

UNDP/RLA/91/029
Terminal Report

REGIONAL LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

Urban and Environmental Heritage, Resource Management and Economics

Project Findings
and
Recommendations

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United Nations Educational,
Scientific and
Cultural Organization

United Nations
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Programme

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**REGIONAL
LATIN AMERICA
& THE CARIBBEAN**

**URBAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL
HERITAGE, RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS**

**Project Findings and
Recommendations**

Report prepared for the Governments of Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Turks and Caicos, Uruguay and Venezuela by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) acting as Executing Agency for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural
Organization

United Nations
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Programme

UNDP/RLA/91/029
Terminal Report
FMR/CLT/CH/95/223(UNDP)
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acronyms	iii
Summary	iv
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. OUTPUTS PRODUCED AND PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED	2
Bio-cultural diversity: Maya Region	3
Cultural Property/network on conservation centres	3
III. OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED OR LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED IN THE NEAR FUTURE	5
IV. FINDINGS AND LESSONS LEARNT	5
V. RECOMMENDATIONS	6
 ANNEXES	
A. International Staff at Project Headquarters	
1. UNESCO Experts (UNDP budget)	9
2. Associate Experts, UNV's, Trainees and Young Professionals at Project Headquarters 1980-1995	10
3. UNESCO Consultants (UNDP budget)	12
4. UNESCO Experts and Consultants (Regular Programme)	14
5. UNESCO Experts and Consultants (WHF funds)	17
6. National Projects	26
B. National Counterpart Personnel 1992-1994	28
C. Fellowships Awarded	38
D. Students Enrolment and Graduate Output	45
E. Programme of Study	47
F. List of Major Items of Equipment Provided 1992-1994	51

G.	Resources Mobilization 1992-1994	52
H.	List of Publications and Technical Reports 1992-1994	63
I.	Monitoring	68
J.	Mayan People's Development Programme	75
K.	Some Notes on Integral Safeguard of Historic Cities	85

ACRONYMS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community Secretariat
CECRE	Post Graduate Course on Conservation of Monuments and Rehabilitation of Historical Cities
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
GCI	Getty Conservation Institute
ICCROM	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome
IBD	Inter-American Development Bank
IPF	Indicative Planner Figures
IPHAN	National institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage (Brazil)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
PRODERE	Programme of Refugees
SHD	Social Human Development
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United nations Environment Programme
WHC	World Heritage Centre

SUMMARY

The Regional Project in this last phase (1992-1994) has been as successful as in the past UNDP cycles (76-81; 82-86; 87-91) in terms of **relevance, impact, multiplying effect, management and cost-effectiveness** and its **substantive and quantitative implementation rate**.

The following are salient results:

a) Project action has encompassed a wide variety of subjects corresponding to the three objectives responding to felt needs in the region. It has maintained overall conceptual consistency; it has innovated and assisted in the emergence of new ideas and policies, most notably regarding the integration of cultural values in social and economic development particularly in the urban context in the historic cities and sustainable human development programmes related to cultural identities in the Maya World Region. *Art - Urban - Ecol - Migration - Domestic - Caribbean*

see above

b) The Regional Project has continued to operate in a decentralized manner and instead of creating a central institutional infrastructure at its headquarters in Lima, it relied upon and whenever appropriate built up national institutions; this was considered to be an approach in the right direction by the external evaluation mission of UNDP late in the 80s.

To this effect a sound network of national conservation centres has now been consolidated with almost 15 centres of excellence each with a certain type of regional vocation, e.g., polychrome wood in Belo Horizonte, textiles in Lima; tropical wood in Havana; adobe in Chan Chan; wall paintings in Bogota; oil paintings in Cusco, Quito and Bogota; global conservation in Mexico; and paper in Santiago. *Spain etc. and*

c) Emphasis has been placed on human resource development; training courses and workshops have been used to train technicians and trainees. These have also been useful to develop new conservation policy concepts and set the basis for institutional development, capacity building and operational action.

d) The Regional Project has been most effective in stimulating south-south co-operation not only within the region but also with other continents.

e) The Regional Project has served as a catalyst to mobilize additional financial resources from a variety of national and international governmental and non-governmental sources including the private sector and foundations.

- f) Compared to the level and degree of substance in its objectives and project achievements, funding from the UNDP regional IPF has been extremely modest, with annual allocations declining over the 3-year period 92-94.

There has been a substantive and considerable input from UNESCO's Regular Programme and budget for the post of the CTA and secretarial staff particularly for 1994. See Annex G.

The Project field staff composed of a CTA and 1 or 2 associate experts and secretarial staff who worked as though they were project officers, have operated as a team with considerable autonomy in a decentralized fashion.

As noted above the Regional Project presupposed at all times the availability of substantial external resources in addition to the core UNDP contribution. Its work with the World Heritage Centre in implementing technical assistance, training and monitoring activities in world heritage sites in the region have led to results in site management, integral conservation and human resource development.

Objective 1 of the Regional Project in reference to urban heritage/inner cities has been integrated with the work of the World Heritage Centre and practically all activities funded by the World Heritage Fund. See Annex G.

