mechanisms for its protection.

Without falling into excessive generalization, one must recognize that the same role of UNESCO on encouraging the protection process in Brasilia, could be useful to promote the safeguarding of other 20th century works from all over the world. This promotion is seen through the creation of national awareness concerning the importance of the urban and architectural contributions of contemporary culture to the history of humanity.

In sequence, in 1993, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre organized a monitoring mission carried out by the Colombian architect, German Samper Gnecco, an expert on modern urbanism and architecture, who has worked with Le Corbusier in Chandigarh. This mission was an excellent opportunity for the partners jointly responsible for the preservation and development of Brasilia to discuss the problems faced in the conservation of its specific attributes. The monitoring mission report by Architect Samper, brings forth the recommendations dictated by the reality and fairness with which the «brasiliense» preservation was evaluated. This begins with the need for co-ordination between the

Federal and the District organs to analyze the questions involving preservation, planning, and new projects for the city. This need was made evident recently, in the case of the metro projects, whose analyses were done separately at the local and federal levels, making consensus difficult.

Another recommendation concerned the green belt around the Pilot Plan which, according to Samper, should be maintained as a «non aedificandi» area, in order to guarantee its formal individuality, keeping it isolated from the growing urban occupancy in its surroundings. The maintenance of vacant urban areas, in general, calls for another specific recommendation in regard to the important role of these in the character of the Pilot Plan as an area where the vacant exceeds the occupied surfaces. This reiterates the need for enforcement of the both in federal and districts legislation that cite this non-constructibility, in exception to the extensions determined by Lúcio Costa in 1987, in light of the fact that they had already been incorporated to the protection measures. It was also recommended that special attention be given to the maintenance of four scales outlined in Lúcio Costa's proposal for the Pilot Plan in 1956 and guaranteed by ensuing protection legislation. The four scales are responsible for the essential characteristics of the city and differentiate the various settings. They are: the monumental scale, the residential scale, the gregarian scale and the bucolic scale.

Regarding the gregarian scale, the report highlighted the necessity of creating interactive areas in the heart of the city, with the objective of filling in space, which, may be Brasilia's most vulnerable aspect. This is because Brasilia does not have a structured centre that encourages its population's natural sociability, which instead uses shopping malls as meeting places. This problem is reinforced due to the lack of



The infrastructure of Brasilia: exceptional among Latin-American cities.

Photo: D. Beuter

sidewalks networks for pedestrian circulation, as well as the large longitudinal distances to traverse in the city. Also inhibiting is the fact that there is a highway dividing the city in all its extension, which constitutes a barrier to the pedestrians' moving from the east to the west sector. Another aspect of this problem is found in the absence of a public transportation network which is suitable to the population's necessities, making indispensable the constant use of private vehicles.

One last recommendation concerned the vacant spaces destined to house the cultural complex of the Ministry Esplanade, of which only the National Theatre has been built. As a result, the Library, the Museum, and the National Archives have yet to become a reality. However, without these, Brasilia finds itself barren of what it needs in order to be a complete capital city; «ubis e civitas,» in the words of Lucio Costa.

In conclusion, the need for more widely-encompassing projects is put forth, turned towards environmental conservation in Brasilia, both human and natural. To these projects, the Paranoa Lake's question should be included. Although it has great potential for promoting leisure opportunities for the population and for improving tourism, two important points to the capital's visiting promotion, as well as the creation of the highly demanded employment, the Lake remains as an isolated part of the landscape, even after the recent de-pollution work.

The recommendations in Samper's report are very useful as a reference to the public organisms in charge of the city's preservation. The negotiations have to establish a consensus in the planning process orientation, being a base to the decision making process and to the analysis of the projects.

On the other hand, the inadequacy of the application of the stricto sensu preservation principles in Brasilia is evident. The terms of the preservation and development binomial have, necessarily, to «walk hand in hand». Otherwise, the city will stagnate. Still being a city in construction, Brasilia has opportunities to correct its quotidian inadequacy and improving future projects. The base for this purpose is found in the Brasilia Pilot Plan's Report, 1957. The goal is to give appropriate conditions to the city to better serve its dwellers and visitors, as well as to achieve its main function of being the capital of Brazil. Brasilia's adaptation to the new exigencies

demands the necessary magnitude and equilibrium to preserve its unique characteristics, in order to qualify the city to enter in the third millennium as the «Hope Capital», as denominated by André Malraux four decades before.

Nevertheless, it is not possible to conclude this article without mentioning the acute Brazilian social problems, which are reflected in its capital. Brazil is a country submerged in a increasing disparity among the enormous wealth of very few privileged people and the poverty of the majority. This majority does not have any perspective of employment or social assistance and its average monthly salary of 70 dollars is subjected to market prices similar to those in developed countries. This cruel reality is repeated in the Federal District, where there are millions of unemployed. One can conclude that a great part of the social problems that Brasilia faces have a structural order. In spite of what was believed in the city's construction period, the solutions to the improvement of the citizens' life conditions are relatively limited if looked at solely from the city's design perspective.

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KEEPING AN EYE ON THE PAST: MONITORING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AS A CONSERVATION TOOL

JOZEF BUYS

Archaeologist. He currently works with the Belgian Technical Assistance Programme in Quito, and has worked for the last 15 years in the Andean region in archaeological research and teaching. He has been Associate Expert attached to the Regional Project UNDP/UNESCO in Peru and Ecuador and has published numerous articles and essays on Andean Archaeology.

Introduction

The remains of the past can be found anywhere. Monumental sites are conspicuous but a few chipped stones may easily escape the untrained eye. All sites, from huge ceremonial centers to ephemeral camp sites, have a story to be told. Unless a site undergoes excavation, however, that story remains unwritten and untold, and in all too many cases, before a site can be excavated and studied, it is prone to destruction.

Very few archaeological sites are being studied in any detail and with few exceptions, only small portions of the settlement may ever be excavated, due to time limitations and budgetary constraints. This situation wouldn't be as bad, were there sufficient mechanisms to ensure conservation. Although total conservation is utopian, governments and international organizations should be encouraged to increment the number of protected sites.

Once an adequate protection mechanism is installed, continuous control should be exerted, in order to guarantee the survival of the remains of the past. As part of conservation, regular monitoring of archaeological sites should become a well defined activity with clear objectives and methodologies. This monitoring system would best be fostered through specific training programmes in universities and government institutions in care of the cultural heritage.

Cause of decay

Many are the causes of decay that, over time may destroy entire old cities. The first step to resolving specific conservation problems is a detailed knowledge of these causes, be they natural or man-made, intrinsic or extrinsic.

Natural causes include the intrinsic physical, chemical and electrochemical processes of decay that affect different raw materials as well as botanical, biological and micro biological processes of deterioration. Extrinsic factors comprise erosion by air, water and temperature, in addition to disasters such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Human induced destruction of archaeological sites is as pitifully disastrous as that caused by the forces of nature and includes wrecking of sites in the course of normal construction activities, looting of sites for building materials, treasure hunting and uncontrolled tourism.

In combination, man and nature produce deterioration through air pollution (acid rain), but the most common fate of sites suffering decay remains lack of attention. A wide array of world famous sites has suffered from at least one of these composite problems: the Acropolis of Athens, the Sphinx of Gizeh, Mohenjo-Daro and Machu Picchu, to name but a few.

Definition, characteristics and general methodology

Monitoring may be defined as the periodic evaluation of the state of conservation of the remains of the past. Although monitoring should apply to all the remains of the past, such as art works (paintings, sculptures), documents (parchments, books), etc., we shall here concentrate on archaeological sites which, in a sense, may entail a combination of several conservation problems.

Monitoring should be integral. Not only the site itself should fall under scrutiny, but also all other factors affecting directly or indirectly its conservation. These factors include legal, eco-

conomic, social and environmental aspects of the monument and its surroundings.

A monitoring mission should start with a careful preparation phase, during which all the necessary documentation concerning the site and previous interventions is gathered and analyzed. The monitoring task, in and of itself, should consist of an extended visit to the site, with ample time to make observations in the field and to establish contact with the institutions and persons in charge of site maintenance and care. The information thus obtained should be presented in a final report readable to archaeologists and non-professionals alike. The final report should be illustrated by photographs and drawings to clarify the principal points and act as an aid to the programming of future actions, suggesting short, middle and long term measures to be undertaken.

Monitoring an archaeological site

Following are some suggestions for carrying out an integral evaluation of an archaeological site. Please note that specific cases will require that specific aspects be addressed in greater depth and detail than is supplied in this general discussion of the topic.

I General Information

Description of the site

A short description of the site should include a general idea of the geographical, political and environmental settings and the physical extension of the site. Furthermore different site sectors (monumental and non-monumental) should be indicated, as well as their characteristics and the historical relevance of the monument.

Additional information

Bibliographic study should comprehend the history of research at the site, pertinent archaeological reports, previous conservation or restoration efforts and earlier monitoring reports. General location maps and detailed plan maps of the site, most important sectors, research or study areas and tourist routing should also be consulted.

II Administrative Part

Legal framework -

One should find out about national laws and international declarations that may protect the site. Local municipal ordinances or community dispositions may also act as important safeguards to the archaeological heritage. Assessment should be made as to what degree existing legislation is legally applicable to the case of each site, as well as the financial feasibility of taking legal action.

Institutional framework -

Contact should be made at the general and local levels with the institutions that are responsible for the protection of the site (government/private, cultural/academic/scientific), on the general and local level. Study the annual

budgetary allocation for the site under scrutiny, and try to confirm how the funds are really being spent.

Site administration -

Personnel in charge of the site should be designated for the following tasks: implementation of legal protection (see above), tourist statistics, control and administration of entry fees and exploitation costs.

III Technical Part

Site limits -

Delimitation of the site should be assessed and carefully checked. In many cases, site definitions are based only on the monumental part of archaeological settlements, thereby excluding important sectors that are less visible and pose different conservation problems due to ease of access. Accurate maps are often unavailable, making conservation efforts more difficult.

General state of conservation -

A general evaluation of the state of conservation at the moment of the monitoring mission, based on the current cleaning and maintenance activities, the nature of the site (caves, open sites, monumental centres, etc.) and the specific building material (stone, brick, unfired brick, wood), should be undertaken.

Each building material entails specific problems (the unsound conditions of stone, erosion of unfired elements, xylophagous insects) and may require the intervention of specialists in order to establish the correct diagnosis and most convenient solution.

Special and exceptional features -

Certain features may be quite special or even unique to the site or the country (unusual building materials, architectural elements, decorative techniques, etc.). Their significance should be correctly assessed and specific conservation measures or specialized analysis suggested.

The presence of cultural material on the surface of the site should be observed and documented. It may be advisable to conduct a controlled surface collection, at least in the areas which will sustain tourist traffic.

Critical sectors of the site -

With reference to the site description, mention should be made of the most critical sectors in terms of natural decay, stability problems exposure to natural disasters and negative impact of tourism.

Special features should be protected against natural elements (rain, wind) by whatever means necessary, taking care not to produce micro-climates that affect conservation.





Overall impact of tourism -

Erosion caused by the passing of thousands of visitors each year should be observed and conservation measures suggested. Critical sectors should be kept free of tourists for their own safety but also to protect special features (wall paintings, sculpted parts of buildings) from being touched or photographed using photoflash equipment.

If necessary, alternative walkways and paths should be designed and suggestions made on how to preserve the site's original surface. Alternative tourist routes, according to optimal visit time (children, adults), should be considered.

Disturbing elements -

Many times on-site facilities (administrative buildings, museum, rest rooms) are rather poorly located, impairing the enjoyment of site visitors and sometimes inflicting damage to the site. Relocation of such facilities may be warranted.

IV Educational Part

Trained guides -

The educational role of archaeological sites greatly depends on the kind of information the visitor receives on the spot. Guides should be trained to offer an accurate synthesis of the current knowledge about the site.

Site museum -

The presence/absence of a site museum should be observed and commented in terms of the need to build one, the quality of the existing exhibits, location and adequacy of the facilities, museum staff, etc.

Available documentation -

Availability of informative booklets, scientific publications (archaeology, art), video on show or for sale, slides, etc., should be assessed.

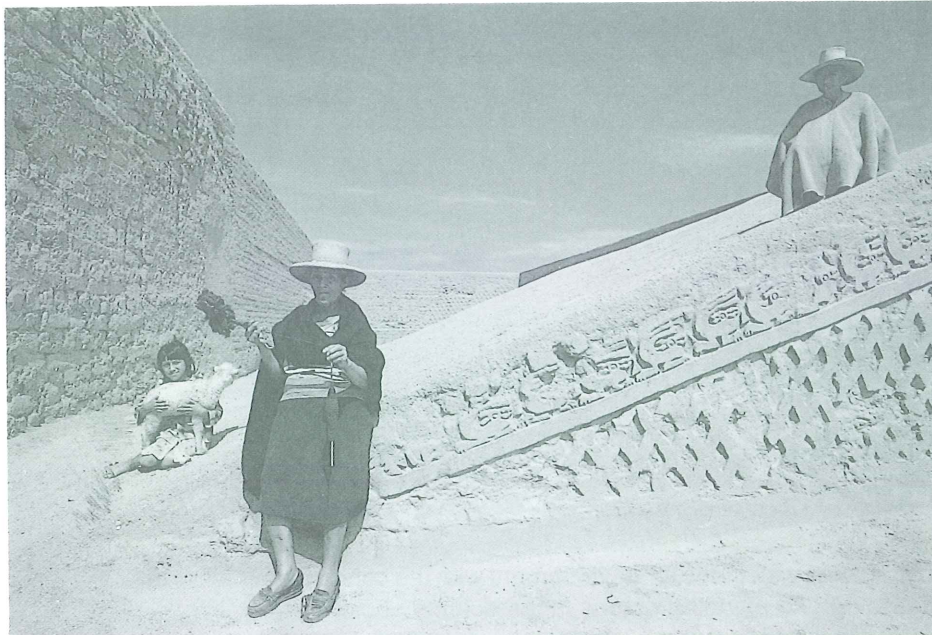
Visit walkway -

Along the site pathways established for the circulation of visitors throughout the sector of any given archaeological site, certain didactic tools (general site plan at the beginning, drains of site details, explanatory texts) may be of great help to the tourist and guide alike.

V Socio-Economic Part

Logistics -

Adequate access to the site is of paramount importance to ensure a regular tourist turnout and the socio-economic



Integral monitoring: sites and their surroundings.

Photo: J. Donoso

development of the region. Tourist facilities like hotels, restaurants, shops and other commercial enterprises may be incremented to provide an important source of jobs.

Future developments -

Tourist statistics compared to current logistics and tourist infrastructure should allow for estimating the need of future development. Careful planning of expansion must be maintained in order to safeguard the monument from being impacted by new construction. Local authorities should be encouraged to preserve as much as possible the original environment of the site while developing the region through investment of the revenues of tourism.

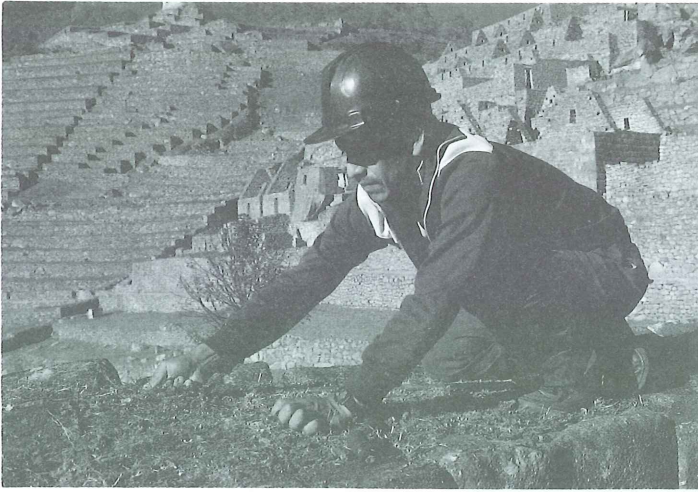
VI Recommendations

This section should contain all pertinent recommendations regarding the topics discussed above.

Training on monitoring -

Following the general guidelines of the aforementioned monitoring procedure, a training programme should be developed in order to prepare specific personnel for the job. Ideally they should be university graduates in archaeology and anthropology or closely related fields (architecture, conservation engineering).

A regular monitoring service should be created by all national institutions concerned with the archaeological patrimony, much like the system employed by UNESCO for the World heritage List. Personnel should then be trained to perform the monitoring exercise in a correct and standard way at fixed time intervals, thus converting it into a practical conservation tool. At the same time, analysis and comparison at the national level may help to establish a coherent conservation policy,



Monitoring: both research and legwork.

Photo: S. Mutal

coordinating with plans for development with the concomitant assessing and planning of jobs in the cultural sector. Such policy would serve a wide economic spectrum encompassing everything from cost/benefit calculations for specific sites at the local level on, up to macro economic factors like tourism revenues in the Gross National Product.

THE DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT, AND CONSERVATION OF MAYA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

KEVIN JOHNSTON

Ph.D. in anthropology from Yale University, currently a post-doctoral fellow in the Interdisciplinary Archaeological Studies Program at the University of Minnesota. From 1991-94 he served as a consultant for the UNDP/UNESCO Mundo Maya Project in addition to lecturing at the U.S. Foreign Service Institute and directing the Yale University Ixcan Archaeological Project. He has published numerous articles and studies, particularly on the Mayan region.



Stonework at Copan, Honduras.

Photo: F. Kudo

The pre-Columbian Maya (ca. B.C. 500 to A.D. 1500) inhabitants of southern Mexico, northern Guatemala, western Honduras, Belize, and northwestern El Salvador left behind them magnificent architectural and artistic achievements—cities and towns, palaces and temples, sculptures and hieroglyphic inscriptions—the remains of which are now the focus of intense touristic development. World-wide public interest in the Maya has been sparked by recent press reports of breakthroughs in the study of Maya writing, militarism, and the dramatic ninth-century collapse of southern Maya civilization. Excited by the pace of discovery, the intrigue of ruins, and the beauty of these site's natural surroundings, tourists have been flocking in ever larger numbers to the few ruins developed for tourism.

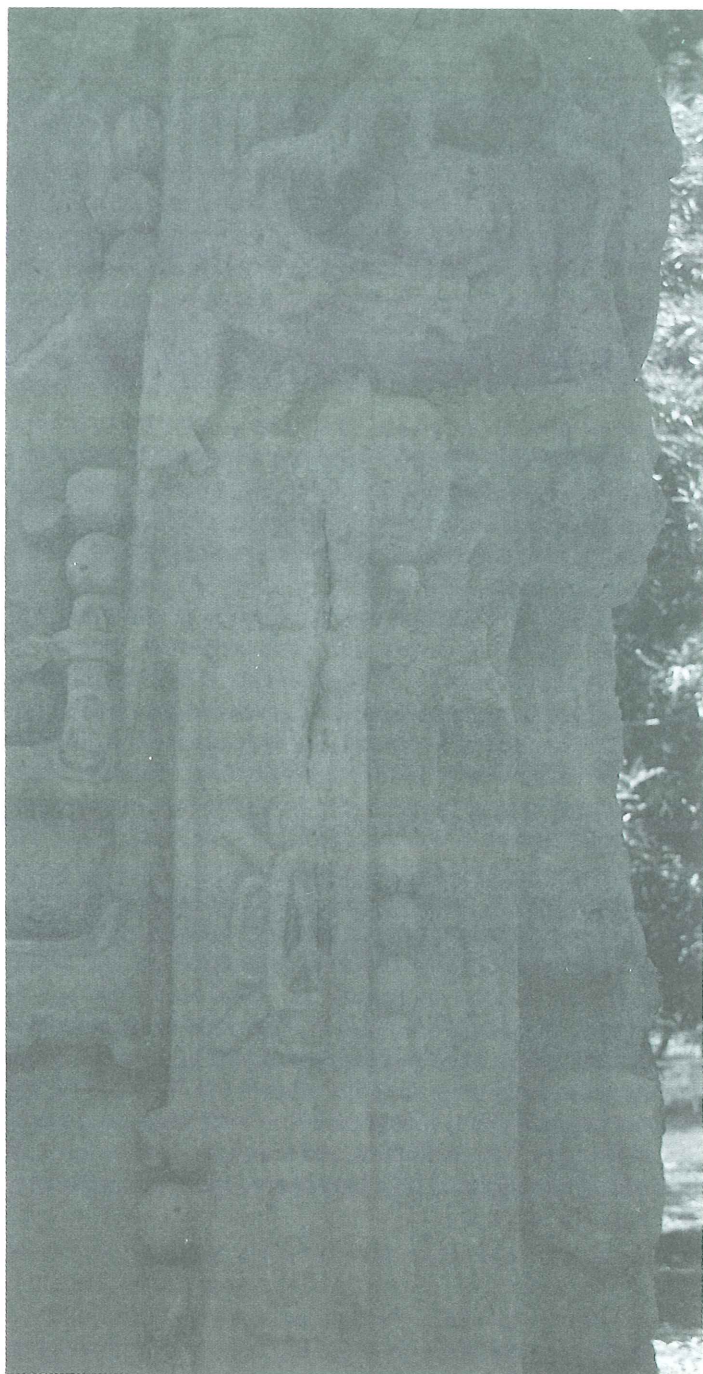
Hundreds of major archaeological sites dot the rainforests, dry northern plains, and upland southern valleys of the Maya world, several of which have been inscribed on the World Heritage List: Copan in Honduras, Tikal and Quirigua in Guatemala, and Chichen Itzá and Palenque in Mexico. Because these large, well-restored ruins are among the most heavily visited cultural patrimony sites in the New World, the national organizations responsible for them face two important challenges: how to develop and manage the sites through the coming decade; and how to preserve them for future use.

This paper examines contrasting policies of site development and management in Honduras, Guatemala, and Yucatan, Mexico, as exemplified at the archaeological sites mentioned above. In a first section I describe the differences, strengths, and limitations of site development and management policies

in these three nations. In a second section I discuss the problem of site conservation and propose several preliminary solutions.

Archaeological Site Development and Management

Although the Mexican, Guatemalan, and Honduran governments all promote archaeological tourism, the approaches they take differ. Such differences reflect contrasts in national developmental policies and priorities, funding availability, bureaucratic structures, and richness of archaeological resources. Each of these approaches has distinctive strengths and limitations.



Stela at Quirigua, Guatemala.

Photo: K. Johnston

Honduras

Located in western Honduras near the Guatemalan border, Copan is a major site noted for its monumental public architecture, fine sculptures, and lengthy hieroglyphic inscriptions. Copan's development during the last two decades is a model of successful archaeological site management and conservation.

Perhaps because it is the only major Maya ruin in Honduras, Copan was selected by the national government to be the focus of a concerted and sustained developmental effort. In 1975 the Banco Centromericano convened a conference of archaeologists to (1) discuss the prospect of touristic development and (2) establish guidelines for future excavations and restorations. This dialogue between government officials, financiers, and archaeologists resulted in an ambitious, carefully coordinated, multi-phase archaeological project, the first phase of which—the Proyecto Arqueológico Copan, directed by the French archaeologist Dr. Claude Baudez—ran from 1977 to 1980. Following the recommendations of the conferees, the project adopted four principal goals: first, develop a tourist infrastructure; second, preserve the national patrimony; third, train national and Central American technical personnel; and, fourth, stimulate education about Maya civilization. A second phase of the project, directed by Dr. William Sanders of Pennsylvania State University from 1980 to 1985, was financed primarily by the World Bank. The third and final phase—the Proyecto Arqueológico Acropolis de Copan, directed by William Fash and Ricardo Agurcia F.—was funded by a combination of national and international sources (USAID, Fondo Hondureño de Inversión Social, National Science Foundation, National Geographic Society, and others) and continues through the present.

Under the direction of archaeologists, an international crew of prehistorians, art historians, epigraphers (specialists in hieroglyphic writing), ethnologists, physical anthropologists, ecologists, botanists, and geographers scientifically investigated the history of the Copan Valley's occupation, which resulted in the most comprehensive data base yet attained in the Maya world. Research was designed to promote both scientific goals and touristic development. In the ancient urban center and the surrounding rural zone a large number of ruins were registered, investigated archaeologically, and «conserved»—restored to show the building's condition at the time of its exposure through excavation. Scientific findings were publicized in books, magazine articles, academic publications, conferences, and educational films, all of which fostered national pride and interest and brought the site to the attention of the world's scientific and touristic communities.

In recent years a multi-stage program of site conservation has begun. In addition to conserving excavated ruins, supervised local artisans are producing high-quality reinforced concrete replicas of the site's many massive sculptures and hieroglyphic inscriptions. (This conservation program has spawned a growing cottage industry—the artisans also produce small-

scale sculpture replicas sold in local gift and artesanía shops.) At the same time a large museum was built to house the original sculptures and explain the site's history and cultural significance. Full-scale replicas of six massive, sculpture-festooned building facades exposed during excavations will be housed in museum wings currently under construction. By presenting replicas of reconstructed buildings in a museum archaeologists avoid the contentious ethical issue of whether to alter through restoration original architecture exposed during excavation. In conjunction with several large, recently consolidated rural complexes, the museum diversifies the valley's attractions; this reduces tourist concentration in and damage to Copan's urban architectural core. Paths designed to control tourist movements protect the site core's architectural and environmental integrity. An aggressive program of reforestation and environmental education is designed to restore and protect the site's natural resources.

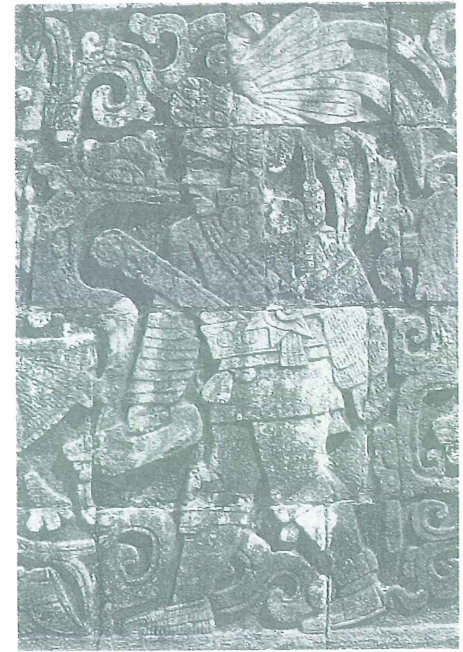
As a result of these efforts, tourism in the Copan Valley has increased dramatically. In 1992 64,000 persons visited the ruins, and that number increases annually. As part of the development package described above, local roads have been paved, water, sewage, and telephone systems installed, and several first- and second-class hotels constructed or expanded. Park entrance fees, which generate a considerable amount of income, are systematically reinvested in site management, conservation, and development. A patronato—the Asociación Copan—composed of concerned citizens and archaeologists, donates funds to the site, promotes local pride and protection, and facilitates new projects.

The success of the Proyecto Arqueológico Copan can be attributed to its integrated design. At all phases of the project architectural consolidation efforts have been conducted in coordination with scientific investigations. Early in the project government administrators and financiers recognized that scientific work at the site would significantly enhance its touristic potential; thus, archaeologists, as well as business leaders, were given important leadership roles. Indeed, because archaeologists make well-publicized discoveries at the site, tourists want to visit it. Additionally, the project's international character assures that all archaeological findings are disseminated globally in the scientific and popular press. The development of roads, sanitary facilities, hotels, restaurants, and shops provides a solid infrastructural base upon which future tourism will expand. Finally, the project provides extensive technical training to Honduran archaeologists, restorers, specialists in reproduction, materials analysts, and tourist guides—personnel who will manage, develop, and conserve the site long after the current project has ended.

Mexico

Differing in many details from the Honduras case is the development and management of archaeological sites in Mexico. Because Mexican archaeological sites are regarded as an important national touristic resource their development is directly overseen by federal institutions, including the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH); supplement-

tal input is provided by state agencies. During the last six-year presidency the federal government mandated that archaeological sites be developed for tourism, and archaeologists in the employment of the government work toward this end. Archaeological work is funded by the federal government with little input from foreign or international sources. With 450,000 visitors to Chichen Itzá alone in 1988, reallocated entrance fees constitute an important source of site development funding.



Bas relief at Chichen Itza, Mexico.

Photo: UNESCO / D. Mauchamp

In Yucatan archaeological site management responsibilities are shared by CULTUR, a state agency in charge of touristic development, and INAH. At Chichen Itzá, for example, INAH is responsible for site stabilization, consolidation, maintenance (including guarding the site), and scientific research. CULTUR, on the other hand, manages the food and lavatory systems, the museums and visitors centers, small markets within the site boundaries, and the entrance gate. Under the Salinas administration the pace of tourist infrastructure development in southern Mexico has greatly accelerated.

At important tourist destinations like Chichen Itzá and Palenque archaeological work focuses on three sequential processes: stabilization, consolidation, and «reintegration.» Reintegration involves restoring building facades to reflect their original appearance; collapsed building segments, in other words, are rebuilt and missing or fragmentary upper sections are reconstructed. The architectural outcome is a product of archaeological interpretation. Only infrequently do archaeologists penetrate building facades stratigraphically to recover chronological information. Currently large-scale reintegration projects are underway at Palenque and Chichen Itzá. Federally-funded Mexican archaeology has two clearly-defined goals: first and foremost is touristic development; second, and subordinate to the first goal, is rescue and research. Archaeologists on reintegration projects work in a public-service capacity under the authority of government officials, who promote interests generally defined at the national level. On federal projects, in other words, archaeological research opportunities are constrained by economically-defined site development priorities.

The development of archaeological tourism in southern Mexico has been highly successful. Of the many tourists who vacation in Cancún, Merida, and other locales in the Yucatan Peninsula, approximately 30% visit Chichen Itzá. During a three-year period in the late 1980s tourism at Chichen Itzá increased at a rate of 7.3% per year. Sites located close to major tourist resorts are visited even more frequently: Tulum, for instance, receives approximately 500,000 visitors annually. The Mexican government's developmental strategy takes full advantage of the growth potential of archaeological tourism.

Alternatives to the development of archaeological tourism in Mexico are presented by several foreign archaeological projects. At Yaxuna, for instance, an international group of scientists investigating Maya culture history do not «reintegrate» ancient buildings but consolidate them to reflect their appearance at the time of their abandonment—in this case, their partial destruction during warfare. Such projects provide Mexican archaeologists with both the opportunity and financial resources to experiment with alternative approaches to site excavation and consolidation. Several of these international projects employ a developmental paradigm that resembles the one successfully applied at Copan.

Guatemala

Like Mexico, Guatemala boasts a large number of important Maya sites. Most lowland Guatemalan sites, however, are located in remote areas of the Petén rainforest and so have not been developed. Two sites that have been developed—Tikal and Quirigua—are on the World Patrimony List; many others, including two that are larger than Tikal, are poorly known archaeologically. The potential for archaeological tourism in Guatemala is very great.

Until recently, most archaeological research and site restoration in Guatemala was conducted by foreigners. At Tikal, for instance, during the 1950s and 60s University of Pennsylvania archaeologists scientifically investigated large areas of the site and extensively restored sections of the central plaza. More recently, Guatemalan archaeologists have undertaken a large-scale excavation and consolidation project within the site's Mundo Perdido complex. During the 1970s University of Pennsylvania archaeologists excavated Quirigua, located along the Honduras border near Copan, but Instituto de Antropología e Historia (IDAEH) personnel employed with federal funds restored the site's architecture. Currently there is little federal money available to Guatemalan scientists for site investigation or restoration.

Tikal, which received 108,000 visitors in 1993 (85% of whom were foreigners), is one of the most visited cultural patrimony sites in Guatemala. The Tikal Park, which encompasses 256 km² of dense, largely undisturbed rainforest, together with the Maya Biosphere, within which it is situated, constitute the country's largest protected natural reserve. Alone among developed Maya sites, Tikal presents visitors with unique

opportunities for both archaeological tourism and eco-tourism. These opportunities however, present the government with a daunting challenge: how to protect both the archaeological site and the forest that surrounds it. To meet this challenge, park administrators need precisely what is not available—extensive funds.

Unlike Honduras, which has amassed funds from international sources, or Mexico, which devotes substantial domestic resources to site restoration and development, very limited funds are available in Guatemala for site development, conservation, and maintenance. These funding limitations are a function of the country's fiscal difficulties in recent years. In contrast to the situation in Mexico, Guatemala's national tourist bureau, INGUAT, does not contribute financially to the restoration or conservation of sites, although it does promote archaeological tourism.

The large pyramidal and palace structures for which Tikal is so justly famous, and which the University of Pennsylvania restored more than 20 years ago, now are deteriorating, in some cases severely. The problem appears to lie not with the building's rubble cores, which remain stable, but with their stone shells, which are eroding. Several years ago, Temple 1 developed large cracks in its waterlogged base; restoration experts are now attempting to stabilize and repair the cracks using funds provided by the Spanish government. More recently, Temple 5—which remains covered with rainforest—developed a large crack in its magnificent roof comb, and parts of its massive stairway are collapsing. Although the park's entrance fee generates large amounts of capital (the fee for foreigners is now the equivalent of \$6 US), this is not sufficient to fund consolidation and stabilization operations of the size and duration that are required.

The rainforest environment presents park personnel with unique conservation problems. Due to heavy seasonal rainfall and high year-round humidity deterioration of structure and sculpture surfaces is incessant. Those buildings whose shells have been heavily or completely restored—for example, Temple 2, the surface of which was rebuilt by University of Pennsylvania masons using freshly quarried and cut blocks—are deteriorating at the slowest rate. More rapid deterioration occurs on structures that were consolidated—that is, whose surfaces consist of ancient stones cemented in place to show the building's appearance at the time of its exposure—for example, large sections of the North Acropolis. When tourists climb over these structures, the pace of their deterioration quickens.

The deterioration processes is endemic to the rainforest. The constant wetting, drying, heating, and cooling of limestone structures and sculptures causes their surfaces to exfoliate, which lessens their cultural value. Accelerating deterioration is a prolific growth of microflora, the root action of which damages stone surfaces. Scientists have yet to determine whether processes such as these can be prevented or even controlled in a rainforest environment.

A new plan for the management of the Tikal archaeological ruins currently is under development. Government officials, including archaeologists, have decided that until the deterioration problem is resolved no additional ruins within the park will be restored. Some officials insist that the freedom of tourists to climb ancient buildings should be curtailed. Several specialists recommend that Tikal's fragile sculptures—most of them stelae and altars—should be moved into a nearby on-site, museum and the originals replaced in their outdoor locations with replicas. Unfortunately, these are only temporary solutions: the first two plans would limit the pace of deterioration but not prevent it; the third would require a substantial commitment of financial resources, which the federal government currently does not have.

The need is great also to protect the plentiful park's natural resources. Conservation International, World Wildlife, and other environmental NGOs are helping park personnel with the development of forest educational trails and the training of technical staff in environmental conservation and management. Drawing tourists away from the ruins and into the rainforest will reduce use-damage to the ancient buildings and encourage visitors to spend more time in the park. Informing local visitors about the importance of sustainable resource use and the fragility of the rainforest should encourage them to support the ongoing protection of the Maya Biosphere.

Thus, the greatest obstacle to the development and conservation of Guatemalan archaeological sites like Tikal and Guatemala is a lack of funds. Most federal funds allocated to the IDAEH and the Tikal Park pay salaries; little money remains for equipment, maintenance, or repairs. Until this funding crisis is resolved the deterioration of Guatemala's archaeological treasures will continue.

The Problem of Site Conservation

What principal site conservation problems will confront the Honduran, Mexican, and Guatemalan governments during the coming decades, and how might these problems be mitigated? Four principal problems may be identified: (1) the long-term conservation and maintenance of restored or consolidated architecture; (2) the minimization of destruction to architecture due to tourist use; (3) the integration of scientific archaeology and touristic development; and (4) the integration of archaeological tourism, environmental conservation, and eco-tourism.



Magnificent but precarious statue at Copan, Honduras.

Photo: UNESCO

The first problem is perhaps the most difficult to solve. Specialists of the Getty Foundation suggest that because ruins in a rainforest cannot adequately be protected they should not be restored. Consequently, many archaeologists who excavate buildings rebury them once their studies are completed. To more adequately conserve the buildings already restored, funds are needed to underwrite research, experimental treatments, and temporary measures to stabilize endangered buildings. In the meantime, sculptures and hieroglyphic texts should be moved to museums or, at the very least, protected with adequate roofs. Some extraordinary sculptures, such as Copan's Hieroglyphic Stairway—the longest hieroglyphic inscription in the Maya lowlands—present particularly difficult challenges. Like many other Maya monuments, if the stairway is to be preserved for future generations it must eventually be removed to a more protected location.

The second problem—the minimization of destruction to architecture due to tourist use—is more easily solved. Many archaeological sites on the World Patrimony List receive a high annual volume of visitors whose uncontrolled movements through sites cause significant damage to buildings and natural resources. Some sites as presently managed are reaching their capacity to accommodate additional tourists. As the Copan experience demonstrates, crowd control requires a two-fold solution: (1) establish clearly-marked trails where

necessary and limit the freedom of visitors to climb buildings; and (2) diversify attractions within sites. As in the Copan case, the latter can be achieved by (1) consolidating ruins both inside the site core and in outlying rural regions, and (2) opening museums that display thoughtful, engaging exhibits. Museum exhibits about national history, no matter how remote, promote national pride and local interest in the site's protection. At Tikal diversification has been achieved by highlighting site's distinctive environmental attractions.

The integration of scientific archaeology and touristic development is a «problem» only when it does not occur. Rarely are scientific and developmental interests in conflict, and usually they complement one another well. As the Copan experience demonstrates, the interests of both archaeologists and administrators are served when (1) scientific research is undertaken and (2) archaeologists are included in the site development planning process. Additionally, informed amateur interest in Maya archaeology is intense in both North America and Europe, the continents from which many international tourists are drawn. Tourists travel to sites where archaeologists are working. Archaeological discoveries frequently attract the attention of the international press, which provides at no cost to the host country international publicity about the site. Finally, the didactic value of archaeological research should not be underestimated. Archaeology educates both a domestic and an international community about a host nation's cultural history.

The fourth problem—the need to integrate archaeological development, environmental conservation, and eco-tourism—is an emerging one. At Tikal, Palenque, and other sites located within or at the margins of the rainforest the establishment and protection of wildlife reserves is important for two

reasons: first, such reserves safeguard important natural resources and ensure biodiversity; second, they attract eco-tourism. Eco-tourism, of course, is desirable because it contributes economically to the protection—and thus the survival—of the rainforest.

One additional issue should be noted. Many indigenous Maya communities are coming to regard archaeological sites as important cultural heritage sites. To date, several large pilgrimages have been organized to Copan and highland Guatemalan sites; as the indigenist movement gains momentum this trend is sure to increase in size and frequency. Administrators should consider whether indigenous groups will be granted special privileges to conduct non-destructive, possibly private, ceremonies inside public archaeological parks. It is hard to imagine that permitting access to indigenous groups would in any way adversely impact the implementation of the site management, development, and conservation guidelines described above.

Acknowledgments

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7

POLICIES/GUIDELINES FOR FUTURE ACTION IN MONITORING OF WORLD HERITAGE ACTIVITIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND ELSEWHERE

1. Whereas the primary objective of monitoring is that of assessing the state of conservation of World Heritage Sites, ***it is indispensable to devise mechanisms to monitor and assess the overall policies and programmes*** of state parties in reference to the implementation of the Convention as such.

No such activity has been undertaken as of yet and the monitoring experience in Latin America and the Caribbean shows that there is very little knowledge and hence dissemination of the World Heritage Convention among state parties.

2. Once the baseline of sites has been updated, it would be advisable that every WH Site undergo an in-depth monitoring every 5 or 10 years. Considering that there will be about 500 sites in the world list at the close of the century, ***it may be more realistic to think in terms of a period longer than 5 years.***
3. With the view to establish an ongoing monitoring in the day-to-day management of a site, it is essential that special training courses be established at the regional level relating the daily monitoring and in-depth joint/external Monitoring. Henceforth «m» will refer to the ***day-to-day monitoring*** that every site should undertake and «M» will refer to the ***systematic Monitoring*** undertaken as a cooperation between local/state/national bodies and international organizations.
4. ***Monitoring is a tool of conservation management.*** It is indispensable to organize workshops and training courses at the regional and sub regional level, preferably by category and typology of sites, to introduce the global theme of «m» and «M».

One of the purposes of the Convention is to enrich the technical and scientific knowledge of conservation. It is therefore of utmost importance to improve conservation practices and exchange experiences, preferably within given typologies, e.g. historic cities, mixed sites, archaeological sites, monuments, etc.

Appropriate financing should be sought from the World Heritage Fund. ***The creation of a Global Heritage Facility type of structure within the Fund for such activities should be considered.***

5. In accordance with article B.7 of the Convention, state parties are requested to submit a tentative list of properties which they intend to nominate for inscription to the WHL. Furthermore, this list is to constitute the «inventory» of the cultural and natural properties situated within the territory of each state party and which the state party considers suitable for inclusion in WHL.

Presently, there are a number of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean who have sites inscribed in WHL with no indicative list. ***It is suggested that, unless a tentative list of properties is presented, no site should be inscribed in the list, and that where such a situation exists it should be remedied.*** This can serve as a guarantee, in a way, for the application of the Convention at the state party level, leading to the establishment of inventories and hence opening avenues toward built-in monitoring programmes for the conservation of all sites put in the inventory. It will also help make states parties full and active members of the international convention with responsibilities which transcend their own territories. It is the spirit of the WHC to foster an international view of cultural and natural property and relate it to other existing international conventions.

On the basis of monitoring reports 1991-1994, and the present synthesis report, ***it is recommended that future technical assistance requests should be studied in light of the conclusions and recommendations of the monitoring exercise.***

6. ***It is recommended that the World Heritage Centre make use of regional and national UNESCO offices in the field*** to pursue, with the state party concerned, the conclusions of the monitoring exercise and assist them in drawing up appropriate requests for technical assistance if need be. These offices constitute an infrastructure that would be invaluable for the application of the convention.

This calls for an intensive training programme of UNESCO personnel in the field for it to be acquainted with the convention, its operational guidelines and «raison d'être» in each and every one of the state parties using as much as possible national UNESCO offices.

Our experience shows that UNESCO offices do not have the adequate information and operational know-how for the implementation of the Convention.

7. As indicated in various regional experts' meetings in Latin America and the Caribbean, prior to and following our Monitoring work, a true Monitoring exercise in, for example, five years' time, can only be foreseen on the basis of the Monitoring being done today. Such work is infinitely more capable in the region now that there exists in the region a broad information baseline—describing the heritage properties, their use and management, their particular characteristics, qualities and significance, as well as the complex institutional and legal framework. ***It is this process of comparing the site's current status against the baseline information that will give a realistic picture for state parties and the international community to assess the overall implementation of the World Heritage Convention at the national and local levels.***
8. ***As for the future, we believe that it is extremely important***—as indicated at the World Heritage Committee Meeting in Cartagena— ***that our experience be shared with other regions and that the methodology which we have developed, which we have reviewed and improved at the end of each year using feedback from the field, be adapted to the geography and reality of other areas.*** We are ready to collaborate with new systematic monitoring exercises of cultural sites in Africa and Asia, for example. This could be an excellent example of horizontal cooperation using regional and inter-regional consultants.
9. Furthermore, we believe that in addition to an international experts' meeting like the one held in Cambridge in November 1993, we should formalize experts' meetings at the regional level. We should identify focal points and contact with states parties and involve site personnel to participate in our common endeavor; here again, it can be useful to share our experiences and views in regional seminars in other parts of the world.
10. Most training courses on conservation management held in Latin America and the Caribbean have now incorporated monitoring as a subject in their programmes. We believe that national and/or local training courses should be drawn up according to the characteristics of the site based on the concept, methodology and follow-up monitoring at each site, using whenever possible, computerized systems of monitoring of monuments and landmarks at each World Heritage Site. This type of monitoring operation will observe and verify the state of conservation of a given site in order to periodically identify and report on the problems and their causes and effects, and to establish accurate follow up actions.
11. We suggest that an experimental database be used with VID (Visual Interactive Databases), which can be linked to both GIS (Geographical Information System) and CAD (Computer Aided Design) systems. This methodology is used to document and archive visual information (drawings, graphics, maps, photographs, etc.) and could be implemented successfully in the future for architectural monuments, in the context of an architectural analysis programme.
12. Our monitoring exercise in Latin America and the Caribbean, covering 31 sites, has also shown that ***continuous information and knowledge about the Convention, as well as updated information on developments in conservation practices and conservation management, must be streamlined and directed at those responsible at all levels.*** We trust that organizations such as ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN, and their local chapters, as well as our UNESCO offices, other NGOs and recently created local foundations, will work with the Centre in getting, in an effective and useful manner, promotional material to those directly concerned with the application of the World Heritage Convention.
13. Innovative forms of financial cooperation should be sought at the national and international levels, to benefit directly the conservation of the site and the welfare of its inhabitants and its physical and human surroundings. ***The challenge for the 1990s is to establish a cost-effective information system in which monitoring is a major tool.*** Capacity building should consider site managers and professionals in matters of monitoring and maintenance, bearing in mind that in many cases—for example, in historic towns—it is difficult, if not impossible, to identify one single site manager or site managerial institution. Our role could be to bring the different actors together and assist in the creation of a kind of local management team, providing joint interdisciplinary training facilities and seeing that national training courses on monitoring are incorporated.
14. As to institutional framework and storage of information in reference to Monitoring and the use of information for the daily monitoring exercise to be carried out by state parties concerned (m), ***it is proposed that information be stored at WHC/Paris***, countries concerned at all levels, including in situ, and information made available to UNESCO representatives in the field. Information must be continuously updated. The stored information is of utmost importance for considerations of technical assistance requests which respond to specific needs or have the snowball effect for major integral projects.
15. The following principles are proposed to serve for systematic monitoring:

- Updated, reliable baseline information. The Latin America, Caribbean and Mozambique exercise 1991/1994 provided this information which can now be considered complete.
- Furthermore, monitoring in Latin America and the Caribbean between 1996 and year 2000 would have to be carried out on the basis of the established baseline and ample information. This must be maintained in a systematic technical, professional and scientific level.
16. While it is primarily the responsibility of the states parties to undertake monitoring (m) as an essential part of the conservation and management of the site, this is not presently in practice in most cases in Latin America and the Caribbean and to that matter in most countries. **Technical assistance must be provided to put «m» in motion.**
 17. As to the actual periodic and systematic Monitoring, this should be done every 5 years also as a joint activity with site managers, state party and regional/national consultant appointed by WHC.
 18. **World Heritage Centre will have to establish a systematic monitoring Unit at headquarters to liaise with appropriate existing UNESCO structures and to coordinate and implement the monitoring programme and its reports.**
 19. On the basis of the monitoring reports, follow up action could be taken during the next 5 years in reference to salient issues of individual reports and the present global synthesis report. **The Results of the Monitoring every 5 years or so and the yearly or bi-annual Reports sent by states parties in response to questions raised by WHC, must serve as a framework and an objective reference for decisions to be taken by the Committee or Chair of the Bureau** in respect to technical assistance and other forms of cooperation, thus improving the judgments for responses and enhance the quality of upcoming requests.
 20. It goes without saying that World Heritage Centre would have to coordinate the monitoring and reporting programme with advisory bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM and others), the appropriate sectors of UNESCO and other appropriate partners and share the information stored, comparing it to the inscription and use it as a guideline for new inscription forms.
 21. **With the view to enhance and review the impact of monitoring, national and/or regional approaches would have to be applied.** Regional workshops will serve to identify and test the partners (individuals and institutions who will be involved) with the objective to adapt the framework to the specific conditions and requirements of the region and its cultural specifications.
 22. The reporting exercise initiated from Paris in 1987 bore no results. Reporting should be subsequent to monitoring and states parties should be requested to **report on advances made as a result of the monitoring exercise observations, conclusions and recommendations**, and not a complex full report every year.
 23. During the monitoring exercise held at the site, special workshops could be organized for training on monitoring, specially in reference to systematic «M» and the built-in «m» on management, which in itself should be a matter of concern for training.
 24. **We believe strongly that in the next 5 or 10 years the priority in training should be monitoring alongside conservation techniques and management.** To that effect, an international workshop should be organized with field people, based on experiences in Latin America to establish a practical syllabus for monitoring, both «m» and «M», and simple reporting procedures for sites inscribed and not inscribed in WHL. Training centres and experts in the field will have to be called upon for these systematic workshops with backstopping from ICCROM and other training institutions such as IHS in Rotterdam and Universities with pertinent programs.
 25. Monitoring at present is only for inscribed sites. Experience shows that countries which have one or two sites inscribed, conceive of the convention as if it were exclusive for the sites inscribed. **Some states parties who have already submitted indicative lists, should now be encouraged to establish a day-to-day monitoring of their sites, including, if any, inscribed sites.** This activity should be carried out in an experimental and regional level as early as 1996. The spirit of the Convention would be boosted by such activities and it would additionally provide greater in-depth knowledge in the consideration of future candidates for inscription .
 26. In reference to incoming nominations, the Centre should review these forms to ascertain that they meet the standards of practical and firm baseline information **before evaluation by the advisory bodies.** To that effect, nomination and evaluation procedures would have to be modified.
 27. The same holds true for indicative lists of states parties which should have a sound baseline information of sites to be ultimately in the inventory of the state party.
 28. **Considering that no text on monitoring exists in the Convention as such, this should be included in the operational guidelines** as proposed by the World Heritage Centre, taking into account the suggestions above on «yearly reporting» which we consider remote and not realistic. The nature of those reports should then consist solely of answers to inquiries that arise from the «M» exercise.

29. The use of checklists in evaluating management as exercised by IUCN, provides a systematic method for establishing a relatively objective evaluation of the effectiveness of the administration and management of protected natural areas.

The use of a similar checklist for cultural and mixed sites is more complex and probably less reliable, as it is very difficult to identify managers similar to those in protected areas in cultural sites. The contents of a checklist for cultural and mixed areas, as it has been shown in our exercise of 31 sites in Latin America, the Caribbean and Mozambique is an interwoven net of factors affecting the state of conservation from different angles and a variety of institutions.

30. *In this regard, it is suggested that checklists be used as guidelines for «m» which has to be carried out by state parties or site managers*, after due training in technical and financial support, if necessary. We reiterate that the checklist should respond to the salient aspects of the results of the «M» exercise. It would be a strenuous and impossible task to request all state parties to present yearly performance reports on their own monitoring exercises when in most cases these are not even in place and checklists and questionnaires have so far proved to be, to say the least, useless.
31. While the day-to-day monitoring work of a given cultural or mixed property is the task and prime responsibility of

the state party at all levels and the agency with management authority, one cannot expect that this will be a reality in the near future.

The actual systematic monitoring exercise at regular intervals is bound to be done by the external (national or regional) experts and local authorities and personnel. It is true that no systematic monitoring exercise can be put in place unless the day-to-day/parallel «m» monitoring becomes a reality.

We have a long way to go in that respect and it would be most propitious to update the baseline by covering most sites by a systematic Monitoring exercises «M» and simultaneously commencing «m» of state parties.

32. The Budgetary Analysis of our exercise in 1991/94 reveal that had it not been for an existing Project such as ours financed fully by UNDP with the collaboration of UNESCO as such, the «M» would have cost \pm 15,000 per site versus 5,000 which it did thanks to the existence of the Regional UNDP/UNESCO Project. Existing infrastructure should be utilized wherever possible to duplicate this economization.

Sylvio Mutal

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INDIVIDUAL SYNTHESIS REPORT OF SITES MONITORED 1991-1994

Sites in Mexico, as mentioned in the Introduction (page 13), have been monitored by the state party.

We have included exclusively basic data and photos on each of the sites (pages 135 to 145) for easy reference, with the understanding that the state party concerned will present a separate report on the "state of conservation" of these sites as per their own monitoring activity.

JESUIT MISSIONS OF CHIQUITOS

Identification : Jesuit Missions of Chiquitos
State Party : Bolivia
Year of inscription : 1990
Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (iv), (v).