The Project has stimulated at national and local level a great deal of actions coherent with its objectives. This includes investment in museum building, readaptive use of historic monuments and their presentation as well as projects dealing with enhancing of the bio-cultural diversity of different eco systems particularly the Maya.

- g) In February 1995 when the project terminated, UNDP support for regional action related to cultural heritage and development in Latin America and the Caribbean had been in operation for almost 2 decades. In fact, Project operations started in 1976. At the time the Project had a narrow Andean focus. It expanded in scope, contents, covering the totality of the region including English, French, Spanish and Dutch Caribbean growing from 6 to 26 countries. (see list)

The expansion of the conceptual scope of the Project made it generate and adjust to new demands consolidating in this last phase four major points in reference to development agenda established in the project document:

- i) the participation of the private sector and improved efficiency in the administration of social sectors;
- ii) the incorporation of cultural concerns into integral rehabilitation programmes;
- iii) the training of personnel in varying fields of the preservation of natural and cultural heritage;

here

iv) the promotion of environmentally and culturally sensitive development of tourism, in particular in the Maya region.

i) It can also be said that the basic function of the UNDP support has been to stimulate and interlink national and subregional action. The project collaborated with various UNDP/UNESCO projects in Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Guatemala, Haiti and El Salvador. The Regional Project has collaborated also in the implementation of a Caribbean Regional Museum Development Project as a joint CARICOM/-UNDP/UNESCO project having achieved its objectives.

j) The Regional Project has thus become the principal matrix for new cultural heritage-urban heritage-human settlement concept and the application of policies, programmes and technological approaches to integrated urban conservation programmes.

k) The Regional Project was able to consolidate a flexible, non-institutionalized *modus operandi* opened to co-operation with a variety of intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies concerned with the cultural patrimony, natural resources and the environment, urban management, urban development and issues such as poverty alleviation.

Thanks to this, and its ability to mobilize support and human and financial resources around the themes the project proposed, it played a co-ordinated and central role consistent with UNDP's and UNESCO's concern with the overall management of development.

l) The inclusion of this last phase of the Regional Project after its operation for over 15 years has led to a situation which can be summed up as **Objectives Met.**

A different time frame would not have done justice to the subject matter and the project nor to the fact that attitudes and policies regarding cultural heritage in the context of development have been evolving steadily and slowly.

In retrospect, it is evident that the continuity of UNDP support has been of critical importance in this process. This is only a direct consequence of the **participatory** from bottom-up approach in which the ultimate objective in the development of autonomous and self-supporting action at the national community level, interlinked by a pattern of co-operation among equal partners.

m) The general orientation under which RLA/91/029 operated is defined in the project document. During the 3-year period outputs and activities not only reflected the conceptual framework of the project itself but it showed its continuous conformity to the evolving views in cultural heritage-urban heritage and the environment in sustainable development emerging among policy makers and scholars in the region.

- n) The Regional Project provided the forum for joint reflection and policy development. It also provided quality norms, institutional models, monitoring, diagnostic services, training and generally advice and consultation on methodologies of intervention and scientific principles and practices of conservation.
- o) Line and future action, however, remain as in the past a national or local responsibility for the future and the Regional Project can now be considered dispensable.
- p) The Project has been able to apply scientific and technological principles to conservation and environmental protection.
- q) A major breakthrough of the Project has been its activities funded by the World Heritage Committee on site management of cultural and mixed world heritage sites in the region.
- r) In reference to the Maya World Region [see point a)] a bottom-up approach to sustainable human development of Mayan Peoples has been initiated with the financial and substantive input of UNESCO's Regular Programme. It is expected that this will lead to integrated monumental, archaeological, historical, environmental and educational plans and programmes for the sites and the actual inhabitants who are the Mayan themselves.
- s) The Regional Project has been an example in strengthening multidisciplinary staff capacity needed to put a meaning to UNDP's concept of designing and implementing project operations in the context of the management of development (year 2000 paper UNDP).
- t) The Regional Project was evaluated just prior to the present phase RLA/91/029.
- u) A mid-term evaluation report as at December 1994 has been sent to UNDP which constitutes a summary of the 1992-1994 period.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of recommendations have been drawn up; these are listed in the main part of the report under 'V' (page 6).

TERMINAL REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The project did not view cultural heritage merely as the preservation of past glory. Rather, it sought to maintain the dynamic interplay of creative forces germane to a particular culture by protecting and enhancing the environment in which this exists. For this reason, in its RLA/91/029 phase, the regional project's mission considered cultural heritage in an even wider context than before, placing a new emphasis on conservation and management of the natural environs and urban environs of culture. Threatened environments, whether natural or historic, are irreplaceable resources. Once lost, they are gone forever.
2. The conceptual framework for the development objectives of the Project can be summarized in the following joint programme of action which corresponded to what the Project proposed to achieve from a broader perspective. All activities of the Project were implemented in a way that recognized the fundamental relationship between development and the cultural, urban and environmental heritage. It did so through:
 - a) the participation of the private sector and improved efficiency in the administration of social sectors;
 - b) the incorporation of cultural concerns into integral rehabilitation programmes;
 - c) the training of personnel in varying fields of the preservation of natural and cultural heritage;
 - d) the promotion of the environmentally and culturally sensitive development of tourism, in particular in the Maya Region.
3. The project was able to put into practice the above development agenda in activities it has carried out in historic cities, in the regional training course in Bahia, and the Mayan People's Development Programme during 1992-1994. See Annex J.
4. The issue of the fundamental relationship between development and the cultural-urban and environmental heritage is well perceived in many countries at the national and local level.
5. There are, however, at times, dichotomies, contradictions and conflicts of interest posed by the inadequate relationship between municipal governments and local or national

institutes of cultural heritage. It is all a matter of political will and personality of mayors, and other actors in the heritage conservation, rehabilitation and management process. There is no doubt that these can not be left to the will of individuals.

6. It is in this context that the Project has been instrumental in the institutionalization of a continuity of the **technical bodies** of local governments.

7. In reference to the promotion of environmental development of tourism in particular in the Maya region, it is considered that this issue stated at the outset of the project had its shortcomings. Tourism cannot be looked upon in isolation. The Maya region, as indicated in the report in Annex J, has as primary concern that of the sustainable and human development of its indigenous population in harmony with the global population in each of the countries. This calls for integrated programmes of education, cultural heritage, handicrafts, ecology, cultural identity, forestry, useful and rational use of natural resources, human resources development, and tourism both internal and external to be an asset and not necessarily either a liability or an external isolated sector.

8. Considerable work has already been carried out through the services of the regional project and the UNESCO Unit in Guatemala City on Plans and Perspectives of Sustainable Development in the Maya World Region, on Education, Mayan languages, Mayan Forestry Plan, and Handicrafts.

II. **OUTPUTS PRODUCED AND PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED**

9. The outputs produced in Urban Heritage/Inner Cities are as follows:

- a) Increased awareness among all participants in the urban rehabilitation process.
- b) Identification, development and promotion of strategies for the integral rehabilitation of historic inner cities.
- c) Up-grading of the capacity of professionals, organizations and institutions involved.
- d) Promotion of networking and communication among them.

No basic problems have been encountered in implementing these outputs.

10. The activities were cost effective as practically all were financed by UNDP and had multiplying effects.

11. The methodology to develop strategies for the monitoring report in reference to World Heritage Sites, was prepared and was well received by those concerned.

Bio-cultural diversity: Maya Region

12. In terms of the bio-cultural diversity of the Maya World, the outputs have not encountered any difficulties in the most successful major workshop in Chichicastenango.

13. As to the application of the findings and recommendations of Chichicastenango, these have been limited primarily to Guatemala and Belize and Honduras. An integrated approach in the Maya-World Region will be developed. UNESCO has an important programme on the Culture of Peace in the region and it is supporting the PRODERE refugee programme in matters of education, health and employment. (A full report on this output can be seen in Annex J.).

Cultural Property/network on conservation centres

14. This output has been materialized particularly with regard to institutions, modus operandi, training and research, during the workshop of Conservation Centres held in July 1994 in Bogota. The up-grading of the technical, administrative and professional capacity of the personnel in the Centres is being done primarily on self-reliance with support of organizations such as GCI, ICCROM, and the Organization of American States (OAS) who are carrying out training facilities *in situ* and offering fellowships abroad.

15. In the Caribbean region the outputs of the Caribbean UNESCO/UNDP Regional Museum Development Project (CARICOM/UNDP/UNESCO project) have been closely coordinated with RLA/91/029. This regional project embodies the consolidation and sustainability of strengthening conservation institutes and museums in the Caribbean and their channels of communication.

Specific activities

16. The following is a summary in the four broad areas of concentration:

- a) Documents and publications on the issue of integral rehabilitation of historic inner cities and the conservation of historical monuments directed towards the different participants in the urban planning and rehabilitation process. The publication of the up-dated version of the study "El Impacto de la Urbanización en los Centros Históricos Latinoamericanos" in Spanish was made in conjunction with Mapfre Editorial S.A., Madrid, Spain and widely distributed.
- b) Educational material on historic cities and the urban environment was published and distributed with accounts on site operations.
- c) In collaboration with UNDP Azimuths Geneva a film-video on historical cities and their rehabilitation illustrated by Quito, among other cities, was produced. It is shown in 175 TV stations across the world in English, French, Spanish and Arabic.
- d) Assistance was provided to the Federal University of Bahia for regional courses and curriculum development (1993). An evaluation took place in February 1995 in Brazil

with a number of students and professors, academic staff, UNESCO and the CTA accompanied by the Associate Expert attached to the project.