Justification: The churches of the Chiquitos Missions are a remarkable example of the adaptation of Christian religious architecture to local conditions and traditions. Large houses with double-sloping roofs and large porch roofs overhanging western-facing galleries, constitute a unique type of architecture marked by specialized wooden columns and banisters. These traditional architectural ensembles, have become vulnerable under the impact of changes that threatened the Chiquitos populations following the agrarian reform of 1953.

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Description of the site

Sent by the Spanish Crown to assure the conquest of the «Indies of Heaven», the Society of Jesus arrived in the Viceroyalty of Peru in 1567, and, at the end of the XVII century, the first missions in Chiquitos were founded. The Jesuits applied the model of the «reducciones», inspired by the Utopian city of the Humanists. The only whites allowed to enter were the Jesuits and civil and religious authorities and only the language of the Chiquitos could be spoken. At present, Bolivia possesses, as living heritage, six of the ten mission ensembles founded between 1696 and 1760: San Francisco Javier, Concepcion, San Miguel, San Rafael, San Jose and Santa Ana.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

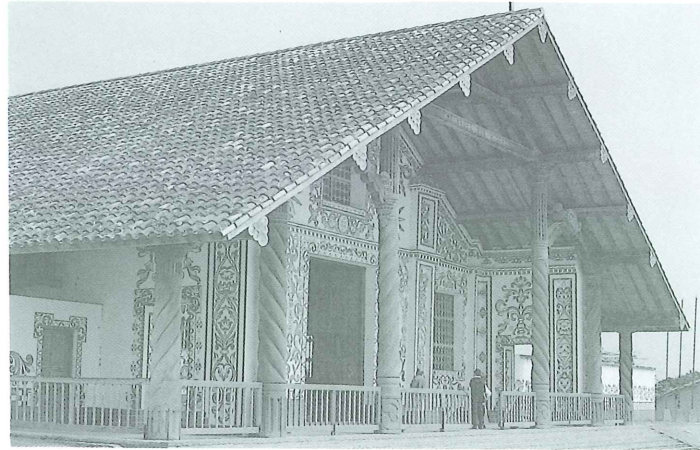
A request from the state party was not presented to the WHC.

State of conservation and site management practices

The state of conservation is good in San Javier, San Rafael, Concepcion and San Miguel, where intensive architectural activities were undertaken between 1972 and 1990. Work is presently being carried out in San Jose, while in Santa Ana no systematic conservation activities have yet started. Operations carried out reflect a valuable learning process. While in the beginning of the seventies an emphasis was laid on reconstruction, in later years attention gradually shifted to the restoration of authentic elements.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

- **Socio-economic conditions**
Because the missions are located in still-existing villages, modernization constitutes a permanent threat to the site.
- **Environmental conditions**
It should be noted that the intensive deforestation of the region has been augmented by the search for lumber of exceptional diameter and length used for restorations. Consequently such stock has practically disappeared from the locality.
- **Natural disaster and disaster preparedness**
In some cases «chacos» or intentionally-lit fires have threatened the archeological evidence of the Jesuit sites. Damage has already occurred from fires at San Juan de Taperas.
- **Tourism and visitation**
The Regional Development Corporation CORDECRUZ is trying to stimulate tourism. They are looking to improve road and air connections, which at the



moment are minimal. Also, they intend to add different elements of touristic interest to each of the missions, which are otherwise very similar in their architecture and appeal.

Legislation

Legal protection of both the churches and villages are lacking, although the general awareness of their worth has clearly increased. The Regional Development Corporation's «Commission for the Jesuit Missions» among others is doing a valuable job in this respect.

Institutional framework

The Bolivian Cultural Institute (IBC) is virtually absent in the region. At the moment most of the works in the missions are carried out directly by the Church, without intervention from public entities.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

At present, the sole pivotal force of restoration works has been Hans Roth, who has dedicated a lifetime to the recuperation of the missions. Proper technical assistance is needed for the restoration of the mural paintings of San Jose to be carried out with the efficiency that this heritage merits.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- Religious and public institutions should cooperate in defining a strategy to integrate the religious, cultural and touristic function of the Missions.
- The restoration of San Jose should be reinforced with a resident architect and the restoration of the wall painting monitored by a specialist.
- The works in Santa Ana should be focussed on consolidation rather than on reconstruction and adequate restoration should be undertaken on the altar and statues.
- Meetings should be continued between the authorities of Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina to share experiences regarding the conservation of the Jesuit missions.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

No request has been submitted by the Bolivian authorities.



Description of the site

The World Heritage Site of Potosi consists of three distinct areas: the colonial town centre, the «barrios mitayos» where the indian miners used to live and the industrial monuments of the Cerro Rico. In the monumental area, the most important buildings still maintain characteristics from the XVIth and the XVIIth century. Outstanding examples are the Casa de la Moneda, which is currently in use as a museum, and the Cathedral, as well as, the churches of San Bernardo, San Lorenzo, San Agustin, San Martin, Santa Teresa and the «Compañia».

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

In 1988, at the behest of the Bolivian government, the World Heritage Fund provided preparatory assistance of US\$ 7,500 to identify those steps needed to preserve Potosi.

In 1991, the national authorities applied for and received technical assistance of US\$ 5,000 from the World Heritage Fund for the preservation of Kari-Kari (the man-made lakes that provided water to the mills) and an evaluation mission was undertaken.

State of conservation and site management practices

A large number of restoration projects have been executed in Potosi, mainly focussed on the colonial religious buildings. Some of these have not complied completely with international scientific standards. Presently the housing stock and the industrial complex present the main conservation problem.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

- **Socio-economic conditions**

The housing stock shows both structural problems and a lack of basic services. This situation is further aggravated by the depressing economic situation of Potosi, which hinders the investment opportunities of private owners.

- **Environmental conditions**

The lake system and the Ribera are threatened by contamination due to the non-sustainable mining process which is generally used in Potosi.

- **Natural disaster and disaster preparedness**

No earthquakes occur in Potosi. The city does suffer though from occasional drought, which causes shortages in drinking water.

- **Tourism and visitation**

The number of visitors is not so great as to cause a negative impact on the monuments. Local authorities should improve the road and air connections to stimulate tourism and reinforce the local economy.

Identification : Potosi (mining town)

State Party : Bolivia

Year of inscription : 1987

Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (ii),(iv),(vi).

Justification: Potosi is the finest example of a major colonial silver mine to survive into modern times. From the mine itself to the «Casa de la Moneda» the entire chain of production is conserved, including its dams, aqueducts, milling centres and kilns. The social context is equally well represented: the Spanish zone, with its baroque monuments of evident Indian influence, and the very poor zone are separated by an artificial river. Potosi is directly associated with the economic upheaval in the 16th century brought about by the massive importation of precious metals.

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Legislation

Regarding the Cerro Rico, the Bolivian Mining Code always prevails over conservation laws, thus hindering its preservation.

In 1987 the local «Reglamento de Preservacion del Centro Historico» was installed. A proposal for its renewal was drafted in 1992.

Institutional framework

The Bolivian Cultural Institute (IBC) is responsible for the conservation of monuments at the national level. The Municipality dismantled its department for the conservation of the historic centre in 1992.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

Within the IBC, human resources are largely centralized in La Paz. The Municipality has no conservation specialist. The Rehabilitation Plan of Historic Areas in Potosi, financed by the Spanish and the regional development corporation, provides a specialized architect-restorer. In the «Escuela-Taller» of Potosi, 106 restoration technicians are being trained in a three-year-course.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- The sanitation of the Ribera river is of major concern for the conservation of the historical centre of Potosi. Urgent environmental measures should be taken.
- The National Mining Code prevails at present over the national legislation on cultural heritage. This is furthermore aggravated by the lack of local legal instruments which cannot be put in place in view of bottlenecks in the decentralization process. Therefore, the whole legislation process should gradually be reviewed and strengthened.
- The rehabilitation of the housing stock should be given priority alongside landmark monuments.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

In 1994, at the request of the state party, a technical assistance package of US\$ 15,000 for Potosi was approved by the World Heritage Committee. These resources provided the services of an international expert for a two-week mission to evaluate the state of conservation of mural paintings in Potosi. In coordination with the Bolivian institutions the expert organized a seminar. From August 16-25, 1994 a workshop seminar on the conservation of mural painting took place in Potosi.

Identification	: Historic City of Sucre
State Party	: Bolivia
Year of inscription	: 1991
Criteria for inclusion	: Cultural (iv).

Justification: The rich heritage of the historic centre of the Spanish city of Sucre (La Plata) is an excellent, intact and well-preserved illustration of the architectural blending achieved in Latin America through the assimilation of local traditions and imported European styles. The city is known mainly for its educational, cultural and governmental institutions. Also, Sucre is the official capital of Bolivia although most government institutions are located in La Paz.

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Description of the site

The «White City», with its red roofs, bell towers and romantic streets, has been a perennial centre of creativity and artistic diffusion. Religious art has remained its most representative art form. The convents of Santo Domingo and La Merced, the Church of San Miguel (with its famous mudejar decorations) and the Cathedral are among the city's most important buildings. They also contain a substantial number of movable objects of cultural significance.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

No request was formulated by the state party.

State of conservation and site management practices

Due to a general awareness of the city's historic values, of both the Municipal authorities and among the general population, the city of Sucre has been preserved rather well in spite of sometimes unfavorable conditions. The main problem regarding its conservation nowadays is the subdivision of properties which leads to undesirable architectural changes. At the moment, the city does not have an urban development plan in spite of the explosive growth which has taken place during the last year. Some representatives of Sucre attended a CECRE course. In the entire city one can observe the transformation of original facades, however one can still note a distinct unity of visual perception throughout the city.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

- **Socio-economic conditions**
The economic conditions in the centre of Sucre are reasonable, as is reflected in the level of basic services provided. Since 1985 the city has experienced an enormous 50% expansion of its population. The newcomers have settled mainly in the hills surrounding the city. Nevertheless, these people make use of the services which are concentrated in the historical centre. All in all the historic centre maintains favorable circumstances compared to the recent settlements in the surrounding areas.
- **Environmental conditions**
In almost one fifth of the city garbage is not collected. Garbage belts lining the streets can be seen in various locations. Another problem is that waste water and sewage pass untreated into two nearby waterways causing a high degree of contamination, especially in the Quirpinchaca river. Downstream the water is used for irrigation of crops, presenting a health hazard.
- **Natural disaster and disaster preparedness**
Sucre lies in a seismically active area. The last earthquake to cause major damage took place in 1946. The city of Sucre has neither a fire department nor the necessary equipment to extinguish fires.



• Tourism and visitation

Although Sucre is mainly a university city, tourism also contributes to the economic welfare of both the city and its hinterland. Due to the modest quantities of tourists who visit Sucre (some 100,000 every year), negative effects are limited.

Legislation

The absence of local regulation, and thus of effective means to control and, if necessary, sanction constructions and alterations in the historical area, must be considered the most serious problem in the conservation of the site.

Institutional framework

At national level, the Bolivian Cultural Institute (IBC) is the responsible entity for the national heritage. The Municipality has a small department for management of the historical centre. The Regional Development Corporation CORDECH initiated the creation of an urban development plan, the «PLANDUS» which was to be terminated in 1993.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

The IBC is practically absent in the field, being a highly centralized organization. Both the Municipality's human and financial resources are most limited in the area of conservation issues. The temporary entity which creates the PLANDUS consists of a number of specialized professionals. Although there is a lot of goodwill among both architects and the population in general for the conservation of the historic centre, only a few architects have been trained in the subject. On various occasions the desire has been expressed to create a postgraduate course in restoration for architects in the «Universidad Andina de Sucre».

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- The Municipality should implement an urban development plan.
- Local legislation for the historical areas should be initiated.
- Training facilities for restorers on architecture and archeology should be created.
- A laboratory for movable objects should be installed.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

Neither the Bolivian Cultural Institute nor the authorities of Sucre have presented requests for technical assistance.



Photo: P. Selaraudis

Description of the site

Salvador was founded in 1549, and flourished due to the burgeoning slave trade of the time. The city served as a center of Portuguese colonization for more than two centuries. The rectangular layout of the first urban settlement, modified by the steep topography, remains evident. The upper city, a defense, administrative and residential area, has preserved its homogeneity and originality better than the lower city, dedicated to commercial activities. This part of the city has suffered the consequences of urban expansion, demographic explosion and industrial development.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

The World Heritage Fund, through the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project, co-financed together with the Universidade Federal da Bahia and IBPC the CECRE courses on the Conservation of Monuments and the Rehabilitation of Historic Cities in Salvador-Bahia, Brazil. Participants from Salvador, Bahia have attended those courses from 1987 onwards.

In 1992, the World Heritage Fund approved a technical assistance of US\$ 15,000 for a consolidated conservation programme and a seminar bringing together the federal municipal and national authorities and technicians for the preservation of the historic centre. One of the priorities was to draw up specific pre-investment and investment projects for this WHC site.

State of conservation and site management practices

The state of conservation in the historic city presents images and conditions of physical deterioration. Some specific restoration projects in historic buildings have been executed soundly and yet have had little impact on the totality of the area. A large reason for this rests in the social-economic conditions of the historic quarters which remain low. Presently, it is noted with satisfaction that the Governor has expressed firmly the technical and political will to intervene in a global Rehabilitation Project. To that effect, IPAC has already made the necessary plans to gradually restore the Historic City, sector by sector, with 5 subsectors identified. An inventory of the major interventions to be made is now underway.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

- **Socio-economic conditions**

The so called «Matrix area» where the city originated is occupied by both «traditional,» formal commerce and increasingly by the informal sector.

- **Tourism and visitation**

Tourism is flourishing in Salvador, as evidenced by a variety of hotels, boarding houses and informal commerce in arts and crafts. There has as of

Identification : Salvador, Bahia Historic Centre

State Party : Brazil

Year of inscription : 1985

Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (iv), (vi).

Justification: Salvador is an excellent example of Renaissance urban structuring adapted to a colonial site. The density of monuments at its centre makes it the most authentic of colonial cities in the Brazilian North-East. Salvador was one of the major points of convergence of European, African and American-Indian cultures from the 16th to 18th century. As Brazil's first capital, Bahia played and has retained an important historic role in the country's development.

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yet been little negative impact from such tourism while the positive economic aspects are evident.

Legislation

The Brazilian Institute of Cultural Heritage (IBPC) is the entity at the national level that, by law, classifies monuments and specifies the standards for any interventions.

Institutional framework

IBPC: see above.

The Metropolitan Regional Development Company, CONDER, is in charge of metropolitan planning. The Artistic and Cultural Heritage Institute, IPAC, promotes the conservation of the artistic and cultural heritage of the State of Bahia and carries out planning and research of the areas of interest. Additionally, under the Mayoralty, there is the Gregorio de Mattos Foundation, an entity which has been able to call on the private sector to carry out the financing of specific works.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

Regarding interventions in the historical centre of Salvador, the IPAC has the financial resources but neither the technical infrastructure nor the human resources in the field to carry out a project of the proposed magnitude. Therefore, close cooperation with other entities and support in technical assistance is indispensable. In the field of training, the postgraduate CECRE-course which is offered biannually at the University of Bahia is most likely the best in the region for the fields of restoration and conservation.

Conclusions and recommendations

- It is necessary to merge the efforts of various entities dealing with the historic centre. It is furthermore important to relate cultural and urban policies and tourism.
- A zonal plan incorporating the city centre needs to be formulated.
- It is important to further study alternatives concerning investment potential in the historic area including housing.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

After the monitoring exercise, the World Heritage Fund continued to finance, partially, and together with the Universidade Federal da Bahia the VIII CECRE Course in Salvador-Bahia

BOM JESUS DE CONGONHAS

Identification	: Bom Jesus de Congonhas Sanctuary
State Party	: Brazil
Year of inscription	: 1985
Criteria for inclusion	: Cultural (i),(iv).

Justification: At Congonhas de Campo, the wish of a Portuguese immigrant, who had been miraculously cured of a crippling infirmity, was the impetus for the construction of one of Christian art's most amazing groupings of monuments. The ensemble includes: The Bom Jesus Church, with its sumptuous interior decor of rocaille and rococo style inspired by Italian models; The parvis, decorated with 12 statues of the prophets (created by Aleijadinho); and the «passos», seven stations of the cross (also by Aleijadinho).

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Description of the site

The Bom Jesus de Congonhas Sanctuary serves as testimony to the profound faith and devotion professed by the gold-seekers and pioneers who passed through Minas Gerais, where religious art flourished with the boom of gold production. Feliciano Mendes, a Portuguese diamond miner, built the Sanctuary in 1757. The site is marked by the creation of a «Sacred Mount», a symbolic representation of Golgotha. It can be said that Christian art in Latin America reached its zenith with the creation of Bom Jesus' multi-coloured groupings whose scenographic presentation enhances its tragic character.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

No request was presented by the state party.

State of conservation and site management practices

The ensemble of Bom Jesus de Congonhas as such has been well conserved generally, thanks to the efforts and capabilities of the professionals involved. The surroundings of the site on the other hand are affected negatively by architecture of mediocre quality. Regarding the physical state of conservation, specific problems concern parts of the woodwork in the main ship of the church and the wall painting inside the chapel.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

- **Socio-economic conditions**

Although the Sanctuary is one of the most dynamic elements in the economy of Congonhas do Campo, no investment for maintaining the site has been made by the principal beneficiaries, in this case the Church.
- **Environmental conditions**

There are some worrying aspects regarding the occupation of the immediate slopes of the hill on which the Sanctuary stands, that include, on one side, excavations for the construction of private housing. Municipal legislation appears to be necessary to control this process.
- **Natural disaster and disaster preparedness**

Such a situation does not appear probable, unless the manipulation of the hillsides and adjacent cliffs produces a landslide. To prevent such a



contingency, immediate legislation on this matter and consolidation of said site are overdue.

- **Tourism and visitation**

Tourist activities are intensive. Domestic tourism forms the predominant type though there is a limited international flow to the sites. The volume even at current levels is such that it requires clear ordinances to prevent large concentrations of people -especially during the Holy Week and the Sanctuary's fiesta's- from adversely affecting the site both inside and out.

Legislation

At the national level the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus is protected by its inscription of 17 March 1941. At the local and regional level, no specific legal protection exists.

Institutional framework

It is up to the Brazilian Institute for Cultural Heritage (IBPC) to apply the declaration of the inscription. At the level of the State of Minas Gerais, the responsible body is the State Institute for Historical Artistic Heritage. It collaborates with the IBPC in technical conservation issues if so required.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

In general, national specialists are of an adequate level to provide professional and ethical conservation measures. This has been achieved due to multiple avenues of professional training available in Brazil. Partially this is as a result of the CECRE and CECOR courses (in Salvador de Bahia and Belo Horizonte respectively). The Brazil-Germany programme is enabling Brazilian technicians to be trained in aspects connected with the conservation of stone.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- To adopt legislation regarding the conservation of the surroundings of the site.
- To define necessary measures preventing further deterioration of the woodwork in the main ship of the church.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

No request has been formulated by the state party.

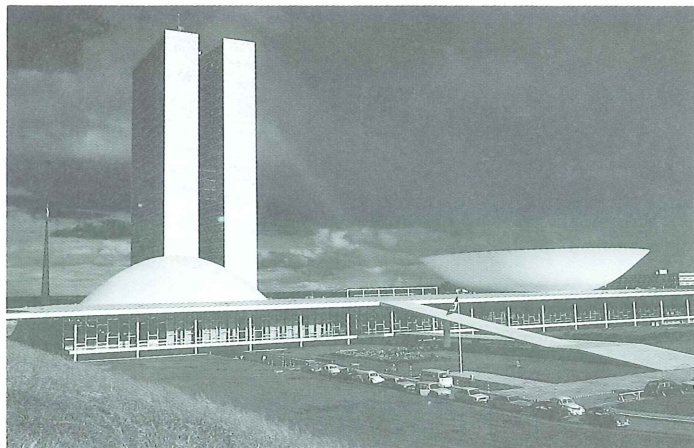


Photo: M. Acha

Description of the site

Brasilia is the first modern city inscribed in the World Heritage List. It is the quintessential expression of the 20th century Brazilian architecture. The city was conceived on the basis of four principles of rational urbanism: habitation, circulation, work and pleasure. The plan's design is similar to an airplane where the fuselage represents the axis around which buildings housing public institutions, hotels and certain services are located. Residential areas, in turn, are located on the wings and, accordingly, so are pertinent commercial establishments and services.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

No request was formulated by the state party.

State of conservation and site management practices

The city of Brasilia has a clearly defined conservation zone named «El Poligono». Although the population growth of Brasilia has been considerable, this area has been well preserved due to the concentration of such growth in the outskirts and the application of conservation legislation. The zone which was planned for 500,000 inhabitants has today between 250,000 and 300,000, meaning there is still plenty of space in the residential and recreational sectors. The two entities in charge of conservation, IBPC and DEPHA (see institutional aspects), and the one in charge of urban development, IPDF, generally have achieved a good balance between development and conservation. In respect to the proposed metro plan, the usual controversy and conflict is occurring between conservators and developers.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

Brasilia has a large middle class population that lives in its original superblocks. There exists a government policy for improving the conditions of the slums within the protected area. In some cases this is attempted through population transfers to satellite towns and in other cases through action allowing controlled development.

• Environmental conditions

The city lies in the middle of an important ecological zone termed the «Serrado». UNESCO's Man and Biosphere programme is actively involved

Identification : Brasilia
State Party : Brazil
Year of inscription : 1987
Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (i),(iv).

Justification: Brasilia is the creation of the Brazilian urbanist Lucio Costa with many of its numerous public monumental structures having been designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer. The 20th century principles of urbanism as expressed in 1943 in the Athens Charter or in the 1946 «Maniere de penser l'urbanisme» by Le Corbusier, have rarely been applied at the scale of a capital city. Brasilia and Chandigarh stand as the exceptions. Brasilia was designed primarily for an affluent population and the city attracted many people to settle themselves in its outskirts.

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in this ecological park. It encourages the active participation of the population in preserving the zone's ecological integrity and creating a large ecological park for the city.

• Tourism and visitation

Tourism has not developed in the city. The city centre as such is not considered to have much tourist potential either.

Legislation

At national level article 216 of the constitution of 1988 is applicable. The pilot plan of Brasilia is furthermore protected in two ways:

- By decree no. 10829 of 14 October 1987 by the federal government.
- By the protection declaration of 14 May 1990 inscribed in the historic «Tombo» book no. 532.

Institutional framework

The conservation and protection of Brasilia's heritage is the responsibility of two national entities: the Brazilian Cultural Heritage Institute (IBPC) and the Historical and Artistic Heritage Department (DEPHA). At the federal level, in charge of urban development, there is the Federal District Planning Institute (IPDP).

Human resources capacity and local training activities

The three institutions mentioned above have adequately trained professional staff and personnel in the field to maintain the site. Additionally the three institutions have displayed the vision necessary for an integral preservation plan of the centre of Brasilia.

Conclusions and recommendations

- A permanent committee between national and local authorities involved to discuss major projects should be created.
- The non-constructed areas should be preserved to distinguish the original town plan spatially from its surroundings.
- When possible, a cultural centre near the ministries' buildings should be created as was foreseen in the original plan by Oscar Niemeyer.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

No request has been formulated by the state party.

OLINDA

Identification : Centre of the Town of Olinda
State Party : Brazil
Year of inscription : 1982
Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (ii),(iv).

Justification: Olinda owed its rapid rise in the 16th century to the surrounding sugar cane cultivation. The town thus attracted religious missions to build churches and convents, of which only rare examples exist today. In 1630, the city was taken by the Dutch, and was pillaged and burned. After the return of the Portuguese in 1654, its reconstruction proceeded slowly. Its essential urban fabric dates from the 18th century, although it incorporates some older monuments. There exists a harmonious balance between the buildings and the gardens of numerous "passos" (chapels).

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Description of the site

Olinda was founded in 1527 by the Portuguese Duarte Coelho Pereira. Though reconstructed, the original layout of the town is still preserved with only minor changes. The historic centre of Olinda contains a number of buildings which are outstanding both in their architecture and their decoration. The lush vegetation of the convent precincts, roadsides, gardens, and hedgerows interspersed with leafy trees bearing tropical fruit form a verdant landscape. The salient feature is that of a town nestling in a mass of greenery, bathed in tropical light, and overlooking the sandy shore and ocean below.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

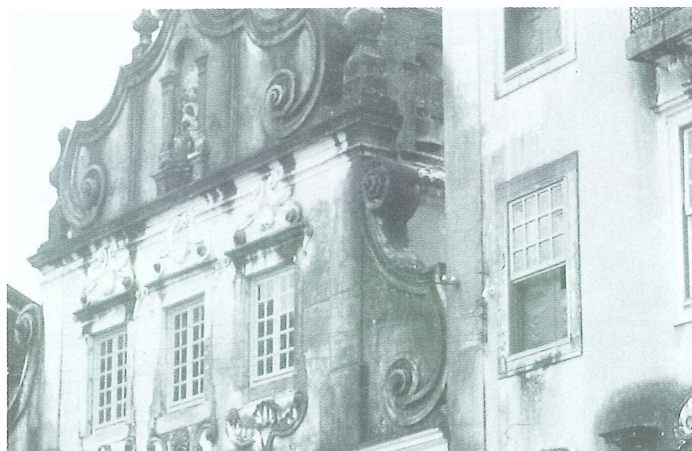
Brazilian participants have attended the CECRE courses on the Conservation of Monuments and the Rehabilitation of Historic Cities in Salvador-Bahia, Brazil.

State of conservation and site management practices

Olinda has completed all the classical stages of a preservation and urban development programme and presently, though there is much left to accomplish, it has begun to reap the benefits. The Municipal Preservation System, created in 1979, systematically inventories both movable and immovable property, improves urban legislation and develops volumetric restoration projects for the city's ensembles. During the 1980's, the Municipality of Olinda created a very successful housing recuperation plan together with the National Housing Bank (BNH), which was interrupted due to the latter's dissolution. The Salgadinho Complex, which plays an important role in terms of maintaining the physical separation of Olinda from Recife, is under permanent threat.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

- **Socio-economic conditions**
The population of Olinda's rigorous preservation area exhibits a relatively high social standard in comparison to other Latin American historic centres.
- **Environmental conditions**
The Beberibe river, which encompasses the historic centre, is heavily contaminated. A large part of the mangrove forest that borders the city, has been invaded by settlers. The extension of the port of Recife could have a strong environmental impact on Olinda.