- e) Experts were provided with UNDP funds for courses in Bahia as well as site specific restoration programmes in Tikal, Guatemala; Machu Picchu and Rio Abiseo, Peru; Serra de Capivara, Brazil, etc. This was done by monitoring programmes.
- f) The methodology for the implementation and financing of integral rehabilitation was prepared by consultants of the project in close collaboration with the CTA.
- g) A number of seminars and workshops are foreseen with WHC funding after the termination of the project in Lima, Ouro Preto and Olinda in mid-1995. These will be carried out by the governments concerned in close collaboration with WHC and UNDP and UNESCO offices. Such seminars are also foreseen in Quito and Cartagena, thus complying with the output set forth in the project document.
- h) As to the 2 outputs foreseen in the bio-cultural diversity programme of the Maya World, the results of the scientific and *sui generis* international workshop in Chichicastenango were published and widely distributed and well received not only in the Maya region but other indigenous areas such as the Aymara in Bolivia, Ministry of the Environment.
- i) Worldwide distribution of the book on environmental education "Man and his World" has been up-dated for children and adults alike with introductions by the Administrator of UNDP, the Director-General of UNESCO, the Secretary-General of UNCED, and the Director-General of UNEP. It has been re-published in colour in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese and was available at the UN Documentation Centre at the UNCED in Rio de Janeiro as well as the Global Forum at a special stand of UNDP annexed to UNESCO. The publication has received favourable commentaries across the world and the Regional Project responded to requests from schools, teachers, and environmental organizations from different continents throughout the world.
- j) The preparation, reproduction and distribution of educational material on the Mayans has followed up the Maya Educational Congress held in mid-1994 in Guatemala City. School material should be one of the follow-ups of this conference which will be the responsibility of UNESCO Guatemala Unit in the future alongside with that of the donors conference for Mayan Development Projects which is being elaborated by a specialized consultant with funds provided by UNESCO.
- k) The outputs of the Cultural Property network of Conservation Centres are enumerated above and refer to institutional building, human resource development and strengthening the centres of excellence in the region with adequate networking mechanisms of self-reliance.

III. OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED OR LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED IN THE NEAR FUTURE

17. The immediate objectives of the project were the following:

a) Conservation of the urban heritage, architectural restoration and rehabilitation/renewal of historic sites, monuments, and the urban environment within historical inner cities. *Specialized with*

b) Conservation of the cultural heritage; protecting and enhancing the bio-cultural diversity of different ecosystems, particularly the Maya. *Control Area*

c) Conservation of *movable* cultural property, institution capacity-building and establishment of a network of communication channels among conservation centres, museums, etc. *the Arulean-Indian area*

The project has achieved all its immediate objectives and has made a significant contribution to the achievement of the major development objective.

namely S. Development of

IV. FINDINGS AND LESSONS LEARNT

18. A set of findings and conclusions are to be found in the Summary page (ii). As to lessons learnt these can be summed up as follows:

a) Cultural heritage *per se* is not a high priority on the development agenda of national governments. It is becoming, however, of more interest to local governments and local communities as a result of the decentralization process which indirectly call for affirmation of cultural identities in the context of a national umbrella. It is important, however, to see that this increasing interest be carried out technically and institutionally. Do-gooders politically or otherwise may often fail in their objectives if they are not equipped with the necessary know-how. As regards the training of personnel, so far the UNESCO/UNDP regional project and national projects when collaborating with local governments have done an excellent job to this effect. It is hoped that this will be pursued. *Heritage of movable heritage*

b) There is a trend to return to the 70s when tourism was considered a major asset for conservation work. One should be cautious on this matter. Tourism revenues should be geared towards conservation of the actual visitation sites. In addition, integrated conservation projects including housing, transport, health, environment, should be tied, if appropriate and opportune, to tourism but above all to the quality of life of inhabitants and national environment. This lesson has to be taken into account in future programming and budgeting of conservation projects. *the book can be*

c) A good number of national institutes of culture are institutionally being weakened and the lesson which has been learnt is that they will have to be viable partners with other sectors of development particularly the social sector, the productive sector and the economic sector including sustainable tourism projects. *Heritage - stone - paup*

- d) Macro master plans of conservation in the urban and archaeological sectors or to that matter in mixed natural-cultural sites have not led to practical results. A master plan is not an end in itself but a means and, right from its start, it should have built-in elements of research, training, funding, institutional building, project design and actual project's implementation so that the culmination of those lead to a practical master plan implementation process and strategy with specific inputs and outputs.
- e) The participation of the private sector in conservation work is proved to be useful. Execution and management should be the responsibility of the State and/or the local governments. The private sector can collaborate financially into programmes directed and supervised by the State. Some services adjacent to conservation and restoration and rehabilitation could be sub-contracted to the private sector e.g., restaurants in museums, public services in archaeological parks, transport and hotels in and around historic sites. One should be cautious that these private enterprises manage their activities in line with the policies and practices established by the State and responding to international conventions and charts.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