Natural disaster and disaster preparedness

Due to the uneven topography, the hills are subject to landslides which affect the large and heavy monuments such as the Convents of San Francisco, the Church of Carmo and now even smaller houses located on the slopes.

Tourism and visitation

A census revealed that 83 % of the local population consider tourism to be beneficial for the socio-economic development of the city and its preservation. However, it is noted that tourism is starting to cause problems affecting the tranquility and security of the city.

Legislation

On November 26th, 1980, Olinda was classified as a national monument. In the provincial precinct, Law 7970 of September 18, 1979, registered Olinda as a state monument. Municipal legal protection is provided by Law No. 4849/92 of June 26th, 1992.

Institutional framework

In theory, the three levels of power should equally contribute to the preservation of the city. However, since the Municipality has created a specific entity for this purpose, the national (IBPC) and state (FUNDARPE) entities withdrew.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- The Pilot Project for the recuperation of housing and infrastructure, financed by the Federal Economic Bank, should be consolidated.
- The development of a leisure park in the Salgadinho area, jointly between all parties involved, should ensure its conservation.
- The King's Orchard should be redeveloped.
- The movable property laboratory requires modernization.
- An environmental education programme for the maintenance of domestic orchards should be undertaken.

Technical assistance as a result of monitoring

In July, 1994, the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee approved a technical cooperation request from the state party of US\$ 19,000 for a tourism study in Olinda.



Photo: CO/P. Fury

Description of the site

Located 513 km north of Rio de Janeiro, Ouro Preto was originally named Vila Rica. The town became the predominant focal point of the entire period known as «the Golden Age of Brazil» thus playing a leading role in Brazil's history in the 18th century.

Ouro Preto has an urban layout that is narrow and elongated. Its haphazard outlines follow the topography characterized by the irregular slopes of the surrounding hills. Most of the buildings have one or two stories and are homogeneous in appearance. The whitewashed walls are artistically broken up by the coloured lines of the wooden components. Among its churches and fountains of outstanding quality the São Francisco de Assis church by the Aleijadinho stands as a highlight.

Technical assistance from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

Brazilian participants have attended the CECRE courses on the Conservation of Monuments and the Rehabilitation of Historic Cities in Salvador-Bahia, Brazil.

State of conservation and site management practices

The continuous attention of the Brazilian authorities and institutions to the historic city of Ouro Preto has had a positive impact. The city is extremely well maintained and presents a coherent urban landscape with well-preserved traditional domestic architecture and a large number of important monuments. Since the 1970s an integrated program of preservation of urban areas was undertaken. The centre was liberated from heavy traffic and many monuments have been restored. No urban development plan is in place at the moment. The peculiar geographical setting of Ouro Preto has caused both a considerable densification within the boundaries of the old city and an expansion onto the slopes surrounding it.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

- **Socio-economic conditions**

An ongoing concern of the local government has been the accommodation of the city with its urban growth, caused both by the near-by aluminium industry as well as by tourism.

- **Environmental conditions**

The environmental well-being of Ouro Preto is under continuous threat by the near-by iron and aluminium industries.

Identification : Historic Town of Ouro Preto
State Party : Brazil
Year of inscription : 1980
Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (i),(iii).

Justification: Ouro Preto is considered to be of a unique cultural heritage due to its churches, bridges, fountains, its simple but original urban architecture and the setting in which they are found. The overall homogeneity and global character of the town is the main factor that sets it apart as a unique cultural property. As the first capital of the State of Minas Gerais, Ouro Preto is of certain local interest, and as a mining center of the Golden Age of Brazil, it is of national interest. With the above and as a unique centre of baroque architecture it stands as a heritage of world interest.

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- **Natural disaster and disaster preparedness**

Urban growth is constricted by the geographical peculiarities of the area where expansion onto the unstable slopes of the hills is likely to produce, and has produced, landslides. Disaster preparedness is not completely adequate.

- **Tourism and visitation**

The city attracts many national and international visitors and contains a complete infrastructure, including hotels, restaurants, shops etc. A study on the impact of tourism on this World Heritage Site would be appropriate.

Legislation

The City of Ouro Preto was declared a national monument as early as 1933 (Decree 22.928). The state of Minas Gerais declared the City of Ouro Preto, including the natural environment of the city, an area for special protection in 1981 (Decree 21.294). At the local level, no specific regulations for the historical centre exist.

Institutional framework

The Instituto Brasileiro do Patrimonio Cultural (IBPC) is responsible for the conservation of the nation's heritage. The state of Minas Gerais has created the Instituto Estadual do Patrimonio Historico e Artístico with the same purpose. At the local level we are not aware of any specialized departments that manage or protect the historic centre.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- Preparation of urban legislation.
- Strengthening of the municipal government in the area of preservation.
- Preparation of a Master Plan for the historic city.
- Preparation of an urban development plan.
- Protection of remaining green zones and reduction of air pollution.
- Study on impact of national and international tourism.

Technical assistance as a result of monitoring

After the monitoring exercise, at the request of the state party, the World Heritage Committee approved an amount of US\$ 19,250 for a training seminar for the site managers of Ouro Preto and other historic cities in the region to take place in 1995.

SERRA DA CAPIVARA

Identification	: Archaeological Sites in the Serra da Capivara
State Party	: Brazil
Year of inscription	: 1991
Criteria for inclusion	: Cultural (iii).

Justification: The shelters in Serra da Capivara National Park bear exceptional testimony to the oldest human communities to have populated South America. The caves preserve the oldest examples of rock art to be found on the continent. The deciphering of the iconography of these rock-art paintings is being carried out gradually and reveals major aspects of the religious beliefs and practices of these peoples. The designs furnish a veritable visual registry of peoples about which very little is known.

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Description of the site

Serra da Capivara national park was established in 1979 in the southeast part of the State of Piauí, bordering two geological formations: the Maranhão-Piauí sedimentary basin and the peripheral depression of Rio São Francisco. The main points of interest in Serra da Capivara National Park are the many shelters hewn in rock which are decorated with rock-art paintings. These were discovered in the 1960s but were not examined until the 1970s. The site also constitutes a natural reserve.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

At the government's request, WHF approved an amount of US\$ 28,000 for technical assistance to the Serra da Capivara site in 1994. The project consisted of purchasing of equipment, travel of technicians and providing of technical services, contributing to a digitized photographic inventory of the Rock paintings in Serra da Capivara.

The WHC also approved a preparatory assistance of US\$ 15,000 in order to make international expertise available to the site managers with the objective of formulating appropriate protective measures for the rock paintings.

State of conservation and site management practices

The program of research put in place in the Park in 1970 demonstrated the richness of the heritage present. Further discovery and study continued simultaneously eventually confirming 380 sites of historic interest. Of these there have been inventories made of 362, thanks in part to the WHF assistance discussed above. Tourism is slight but has great potential.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

The Park has potential to be a determining factor in the socio-economic development of the south east of the state of Piauí and more specifically the immediately surrounding communities. Both employment and tourist activity can be expanded.

• Environmental conditions

The Park is located in a semi-arid zone that preserves to a degree the patrimony in existence. The Park is being divided into 5 zones where various levels of access will be permitted: primitive (no access); recuperative; intensive usage; extensive usage; and histori-cultural. These follow a spectrum from no to universal access.

• Natural disaster and disaster preparedness

The greatest threats to the site come from fire and poaching. Buffer zones are being created around sites of historic importance where vegetation is being cleared to protect the site in case of fires.

• Tourism and visitation

Tourism while still limited is increasing. So far tourism has had no negative

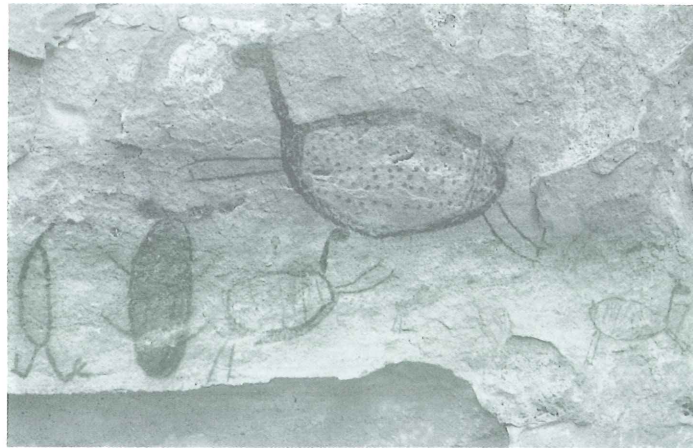


Photo: UNESCO/J. Barbieri

impact on the site. Visitors are guided in groups of between 10 and 40 persons. A promotional campaign would benefit the site and its surroundings.

Legislation

Many statutes have been passed to protect both natural and cultural resources in Brazil. The Serra de Capivara Park was created by decree no. 83548 on 5 June 1979. The Park was further enlarged in three directions by decree no 99143 on 12 March 1990.

Institutional framework

The Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Natural Resources (IBAMA) was created in 1991 and is a part of the Ministry of the Environment. It is in charge of protecting natural and cultural resources within the Park. It authorizes visits and maintains an office in São Raimundo but has insufficient resources for the management of such a large area. FUNDHAM is a non-governmental organization that has carried out significant research activities in the Park.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

FUNDHAM maintains a team of Brazilian and foreign experts in the diverse fields of archaeology and anthropology among others. There is a site team that includes some of these experts as well as some University students. A 24-month program has been begun with the objectives of documentation, research and preservation. In conjunction with the national and local governments they are developing a program for eco-tourism development.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- IBAMA and FUNDHAM should work together to maintain more efficient guardianship of the sites against threats. Additionally they should seek international assistance when necessary.
- Barriers should be constructed in the more accessible sites to prevent visitors from damaging the sites. Signposting should also be undertaken to describe to visitors what they are seeing.
- Buffer zones should be completed and maintained around the sites to limit the threat from fires.
- Legislation is needed to strengthen protection.
- The zonal differentiation should be continued until it covers all 380 sites.
- Financial and technical assistance should be provided to: continue the documentation process; engage in a more thorough geological study of the area; identify those sites where chemo-physical changes are occurring and safeguard them; install climactic monitoring equipment.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

Additional PA and TA will be provided.

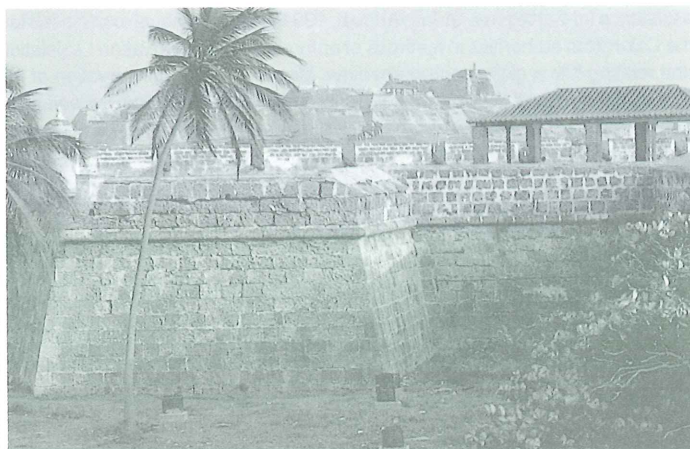


Photo: UNESCO/J. Joly

Description of the site

Cartagena was founded in June, 1533, by the Madrilénian Don Pedro de Heredia. It is located on the Atlantic coast or Caribbean sea, in the Department of Bolívar, Colombia. The WHC site consists of the historic port, its fortress and the colonial town complex of Cartagena de Indias. Also included are the San Felipe Castle and the areas of Manga and El Cabrero. Cartagena served as an important transfer point between Spain and the colonies. It was invaded 18 times by buccaneers, pirates and English, French and Dutch corsairs. Excellent examples of Republican architecture are found together with religious monuments and colonial residences.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

In the years 1988 and 1989, the World Heritage Fund approved two requests for technical assistance, US\$ 14,000 and US\$ 7,500 respectively, for Cartagena. Experts were contracted for the elaboration of a conservation plan for the historic centre. These funds have also served to organize under the auspices of the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project a workshop on Conservation in Cartagena which led to the preparation of two additional prefeasibility studies: One on tourism development in the historic centre of Cartagena; and another for an integral programme for the conservation and rehabilitation of the historic centre of Cartagena, for international consideration.

In November, 1989, the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project coordinated a Seminar-Debate on Conservation in Cartagena.

Furthermore, in 1990, a preparatory assistance of US\$ 5,000 was provided by the World Heritage Fund in order to draw up conservation legislation at the municipal level for the historic centre.

State of conservation and site management practices

Urban development activities undertaken in Cartagena have generally been in line with a coherent conservation policy, particularly in the areas of La Matuna and the Central Market. The urban fabric and landscape in a large part of the city have been well-preserved. The concentration of the city's commercial activities in the central area of the historic city has kept the city lively and dynamic, although lately the commercial area is showing a tendency to expand into some of the residential areas of the city centre. One major problem has been the construction of a bridge which seriously damaged the spatial view of the San Felipe Castle. Unfortunately, the debate between COLCULTURA and the Municipality did not lead to the cancellation of this project.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

The residential areas of San Diego and Getsemani are populated with one-family houses of one to two floors. There exists a strong sense of community

Identification : Cartagena, Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments

State Party : Colombia

Year of inscription : 1984

Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (iv),(vi).

Justification: Cartagena provides outstanding examples of military architecture from the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. The architecture of its military ensemble is the most extensive of the New World and presently forms one of the most complete and renowned sites in Latin America. Cartagena's character displays the general theme of world exploration incorporated with commercial maritime dominance.

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and effective community organization among the low and middle income inhabitants. Much is done to maintain and improve the housing stock and quality of life in their neighborhoods.

• Environmental conditions

At the time of Cartagena's inscription, the World Heritage Committee recommended the establishment of a buffer zone and protective measures for the city's Bay. EDURBE (see below) recently developed a plan for cleaning the Bay that consists of three elements: Moving the cargo harbor, located close to the city, to another part of the Bay and use the harbor for tourist purposes; Cleaning and reorganizing the industrial and petroleum sector; Sanitizing a side-stream of the Magdalena River that brings polluted water to the Bay.

• Tourism and visitation

Hotel infrastructure is concentrated in the beach area of Boca Grande, very close to the city centre. However, speculation and construction of holiday apartments for weekend and holiday use by nationals is increasingly common in the historical areas. Cruise ships benefit the economy of the historic centre as do the international conventions held regularly in Cartagena.

Legislation

The declaration of Cartagena as a national monument in 1940 was reconfirmed under Law No. 163 of 1959. The new ordinance for the historical centre of Cartagena that was prepared during 1990-1991 by local architects in collaboration with the project COL/87/024 and the University of Venice, was approved by the Municipal Council in October 1991. Its implementation is still a matter of concern.

Institutional framework

At the national level, the Colombian Institute for Culture (COLCULTURA) is the entity in charge of the conservation of the nation's heritage. The Municipality and the Development Company EDURBE play a major role in the conservation and development of the historical centre. There do at times occur conflicts of interest between the national and municipal authorities.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

Under the decentralization process, important tasks have been entrusted to the Municipality of Cartagena including those of conservation. It is of utmost importance that the municipality acquires the necessary human and institutional capacity to succeed in its mandate. Some activities supported by the World Heritage Fund, particularly, in conjunction with the university have helped improve local know-how.

Conclusions and recommendations

- Strengthening institutional and capacity building efforts at the municipal level.
- Preparation of Master Plan for the Historic Centre incorporating urban development plans and programmes.

- Protection of the Bay of Cartagena, canals and lakes.
- Study on impact of tourism (real estate market, better use of cultural resources).
- Feasibility study on integral rehabilitation programme and tourism development.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

Following the recommendations of the monitoring mission, in December, 1993, the World Heritage Committee approved a request of US\$ 19,500 for technical

assistance for Cartagena. In July/August, 1994, an international expert assisted the Colombian authorities in methods of enforcing the Conservation Legislation and relating it to a global, comprehensive Master Plan for conservation of the historic centre. Local experts are now being recruited and a follow-up workshop is foreseen in 1995 with one or two senior experts in urban conservation, project design and financing.



Photo: S. Mutal

Description of the site

In 1519, Havana was founded by the Spanish «conquistadores». The historic centre of Old Havana includes the entire built-up area within the boundaries of the old city walls (now Monserrate and Egido streets) and also includes the Bay of Havana. The pattern of its early urban setting still exists with four large squares: Plaza de la Cathedral, Plaza de San Francisco, Plaza Vieja and Plaza de las Armas. A complex of 17th to 19th century buildings encompasses the area.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

In 1992, WHF provided US\$ 20,000 for emergency reparations to buildings in Plaza Vieja. Additionally, UNDP has been pivotal in the creation of the National Conservation and Restoration Center «CENCREM», and funding of its projects.

In 1982, UNESCO launched an international campaign with the purpose of recovering and restoring the Plaza Vieja in Havana. An international Symposium is planned for the end of 1994 to reactivate this campaign.

WHF has granted fellowships to attend the regional CECRE course which occurs biannually in Salvador-Bahia, Brazil.

State of conservation and site management practices

Old Havana has conserved its original urban pattern avoiding high-rise buildings and other disturbing features of modernization. Since 1986, the national government and the municipal authorities have intensified the restoration programmes. Efforts have been focussed on a number of monuments while housing stock was largely left untouched. Many houses display structural problems due to lack of maintenance, construction materials and adequate funding. Conservation work in La Plaza Vieja, the Cathedral, adjacent streets, churches and monuments has been commendable.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

Cuba is passing through a severe economic crisis which is clearly reflected in the lack of adequate restoration programmes. Main problems are the shortage of construction materials and fuel. The living conditions and overcrowding of the centre's properties display a lack of basic sanitary services, requiring action.

• Natural disaster and disaster preparedness

Hurricanes and floods threaten Havana. Despite studies, no preventive measures have been taken so far. In March 1993, Havana was badly hit by a cyclone and inundated.

• Tourism and visitation

In recent years tourism has become a contributor to economic development. State tourist companies have invested in the Historic Centre, favouring the

Identification : Old Havana and its Fortifications

State Party : Cuba

Year of inscription : 1982

Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (iv),(v).

Justification: Havana's considerable natural properties, including its fine port and excellent position facing the Gulf of Mexico, very rapidly established it as the most important city in Cuba. By 1740, it was established as the Naval Station for the Spanish Fleet, also becoming the main Spanish dockyard in the New World. The fortifications which determined Havana's urban design have been enlarged several times because of urban growth.

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recovery of old hotels. Tourism has increased, bringing possible adverse social effects such as prostitution. An effective and viable preventive action should be taken to reverse this.

Legislation

On 4 August 1977, the Law on National and Local Monuments defined the historic centre with its limits and specific character.

Institutional framework

The National Commission of Monuments is responsible for the declaration of monuments, authorizing and inspecting works etc. The CENCREM conservation centre was created in 1980 to guarantee the development of conservation and provide the training of specialists. In Oct. 1993 the Office of the Historian of the City was created to promote touristic and commercial activities and conserve the historic centre in collaboration with the Empresa de Restauración de Monumentos and other institutions deemed necessary. Links have been established between the Office of the Historian and CENCREM.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

The CENCREM has become the leading scientific development institution for conservation of the nation's cultural heritage. It is now marketing its services internationally. The Ministry of Culture and the CENCREM carry out three monitorings per year in the provinces and provide follow-up support and TA to those in charge of restorations at the municipal level.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- Emphasize the rehabilitation of the contextual monuments within the housing stock.
- Formulate specific projects to improve the basic infrastructure conditions in the historic centre which can be presented to international funding sources.
- Consider the inclusion of the Malecon within the area of protection.
- Apply for technical assistance determine CENCREM's operating costs and break even point to ensure its self sufficiency.
- Replicate and strengthen actions taken by the Office of the City Historian and share experiences on management and fund raising for adequate restoration of infrastructure and rehabilitation activities.
- Investigate the market potential of restoration knowledge within CENCREM.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

A grant of US\$ 55,000 was approved by the WHC in Dec. 1993 to continue the emergency assistance restoring the Plaza Vieja following the hurricane and flood of 1993.

TRINIDAD AND THE VALLEY DE LOS INGENIOS

Identification	: Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios
State Party	: Cuba
Year of inscription	: 1988
Criteria for inclusion	: Cultural (iv), (v).

Justification: The city of Trinidad played a prominent role as a beach head in the Spanish conquest of the Americas. Trinidad's prosperity continued to grow with the establishment of the sugar industry in the Valley de los Ingenios. The presence of archaeological sites, buildings and ancient sugar mills confer to the valley a specific and historic value. New housing settlements, factories and continued cultivation of agricultural plantations maintain the city's modern significance.

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Description of the site

Trinidad was founded by Diego Velasquez in 1514 on shores of the Antilles Sea. The traditional architecture, that has survived almost intact, is accentuated by roofs of Moorish influence, wood-carved doors and low-built multicoloured houses that give Trinidad a strong individual character. Pursuant to its foundation, Trinidad's economic importance grew and in the XVII century the sugar industry became firmly established in the Valley de los Ingenios. This valley consists of the valleys of Santa Rosa, San Luis, Agabama and the Meyer Depression. The site is of cultural interest as it shows the evidence of the sugar industry activities developed there in the 18th century up until the middle of the 19th century.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

At the behest of the government WHF assigned US\$ 30,000 under technical assistance in 1991. This was used to acquire wood, a scarcity in Cuba, for restoration works in Trinidad.

State of conservation and site management practices

Since its inscription restoration works have been carried out in buildings converted to cultural, institutional and tourist functions. In general, the city has maintained its physical integrity but some activities that subtract from its character are visible, including substitution of original wood and tile roofs by concrete or other foreign elements, expansions to upper floors and modifications of various facades, as well as the transformation of buildings resulting from an increasing population density. In the Valley, inventories and studies have been carried out, while few actual works were undertaken.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

As a result of housing shortages, between 25 and 30 houses are modified each year in order to accommodate greater numbers of families. Some programmes have been implemented by the Popular Council and the Municipality that incorporate both social and cultural heritage aspects.

• Environmental conditions

The major concern for Trinidad is the lack of a sewage system. In the Valley de los Ingenios, a dam is to be constructed which would alter the ecosystem and part of the World Heritage Site. A thorough investigation should be carried out beforehand.

• Natural disaster and disaster preparedness

In recent years emergency problems have arisen such as the rains of June 1991 which damaged 41 houses, and the hurricane of 1992 which seriously affected certain parts of the city. Government response has been immediate in both cases, providing the appropriate materials promptly.

• Tourism and visitation

Since 1987 the intervention strategy has been reoriented towards the



Photo: UNESCO/B. Leray

restoration of properties of special interest to tourism. Due to the depressed economic circumstances, few restorations have yet to be carried out.

Legislation

On 4 August 1977 the Cultural Heritage of the Nation was defined within Law No. 1 and means of protection were established.

Institutional framework

The National Commission of Monuments is responsible for the declaration of monuments, drawing up studies, authorizing and inspecting works etc. CENCREM, created in 1980, guarantees the scientific-technical development of conservation and restoration and ensures the training of specialists, technicians and workers. At the local level, the provincial and municipal administrations have participated in conservation activities in conjunction with community and tourist organizations.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

The human resources existing in the various offices concerned are of a high level. At the national, regional and local levels Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios can count on conservation teams that are aware of their task, responsibilities, scope and interrelations. Certain tasks addressing specialized issues should be reinforced through international technical cooperation. The Ministry of Culture and CENCREM regularly evaluate and support the local conservation activities.

Conclusions and recommendations

In reference to Trinidad

- Urgent restoration activities require international cooperation for the contribution of materials.
- Basic services must be established, especially in view of future tourist flows.
- An International Seminar on Trinidad would provide guidelines for future strategies.

In reference to the Valley de los Ingenios

- The support of the WHF and UNESCO is advisable for the elaboration of a coordinated study addressing a wide range of subjects including ecological development, conservation of archaeological sites and the development of tourism.
- The hydraulic project which is foreseen must be examined urgently by cultural and natural heritage specialists.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

No request has been formulated by the state party.



Photo: R. Massey

Description of the site

Santo Domingo was built on a site chosen by Bartholomew Columbus in 1496. The exquisite monumental heritage of Santo Domingo and its layout served as a model for later colonial towns. It was created by Nicolas de Ovando, whose gridiron plan was subsequently adopted by nearly all town planners of the New World. Santo Domingo is justifiably proud to have been the site of many firsts in the Americas: the first cathedral, the first hospital, the first monastery, the first customhouse and the first university. La Isabela and la Concepción de la Vega are archaeological sites, the latter of which has been partially restored and opened to visitors in 1980.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

At the state party's request, WHF assigned a preparatory assistance of US\$ 8,000 for the preparation of the nomination of Santo Domingo to the WHC list in 1990.

State of conservation and site management practices

The colonial city of Santo Domingo is reasonably well conserved. Many of its landmarks have undergone restoration works, though not necessarily in line with professional restoration ethics. Conservation is limited to a sector of the historic city. Those buildings with robust traditional construction in Limestone or thick mud walls have experienced stable viability. Such is not the case with the popular, multi-coloured wooden houses. Built cheaply, they are in a state of somewhat deplorable condition and near extinction. Recently, a «Plan Director de la Ciudad Colonial» has been created to reflect an integral view on conservation issues including social and urban items. The Plan seeks to protect vernacular and republican architecture. The Plan has not yet been formally approved and would need concurrent legislation and operational means to be effective.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

- **Socio-economic conditions**

During the siege of 1965, many families, companies and public entities fled the centre to a zone known as «Naco». The density of the historic centre is low (115 persons/hectare) and continues to fall, creating an adverse effect on the centre.

- **Environmental conditions**

The Ozama river that provides water to the historic centre is gradually freeing itself from industrial pollution due to a campaign by the authorities. However, the stretch of sea adjacent to the historic centre continues to be contaminated by sewage. Air pollution is due mainly to traffic making the creation of a museum in the Historic Centre possibly counterproductive.

Identification : Santo Domingo and Archaeological Ruins
State Party : Dominican Republic
Year of inscription : 1990
Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (ii),(iv),(vi).

Justification: The three sights that make up this ensemble: the Colonial City of Santo Domingo; the archaeological ruins of La Isabela; and La Concepción de la Vega, share an evident historic value. La Isabela was the first Spanish colony on the Atlantic in the New World. The fort of La Concepción de la Vega, preceded the foundation of the Spanish capital of Santo Domingo in 1493, and belongs to a warlike period of Spanish presence. The colonial city of Santo Domingo maintains its historic character while serving as the country's capital city.

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- **Natural disaster and disaster preparedness**

The island of Santo Domingo lies in an active seismic zone. The resulting quakes have not been disastrous due to the good condition of the subsoil and the wisdom of the builders who avoided towers and high naves. However, in 1971 a medium intensity tremor caused damage to the Cathedral and other important religious monuments. The island is also in the path of Caribbean storms and tornadoes, to which the buildings are more or less adapted. This however, is not true in the poor zones of the city. The strongest recent hurricane was that of 1979 causing damage in the poor and green areas. Very little disaster preparedness is in place.

- **Tourism and visitation**

In the field of tourism, the «Plan Cuna de America» is meant to stimulate cultural tourism while controlling its negative side-effects. Private initiatives, such as the recent plan of the Montecristi Corporation, could interfere negatively with this objective.

Legislation

The city of Santo Domingo was declared a national monument by Law no. 492 of 1969. There is no municipal legislation on the matter.

Institutional framework

The protection of cultural goods in the Dominican Republic is centralized at the national level. Actions in the Centre are decided and undertaken by the national Cultural Heritage Office. Conflicts of interest exist with the municipal authorities.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

The national Cultural Heritage Office has only four specialized architects and one archaeologist. Santo Domingo is the headquarters of CARIMOS, a body that was created in 1978 with the support of the OAS and numerous universities in the region, to promote cultural heritage education and professional training.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- The approval and implementation of the «Plan Director de la Ciudad Colonial».
- The creation of a housing rehabilitation plan.
- Carrying out a campaign to attract private investments, not only in the tourist areas, but also in housing and community buildings.
- Valuation, parallel to that of the colonial eras, for both the republican architecture of the 20th century and vernacular architecture (wooden houses).

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

No request has been formulated by the state party.

QUITO

Identification : City of Quito
State Party : Ecuador
Year of inscription : 1978
Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (ii),(iv).

Justification: Quito displays a harmonious relationship between man and his environment, creating a unique ambience. The entire fabric of Quito is shaped by its ecological milieu with the urban environment admirably merged into it. Also central to Quito's character is the artistic context. Its architecture, sculpture and painting gave rise to the «Quito School», one of the major contributions of Spanish America to universal art. In 1563, King Philip II of Spain established Quito as capital of its «Real Audiencia» giving it political leadership and influence.

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- DATE OF MONITORING: 1991
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Description of the site

Sebastian de Benalcazar founded the city of San Francisco de Quito on the ruins of the aboriginal city, in 1534. From the first plan of Spanish Quito, drawn up in 1735 by Dionisio Alcedo y Herrera, President of the Audiencia, we can see that the original layout of the city has been maintained up to the present with a few rare exceptions. Quite a good number of churches were constructed in Quito, such as the Iglesia Mayor (which today is the Archdiocesan Cathedral), the Convento Maximo, the Mayor de San Francisco, and Santo Domingo, in front of each of which there was a square. Numerous others complete this wide spectrum of religious architecture.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

In 1981, the World Heritage Fund responded to a request of the state party by assigning US\$ 50,000 as technical assistance for Quito to establish its Conservation Research and Training Centre.

In 1984, a sum of US\$ 1,700, for training, was granted for a study tour.

In 1987, the WHF approved a request from the state party and assigned US\$ 10,000 as technical assistance for the Convent of Santa Clara in Quito. This grant was used for consolidation and restoration work.

Since 1987, the World Heritage Fund has provided fellowships for architects to attend courses in Mexico, the CECRE Conservation course in Salvador-Bahia and the course on Earthen Conservation in France.

At the request of the government in the late '80s, US\$ 30,000 and US\$ 70,000 were provided by the World Heritage Fund for the evaluation, actual restoration and structural work on monuments damaged as a result of an earthquake which affected, particularly, the Historic Centre of Quito.

In 1989, the WHF allocated US\$ 15,000 as technical assistance with a view to draw up a global rehabilitation plan for the historic centre of Quito. An International Workshop-Seminar was organized by the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project which led to the design of a reliable project. With the creation of the Fondo de Salvamento and technical assistance from the World Heritage Fund, the Municipal authorities are in the process of submitting a major Integral Rehabilitation Project for the Historic Centre of Quito through the IDB.

Another US\$ 100,000 were provided by UNDP for restoration works and structural reinforcements in Santa Clara, El Guápulo and Santo Domingo churches. These churches were restored completely through this project.

State of conservation and site management practices

A number of landmarks have been adequately restored and are well conserved. Negotiations are in place to restore some buildings for housing purposes. The centre of Quito is part of a fast-growing metropolis in which the problems of the centre often have their origin in other parts of the city. Among these problems

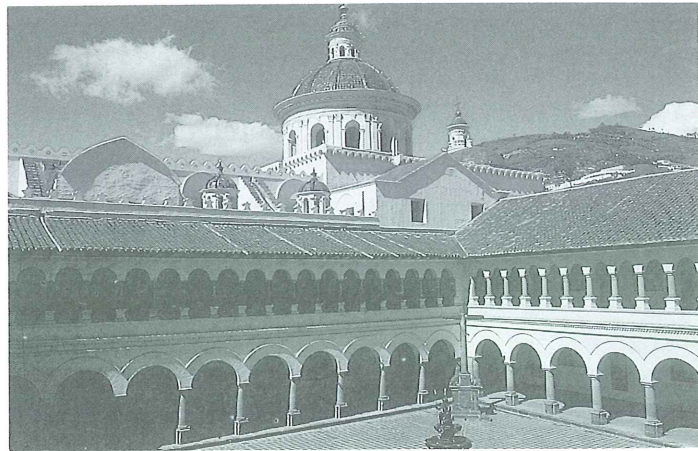


Photo: UNESCO/G. Sclarandis

are overuse of the infrastructure and services and a lack of maintenance. This situation has been aggravated by several earthquakes, the last serious one in 1987. The municipality and other involved parties have continued to respond positively to the situation by putting in place the appropriate legal and institutional instruments. The culmination of the Master Plan Project as part of a development plan for the metropolitan area, will create clear-cut parameters for any future development.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

During the last fifty years, the character of the centre changed dramatically. Middle and high income groups departed from the centre and there was a subsequent influx of inhabitants from low income groups, causing overpopulation. The Historic Centre has also become a major focal point of commercial activities, both at the local and national level. This has increased pollution from heavy transport, garbage and excessive commercial and market activities.

• Natural disaster and disaster preparedness

Quito is very liable to earthquakes, the last occurring in 1987. After this event, bilateral and multilateral assistance was received and well implemented by the municipality of Quito and the National Institute for Cultural Heritage. The national organizations were instrumental in creating the Fondo de Salvamento, which still plays an active role in Quito. The Municipality of Quito has done an outstanding job so far for the conservation and rehabilitation of the historic city. The establishment of the Fondo de Salvamento has been most successful in raising funds and implementing major restoration and rehabilitation projects.

Legislation

Following the declaration of individual monuments as landmarks of national heritage and the declaration of the World Heritage site in 1978, the Historic Centre of Quito was declared a national patrimony in 1984. A Commission for the Historic Centre of the Municipality of Quito was created with Ordinance 2342. This legislation regulates all aspects of construction and ornamentation in the historic centre.

Institutional framework

The National Institute for Cultural Heritage INPC is responsible for the preservation of the nation's heritage. The INPC concentrates, in the case of Quito, on the restoration of the city's most important monuments and is permanently in contact with the Municipality for consultations on questions of restoration. The Central Bank of Ecuador has financed a large number of restorations. After the earthquake of 1987, the Fondo de Salvamento was established to safeguard the historical centre. The Fondo has a permanent income from national and local taxes and is therefore able to continually execute urban rehabilitation projects.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

Specialized personnel have been trained over the years in regional courses in Cusco, Bahia and Mexico and international courses at ICCROM/Rome, Italy. Most ex-trainees are working in the field of conservation.

Training courses in Quito supported by UNDP and UNESCO for the conservation and restoration of movable and immovable cultural property have produced a notable rise in human resource capacity. Integral restoration works in the convent of San Francisco (funded by the Spanish government), Santo Domingo (funded by Belgium) and La Merced (funded by the Getty Grant Programme) are equipped with adequately trained national professional personnel.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- Strengthening of Municipal Planning Department and its ties with the Institute for National Cultural Heritage.

- Preparation of an integral rehabilitation programme on the basis of a Master Plan for the historic centre.
- Incorporation of the Master Plan for the historic centre in the urban development plan.
- Heightening of disaster preparedness and structural reinforcement of monuments.
- Feasibility study on integral rehabilitation programme to be presented to international financing organizations.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

In 1993, at the request of the authorities in Ecuador, the World Heritage Fund provided technical assistance for the structural reinforcement of the church of La Compañía de Jesús in Quito. This work was completed in 1994.

ANTIGUA

Identification : Antigua Guatemala
State Party : Guatemala
Year of inscription : 1979
Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (ii),(iii),(iv).

Justification: The unique nature of Antigua Guatemala forms a historical and artistic unity. Its architecture and complex of historic monuments serve as testament to its artistic, cultural and religious influence in Central America. It is a unique example in Latin America of a city which has preserved its basic plan and survived the negative aspects that the 19th and 20th centuries have introduced in most other Latin American cities of its period. It is also unique in that its principal monuments are preserved as ruins, due to the earthquakes, placing them in a distinct architectural category.

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Description of the site

Santiago de los Caballeros was founded as the capital of Guatemala in 1543. This was its third founding, following both a burning by natives and a volcanic eruption. The city's first design, in the form of a checkerboard, is attributed to Antonolli, an urban planner. After the 1590 earthquake, the city was reconstructed maintaining its rectilinear design. The earthquake of 1717 led to a Baroque reconstruction of the city which exerted great influence on Hispanic-American architecture. Antigua Guatemala maintains many beautiful examples of Latin American Baroque architecture. This historic site has many churches and monasteries which highlight the influence of the church during the colonial period.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

At the request of the state party, WHF approved an emergency assistance of US\$ 60,710 for Antigua in 1979.

In 1985 UNESCO launched an International Campaign for Antigua.

Fellowships have been awarded for architects to attend ICCROM courses in Bahia and Mexico.

State of conservation and site management practices

After the earthquake of 1773, the city was only gradually repopulated. It now contains about 17,000 inhabitants who have reconstructed the greater part of residential buildings. These are now generally in a good state of conservation. The public and religious monuments, most of which have been in ruins ever since 1773, have only undergone partial restoration and many of them are still in permanent danger of collapse.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

Real estate prices have risen sharply in recent years, inducing many of the local inhabitants to sell their houses and leave the city. Most residences have been purchased as weekend and holiday homes by wealthy foreign immigrants and inhabitants of Guatemala City. This threatens to make the city a sort of recreational ground or museum-like urban compound. The income level of the original local inhabitants is both low and in decline.

• Environmental conditions

The natural environment of the city is protected under the 1989 Law for the Protected Areas. The National Council for the Protection of Antigua Guatemala is in the process of declaring the environment of Antigua as an area of special protection.

• Natural disaster and disaster preparedness

Earthquakes are a continuous threat. The earthquake of 1976 damaged many of the buildings, and many ruins that had already collapsed. Structural



Photo: UNESCO/E. Barrios

reinforcement work is being undertaken on only a few of the ruins. Further damages are to be expected in case of future earthquakes in the approximately 30 abandoned residences and the 35 public and religious monuments considered to be in a state of emergency.

• Tourism and visitation

Antigua attracts many international tourists, and there is a floating population of 3000 foreign students who come to Antigua to learn Spanish. In addition, on weekends many residents of other cities, visit Antigua. As a result of tourism and visitation, municipal services and infrastructure are overutilized, affecting conditions for local residents.

Legislation

The Protective Law for the City of Antigua, Guatemala (Decreto No. 60-69 of 1969) defined the protected historic zone and created the Special Council for the Protection of Antigua Guatemala.

Institutional framework

The National Council for the Protection of Antigua Guatemala is a decentralized national body for the protection of Antigua. The City's Mayor is its chairman and its other members consist of representatives of various scientific bodies. The Council names a Conservator of the City who is responsible for day to day monitoring and activities. The Association of Friends of Antigua Guatemala is a private organisation which aims at generating funds and aiding in restoration activities.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

With the Council, a unique structure now provides the human resources appropriate for the preservation of the city. There is a lack of urban heritage management personnel. Specialized personnel have been trained over the years in international courses in Venice, ICCROM in Rome, Italy and in Mexico with a number of study tours organized by the WHC.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- Preparation of a comprehensive conservation Master Plan encompassing aspects of tourism, land use and transportation.
- Incorporation of the Master Plan in an urban development strategy.
- Protection of the environment surrounding the city.
- Structural reinforcement of ruins.
- Evaluation of the impact of national and international tourism in order to optimize use of tourism for the local economy and conservation efforts.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

In 1994, WHF approved US\$ 20,000, as technical assistance for the purchase of equipment for structural enforcement of ruins, a study of tourist impact, and creation of a Master Plan.

Photo: UNESCO/T. Jolly



Description of the site

Quirigua was the capital of an autonomous state during the reign of the Cauacsky (723-784) and played important religious, political and commercial roles within the state. The site includes 13 monumental carved stelae of which the highest measures 10.60 m, and 12 zoomorphic sculptures of remarkable quality. Quirigua's historical and aesthetic value lies in the monuments and the numerous hieroglyphic inscriptions, not yet fully deciphered, which contain historical records of social, political and economic events. The site now constitutes a National Archaeological Park open to the public.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

No request was formulated by the state party.

State of conservation and site management practices

The present state of Quirigua's conservation is very good. However, significant factors threaten long-term, future conservation. As separate UNESCO-sponsored and National Geographic Society-sponsored studies have demonstrated, Quirigua's architecture and sculptures are subject to continuous, low-level erosion due to their exposure to precipitation and the corrosive effect of lichen growth. In the mid-1980s thatch-roofed huts were built over the site's sculptures to protect them from rainfall. Unfortunately, the huts provide minimal protection from wind-blown rainfall, which presently constitutes the most significant threat to the sculptures' conservation. Additionally storage areas for excavated objects do not meet minimal conservation standards.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

- **Socio-economic conditions**

The archaeological site currently plays little role in the socio-economic development of the Quirigua region and vice-versa.

- **Environmental conditions**

The Quirigua park serves both as an archaeological and a biological reserve. Indeed, the park protects one of the few remaining stands of old tropical forest in the area. There are very few direct threats to the site, except perhaps for the spraying of herbicides by Bandegua, although this has not yet been established.

- **Natural disaster and disaster preparedness**

As the Institute of Anthropology and History does not have a formal disaster preparedness plan for Quirigua, responses to disasters are largely ad hoc.

Identification : Archaeological Park and Ruins in Quirigua

State Party : Guatemala

Year of inscription : 1981

Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (i),(ii),(iv).

Justification: Quirigua's monuments are a remarkable example of Mayan art, and of the artistic skill of the Mayan people. The stone carving developed in Quirigua during the classical period (250 to 900 A.D.) gave rise to a flourishing school of art known as the «Motagua School» and had a strong artistic influence in the Mayan areas of Copan, Honduras and Belize. The monuments of Quirigua contain hieroglyphic and calendar inscriptions referring to social, political and historical events, which make it possible to reconstruct the life of the Mayas.

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This problem was demonstrated in responses to two recent disasters: the earthquake of 4 February 1976 and a tornado in August 1989. Both disasters caused damage to the site's architecture, sculpture, and tourist facilities.

- **Tourism and visitation**

Approximately 35,000 persons visit the Quirigua archaeological park annually. Of these, approximately 10,000 are foreigners, most of them from Central America. The site plays an important role in national education: many of the Guatemalan visitors are students who tour the site with their teachers. Tourism has very little adverse impact on the site's conservation.

Legislation

Quirigua was established as an «Archaeological Park» on 31 May 1985 by Article 61 of Guatemala's national constitution.

Institutional framework

Currently IDAEH, a division of the Ministry of Culture and Sports, is legally responsible for the protection and conservation of Quirigua. The Bandegua company, a subsidiary of Del Monte which owns banana plantations all around the site, has provided substantial assistance to the site on various occasions.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

37 persons, all employees of IDAEH, participate full-time on the Quirigua Project. None of these has had formal training in archaeology or park management.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- An immediate solution to a major conservation problem at Quirigua is to increase the size of the thatched roofs that protect the sculptures.
- The feasibility of moving the Quirigua sculptures to a museum and replacing them with replicas should be examined by sending a technical mission to consult with personnel of the Copan archeological park in Honduras, which this year successfully completed a similar effort.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

Technical assistance could be provided in cooperation with Copan to make replicas of the sculptures and relocate the originals in an appropriate site museum.

Identification	: Tikal National Park
State Party	: Guatemala
Year of inscription	: 1979
Criteria for inclusion	: Cultural (i),(iii),(iv). Natural (ii),(iv).

Justification: Tikal unites the great urban achievements of the Mayan culture with the surrounding tropical forests and their immense variety of flora and fauna. The magnificent buildings and monumental sculptures provide testimony to the collective magnificence of the Mayan civilization. Additionally, Tikal has been the site of extraordinary discoveries in the making of ceramics and the use of precious stones.

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- DATE OF MONITORING: 1992
 - NEXT MONITORING REPORT DUE: 1997
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Description of the site

Tikal possesses close to 3,000 pyramids, ceremonial platforms and palaces. An extensive residential area is connected to the ceremonial centre by a network of structures. This complex society of close to 50,000 inhabitants possessed an advanced knowledge of astronomy and calculus. They possessed a calendar as early as the III century, recorded in the site's hieroglyphics. The Natural Park, with its dense tropical vegetation, harbours over 2,000 species of flora. Among these are the ceiba, the sacred tree of the Maya, and the lucumo tree, the wood of which is especially resistant to bad weather conditions and was used in the construction of temples and palaces. Among the complex variety of fauna present are birds, monkeys, jaguars and serpents.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

At the request of the state party, the Fund has contributed to the training of personnel in specialized area management. The present Tikal National Park (TNP) administrator was granted a fellowship to attend a 3-month course in protected areas planning at the Tropical Agronomic Research and Training Center (CATIE). Furthermore, a request of US\$ 20,000 was granted for a workshop on conservation, planning and management of Guatemala's heritage.

State of conservation and site management practices

Efforts have been centered on the maintenance and control of vegetation, humidity and the erosion of complexes restored in the sixties and seventies. Restoration of Temples I and IV is a priority. The work on Temple V was recently finished after more than three years of work. Despite notable, and many times severe deterioration of the stellae, altars and other fine stonework, only three replicas have been made. Acid rain and the impact of micro-organisms has begun to affect some ruins.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Environmental conditions

Poaching is increasing and can be controlled only by heightened patrolling and vigilance. In the surrounding Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR), the cultivation of illegal drugs, grazing and other agricultural activities has been on the increase. Measures must be taken to assure that these activities do not expand into the Park zone.

• Tourism and visitation

Due to inadequate monitoring, visitors are causing notable deterioration of some archaeological surfaces and the Park infrastructure, particularly its signposting.

Legislation

In January 1990, the Guatemalan Congress, via Decree 5-90, established the Maya Biosphere Reserve, zoning it into core, cultural, multiple use and



Photo: UNESCO/GUAT

recuperation zones, and defining activities permitted and prohibited in each zone.

Institutional framework

The Tikal National Park Administration belongs to the IDEAH, a division of the Ministry of Culture and Sports. Decree 5-90, mentioned above, established the National Council for the Protection of Antigua Guatemala as the agency responsible for the management of the MBR. Relations among the Park's Administration, IDEAH and the Ministry of Culture have not been adequately coordinated.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

At the level of park management, the Director lacks supporting professional staff. Many decisions are taken by low level non-technical personnel. Additional professionals should be employed and an overall training programme designed. As protected area management is not taught at Guatemalan universities, fellowships for foreign study should be provided. Study of well-managed archaeological sites and the subject of site management should constitute part of the curriculum of archaeology and environmental sciences at the University of San Carlos. As virtually no monitoring presently occurs, a local monitoring programme should be designed and implemented with corresponding training facilities.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- A major reorganization and strengthening of the Tikal National Park staff and its responsibilities needs to be put in place. Specialized professional staff to work in situ would be an indispensable asset.
- A comprehensive strategy and practical programme to reinforce inter-institutional cooperation is suggested.
- An Operational Plan and a long-term Master Plan should be drafted with the assistance of international experts in archaeological conservation and ecological sciences. It should be open-ended contain a built-in training component.
- An adequate visitation programme should be put in place.
- The site museum should be remodelled to meet museographic and conservation standards.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

In 1994, a staff member of the World Heritage Centre visited Guatemala to update a long-standing request, by the Ministry of Culture for Tikal, for the integral conservation of Tikal.



Photo: UNESCO/M. Claude

Description of the site

La Citadelle, Sans Souci and Ramiers are located within a National History Park that was created in 1978. They sit in a splendid natural setting of mountainous peaks covered with lush vegetation. La Citadelle was constructed by General Henri Christophe in 1805-1813 to protect the young Republic. Its military architecture represents a highly elaborate system of defense for the era. Christophe also had the Sans Souci Palace and its environs built. They bring together various architectural models such as stucco, arches, baroque stairs and classical terraces.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

At the request of the state party, WHF provided a technical assistance of US\$ 57,200 to purchase materials and equipment in 1982.

In 1983, WHF approved an amount of US\$ 5,500 for promotional activities.

Unesco, through WHF, sponsored a training course and seminar in 1982 and 83 with a grant of US\$ 19,000. In 1988 US\$ 24,800 was made available to train Park personnel. Participants from Haiti attended the CECRE course in Bahia through the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project.

UNDP provided, (HAI/79/011), from 1979-87, US\$ 1,047,358. This contribution served for restoration and structural reinforcement of the site.

State of conservation and site management practices

The socio-political situation in Haiti and the accompanying severe strains on the national budget after 1990 have had adverse effects on the conservation of the site. Tourism has declined almost completely, creating adverse effects. Presently, very little is done for maintenance and conservation, but ISPAN's local personnel have ensured minimum maintenance of the monument. Urgent problems at the site include the deforestation of the Historic National Park, and the deterioration of the panels inside La Citadelle.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

The HAI/79/011 Unesco Project has been a of a major force in bolstering the socio-economic development of the zone. The project has created jobs for inhabitants of the Park, provided training in traditional construction techniques and reshaped access roads. After 1990, unemployment increased significantly due to the total decrease of tourism visitation.

• Environmental conditions

Again, as a result of the recent political crisis, the project for the rehabilitation of the royal botanical gardens on the site of Sans Souci has been interrupted.

• Natural disaster and disaster preparedness

The site lies in a seismically active area. This has been taken into consideration in the restoration works. It is important that future works on the consolidation of the Sans Souci Palace respect the norms of seismic prevention.

Identification : National History Park: La Citadelle, Sans Souci et Ramiers

State Party : Haiti

Year of inscription : 1982

Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (iv),(vi).

Justification: The Citadelle, the Site des Ramiers and the Palais Sans-Souci represent for the Haitians the first monuments to their independence and illustrate the nature of the historical situation of Haiti at its dawning. Having been the first state founded in the contemporary epoch by black slaves who had won their liberty, its independence stands out among Caribbean nations. The ephemeral republic of Jean-Jacques Dessalines hence bears a universal historical significance.

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• Tourism and visitation

Until now tourism has been well-planned. Studies foresaw 200,000 annual visitors to the geographical area of the Historic National Park. The present political conditions have negated this prediction. However, should conditions normalize the negative impacts of mass tourism would again become a threat.

Legislation

A decree dated 29 August 1978 registers the Historic National Park, La Citadelle, Sans Souci and Ramiers Palace as national heritage.

Institutional framework

The Regional Bureau of ISPAN supervises and carries out all works for the preservation and enhancement of the monuments. It collaborates with the regional departments of various related ministries in the management of the Historic National Park. There is a regional office of ISPAN at the site.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

Between 1980 and 1987, an intensive programme for the training of architects, engineers, draughtsmen, workshop managers and workers was implemented. At the end of the project the trained personnel were assigned to ISPAN or the private sector. Presently, as a result of economic difficulties, many trained personnel have been let go.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- To update the proposals of the decree prepared in 1989 for the Historic National Park and expedite their legal recognition.
- To study the feasibility of an operational management unit for the Park which would enhance the tourist product.
- To implement previously completed technical studies undertaken on the enhancement of the Sans Souci Palace and the rehabilitation of the royal gardens.
- To provide emergency aid necessary for the restoration of La Citadelle.
- To fund enhancement of the exhibition in La Citadelle.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

At the request of the state party, WHF approved US\$ 17,510 for improvement in La Citadelle in 1994. The WHF also provided an amount of US\$ 4,100 for a one-month on site training workshop for architectural students. Also in 1994, an emergency assistance of US\$ 73,000 was provided for maintenance and consolidation of La Citadelle.

Identification : Maya Ruins of Copan
State Party : Honduras
Year of inscription : 1980
Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (iv),(vi).

Justification: The site at Copan was undoubtedly one of the largest cities of the Mayan empire, reaching its peak from 300-900 A.D. when it was abandoned. Its temples, plazas, and terraces comprise an architectural complex that testifies to the splendor of the Mayan civilization. Moreover, the lengthy hieroglyphic inscriptions present at the site are of considerable historic significance. They recall the socio-political structure of the Maya as well as the civilization's astronomical and mathematical advances.

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Description of the site

The archaeological site of Copan consists of numerous ruins scattered throughout a valley. The central and most significant monumental grouping contains temples, plazas, monoliths, altars, and a court used for playing a ball game. The temples sit atop tall pyramids that can be reached by stairs. The richness and quality of the numerous ornamental figures is outstanding. Their decorative bas-relief contains representations of gods, kings, nobles, and animals. The «hieroglyphic stairway plaza» contains approximately 2,500 exquisitely sculpted hieroglyphics.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

At the request of the state party, the World Heritage Fund provided US\$ 52,000 for preparatory assistance, technical assistance and training at the Copan site. The assistance served for the preparation of a Management Plan and the purchase of equipment.