19. It is suggested that governments, interested NGOs, and the UN system particularly UNDP keep up the evolution of the concept of cultural heritage going beyond culture. It is the interdisciplinarity of cultural heritage work along with issues of Social Human Development (SHD) and the environment which can give sustainability to the conservation and enhancement of cultural and natural heritage.
20. In terms of funding, it is recommended that in addition to grants in operations (national or international) for specific restoration of monuments and conservation of cultural property, new forms of financing be considered for cultural heritage embodying socio-economic issues such as housing, transport, education, municipal services, etc. as well as dimensions of sustainable tourism and the environment may it be urban or natural.
21. It is recommended that UNESCO and specialized NGOs and private foundations collaborate in the networking process of existing national conservation centres in the area. It is to be noted that four such centres are jointly preparing a meeting for preventive conservation in Oaxaca, Mexico, in September 1995, with assistance of the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) in Los Angeles and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome (ICCROM). These centres (Bogota, Belo Horizonte, Caracas, Mexico) have been set up in collaboration with the regional project in earlier years alongside with another 12 centres.
22. It is furthermore recommended that recycling courses be organized in the conservation centres in close collaboration with universities to keep up the momentum of training facilities provided by the Regional Project and up-date scientific knowledge as the year 2000 approaches.
23. It is recommended that ICCROM follow-up the training course on paper conservation held in Santiago jointly with the project in November 1994, by supporting technically and

logistically paper conservation units in the most appropriate locations in the countries concerned (national archives and/or national conservation centres).

24. In reference to historic cities, it is recommended that local municipal authorities of culture or Ministries of Culture jointly organize workshops, leading to project design and plans and programmes of integrated conservation for the consideration of grant and lending organizations e.g. the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in Washington. To this effect it is recommended that the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO carries out the technical assistance projects approved in 1994 for Olinda, Ouro Preto and Bahia, Brazil; and Lima, Peru. These four historic cities have great potential for bankable projects relating cultural heritage to urban development to municipal governments and visitation-tourism. The same exercise could also be undertaken in Cartagena, Colombia; Havana, Cuba; and other historic cities in the region. Particular emphasis should be given to Quito which has recently obtained an IDB loan of US\$42 million for the safeguard of the historic city of Quito. The experience of the Quito Municipality and the National Institute of Culture should be shared in a workshop of Andean historic cities which could be held in Quito with funding from the World Heritage Centre.

25. The UNESCO/UNDP regional project has been instrumental in channelling UNESCO campaign funds into site specific needs and priorities. To this effect it is recommended that the recent request from San Francisco and Lima be implemented by UNESCO in 1995, and an action plan be prepared by UNESCO for the 1996-1997 biennium for other campaigns including that of La Plaza Vieja of Havana.

26. In terms of regional training courses, following the evaluation of the CECRE courses to take place early in February in Brasilia under the auspices of IPHAN, Universidad Federal de Bahia and the UNESCO/UNDP regional project, courses for the future should be planned in such a way that they guarantee the institutionalization process reached so far. Assistance from the Regular Programme of UNESCO and the World Heritage Centre may be needed for professors and a limited number of scholarships for the regional course in Bahia in 1996. It will take place from May to December 1996.

27. It is recommended that the World Heritage Centre and the Division of Physical Heritage collaborate with the Sector of Education of UNESCO and governments at the local and national level to produce educational and promotional material on the Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (WHC) of UNESCO (1972) and World Heritage List as well as historic and archaeological sites which, though not being on the list of the WHC, are demonstrating success stories and/or are in need of technical and financial co-operation.

28. It is furthermore recommended that in conformity with the decentralization policy UNESCO Regional and National Offices be incorporated as much as possible to the implementation of operational activities of the WHC and UNESCO as such in close collaboration with the UN country representative at UNDP.

29. As far as monitoring is concerned, 32 recommendations are embodied in the final report "Systematic Monitoring Exercise World Heritage Sites - Latin America, the Caribbean and Mozambique - Findings and Recommendations". These are to be found in Annex I.

of WH Sites -
page 68

30. In reference to training, past experience shows that there may be need in the future to organize at the local level training for middle level technicians (carpinteros, ebanistas, talladores, ferreteros).

31. The Maya Sustainable Development Programme has a great potential seeking the participation of the Fondo para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas.

ANNEX A

International Staff at Project Headquarters

1. UNESCO Experts (UNDP budget)

Name of expert	Country of origin	Project number	Field of specialization	Duration of contract From To
S. Mutal	NET	RLA/76/002 - 11/01	CTA	15.03.76 - 31.12.78
		RLA/79/005 - 11/01		01.01.79 - 31.12.83
		RLA/83/002 - 11/01		01.01.84 - 31.12.91
		RLA/91/029 - 11/01		01.01.92 - 31.12.93
		RP-33-19002 - XCC/031		01.01.94 - 28.02.95
F. Goglia	ITA	809-RLA-70/11-01	Architect	29.11.92 - 19.09.93
		809-RLA-10/11-01		20.09.93 - 28.11.94
A. M. Merx	NET	805-RLA-71/11-01	Architect	01.02.93 - 28.02.95