In 1990, at the government's request, an emergency assistance of US\$ 7,000 was granted for the conservation of newly discovered mural paintings.

State of conservation and site management practices

Works at the site have been and are carried out with a high standard of scientific control. Complete and permanent conservation of the stone monuments cannot be guaranteed. This is primarily due to the high volume of rainfall and intense humidity that occur during parts of the year. Experts that have studied the problem of stone conservation have suggested the construction of temporary shelter to protect the stelae and hieroglyphic stairway while waiting for replicas to be made.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

The Copan Archaeological Park has been, and has further potential to be, a major factor in the socio-economic development of the Copan zone. About 200 jobs have resulted from restoration works in the region.

• Environmental conditions

The Copan Archaeological Park is both a cultural zone and a biological reserve. In order to ensure the preservation of natural resources in the Park, the plan for handling and development, presented in 1984, should be updated and completed by defining biological and ecological reserves and species to be protected.

• Natural disaster and disaster preparedness

The Copan ruins suffered from earthquakes in both 1934 and 1974. The relatively simple consolidation works undertaken have neither strengthened



Photo: UNESCO/A. Abbe

nor weakened the sites resilience to seismic activity. The carrying out of a seismic study of the Copan region should be considered, as should preventive measures.

• Tourism and visitation

An average number of 50,000 visitors per year visit the site, and their number is rising. Tourism has not yet had a negative impact on the site, but with increasing numbers of visitors, vigilance must be maintained to protect both the cultural and natural resources.

Legislation

By a decree dated 24 June 1982, the Government of Honduras declared as national monuments the archaeological remains in the valley of the Copan river and its tributaries, from the village of Ranchos to the Guatemalan border.

Institutional framework

The INAH is the only state entity that authorizes or carries out work on the sites. There is a regional office of the INAH at Copan that manages the Park and its museum. The Asociacion Copan, a non-profit organization, undertakes archaeological research and aids in the conservation of the Copan ruins.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

The Asociacion Copan supports the technical training of Honduran students in the fields of archaeology and conservation. At the national level, there are barely any trained personnel for the systematic monitoring of cultural sites. The Copan site has, however, well-trained personnel.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- To redefine the limits of the Copan Archaeological Park, and encompass all archaeological sites related to the Mayan city. A site extension within the World Heritage List would then be more feasible.
- To produce a five-year plan for the preservation and enhancement of cultural and natural resources at the site within the framework of an integral development plan for the Copan region.
- To research and clear the facades of the «Rosalila» temple, which require the short-term conservation of painted stucco.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

In 1993, a technical assistance request of US\$ 14,900 for the conservation of stucco was submitted by the state party to the World Heritage Committee. Regrettably, the request is still pending in view of outstanding dues to be paid by the national government.



Description of the site

The perimeter of Portobello-San Lorenzo is located in an area of rain forest with dense vegetation and high humidity. The ruins at San Lorenzo consist of barracks, stores, vaults, esplanades for artillery, a dry moat and other additions such as a ravelin and a gun emplacement. The Panamanian Isthmus was of the utmost importance for Europe's commerce with its colonies. Antonelli's Spanish military architecture characterized the first construction period (1596-1599) and the neo-classical style of Salas and Hernandez (1753-1760) dominated afterwards.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

At the request of the government, the World Heritage Fund provided US\$ 53,388 as technical assistance for equipment in 1980.

In 1986, the World Heritage Fund approved US\$ 6,500 as preparatory assistance for a safeguarding project in San Lorenzo.

State of conservation and site management practices

Regarding San Lorenzo, considerable work has been done in its maintenance, the clearing of vegetation and reparation of its vaults. The Portobello monument complex presents a better degree of conservation and currently has five specific conservation activities under way, namely:

- The restoration of the Customs building.
- Modification of the «Casa Rodriguez» to be an INAC office.
- Establishment of a school-workshop to offer training in carpentry, plumbing and environmental techniques.
- The restoration of the Parish Church.
- Relocation of the complex's cannons for later restoration.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

The contracting of restoration work was undertaken with the priority of employing the local population, wherever possible.

• Tourism and visitation

The Parish Church is a national pilgrimage site for viewing the Black Christ. Restoration of the roof is actually being financed by the community and the Bishop of Colon.

Legislation

In Law number 14 of May 5, 1982, measures were established for the custody, conservation and administration of the Historic Heritage of the Nation.

Identification : The Fortifications on the Caribbean side of Portobello-San Lorenzo

State Party : Panama

Year of inscription : 1980

Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (i), (iv).

Justification: A group of XVIIth and XVIIIth century fortifications, the historic sites of Portobello and San Lorenzo are outstanding examples of Spanish colonial military architecture. The forts, castles, barracks and batteries of Portobello created a defensive line around the Bay; the works and castle at San Lorenzo guarded the mouth of the Chagres. Both Portobello and San Lorenzo are located in settings of great natural beauty and testify to the strategic importance Panama held, even before the construction of its canal.

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Institutional framework

The directing entity is the National Institute of Culture -INAC-, through its National Directorate of the Historical Heritage. The INAC communicates and cooperates with the Governor, the Mayor and their constituencies, always looking for greater participation from the private sector and local communities.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

In the case of Portobello, the INAC has a team of 23 people in place for maintenance activities. For the maintenance of San Lorenzo only one person is available. Trained personnel are scarce in Panama.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- The Action Plan for the site of San Lorenzo should continue to be implemented, including an underwater archaeological survey.
- Commencing the restoration of the cannons and the installation of a First Aid laboratory in situ is considered of primary importance.
- In the case of Portobello, priorities include the continuation of maintenance on the Castles Santiago de la Gloria, San Fernando and San Jeronimo, relocation of the cannons to their original positions and implementation of the Action Plan for Portobello. Intervention priorities for restoration works must be established, as must guidelines and regulations for the protection of the urban development and the environment.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

At the state party's request pursuant to the monitoring exercise, technical assistance of US\$ 14,000 was approved for expert services to prioritize restoration and consolidation works and advise on stone conservation. The assistance was implemented in 1993 through RLA/91/029.

In October 1993, the mission of experts which was sent as a result of the TA request, studied the actual state of conservation and actions to be undertaken. The fortress of San Lorenzo was found to be generally well conserved. In the city of Portobello, valuable efforts have been made by the National Institute for Culture and INRENARE. It is foreseen that in the very near future space will be needed for urban expansion and basic services will have to be augmented throughout the town. This will threaten valuable archaeological resources, especially in the fields of Cienega. An action plan has been drafted on how to execute the necessary archaeological survey before construction is started. The underwater archaeology near the site is not under any threat. Therefore, no immediate action in this area is recommended in light of the scarce national resources.

CHAN CHAN

Identification : Chan Chan Archaeological Zone
State Party : Peru
Year of inscription : 1986
Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (i), (iii).

Justification: Chan Chan, the ancient capital of the Chimú empire, stands as the largest pre-Columbian city to have existed in the Americas. It attests to the greatness the Chimú ascended to around 1200 A.D. after succeeding the Mochica in controlling an immense area in present day Peru and to its north. The layout is an absolute masterpiece of urban planning. The rigorous zoning, various uses of inhabited space, and hierarchical construction present at the site illustrate a blend of political and social ideals that has rarely been expressed with such clarity.

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Description of the site

The city as a whole covers some twenty square kilometers with the monumental zone at its centre occupying six square kilometers. Chan Chan is comprised of nine large, rectangular ensembles that served as citadels and palaces. Each formed an independent urban unit with an evident ceremonial character. Among the various constructions are: temples, dwellings, storehouses, reservoirs, orchards, gardens, funeral platforms, cemeteries, etc. The cob walls are decorated with raised friezes with abstract motifs, as well as anthropomorphical and zoomorphical subjects.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

At the request of the government, in 1987, emergency assistance of US\$ 19,950 was provided by WHF. Work was undertaken to consolidate the adobe structures following an unusual rain.

The National Institute for Culture has made a proposal for an adobe conservation course to be held in Chan Chan in collaboration between the INC, UNDP/ UNESCO Regional Project, ICCROM, CRATERre and the WHC. Discussion is underway on how this is to be implemented.

State of conservation and site management practices

The adobe city of Chan Chan is subject to marine winds and the consequent effects of salts. It also suffers from occasional torrential rains and recurrent seismic activity. This, together with its massive size, makes the site difficult to manage. Most works to date have been undertaken in the Tschudi palace, the general appearance of which is excellent.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

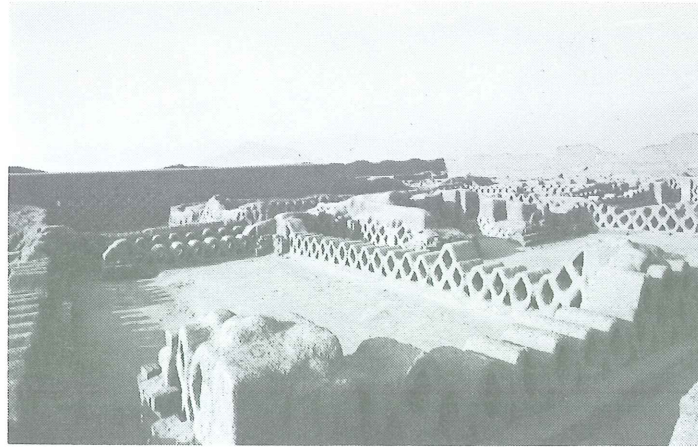
The factor most affecting Chan Chan is the continuing invasion by settlers who settle within the archaeological area. About 180 families have erected their housing and commercial facilities in the area. The site is additionally affected by ongoing looting.

• Environmental conditions

The desert-like area in which the Chan Chan site is located has abetted the conservation of its adobe structure. The proximity of the site to the city of Trujillo and another growing urban settlement necessitates a buffer zone.

• Natural disaster and disaster preparedness

«El Niño» periodically affects the climate of Peru's northern coast, producing torrential rains that have disastrous effects on the site's adobe structure. The site also lies in an area of seismic activity. In the formerly affected and reconstructed parts, anti-seismic measures have been taken.



• Tourism and visitation

The Tschudi palace is the only site that can currently be visited, and boasts a well designed visitation circuit. Descriptive signs however have deteriorated and guards are insufficient in number. The site-museum built in 1990 benefits the site's overall conservation goal.

Legislation

Only national legislation is applicable to the Chan Chan site.

Institutional framework

The National Institute of Culture (INC) is the responsible party for the preservation of peruvian cultural heritage. The Regional Institute of Culture La Libertad (IRC) is in charge of the site but lacks necessary funds and resources. Relations between the two are weak. Currently the Municipality of Trujillo supplies Chan Chan with financial and logistical support.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

Peru has a good number of personnel trained in the field of adobe conservation, but in view of the immense quantity of archaeological sites in the country it is practically impossible to assign professionals to work at most sites on a full time basis. The site of Chan Chan lacks permanent technical staff and relies upon one permanent archaeologist and 12 workers/guards, which for the site's size is too limited.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- Although responsibility for the maintenance of Chan Chan has been assumed by the IRC, the site's size and complexity require the concerted efforts of institutions at both national and local levels. The IRC should lead in the development of short and mid-term strategies for the site.
- A minimum budget for the conservation and maintenance of Chan Chan should be established, as Chan Chan requires ongoing and permanent maintenance. A coordinating mechanism should be created among the various parties involved in the site's conservation, and lead to a master plan for the site.
- The issue of invasions needs to be addressed immediately through permanent reclamation and securitization of the site's intangible zone.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

In 1994, the regional Institute of Culture made a technical assistance request for US\$ 20,000 to organize a training seminar. The request is pending.



Photo: UNESCO/F. Kudo

Description of the site

Chavin is located in a valley of the Peruvian Andes in the Callejon de Conchucos at an altitude of 3,177 meters, and covers a surface area of 12,000 m². It consists of a number of terraces and squares constructed of bonded stones. Immense ornate megaliths display sculpted decorations, among them: the Lanzon, a granite monolith of more than 4 meters in height, and the Raimondi stele, a 2 meter block of diorite. The bas-relief sculptures on slabs, lintels and columns are characterized by zoomorphical themes within which human faces appear sporadically. The renowned «cabezas clavadas» which are a sort of round corbel embossed on the wall stones are one of the most gripping creations of the monumental art of Chavin.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

At the state party's request, a preparatory assistance of US\$ 7,500 was provided in 1988 by the World Heritage Fund. An extensive study on the site was prepared by the Regional Project.

State of conservation and site management practices

Structural problems are caused by inclining walls and the large quantity of cracked or broken beams within the structure, causing concern for the safety of both visitors and the monuments. The sculptured stone heads which are a famous characteristic of Chavin remain generally well preserved. However, the low-reliefs suffer from a variety of problems such as lichen and fungi growth and great temperature changes between day and night, which cause fragmentation of the stone. Among the major conservation problems is that of the «Lanzon» stone idol which is constantly touched by visitors, leaving on it a greasy cap that has caused exfoliation of the stone. Recently bars have been located to protect the statue. The road to Huaraz passes through the archaeological site, close to the New Temple, causing vibrations that constitute a permanent threat to the site.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

- **Socio-economic conditions**

The Chavin site lies in one of Peru's less economically developed areas and lacks financial support from the authorities in charge and the municipality of Chavin. The intangible site has become increasingly subject to invasions.

- **Natural disaster and disaster preparedness**

The Chavin site lies in an area characterized by recurrent seismic activity. The left bank of the nearby Mozra river has still not been sufficiently reinforced and could cause flooding. Significant flooding occurred at the site in both 1933 and 1945.

- **Tourism and visitation**

Tourism is negatively impacting a number of important monuments. The tourist circuit does not keep the tourists from damaging the monuments, nor

Identification : Chavin Archaeological Site

State Party : Peru

Year of inscription : 1985

Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (iii).

Justification: The ancient Chavin civilization developed in South America roughly between 1500 and 300 B.C. The site discussed here, also termed Chavin, was one of the culture's most important sanctuaries where they went to offer up their sacrifices. The prevailing ceremonial and cultural nature of the entire Chavin complex is very clear. It is particularly evident in the architecture of the «Lanzon temple», the «Tello pyramid», both built upon a complex network of galleries, as well as in the sculpted decor of the immense ornate megaliths.

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does it provide them with good views or explanations of the principal remains. Also, the frequent electricity cuts endanger visitors present in the galleries when the lights go out. Measures should be taken promptly because tourism, which was very low as a result of terrorist danger and the remoteness of the site, has begun to increase.

Legislation

The national law N. 13457 (1960) establishes the Chavin site as an intangible area. At the local and regional levels no legislation is applicable to the site.

Institutional framework

By law, the National Institute of Culture (INC) is the responsible party for the preservation and conservation of peruvian cultural heritage. The INC has a local branch based in Huaraz. There is no support for the Chavin Site from the regional government of Ancash.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

Two workmen/guards are in charge of the daily maintenance of the site. The Director of the INC in Huaraz attends to the management of the site, which he visits periodically. In view of the work to be done, human capacity is largely insufficient.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

Short term (among others)

- Protect the stone sculptures that are exposed to the weather conditions.
- Change the tourist circuit to avoid further damages and to make the site more understandable to visitors.
- Contract immediately a proven specialist in stone conservation to study the stonework.
- Install an automatic generator to prevent people from becoming stuck in the galleries.
- Augment human capacity to at least 1 resident archaeologist and 5 workmen.

Medium term (among others)

- Redefine the site limits.
- Change the course of the road to Huaraz.

Long term

- Develop an integral management plan for the Chavin site

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

In April, 1994 a preparatory assistance request of US\$ 4,000 by the state party was approved by the World Heritage Fund to field a mission to Chavin to assess the site's immediate needs. As a result of the recommendations made by the expert, an automatic generator was bought under this assistance.

Identification : Cusco (old city)
State Party : Peru
Year of inscription : 1983
Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (iii), (iv).

Justification: Cusco stands today as an amazing synthesis of the former Inca capital and the colonial city that replaced it. It maintains impressive vestiges of the Inca urban plan, including walls of meticulously cut granite, rectilinear streets and the ruins of the Sun Temple. Atop Inca foundations lies the colonial city with its palace, cathedral, whitewashed squat houses, and marvelous baroque churches.

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Description of the site

The city attained its Pre-Columbian splendor in the XV century as the capital of the Inca empire. After curbing the rivers to control flooding, foundations were laid in a highly organized and differentiated hierarchical layout. The urban centre housed not only administrative personalities, but also the religious elite and nobility. The Spaniards respected a logic similar to that used in an ideal Renaissance city. However, they destroyed main buildings, rich in political and religious symbolism, to erect Catholic monuments. As a result, the archaeological legacy is a reflection of both native and foreign cultures.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

As a result of the earthquake of 1986, US\$ 25,000 was provided by the World Heritage Fund as emergency assistance for first aid to the convents of Santa Catalina and Santa Clara, the House of Garcilaso de la Vega and the Church of San Cristobal.

Fellowships were also provided to attend the CECRE course in Salvador-Bahia, Brazil.

WHF funds were also provided to publish the book on «Centro Histórico de Cusco Rehabilitación Urbana y Vivienda».

State of conservation and site management practices

Some urban interventions in the 1940s and 50s were inconsistent with the city's historical appearance and character. In recent decades the local authorities and population have become more conscious of the effects of incongruous development. Nonetheless, as a growing city and major tourist attraction new public works continue to arise that, at times, affect the well-balanced conservation unity of the city. Recently, due to the recession of the 80s and reduced tourist activity, there have been no large public works undertaken in the Historic Centre of Cusco. However, small-scale projects of neo-colonial and neo-Incan design have not fully conformed with the preservation of the city's character.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

Aside from the lack of maintenance, land speculation is widespread. Many proprietors, through lack of maintenance, bring about the ruin of their properties. This is done to force out tenants and rebuild for more profitable functions, or simply to obtain special reconstruction credits. The 1986 earthquake amplified this process, reproducing the problems of the 1950s and 60s, albeit on a lesser scale. Renewed development will bring with it old pressures on the Historic Centre at a time when institutions for preservation are politically weakened. House rental legislation tends to attract private resources to the construction and restoration sectors. The resulting marginalization of the Historic Centre reduces urban vitality and increases traffic, especially at night and on weekends.



Photo: F. Salaf

• Environmental conditions

The main environmental problems of Cusco relate to poverty (lack of sanitation, overcrowding), the lack of housing policy and lack of supervision by the National Culture Institute and the Ministry of Agriculture. Archaeological and ecological zones, especially the framework of Sacsayhuaman, as well as the high parts of San Blas, Uccullo and San Cristobal, are being invaded by squatters. A critical problem arises from the fact that drainage waters are not separated from rain water. The sewage network is built to handle only the former. This causes frequent overflows and subsoil contamination.

• Natural disaster and disaster preparedness

The historic centre of Cusco is especially vulnerable to earthquakes because of its soil composition and the predominant adobe constructions. As a result, the majority of the buildings suffer from structural problems. There is little disaster preparedness at present.

• Tourism and visitation

Due to the political and social instability of the country in the second half of the 1980s and a cholera epidemic in 1989, tourism has greatly decreased. Subsequently pressure for the construction of large hotels and conversion of large houses into hostels has been greatly reduced. By July of 1993, international tourism demand had recovered somewhat and continues to grow. However it has not yet reached the levels of the 70's and early 80's. At this time, COPESCO is expanding the runway of the local airport in order to permit the arrival of larger planes and possibly international flights. Tourist visits to archaeological sites such as Sacsayhuaman attract many vendors, generating demands for basic services that must be met. COPESCO's solutions to such problems have not always complied with concerns of the INC and archaeologists. However, there is a good level of communication between the two agencies.

Legislation

Current general legislation in support of cultural heritage is Law No. 24047 of 1984, modified by Law No. 24193. The Municipal Code for the Protection of the Historic City of Cusco -Municipal Ordinance No. 03-A/MQ-SG-92- was prepared with the counseling of architect Victor Pimentel, a well-known Peruvian restorer.

Institutional framework

The regional department of the INC is at times hindered from applying national legislation for preservation. Occasional conflicts of interest arise with the legislation and activities of the Municipality. The Municipality has no specific conservation agency, but is in charge of the urban development of the city, including the historic centre. There is no doubt that joint consultative and action-oriented activities are necessary between the Municipality and INC. The recently installed Inca Regional Government is in charge of a number of infrastructure activities and restoration works through COPESCO. Here again, joint consultation and partnership is desired with the INC and municipal authorities.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

A number of regional restoration courses have been held yearly in Cusco in the 1975-1980 period. Through the UNDP national project PER/71/539 supported by the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project, almost 300 specialists have been trained in movable and immovable cultural property and archaeological conservation techniques. Cuscanians have also taken part in courses of ICCROM, CECRE, Churubusco, Mexico, etc. Job opportunities have been limited in view of low-wages, the absorption capacity of INC and the lack of a structured preservation agency at the municipal and regional levels.

Conclusions and recommendations

- The design of the Plaza de Armas and the final design of the Coricancha compound should be executed by specialists of the highest professional level and discussed thoroughly with the local population and scientific and cultural communities.
- Local building regulations should be enhanced with anti-seismic measures. Regulations should encompass constructions in adobe.
- The relationship between local government and the Regional Institute for Culture needs to be looked into, particularly in reference to the archaeological rehabilitation work being carried out by the Municipality in the Coricancha site.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

At the request of the state party, a technical assistance of US\$ 7,000 was granted by the World Heritage Fund for the enhancement of the Coricancha site.

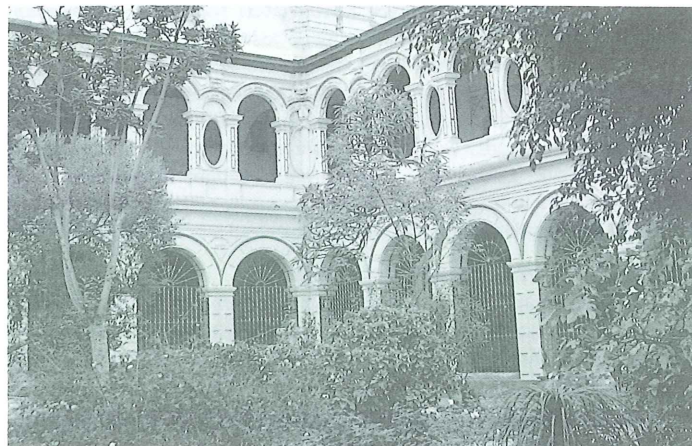
Experts in Inca architecture and museography were fielded to Cusco in 1994. They concur that the excavated zone of Coricancha should be appropriately landscaped to incorporate it into the Coricancha-Santo Domingo temple complex in a harmonious manner with a new site museum. There is basically no substance to the controversy of apparent threats to demolish Santo Domingo as expressed in the international news media. The proposed works can be carried out harmoniously and in line with the articles on conservation and restoration of the Venice Charter. Both the Municipal authorities and INC agree that this is a joint technical venture that should preserve both the Inca foundations and the colonial structures.

Should the authorities so request, UNESCO could be instrumental in getting third party cost-sharing for the works in the Coricancha compound. That is, provided adequate technical back stopping is ensured by INC, local technicians and international expertise.

Identification : The Core of the Historic Centre of Lima
State Party : Peru
Year of inscription : 1991
Criteria for inclusion : Cultural (iv).

Justification: The historic centre of Lima bears excellent witness to the architectural and urban development of a Spanish colonial city. Throughout the ages Lima has maintained its political, economic and cultural importance in Latin America. Lima, The City of Kings, was the capital of the Spanish dominions in South America. Power was concentrated in its historic centre, from which goods were distributed and art imported from Europe. The noteworthy imagery and paintings within Lima's convents, churches and architecture testify to this concentration of power and wealth.

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Description of the site

In January 1535, the Spanish explorer Francisco Pizarro founded Lima. The design and location of its main buildings has remained unchanged since its foundation. The constructions that surround the Plaza de Armas or are situated nearby include the Cathedral, Sagrario chapel, the Archbishop's Palace and the Monastery of Santo Domingo. Those and the entire quarter lying between the Plaza de Armas and the San Francisco monastery form the left bank of the Rimac river. On the other side, is one of the oldest convent ensembles of the Americas, the monastery of Los Descalzos. Many monuments date from the 17th and 18th centuries and are typical examples of the Hispano-American baroque style.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

An international campaign was launched by UNESCO in 1987 for the Convent of San Francisco, which from then to 1991 was listed as its own entity on the WHC list. A technical assistance was provided in 1989 by the World Heritage Fund for restoration works in the Convent of San Francisco (US\$ 20,000). An evaluation mission was undertaken in 1990.

In 1990, the World Heritage Fund approved US\$ 7,000 for the extension of works beyond the San Francisco site to include the entire historical centre of Lima.

Participants from the World Heritage site of Lima have attended the CECRE courses in Bahia, Brazil as well as ICCROM - Rome.

State of conservation and site management practices

Though its important historical monuments are well maintained Lima's overall infrastructure presents a notorious state of degradation. This is due to recent migrations as well as a lack of policies, programmes and funding of a systematic and continuous order. One of the greatest blows to the centre was its abandonment by higher income citizens. They were replaced by low-income inhabitants including even some «shanty towns» in areas of the historical centre. There exists now a chaotic traffic situation and occupation of most public spaces by street vendors.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

It is necessary to reverse the loss of identity of the historic centre and make it attractive for higher-income inhabitants. There is a growing interest in resolving the problems of quality of life and living conditions in the centre of the city with considerable emphasis on the preservation of cultural heritage.

• Environmental conditions

The centre's urban environment reflects the intense activity there. Atmospheric pollution, garbage, and the occupation of public spaces by street vendors and other commercial activities affect the urban environment.

• Natural disaster and disaster preparedness

Lima suffered from major earthquakes in the centre in 1940 and 1974. The Sistema de Defensa Civil has in place a programme of protective and preventive measures though no city disaster preparedness plan and means are in place.

• Tourism and visitation

The centre of Lima has potential touristic attraction. However, the socio-economic conditions do not make those areas attractive and accessible to tourists. Very few tourists visit Lima as their primary destination in Peru. Those who visit generally spend one or two nights as it has an international airport.

Legislation

Recently specialized legislation for the protection of the historic city has been based at the municipal level. This intends to overcome problems through clear-cut policies and programmes to address problems affecting the urban and social environments.

Institutional framework

The Municipality and the Instituto Metropolitano de Planificación are responsible for the global safeguarding of the historic city. The National Institute of Culture is in charge of the monuments.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

During the last 20 years the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project has trained in Peru and elsewhere professionals in restoration of physical and movable heritage. The INC and other organizations maintain personnel trained in matters of planning, urban development and conservation as such. However, funds are lacking to employ all needed personnel.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- National and local authorities should establish an integrated programme of conservation for the historic city. The collaboration of private organizations such as Patronato de Lima should be sought to avoid duplication.
- It is necessary to investigate the questions of housing, the readaptive use of monuments and sites for social and cultural purposes. Furthermore, efforts should be made to make use of the tourist flow to Peru to create revenues for the historic city and enhance its cultural heritage.
- Social policies should be put in place for the urban poor in the historic city including programmes of «compensación social» provided by the World Bank.
- Integrated conservation projects should be elaborated along the above lines and submitted to international funding sources with the ultimate objective of the improvement of the physical and social infrastructure of the historic city.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

At the request of the government, in 1994 the World Heritage Committee approved a request for technical assistance (US\$ 19,500) to provide the services of national and international experts to assist the creation of a conservation policy and an action plan for the historic centre of Lima to be implemented in 1995. This assistance will be in the form of a workshop with

national and international experts in the fields of urbanism and would require an urban planner. It is recommended that the present Chief Technical Adviser of UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project be part of this team in due time as an international consultant will be necessary to organize a workshop. The workshop should establish project design and fund raising capabilities to complement the priorities of the local government and the global policy of the central government.

MACCHU PICCHU

Identification : Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu
State Party : Peru
Year of inscription : 1983
Criteria for inclusion : Natural (ii),(iii); Cultural (i),(iii).

Justification: This historic sanctuary is one of the most significant archaeological sites in all of Latin America due to its magnificent situation in a natural setting of extraordinary beauty in which the architecture is exceptionally blended into its surroundings. Machu Picchu is an absolute masterpiece of architecture. The surrounding valleys have been cultivated continuously for well over a thousand years, one of the world's most prolific productive man-land relationships. Additionally, Machu Picchu provides a secure habitat for several endangered species.

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- DATE OF MONITORING: 1991
 - NEXT MONITORING REPORT DUE: 1996
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Description of the site

Machu Picchu is located on the left bank of the Vilcanota river, in the southeast Sierra region of Peru. A steep almost inaccessible ridge is criss-crossed by stone-terraced walls that enclose the buildings and platforms which crown this outstanding religious and ceremonial centre. Inca architecture reveals itself here in all of its force. The titanic earthenworks undertaken at the site carved from the steep valley hundreds of terraced platforms, levelling the rocky relief and inter-connecting themselves with a multitude of ramps and stairways. The mountainous saddle of Machu Picchu seems literally to be sculpted in an homage to nature. The site's natural surroundings are equally exceptional. The hillsides reveal a myriad of vegetation and fauna particular to the humid and very humid lower montane forest of the sub-Tropical region.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

In 1987, at the government's request, WHF approved a technical assistance of US\$ 26,500 for implementation of management plan.

In 1987, WHF assigned US\$ 8,000 for training activities in Machu Picchu.

Emergency assistance was provided in 1988 for the purchase of fire fighting equipment (US\$ 20,000).

State of conservation and site management practices

The geological characteristics of Machu Picchu and the aggressive environment (heavy rains, humidity, vegetation, drainage problems) constitute dangers to the site. Some of the most visible forms of damage are erosion of soil in enclosures, separation of stone blocks, erosion of the top layers of exposed walls, erosion through rain water, lack of stability of foundations etc. The mixed agricultural and reserve character of the site sometimes creates problems. Especially the uncontrolled traditional burning of fields has caused severe fires in the Sanctuary. The national and regional authorities have come to understand these problems and have taken the initiative in preparing an integrated Master Plan for the conservation of the Sanctuary.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Environmental conditions

The rapid growth of human settlements, such as Aguas Calientes, is a threat to the environmental values of the site.

• Natural disaster and disaster preparedness

The main danger to the site is constituted by fires (see under «State of conservation and site management practices»).

• Tourism and visitation

In the late 80's tourism to Machu Picchu has declined considerably as a result of the political instability and the cholera epidemic.

Legislation

Machu Picchu was declared a national monument and national property in 1929 (Law No. 6634) and was later placed under the control of the National Institute for Culture (INC).

In 1981, Decree No. 001-81-AA created the Sanctuary of Machu Picchu. It comprised 32,596 hectares and is under the protection of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Institutional framework

With the decentralization process in the late 80's, the Sanctuary was brought under the jurisdiction of the Region Inca. In 1988, a Technical Multi-Institutional Commission was established, representing more than 15 institutions, which is in charge of preparing a Master Plan for the site.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

COPESCO, a joint project between the Peruvian government and UNESCO, dealt with the conservation of the cultural property of the region and the training of archaeologists and architects. More than 200 specialists/technicians were trained.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- The site presents a very complex situation in administrative structure (more than 15 entities involved) and its characteristics and mixed uses. This peculiar situation makes it most urgent that before any further projects are carried out, an effective and operational Master Plan is established between all institutions involved.
- Presentation of Master Plan to a donors' conference.
- Creation of entity for management of the site.
- Control of mixed use of the site and monitoring of erosion and geophysical situation.
- Study of mitigation of damages in case of earthquakes, torrential rains etc.
- Study of impact of large numbers of tourists.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

An expert mission was undertaken in January 1991 in order to draw up work plans and a TA programme for the preparation of a master plan for Machu Picchu (1989: US\$ 15,000; 1991: US\$ 6,000). A WHF programme was set up including TA for the preparation of the master plan (US\$ 40,000 approved in 1991) training in site management (1992: US\$ 19,500) and the organization of an archaeologist's round table (1992: US\$ 19,325). The implementation of the TA has been delayed due to the decentralization process in Peru. A book was published on the International Seminar on Archaeology which was held in Cusco and Machu Picchu from August 28 to September 3, 1993.



Photo: R. Ravines

Description of the site

Rio Abiseo National Park is located along the Andes mountain chain (Cordillera Oriental de los Andes). The park is located at a crossroads between the Marañon and Huallaga rivers and covers 70% of the Abiseo River basin. Almost all the soils present in Rio Abiseo are characterized by having never been disturbed by agriculture or timber extraction. Rio Abiseo National Park is renowned for its pristine primary cloud forest and high-altitude grasslands or «paramo». The cloud forest environment can and does support a diverse spectrum of fauna.

El Gran Pajatén (2,850 msl), an architectural site within the continuous montane forest; and the Manachaqui Cave (3,460 msl), a rock shelter in the high-elevation grasslands, are just two of the important archaeological sites found in Rio Abiseo.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

No request was formulated by the state party.

State of conservation and site management practices

In the western zone of the National Park large-scale deforestation is taking place for agriculture and grazing. Since the area is not adequate for these activities, this tends to impoverish the soil. Another problem is caused by the burning of fields for grazing which is quite common in the higher parts of the Park.

The archaeological remains are located in the remote parts of the Park, with very difficult access. Because of their remoteness and existing drug traffic in the area, there is no regular vigilance or inspection of the sites. The monitoring mission has established that valuable material has been lost as a result of deterioration or theft.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

- **Socio-economic conditions**

Some seven families who live in the Park need to be relocated. Programs are established together with the WWF that aim at a combination of environmental protection/education and socio-economic development for the communities on the southern border of the area, which is the side of access to the Park.

- **Natural disaster and disaster preparedness**

Flooding and landslides as a result of strong erosion occur frequently in the area. Also forest fires are common as a result of the burning of fields.

Identification : Rio Abiseo National Park
State Party : Peru
Year of inscription : 1990 (Natural) - 1992 (Cultural)
Criteria for inclusion : Natural (ii),(iii),(iv) - Cultural (iii).

Justification: Rio Abiseo is a remarkable site that brings together the display of both ongoing geological processes and biological evolution. Man's interaction with his natural environment is evident in Rio Abiseo. The park constitutes important and significant natural habitats where threatened species of both animals and plants find refuge, thus establishing its unique universal value from both the scientific or conservative perspective. Rio Abiseo together with its contiguous areas harbor cultural remains that span at least 8,000 years of Peruvian pre-history and history. Robert, It's a little long.

- DATE OF MONITORING: 1994
- NEXT MONITORING REPORT DUE: 1999

- **Tourism and visitation**

Tourism is practically non-existent because of the remoteness of the site and security problems in the northern area.

Legislation

The National Park of Rio Abiseo was created in 1983 by Decree no. 064-83-AG.

Institutional framework

The National Institute of Natural Resources (INRENA) has assumed administrative control over the Park. The National Institute of Culture (INC) is in charge of the archaeological remains, but has no presence in the zone, neither does it maintain working relations with the INRENA. Two national NGO's, APECO (Peruvian Association for the Conservation of Nature) and FPCN (Peruvian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature) are the entities which have developed most of the activities in the Park, together with foreign donors.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

Human resources within the Park are largely absent. A limited number of park guards controls the natural resources in the southern area from outside.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- A coherent development plan for the Park, aimed at conserving both its natural and cultural resources, should be maintained.
- Measures should be taken urgently to stabilize/reinforce the archaeological remains, which are deteriorating at an elevated speed.
- It should be determined which security measures are needed to protect each of the archaeological sites.
- A project should be implemented to avoid further deforestation together with the local communities.
- The park should be conserved as a scientific reserve, not open to tourism until the necessary infrastructure is in place.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

No request has been formulated by the government.

LA FORTALEZA AND SAN JUAN

Identification	: La Fortaleza and the Historic Site of San Juan in Puerto Rico
State Party	: United States of America
Year of inscription	: 1983
Criteria for inclusion	: Cultural (vi).

Justification: For the explorers and the colonists of the New World, Puerto Rico was an obligatory stop-off in the Caribbean Sea: it was truly the «key» to the Antilles. From this positioning evolved its primordial strategic role at the beginning of the Spanish colonization. The island's ownership was disputed for centuries by the Spanish, French, English and Dutch. The fortifications of the bay of San Juan, the magnificent port to which Puerto Rico owes its name, bear witness to its long military history.

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- DATE OF MONITORING: 1992
 - NEXT MONITORING REPORT DUE: 1997
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Description of the site

La Fortaleza was founded in 1530-1540 and enlarged on several occasions, then heavily modified after 1846. It is an exemplary monument of Hispano-American colonial architecture. It served simultaneously as an arsenal, prison, and residence for the Governor-General of the island. El Morro is a triangular bastion perfectly conceived according to strategies of the second half of the 18th century, when it was entirely remodelled. San Cristobal, with its dependencies, is another accomplished example of the military architecture of the same period.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

No request was formulated by the authorities.

State of conservation and site management practices

Old San Juan is in a good state of conservation and has received significant investment. Its varied uses of housing, commercial activities, tourism and other government activities makes the historic centre a dynamic and vibrant area. The Puerto Rican Institute for Culture and the Federal Office of Historic Preservation carried out a study on the historic centre of San Juan, which was completed in 1991. The study proposes an adequate legal and institutional framework for conservation and defines a programme for investment of intervention projects. Conservation operations in San Juan and Fortaleza are carried out in close collaboration with the National Park Service at the federal level. Should the State Party request PA and/or TA for international experts, knowledgeable in Hispanic architecture, it is recommended that this be provided to enrich the works in San Juan.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

The activities in Old San Juan are linked to cultural activities and create a participatory process for the adequate preservation of the site. Cultural activities, and archaeological and historical exhibitions enhance the socio-economic conditions of the area alongside tourist visitation. Socio-economic conditions are, thus, favourable to conservation.

• Tourism and visitation

Tourism is well organized and has no negative effects on conservation, on the contrary it provides many positive aspects. The Tourism Corporation is finishing the rehabilitation of the road to the Fortress. The construction and landscaping of two parks in the Paseo Lineal are being carried out and will, undoubtedly, attract more tourism and visitation.



Legislation

In July of 1979, Law 182 created the Advisory Committee of the Governor for the restoration, conservation and improvement of the Fortress.

Institutional framework

The National Park Service is entrusted with the preservation and conservation of the fortifications. The Planning Board, attached to the Governor's Office, is in charge of the integrated development of Puerto Rico as such, and thus collaborates with the National Park Service in conservation activities in Old San Juan and the Fortress. The Puerto Rican Institute of Culture is an official institution whose objectives include the conservation, promotion, enhancement and dissemination of Puerto Rican cultural values.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

Restoration and craft training are being carried out in the Escuela Taller established jointly with the Spanish Agency for International Technical Cooperation. The Puerto Rican Institute of Culture and the National Park Service have adequate conservation personnel in place. However, deeper knowledge of Hispanic architecture may be needed for local personnel to be more fully informed of conservation practices in this particular type of architecture. Despite the training being carried out in the workshop school, technical assistance is needed to intervene in restoration and train professionals in this area.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

- The institutional structure in place is adequate. The Puerto Rican Institute of Culture and the Federal Office of Historic Preservation should continue to promote the on-going coordination through agreements which would enable them to implement the integrated revitalization plan if these were deemed necessary.
- The Heritage Bulletin is extremely well prepared and it is important to continue this publication and distribute it to the public at large, private and non-governmental bodies so as to diffuse information and increase participation of all sectors in the well-balanced conservation programme.
- Should the state party request technical assistance for international experts in Hispanic and Caribbean architecture and conservation work in fortresses learnt from similar fortresses in the area, this should be approved to enrich the successful works on preservation in San Juan.

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

The state party has not formulated a request.



Description of the site

The Island of Mozambique is located on a coral reef which forms a barrier between the open sea and the bay. The entrances to the bay were well protected by the S. Sebastian Fortress and the S. Lourenco Fortress. The island itself is about 3 km long and 300m wide, being 500m at the widest. The entirety of the island is urbanized, the only open areas being the park on the former Campo de S. Gabriel. The incredible architectural unity of the island derives from the uninterrupted use for centuries of the same building techniques with the same materials and the same decorative principles.

Technical assistance received from the World Heritage Fund prior to monitoring

At the request of the state party, the World Heritage Fund approved US\$ 15,000 as preparatory assistance for the nomination of Island of Mozambique in 1990.

The UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project provided fellowships to attend the CECRE course on Conservation in Bahia, Brazil, and also a Congress on urban issues in Spain.

State of conservation and site management practices

The Island of Mozambique presents a paradoxical situation. While in the part of the stone city (with buildings made of stone and lime) there are many abandoned buildings, the macuti city (with buildings made of straw) is overcrowded. In 1985, one third of the buildings in the stone city were in ruins and yet another one third was in a precarious state of conservation. The main conservation problem in the stone city is caused by the collapse of the heavy stone roofs. The macuti city presents a better state of conservation, as the houses are privately owned, and, therefore better maintained. The cyclone Nadia, which occurred in March 1994, seriously damaged the immovable heritage, the infrastructure and the trees of the city. In the stone city, almost 40% of the buildings had their roofs totally or partially destroyed.

Major factors of relevance to the state of conservation

• Socio-economic conditions

Until recently, Mozambique suffered from a civil war, as a result of which conservation activities were practically frozen. The economic situation in Mozambique is still quite difficult, having a gross national product of US\$ 100 per capita. In the Northern half of the Island, the stone city, public administration, commerce and some houses are found. The southern, macuti city is exclusively residential. The population of the island lives from fishing, salt production and commerce. The political and economic conditions of Mozambique and the social composition of the population in Island of Mozambique make comprehensive conservation activities difficult.

• Environmental conditions

The island has no sewage system. Malaria is endemic to the whole region. Environmental conditions are adverse to conservation as they form a higher

Identification	: Island of Mozambique
State Party	: Mozambique
Year of inscription	: 1991
Criteria for inclusion	: Cultural (iv),(vi).

Justification: The Island of Mozambique forms a unique urban settlement due to a combination of geographical and historical circumstances. The town and fortifications on the Island of Mozambique, are an outstanding example of an architecture in which local traditions, Portuguese influences and, to a somewhat lesser extent, Indian and Arab influences are all interwoven. The Island of Mozambique bears important witness to the establishment and development of the Portuguese maritime routes between Western Europe and the Indian sub-continent.

- DATE OF MONITORING: 1993/1994
- NEXT MONITORING REPORT DUE: 1999

priority than pure restoration work. Physical and environmental conservation is indispensable.

• Natural disaster and disaster preparedness

Cyclones are frequent. The macuti city presents a serious fire risk, but there are no means to extinguish fires, nor a community organization to provide emergency assistance. Aid, infrastructure and personnel are necessary.

• Tourism and visitation

The island possesses great tourism potential with its cultural heritage, beautiful beaches and attractive climate. At the moment, tourism has come to a halt because of the local political conditions. Tourist services are lacking.

Legislation

In 1988, the Island of Mozambique was declared national monument by Law No. 10/88 (Law for the Protection of the Cultural Heritage of Mozambique) and a National Commission was created as consultative body for preservation policies, consisting of representatives from scientific institutions, conservation institutes, individual experts and state representatives.

Institutional framework

In 1982, the Direction for the Conservation and Restoration of Mozambique was created. This is part of the Department of Monuments, National Direction of Conservation of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture. The abandoned monuments in the stone city are property of the Ministry of Construction. At times there are difficulties of coordination between the two Ministries. The Association of Friends of the Island of Mozambique is a Non-Governmental Organization which has coordinated most of the bilateral assistance in the last years. The conservation entities, both governmental and non-governmental, maintain good working relations between each other but have no power over the Ministry of Construction, that owns most of the stone monuments on the Island.

Human resources capacity and local training activities

There are practically no trained professionals in conservation work. An architect was trained in conservation in a CECRE course in Bahia, Brazil through the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project. With assistance of the European Union, the Technical Direction of the Island of Mozambique has been able to obtain an architect, a historian, a legal expert, an archaeologist and one construction technician. The offices, however, are located in Maputo, with no personnel in place on Island of Mozambique. The Direction for the Conservation and Restoration of Mozambique maintains one medium level technician for the island. It has been difficult to train people or maintain trained people due to the economic difficulties in the country.

Conclusions and recommendations of monitoring

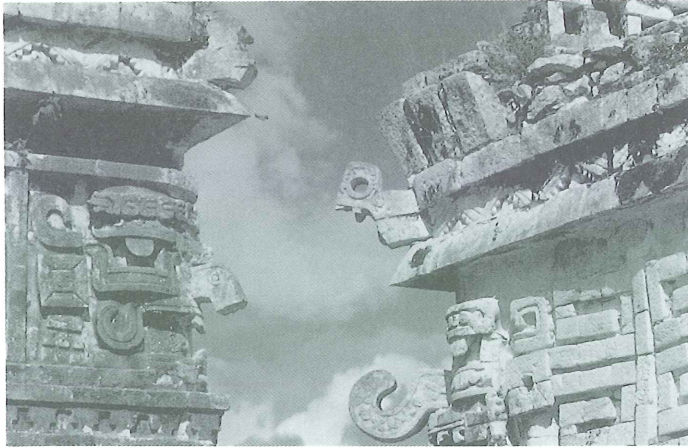
- The recuperation of the Island after the cyclone needs to be undertaken within the framework of an integral development project, including cultural as well as development aspects, with the support of international organizations.

- A round table and donors' conference should be organized with the support of UNESCO to review rehabilitation needs and prepare project proposals to be presented.
- To initiate emergency works on the island, construction materials are urgently needed.
- Training of local personnel is of utmost importance. Fellowships should be made available and courses should be organized in situ.
- A comprehensive tourism project should be launched for the Island of Mozambique.

- An international consultant in the field of project design, fund raising and financial technical assistance should be sent by the World Heritage Centre to Mozambique at the request of the State Party.
- An international expert would have also to advise on the complement of bilateral assistance provided, for example, to the University in Urban Planning (Italy), and Museum Studies (The Netherlands).

Technical assistance provided as a result of monitoring

As a result of the monitoring exercise a technical assistance request is presently being prepared for a round table meeting to review needs and funding possibilities.



Justification of the Inscription:

The monuments of Chichen Itza, particularly those in the northern group, which includes the great Ball Court, the Temple of Kukulkan and the Temple of the Warriors, are among the undisputed masterpieces of mesoamerican architecture because of the beauty of their proportions, the refinement of their construction and the splendor of their sculpted decorations. Chichen Itza is the most important archaeological vestige of the Maya-Toltec civilization in Yucatan (10th-15th centuries).

Description of the Site

Chichen Itza is located midway between Merida and Cancun and is the northernmost of the major archaeological sites in Yucatan. Covering more than 300 hectares, it is also one of the largest and richest in monuments. Chichen Itza is one of the most significant in historical terms because it illustrates two major periods in pre-Hispanic civilizations in the mesoamerican zone.

The first buildings date back to the mid V century and are located in the south in the cenote zone of Xtoloc during the classical period. From its beginning, the city had important monuments, such as the «Building of the Nuns», the «Church», «Akab Dzib», «Chichan Chob», «Temple of the Panels», and the «Temple of the Stag». They were constructed between the 6th and the 10th centuries in the characteristic Mayan style, then popular both in the northern and southern areas of the Puuc hills.

The second settlement of Chichen Itza, and the most important for historians, corresponded to the migration of Toltec warriors from the Mexican Plateau

Identification	: Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza
State Party	: Mexico
Year of inscription	: 1988
Criteria for inclusion	: Cultural (i),(ii),(iii).

southward during the Xth century. Following the conquest which included the imposition of rituals and a generally despotic domination of the local inhabitants, a new style blending the Mayan and Toltec traditions developed. This reflected a process of acculturation. Chichen Itza is a clear illustration of this fusion.

The new architecture, known today as Maya-Yucatec, took from the old structures the art of stereotomy used on walls and vaults while incorporating certain Toltec elements in the decorations. Aside from the battle scenes which are depicted in luxurious detail, the most obvious of the influences from central Mexico are the likenesses of the plumed serpent, Quetzacoatl and that of the rain god, Chacmool.

The monuments at Chichen Itza were built between the end of the Xth and XIIIth centuries. The monopolistic authority of military leaders seems to have been mitigated after the city joined the Mayapan league, which included Uxmal. The decline of the region was rapid thereafter. In 1556 Bishop Diego de Landa visited the nearly abandoned ruins and recorded the legends pertaining to the various monuments. The ruins were not excavated until 1841. From its very beginning, the National Institute for Anthropology and History (INAH) actively continued the excavation, focussing on the monumental zone. The outer districts including the complex network of raised causeways have been catalogued but no excavations have been undertaken on them.

EL TAJIN

Identification	: Pre-Hispanic City of El Tajin
State Party	: Mexico
Year of Inscription	: 1992
Criteria for Inclusion	: Cultural (iii), (iv).



Justification of the Inscription:

The prehistoric city of Tajin, adapting itself to the topography of the site, has three levels of function and social, political and religious organization. They are Tajin Bajo, Tajin Chico and the collection of columns. Tajin Bajo, or lower Tajin, is an open area for collective activities and ceremonies. It is limited by the barrier of the grand slope, lifted artificially to create the upper part with a limited access, palaces and leaders quarters. Through an even more restricted access in this upper part leading to the physically and socially superior structures.

Tajin is a unique creation in which a symbolic, religious and formal element like the «Xicalcolihqui» (schematic cut of a sea shell) serves as base of the urban, architectural and decorative composition. The compositions based on a simple geometric element give this place a unique character. Tajin also is unique for its use of niches, either squared or rectangular, of different depths, isolated or in the form of an alter, cutting the inclined planes of the slopes or well placed in rows as architectural elements, until reaching the Pyramid of Niches, which constitutes an exceptional expression of universal architecture.

Apart from the Pyramid of Niches of Tajin, one finds rare architectural examples, as in the case of building «A,» among sculpted relieves of extraordinary rich expressiveness and symbolism as in the case of the columns, as in the singular quality of the painted mural (building «I»).

One need only mention the great number and variety of ball games to show that Tajin is exceptional among pre-Hispanic sites. Additionally, the ball games show the importance of ceremony in the pre-Hispanic world. Games are linked to the cult of Quetzalcoatl, presented in the relieves as the god of hurricanes: Tajin.

Description of the Site:

Tajin is located very close to the Gulf of Mexico in a warm and humid region that varies in temperature between 5 degrees Celsius and 40 degrees Celsius and precipitation of 1,000 millimeters a year. The pre-Hispanic vestiges of the area cover 10 square kilometers and a number of important structures are contained in an area of about 600 hectares that were mapped in 1976.

The most visited zone, which is an archeological area where the principle structures are located, occupies an 80-hectare space which represents 10 percent of the collection of pre-Hispanic buildings in the area or Tajin. The survey done in 1991 to establish the «Tajin Archeological Monuments Area» in accordance with a 1972 federal law, covered the central zone or Zone A of about 200 hectares, which contains the central zone and living area, which is found in the hills that surround the urban center.

Around the central zone, a perimeter of about 600 hectares defined in 1976 is being revised with an eye toward preserving it as a protected and transition zone, but most of all, an ecological reserve and area of natural beauty. The central part, defined as zone «A,» which has been registered as a world heritage site, is organized into three large spaces adapted to the general topography of the site. One space is the lower zone, which extends in a north-south direction. Another is a limited valley located northwest on an elevated section which is mostly artificially built, called Tajin Chico. And the third section, located on the same elevation, is known as the «collection of columns.»

The height difference between these three zones reaches 62 meters and the lower part continues along a sloping wall which rises first in an east-west direction, then north-south, acting as a joint for the spaces and buildings of the site. The buildings of the site are organized around open spaces and plazas. In the southern part of the lower zone, the principle foundations are raised around three rectangular plazas. To the north of the lower zone and along the higher zone (Tajin Chico), the foundations are organized partly around the plaza in the form of trapezoids and partly in keeping with the position of Xicalcolihqui, one of the unique vestiges of Tajin.