2. Associate Experts, UNV's, Trainees and Young Professionals at Project Headquarters 1980-1995

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Post	Field of Specialization	Dates
M. van de Gughte	NET	Ass. Expert	Anthropologist	1976-1977
M. Jaramillo	COL	UNV then Consultant	Anthropologist	1978-1993
L. Vega de Seoane	SPA	UNV	Art Historian	1979-1980
B. Coolman	NET	Ass. Expert	Architect	1980-1981
Jozef Buys	BEL	Ass. Expert	Archaeologist	1980-1984
K. Simila	FIN	Ass. Expert	Conservator	1984-1987
M. Curatola	ITA	Ass. Expert	Archaeologist	1984-1987
M. I. van Autenboer	ARG	Ass. Expert	Architect	1985-1987
R. Lugtheid	NET	Trainee	Conservator	1995
H. van Hooff	NET	Young profes. then Consultant	Architect	1986-1992
A. Ghibelli	ITA	Ass. Expert	Architect	1987-1989
B. Pirson	BEL	Young Profes. then Consultant	Architect	1987-1989
M. Seppanen	FIN	Ass. Expert	Conservator	1988-1990
S. Woytuk	USA	Trainee	Conservator	1988
Marcia Leon	BRA	Young Profes.	Architect	1989
R. Gonelli	ITA	Ass. Expert	Architect	1990-1991
R. Kirsten	USA	Trainee	Bus. Adm.	1990
C. Agosto	ITA	Young Profes.	Architect	1990
A. Lemaistre	FRA	Trainee then Consultant	Political Science	1990-1992
M. Berkouwer	NET	Young Profes. then Consultant	Conservator	1990
M. Olli	FIN	Ass. Expert	Economist	1992-1993
F. Goglia	ITA	Ass. Expert	Architect	1992-1993
M. Urbina	VEN	Young Profes. then Consultant	Architect	1992
A. G. Giesecke	PER	Young Profes.	Architect	1992
M. E. Molina	GUA	Consultant	Architect	1992-1993
N. Schultze	FRA	Consultant	Economist	1992-1993

ANNEX A.2 (Cont'd.)

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Post	Field of Specialization	Dates
C. MacDonald	PER	Trainee then Young Profes.	Media and Communications	1992
M. Barton	USA	Trainee then Young Profes.	Media and Communications	1992
V. Cussianovich	PER	Trainee then Young Profes.	Media and Communications	1992
S. Spijkerman	NET	Trainee	Architect	1993
A. M. Merx	NET	Ass. Expert	Architect	1993-1995

3. UNESCO Consultants (UNDP budget)

1992

RLA/91/029 Budget Line 17.41

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
H. Van Hooff	NET	Architect	01.02.92	31.03.92
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.05.92	31.08.92

RLA/91/029 Budget Line 13.00

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.11.92	31.12.92

1993

RLA/91/029 Budget Line 17.41

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
R. Jirao	PER	Software	23.03.93	20.04.93
N. Schultze	SWI	Economist	01.10.93	10.10.93
M. Albini	ITA	Architect	08.12.93	21.12.93

ANNEX A.3 (Cont'd.)

1994

RLA/91/029 Budget Line 17.41

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.08.94 01.11.94	31.08.94 28.02.95
D. Pandakovic	ITA	Architect	19.08.94	23.08.94
H. Leroux	FR	Architect	01.09.94	31.11.94
I. Beck	BRA	Paper Conservation	19.10.94	22.10.94

4. UNESCO Experts and Consultants (Regular Programme)

1992

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
M. Barton	USA	Media and Comm.	01.06.92 01.07.92	30.06.92 31.10.92
K. Johnston	USA	Archeologist	17.08.92	25.08.92
N. Schultze	SWI	Economist	25.08.92	25.04.93
C.L. Velarde	PER	Secretary	01.09.92	31.03.93
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.09.92 01.11.92	30.09.92 31.12.92
M. E. Molina	GUA	Architect	05.09.92	20.09.92
M. E. Rodriguez	COL	Economist	11.09.92	11.12.92
A. Risco	PER	Security	01.10.92	31.12.92
C. MacDonald	PER	Media and Comm.	01.10.92	31.12.92
V. Cussianovich	PER	Media and Comm.	01.10.92	31.12.92
I. Rigol	CUB	Architect	05.10.92	11.10.92
M. E. Molina	GUA	Architect	22.10.92	31.12.92
A. G. Giesecke	PER	Architect	01.12.92	31.12.92
K. Krucker	PER	Secretary	01.12.92	31.12.92
S. Spijkerman	NET	Architect	03.12.92	30.06.93

ANNEX A.4 (Cont'd.)

1993

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
M. E. Molina	GUA	Architect	01.01.93	12.02.93
C. Boza Pardo	PER	Designer	01.02.93	15.03.93
M. Barton	USA	Media/Com- munications	01.02.93	31.03.93
			01.06.93	31.06.93
R. Prins	NET	Designer	02.02.93	12.02.93
STELLA	PER	Editor	08.02.93	28.02.93
CECOSAMI	PER	Printer	15.02.93	28.02.93
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.03.93	31.03.93
			01.08.93	31.08.93
			01.10.93	15.01.94
P. Catousse	GUA	Secretary	26.03.93	02.04.93
			15.05.93	15.07.93
C. L. Velarde	PER	Secretary	01.04.93	31.09.93
G. Niño de Guzmán	PER	Editor	28.05.93	31.08.93
P. Catousse	GUA	Secretary	08.08.93	10.08.93
L. San Roman	COS	Biologist	08.08.93	10.08.93
F. Figueroa	GUA	Architect	08.08.93	10.08.93
D. Cojti	GUA	Educator	08.08.93	10.08.93
C. Arenas	GUA	Tourism	08.08.93	10.08.93
G. Rodriguez Guajan	GUA	Anthropolog.	08.08.93	10.08.93
M. Ruz	GUA	Anthropolog.	08.08.93	10.08.93
A. Rivera	GUA		15.08.93	15.10.93
N. Schultze	SWI	Economist	01.11.93	30.11.93

ANNEX A.4 (Cont'd.)

1994

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
H. Navajas	USA	Anthropolog.	07.03.94	12.02.94
J. Us Vicente	GUA	Anthropolog.	22.03.94	
H. Navajas	USA	Anthropolog.	01.04.94	15.04.94
C. L. Velarde	PER	Secretary	01-05.94	31.05.94
			01.09.94	30.11.94
R. Prins	NET	Designer	20.05.94	
K. Johnston	USA	Archeologist	01.09.94	31.10.94
R. Kirsten	USA	Bus. Adm.	07.10.94	31.10.94

5. UNESCO Experts and Consultants (WHF funds)

1992**Monitoring:**

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
I. de Brill	COL	Architect	18.06.92	20.06.92
I. de Brill	COL	Architect	21.07.92	26.07.92
			24.08.92	26.08.92
			27.08.92	01.09.92
P. de Azevedo	BRA	Architect	21.09.92	25.09.92
I. de Brill	COL	Architect	29.11.92	06.12.92
C. MacFarland	USA	Trop.Manag.	29.11.92	06.12.92

Press Seminar:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
H. Van Hooff	PER	Architect	01.01.92	21.01.92
C. Mac Donald	PER	Media/Comm.	01.06.92	30.09.92

Machu Picchu Master Plan:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
V. Cussianovich	PER	Media/Comm.	01.07.92	30.09.92
A. Giesecke	PER	Architect	01.08.92	31.10.92

ANNEX A.5 (Cont'd.)

1992**San Francisco:**

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.10.92	31.10.92
A. G. Giesecke	PER	Architect	01.11.92	30.11.92

Preparatory Assistance Cartagena:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
K. Krucker	PER	Secretary	01.07.92	30.09.92
G. Atelman	ARG	Architect	25.09.92	25.10.92
F. Lancioni	ARG	Architect	25.09.92	25.10.92

Technical Assistance Potosi:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
H. Van Hooff	NET	Architect	15.02.92 01.04.92	22.02.92 10.04.92

ANNEX A.5 (Cont'd.)

1993**Monitoring:**

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
A. Risco	PER	Document.	01.01.93	31.01.93
P. de Azevedo	BRA	Architect	17.04.93	18.04.93
			23.08.93	02.09.93
			12.11.93	18.11.93
I. de Brill	COL	Economist	17.04.93	18.04.93
			24.08.93	03.09.93
L. Navarro	PER	Secretary	01.05.93	30.06.93
N. Schultze	SWI	Economist	01.06.93	15.07.93
			16.12.93	31.12.93
A. Carrillo	PER	Architect	22.06.93	05.07.93
G. Chiari	ITA	Conservator	17.07.93	22.07.93
E. Mujica	PER	Archaeologist	17.07.93	22.07.93
R. Gutierrez	ARG	Architect	13.08.93	31.09.93
E. Berenstein	BRA	Engineer	24.08.93	03.08.93
V. Pimentel	PER	Architect	23.08.93	26.08.93
G. Hyvert	FRA	Stone Conserv	01.09.93	10.09.93
R. Agurcia	HON	Archaeologist	01.09.93	06.09.93
J. Cervantes	FRA	Translator	18.10.93	30.11.93
G. Lagalice	FRA	Translator	18.10.93	30.11.93
G. Samper	COL	Urban Planner	16.12.93	31.12.93

ANNEX A.5 (Cont'd.)

1993

Bahia Course:

	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
W. Brown Morton	USA	Architect	10.05.93	16.05.93
G. Lombardi	ITA	Architect	14.07.93	22.07.93
N. Schultze	SWI	Economist	16.07.93	31.08.93
R. Gutiérrez	ARG	Architect	04.08.93	12.08.93
N. Schultze	SWI	Economist	01.11.93	30.11.93
			01.12.93	15.12.93
G. Croci	ITA	Architect	10.10.93	17.10.93
D. Pandakovic	ITA	Architect	18.10.93	29.10.93
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.12.93	31.12.93

Machu Picchu Master Plan:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
L. Navarro	PER	Secretary	01.08.93	30.11.93
A. Risco	PER	Document.	01.10.93	31.12.93
K. Krucker	PER	Secretary	01.10.93	31.12.93
M. Albini	ITA	Architect	08.12.93	21.12.93
E. Mujica	PER	Archaeologist	29.12.93	14.01.94

Preparatory Assistance Cartagena:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
K. Krucker	PER	Secretary	01.01.93	31.01.93

ANNEX A.5 (Cont'd.)