Among the most notable buildings is the Pyramid of Niches, the Temple of the Columns, temples numbers two and five and temples A, B, C, I and K. Inside the pre-Hispanic settlement are seventeen ball courts, 168 public buildings, 27 temples, 58 residences and three alters, as well as six lots with mural paintings and numerous sculptures. Five neighborhoods with 46 housing units have been identified in the living zone, outside the central area. In all, there is 106,000 square meters of constructed area.



Photo: UNESCO/T. Jolly

Identification	: Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines
State Party	: Mexico
Year of Inscription	: 1988
Criteria for Inclusion	: Cultural (i),(ii),(iv),(vi).

Justification of the Inscription:

The central settlement of the mining community of Guanajuato developed as a «lineal city» at the bottom of a narrow and sinewy valley where a now-subterranean river runs. Spread out along the mountain slopes, frequently with steep grades, that close in the meandering valley, give this city characteristics that are unique on the American continent. The length of the valley, one or two sinewy streets wind along, alternately covered and open, and join with a great variety of irregular plazas, bridges, roads and side alleys of irregular design, narrow and frequently spread out and with constantly changing perspectives.

During the baroque period and especially during the 18th Century, Guanajuato became the prime silver-producing center of the world. A number of rich religious buildings were built, as well as industrial and civil buildings, tunnels, bridges and haciendas both in the community's center as well as along the neighboring hills, in a natural setting especially modified and modeled by man.

The architectural and decorative elements developed in the important Baroque and neoclassical buildings of Guanajuato had considerable influence on construction activity over an extensive region. Separately, diverse urban spaces and buildings are intimately connected to incidents that determined the country's history, such as the «Alhondiga de Granaditas,» site and symbol of the struggle for independence in 1810.

Description of the site:

The discovery of silver deposits in 1548 near the rich and extensive agricultural zone of Bajío, in the mountainous center of the country and surrounded by

numerous rivers and washes that form narrow, winding valleys, prompted the formation of an urban settlement to link several mining centers. They include Santa Ana, Rayas and Santa Fe. The latter site was later called Guanajuato and became the principle settlement of the group. The area later expanded to new mining installations at Mellado, Cata and Valenciana which were built to develop the «mother load.» Temples, hospitals, prisons, bridges, tunnels and mansions were built in the urban center and along the neighboring hills to support the mines and mineral operations. With the demise of the mines of Potosi, Bolivia, and Zacatecas, Mexico, in the 18th Century, Guanajuato became the primary silver producer in the world.

Forming around the mine installations, at the end of a ravine and along several rivers, Guanajuato develops without following usual pattern of colonial cities. Among its most characteristic features of the city are its joining of open spaces, streets and alleys, frequently sloping, its series of plazas, small parks and gardens of irregular shapes and in all cases adapting to the topography and its architecture.

The area of historic monuments, totaling 1.9 square meters and 175 blocks, forms a complex pattern and an ever-changing urban landscape, from its subterranean streets in the old river bed to the slopes of ravines and hills, in which are an important group of baroque temples and buildings from the 18th Century, some of great historical importance to the country, especially the age of independence.

MEXICO CITY AND XOCHIMILCO

Identification	: Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco
State Party	: Mexico
Year of Inscription	: 1987
Criteria for Inclusion	: Cultural (ii), (iii), (iv), (v).



Justification of the Inscription:

The settlements of Mexico and Xochimilco, built on islets in a large lake located in a valley 2,200 meters above sea level, are eloquent proof of the creative and human effort to build a habitat amid an unfavorable geography. Ancient Mexico-Tenochtitlan, capital of the Aztec empire for two centuries, of New Spain from the 16th-19th centuries and of the independent country afterward, retains exceptional evidence of the pre-Hispanic era. A large number of civil and religious buildings, with peculiar stylistic characteristics, from Gothic and Art Nouveau to Baroque and Neoclassical, are of great importance.

In addition to its cathedral, the most important on the continent, and a great number of temples, chapels, schools, hospitals, palaces and lodgings of great value, the city possesses an ample collection of plazas and gardens of varied forms and environments which characterize the urban design.

This settlement represents the fusion of the colonial era implanted on the streets and canals of the pre-Hispanic era, which is preserved in some sectors, particularly in the case of Xochimilco. Some old towns and neighborhoods frequently incorporated by the city in its expansion, represent establishments and traditional mediums with exceptional characteristics, as in the case of Xochimilco, which remains separate from the present day urban mass.

Many buildings retain Baroque retables of great size and extraordinary quality, as well as the first and most valuable examples of mural painting, which after 1920 exerted considerable influence on artistic works in numerous countries.

Description of the Site:

Founded by the Tenochcas on a small island in 1325 due to the occupation of the valley by other groups, the lake settlement managed by the 16th Century

to gain control of a large area as the Aztec capital. The development of the great city of Tenochtitlan occurred not only through the subjugation of lakeside populations but also by gaining territory from the lakes, using a system of floating gardens called chinampas, especially in the southern part of the valley, where this form of settlement and farming method is still used.

The implantation of the new city, the capital of New Spain, between 1521 and 1524 was done by using the existing structures, roads, canals and indigenous neighborhoods and the same political, social and religious center. This second founding of the city with different characteristics and based upon certain European canons, made possible the slow reduction of the lakes to control flooding, river currents and drainage out of the valley. But as a result, it lost its lakeside character.

Large religious complexes and rich palaces were laid over the 16th Century design, which was expanded in the 18th Century and comprises the historic nine-square-kilometer center of the city. Among its 660 blocks, the city's center contains 67 religious monuments, more than 1,500 historic civil monuments, 78 plazas and gardens, including the Grand Central Plaza highlighted by the most important cathedral on the continent and the Grand National Palace.

Vestiges of pre-Hispanic times, as well as the structure of the old 16th Century settlement, are preserved in Xochimilco at the southern end of the old lake. It is made up of the Grand Franciscan Convent, built in the mid-16th Century, which is surrounded by 17 neighborhoods, each with their respective chapels. Today, some 90 kilometers of the Chinampas area is protected, a place of exceptional interest and importance for Mexico City, as it is the only place where the environment and lakeside atmosphere that characterized the settlement from pre-Hispanic times are preserved.



Identification : Historic Centre of Morelia
State Party : Mexico
Year of Inscription : 1991
Criteria for Inclusion : Cultural (ii), (iv), (vi).

Justification of the Inscription:

The city of Morelia has a special significance in the urban arena as it constitutes an original model of urban development from the 16th Century which knew how to find its own solutions to problems. This model, applied in all of Hispanic America, is characterized by its intricate design which couples the urban theories of renaissance Spain with the Mesoamerican experience. This example of a return to European influenced urban works was done through the Ordinances of Population of Philip II in 1573.

The rationality of the urban plan directed the subsequent development of the city without altering the plan itself or destroying the balance between open spaces and buildings. By its layout, scheme joins the buildings and the service spaces and makes the city a particularly harmonious whole.

The baroque style that characterizes the city is expressed in Morelia with a different language which is called Barroco Moreliano, or Morelian Baroque. The beauty of this baroque style is manifested in its verticality and the balance of its buildings, in the impressive size of its towers and the harmony of its architectural wholes.

The rational use of ornamental elements permits the play of light and shadow, creating a sober style which is also present in arcades that surround the patios of old houses, in the size of the aqueduct, the cathedral and the combination of the Templo de la Compania and the old San Francisco Javier school.

The city of Morelia possesses some notably diverse styles and combinations of styles from the second half of the 16th Century, where the spirit of the

medieval fortress mixes with the beginnings of the renaissance together with florid baroque as well as academic styles, neoclassical and, of course, the eclecticism that characterizes a number of buildings. The combination survives harmoniously.

Description of the Site:

The intricate design of old Valladolid, with its irregular disposition of the plans adapted itself to the natural inclination as of the central hill of the valley in which it was founded, permitting it to progressively spread out from the city in harmony with the surrounding mass of mountains.

The design offers spectacular architectural topographical finishing touches. The harmony between the city and the landscape heightens the artistic expression created by the architecture rising above a foundation of hewn stone. The plan of the city is considered a model in Latin America. It's measured use of architectural elements and ornamentation in pink stone unify the structures by their color, solidity and quality of workmanship, the handiwork of able artisans.

The city's plazas within the urban plan are placed so as to avoid the rigidity of its regularity. They create a spatial ease and frequently constitute a finishing touch to the urban landscape. To the sixteen plazas are added the atriums of temples and small plazas adorned with fountains. Within the urban fabric, grand monuments were built to take advantage of perspectives to emphasize their importance and the monumentality of the urban landscape.

OAXACA AND MONTE ALBAN

Identification	: Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Alban
State Party	: Mexico
Year of Inscription	: 1987
Criteria for Inclusion	: Cultural (i),(ii),(iii),(iv).



Justification of the Inscription:

The central valley of Oaxaca, located in an extensive mountain area, is comprised of three rich agricultural valleys. At the confluence of these three valleys and atop a hill sits one of the most spectacular collections of buildings from the American past. Monte Alban: Masterpiece of the Creative Human Spirit.

The importance of Monte Alban does not reside solely in the exceptional aesthetic quality of its architecture, its steles and sculpted reliefs, its painted murals and the treasures of its tombs. Rather, it is found in its function as a cultural center of the extensive region of the valleys of Oaxaca. Knowledge and study at Monte Alban have made possible the development of human settlements in the region for twenty centuries. In addition to their rare artistic qualities, certain objects found in Oaxaca can be considered unique and form at the same time a combination of especially rare materials.

The keen interest the first Spanish who came here had in Oaxaca is clearly demonstrated by the fact that Cortez himself was named Marquis of the Valley of Oaxaca and decided the layout of the present-day city as the second city in the territory of New Spain after the capital. Cortez's houses are found at the foot of Monte Alban hill at the place called Cuilapan, outside the city itself.

The city of Oaxaca, also located at the confluence of the three valleys near the channels of the Atoyoc and Jalatlaco rivers, is the first in the country designed with square blocks. It takes advantage of a slight slope southwest of the Colina del Fortin, protecting it from the winds and inclining the design a few degrees, to make up for the lighting and angle of the sun.

Since the 16th Century, efforts have been made to reroute and control the Atoyoc and prevent flooding in the lower part of the city. Meanwhile, the incidence of seismic activity in the region required from the first years of its founding and during the centuries afterward a number of adaptations and reconfigurations of the structures. The result of these efforts to ward off the destructive power of nature has been a number of significant examples of architectural styles and building methods.

The city preserves one of the richest collections of civil and religious architecture on the continent, including 21 churches built in the 16th Century and rebuilt in some cases two or three times due to earthquakes. Thanks to the development

of traditional construction methods, a large number of buildings represent exceptional artistic works that exerted an important influence in the 18th Century far beyond the valleys of the Oaxaca.

Description of the Site:

Monte Alban-

The Monte Alban archeological area is an urban settlement from the Zapoteca culture, developed primarily in the thirteen centuries before its demise. It is an area that represents, according to archeological studies, at three epochs: Epoch I, 500-100 BC.; Epoch II, 100 BC.-250 AD.; and Epoch III, 250-800 AD.

Monte Alban slowly consolidated in the heights of Monte Alban, El Gallo and Atzompa mountains some 400 meters above the valleys and 1,948 meters above sea level. The stone architectural elements one sees today show the characteristics of a complex social world. The city covers about 6.5 square kilometers, although the complete urban area may have reached over 20 square kilometers.

The site, the result of a continuous construction process, is built on platforms or man-made terraces on the hills. Its main plaza is 290 meters long and 265 meters wide. It is comprised of buildings of different epochs, which form a series of open spaces and buildings which blend with the natural surroundings. Most of the archeological structures have been worked on in different epochs and demonstrate different tendencies and criteria of conservative intervention and restoration in Mexico.

The historic centre of the city of Oaxaca de Juarez-

The historic monuments area of Oaxaca de Juarez covers 4.96 square kilometers and includes 227 blocks and 1,200 historically registered and catalogued buildings, within which there are collections of religious articles and architecture of prime importance, as well as environmental architecture.

Protection of the site includes the open spaces as well as the plan designed by Alonso Garcia Bravo around 1529. With square blocks of 100-by-100 meters each and Castillian yards (84-by-84 meters) which allowed the development of the viceregal city and the peripheral indigenous neighborhoods that have lasted to the present.



Photo: UNESCO/T. Jolly

Justification of the Inscription:

Palenque, one of the principal ceremonial centres of the classic period of the Maya, reached its time of splendor between the years 650 AD. and 750 AD. The architectural styles developed there are of special interest, especially from the standpoint of systems of construction. The use of stucco as a sculpting material in large works and the presence of large planks with figures of people and hieroglyphic inscriptions. Among the principle buildings, palaces and temples, is a temple with cryptic funereal inscriptions and valuable treasures, including jade masks and heads. It a testament to the creative spirit of man.

The execution of hydraulic works to free the ceremonial center of the violent waters of Otolum and its integration with the topography to emphasize the architectural structures in harmony with the jungle environment bear testimony to the high degree of organization and development reached by the culture that created this extensive city.

The tropical jungles cover only 7 percent of the globe's surface and are being destroyed at a rate of 2 percent a year. At this pace, none will be left by the year 2035. This is an especially good reason to protect Palenque as a historic monument today.

Description of the Site:

The vestiges have allowed experts to conclude the site has been occupied since 100 BC. It is believed the original population occupied the extreme western edge of the site between the years 150 AD. and 500 AD. and expanded to eight square kilometers, becoming a city-state during the years 600 AD. and 900 AD. The period is followed by the city's decline and abandonment. At its peak, around 700 AD., the population covered an area of 16 square kilometers.

One unique characteristic of Palenque is its relationship to nature, where what stands out is its mountains, vegetation and climate, all of which made possible a development of a very special architecture, It is possible to make out diverse

Identification	: Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque
State Party	: Mexico
Year of Inscription	: 1987
Criteria for Inclusion	: Cultural (i),(ii),(iii),(iv)

groups. The oldest if comprised of seven buildings, including The Temple of the Count, North Group, Temple X, Ball Game, The Filling of the Temple of Inscriptions, Palace Subterraneans and the Forgotten Temple. The second group has 15 buildings which make up the palace. The third is comprised of the Group of the Cross.

Among all of them, the most notable is the Temple of the Inscriptions, which is known for the planks found in the interior. It is a building of two corridors (of Palenque typology) with a portico of five openings and a rear comprised of three cells. The temple is built on a pyramid foundation of eight sloping bodies. The principle characteristic of this temple is that in the foundation there is crypt with a sarcophagus of King Pacal. This funerary aspect of Palenque is reaffirmed by the recent discovery of another tomb in Structure XIII, which supports the hypothesis of the existence of a necropolis in the central plaza of Palenque. Adapted to the topography and modified by the construction of terraces and platforms, Palenque has architectural complexes, plazas and living areas perched on natural slopes which would correspond to the Maya's so-called «Fortified Houses.»

The structures, which can be studied and visited today, rise out of a dense tropical forest which seems to overwhelm them and are joined by varied spaces. The group of temples of the Sun, of the Cross and of the Foliated Cross to the east; to the north of the North and of the Count; and to the south the group of structures aligned with the larger foundation; and the temple of the Inscriptions with a foundation 60 meters wide and 20 meters high, unique because of the discovery inside it in 1952 of a funerary crypt containing valuable treasure.

These groups are found around the architectural complex of the palace, sitting atop a trapezoidal platform 100 meters by 80 meters in size and structured around four different patios. The ample interior space, the use of galleries and the wealth of decoration in low relieves, stucco and painted murals give its architecture a singular elegance as well as great variety and quality.

Identification : Historic Centre of Puebla
State Party : Mexico
Year of Inscription : 1987
Criteria for Inclusion : Cultural (ii),(iv)



Justification of the Inscription:

Puebla is a living example illustrating the combination of artistic and architectural styles from the 16th to the 19th centuries. It is unique for its density of civil, religious and historical structures and the characteristics of its urban profile, its size, its aesthetic richness and its colors. The exceptional value of its new aesthetic features, the product of a fusion of the European and the American, which attained during the Baroque period uniquely local expressions in civil and religious structures.

Puebla's placement and structure are very important due to the influence on it of renaissance urban development established by Philip II, illustrating the cultural, political, religious and social concepts with which Spain undertook its territorial occupation and colonization of the American continent. Its existence as a planned social experience constitutes one of the most interesting examples from the 16th Century and had a large influence in the centuries that followed. Its physical design and original spaces are preserved today unaltered in placement, size and proportion.

The area of Puebla also has been the scene of a significant number of historical events in the struggle to form the country. From the time of independence to the revolution of 1910, Puebla has survived twelve military occupations, particularly in the years 1821, 1862 and 1915. Its historic content and cultural and documentary baggage of exceptional value make the city a center for social and historical research of great importance for the American continent.

Description of the Site:

Located near the volcanoes of Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl, Puebla and Cholula reflect the Hispano-indigenous duality of Mexican history. Founded in 1531 near the great pre-Hispanic city of Cholula, the new Spanish city of Puebla shows the experience of urban and social renaissance planning promoted by Philip II in the enterprise of occupying and colonizing the American continent.

The historic monument zone of Puebla de Zaragoza, as it was named after Gen. Zaragoza's victory over French troops in 1862, covers 6.92 square kilometers containing 391 blocks and 2,169 historically registered buildings, of which 153 are religious and civil monuments of primary importance. Established over a network of rectangular blocks of 168 meters by 84 meters, it is a historic zone for the city and the country, covering four centuries and the four main stages of Mexican history: colonization, independence, reform and revolution.

New aesthetic manifestations, the product of the fusion of the European and American, begin as early as the 16th Century — for example the House of Dean — and reach during the Baroque period unique local expressions in civil and religious constructions, such as the Palafoxiana Library or the Rosario chapel among many others.



Justification of the Inscription:

The Sierra de San Francisco contains the most important concentration of pre-hispanic rock art in the Baja California Peninsula. It is of exceptional quality at both the national and the international scale, for its high quality, its extent, the variety and originality of human and animal representations, its remarkable colors, and its excellent state at preservation.

Description of the Site:

The pre-historic rock art of the Sierra de San Francisco region was first reported by the Jesuit Francisco Javier Clavijero in a publication in Rome in 1789. Further studies were carried out by the Dutch scholar Kate in 1874 and the French scholar Diguët (1889-1905). In the present century investigations have been carried out by Georges Enguerrand, Barbro Dahlgren, Stanley Gardner, Harry Crosby, and Javier Romero. Some 400 sites have so far been registered by the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH).

The most highly developed pre-hispanic group in the region was that of the Guachimis. Little is known about this group. The paintings are found on both the walls and roofs of rock shelters in the sides of ravines that are of difficult access. Those in the San Francisco area are divided into four main groups: Guadalupe, Santa Teresa, San Gregorio, and Cerritos. The most important sites are Cueva del Batequí, Cueva de la Natividad, Cerro de Santa Marta, Cueva de la Soledad, Cueva de las Flechas, and Grutas del Brinco.

Identification	: The Rock Paintings of the Sierra de San Francisco
State Party	: Mexico
Year of inscription	: 1993
Criteria for inclusion	: Cultural (i),(iii)

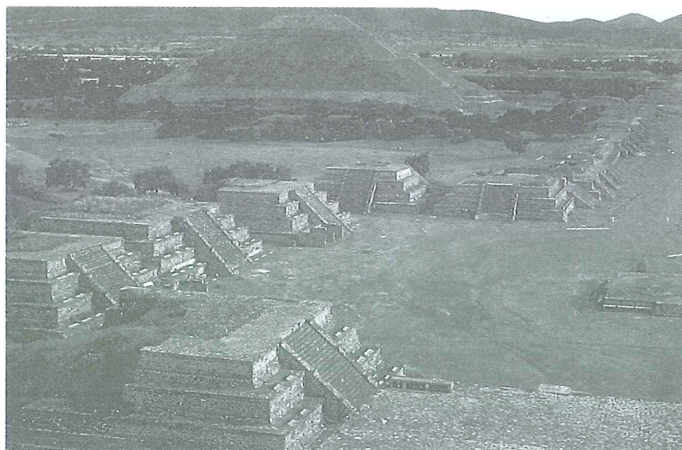
The motifs are very varied, and include human beings (men, women, and children) and many animal species, including rabbit, puma, lynx, deer, wild goat/sheep, whale, turtle, tuna, sardine, octopus, eagle, and pelican; there are also abstract elements of various forms. The frequent depiction of weapons, in association with both human and animal figures, testifies to hunting and warfare undertaken by the artist-inhabitants.

The area in which the rock art is found also constitutes a nature reserve of importance to marine mammals, migratory birds and various species of fauna. In 1972 a decree established the area as a refuge zone. This was followed by decrees in 1979 and 1980 enlarging the area and scope of protection. The zone straddles two distinct geologic zones. The first is the Vizcaino peninsula which lies to the west and the second the Vizcaino basin in the central part. The area is of geologic interest independent of the rock art to be found there due to its geo-dynamics, vulcanism, marine sediments and minerals.

The authorities responsible for the site include: the Secretariat of State for Social Development (SEDESOL) through the National Institute of Ecology; the Secretariat of State for Public Education (SEP) through The National Institute of Anthropology and History and the National Council For Culture and Arts; the State Government of South California; the Municipality of Mulege; and the Natural Reserve's Administration.

TEOTIHUACAN

Identification : Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan
State Party : Mexico
Year of Inscription : 1987



Justification of the Inscription:

The excavations have unearthed a great variety of architectural structures, mural paintings and numerous decorative sculptures and objects that enriched a world, the first on the high plains of Mexico, which stamped its era with a new dimension. The oldest and one of the most important cities of ancient Mexico, Teotihuacan was the creator of a particularly fertile civilization, which became at the height of its splendor — and even afterward — one of the most powerful cultural focal points of Mesoamerica. Its influence is found, naturally, within this large region and beyond.

It is clear that, not only within the context of Mesoamerica but on the whole American continent, Teotihuacan possesses an exceptional universal value, both from an urbanistic standpoint and as a monument in general. A pioneer in America in urban revolution, the city of Teotihuacan, with its extraordinary physical complexity, also was a pioneer in social, political and economic structures. The regular urban structure, joined by right-angled axes related to the surrounding geographic elevations, for centuries served as model for numerous pre-Hispanic cities.

Pages of ancient Mexican history, in the areas of art and thought, were written at this site. Even after it was abandoned, Teotihuacan retained a place in the thoughts of pre-Hispanic peoples and remains associated with the principle myths of the diverse cultures which followed.

Description of the Site:

From the urbanistic perspective and as a monument, «The Place where the Gods were Born,» as Teotihuacan was called by the Aztecs, is distinguished by its grandeur and as the center of a fertile civilization that began three centuries before our age and stretched far beyond Mesoamerica during its peak between the years 300 AD. and 600 AD., when its population reached 200,000. The large ceremonial axis, The Road of the Dead, is framed by the Pyramid of Quetzalcoatl, the Pyramid of the Sun and the whole of the Pyramid of the Moon at the east end of the axis.

Teotihuacan covers an area of nine square miles, extending out at right angles from the large number of structures along the central roadway to form housing blocks and palaces of great value for their architecture, decorative features and painted murals, as in the cases of Tetitla, Zacauala, Yahualala and Atetelco. A pioneer in urban revolution on the American continent, Teotihuacan, with its extraordinary physical complexity, also was a pioneer in social, political, economic and agricultural structures. Even after it was abandoned in the 8th Century, Teotihuacan remained a model for numerous pre-Hispanic cities and was linked to the principle myths of the diverse cultures which came afterward.



Identification	: The Historical Monument Zone of Zacatecas
State Party	: Mexico
Year of inscription	: 1993
Criteria for inclusion	: Cultural (i),(ii),(iv)

Justification of the Inscription:

Zacatecas was, with Guanajuato, among the most important mining towns of New Spain. It was a major centre of silver production, and also of colonization, evangelization, and cultural expansion. The townscape of the ancient centre is molded to the topography of the steep valley in which it is situated and is of outstanding beauty. The cathedral, which towers over the heart of this zone, is exceptional by virtue of its overall harmonious design and the Baroque profusion of its facade, in which Christian and native elements are combined.

Description of the Site

Zacatecas was founded in 1546, following the discovery of the very rich San Bernabe silver lode. This was to be followed later by exploiting of the Veta Grande, Panuco, and Albarrada lodes in the same massif. The town developed to the south of the mining area, on the road from the capital of New Spain. The street layout of Zacatecas was irregular, because of the need for communication between the mines and the ore-working sites, which determined the situation in a steep valley.

The silver mining activities were so extensive that by 1550 there were 34 mines in operation. In 1588 the Spanish Crown granted Zacatecas the title of city and a coat-of-arms. The discovery of the Guanajuato lode shortly afterwards led to the construction of the Silver Road to link the two centres to the capital of the colony, Mexico City.

Zacatecas became the economic centre for the region, with a system of forts, villages, and agricultural estates (haciendas) for defence and supply. The

apogee of silver production in Zacatecas was in the 16th and 17th centuries. It was then overtaken in production by Guanajuato, although it retained an important role as the site of a mint.

There are regional centres of the National Institute for Anthropology and History (INAH) and the Ministry for Social Development (SEDESOL) in Zacatecas, each with some 50 people, and the local commission employs ten more. Since 1986, SEDESOL has been implementing its Partial Plan for the Urban Development of Zacatecas. This embraces complete control over development of the natural reserve of La Bufa, encouragement of modern development away from the historic centre, towards Guadalupe, and the diversification of economic activities in the historic centre in order to maintain its vitality.

Conservation of buildings in the historic zone is supervised by a commission set up in 1965. INAH and SEDESOL contribute financially and with technical assistance. As a result the quality of conservation in the historic zone is generally high.

The original street pattern of the city has been preserved intact and, because of the economic decline over much of the 20th century, there have been very few modern interventions among the buildings. Development has been strictly controlled over the past three decades. Restoration work on public buildings has been carried out to the high standards of INAH, and there is overall supervision of other conservation and repair activities by federal, state and municipal bodies.



PLANNING FUTURE MONITORING EXERCISE BASED ON PAST EXPERIENCE

PAST EXPERIENCE NEEDS TO BE INTEGRATED WHEN PLANNING FUTURE MONITORING EXERCISES