1993**Machu Picchu Archaeology:**

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
E. Mujica	PER	Archaeologist	19.03.93	31.10.93
E. Gil Mora	PER	Archaeologist	20.05.93	20.09.93
F. Astete	PER	Archaeologist	20.05.93	29.09.93
W. San Roman	PER	Archaeologist	20.05.93	20.09.93
A. Gibaja	PER	Archaeologist	20.05.93	20.09.93
A. Valencia	PER	Archaeologist	20.05.93	20.09.93
V. Carlotto	PER	Archaeologist	13.10.93	13.11.93
N. Schultze	SWI	Economist	01.09.93	30.09.93

Technical Assistance Portobelo & San Lorenzo, Panama:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.09.93	31.10.93
K. Deagan	USA	Architect	03.10.93	09.10.93
D. Arizaga	ECU	Architect	03.10.93	09.10.93
N. Schultze	SWI	Economist	11.10.93	31.10.93

Technical Assistance Quito:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.11.93	31.11.93

ANNEX A.5 (Cont'd.)

1994

Monitoring:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.04.94	30.06.94
P. de Azevedo	BRA	Architect	20.04.94	02.05.94
K. Johnston	USA	Archaeologist	13.06.94	17.06.94
			05.09.94	28.09.94
R. Ravines	PER	Archaeologist	15.06.94	30.06.94
R. Gutiérrez	ARG	Architect	08.08.94	14.08.94
			25.08.94	01.09.94
J. Gamboa	MEX	Urban Planner	08.08.94	14.08.94
D. Arizaga	ECU	Architect	09.08.94	11.08.94
G. Hyvert	FRA	Stone Conserv	20.08.94	27.08.94
R. Kirsten	USA	Bus. Adm.	01.09.94	31.10.94
B. Bicca	BRA	Architect	05.09.94	10.09.94
E. Mujica	PER	Archaeologist	05.09.94	15.09.94

Bahia Evaluation:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.04.94	30.06.94
C.L. Velarde	PER	Secretary	01.04.94	30.04.94
W. Brown Morton	USA	Architect	01.02.95	05.02.95
D. Pandakovic	ITA	Architect	01.02.95	05.02.95
B. Bicca	BRA	Architect	01.02.95	05.02.95
C. Correia	BRA	Architect	01.02.95	05.02.95
M. Mendoca	BRA	Architect	01.02.95	05.02.95
R. Wal	BRA	Architect	01.02.95	05.02.95
L. Echeverria	ECU	Architect	01.02.95	05.02.95
M. H. Oliveira	CUB	Architect	01.02.95	05.02.95
E. de Avila	BRA	Architect	01.02.95	05.02.95

ANNEX A.5 (Cont'd.)

1994

Technical Assistance Lima:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.02.94	14.02.94

Preparatory Assistance Cartagena, Colombia:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.03.94	31.03.94
G. Lombardi	ITA	Architect	16.07.94	24.07.94
			17.10.94	22.10.94
J.C. Gomez Sandoval	COL	Architect	12.09.94	12.11.94

Preparatory Assistance Quito, Ecuador, 1994

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
M. Piana	ITA	Architect	30.10.94	08.11.94

Technical Assistance Qoricancha, Peru, 1994

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
C. Morris	USA	Archaeologist	18.04.94	25.04.94
D. Pandakovic	ITA	Architecture	11.08.94	17.08.94

Preparatory Assistance Chavin, Peru:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.07.94	31.07.94
J. Buys	BEL	Archaeologist	01.08.94	07.08.94

ANNEX A.5 (Cont'd.)

1994**Machu Picchu Master Plan:**

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
A. Risco	PER	Documt.	01.04.94	31.05.94
E. Mujica	PER	Archaeologist	01.09.94	15.12.94
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.09.94	31.09.94
V. Carlotto	PER	Geologist	05.09.94	30.11.94
T. Portugal	PER	Topographer	08.09.94	30.11.94

Technical Assistance Potosi, Bolivia:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.01.94	31.01.94
R. Morales	PER	Archaeologist	18.04.94	23.04.94
			15.08.94	26.08.94
C. Vernaza-Albisser	COL	Conserv. Mural Painting	15.08.94	26.08.94

Preparatory Assistance Colonia de Sacramento, Uruguay:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.01.94	20.01.94
H. Arena	ARG	Historian	10.05.94	11.05.94
			31.05.94	02.06.94
A. Cravotto	URU	Architect	24.05.94	22.06.94

ANNEX A.5 (Cont'd.)

1995**Technical Assistance Cartagena:**

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
G. Lombardi	ITA	Architect		

Technical Assistance Bahia:

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
P. de Azevedo	BRA	Architect	01.01.94	15.02.95

REGULAR PROGRAMME

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
H. Navajas	USA	Anthropologist	01.01.95	05.04.95

6. National Projects

1993

Project BZE/93/001

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
M. Hadfield	UK	Economist	19.04.93	24.04.93
L. San Roman	COS	Biologist	19.04.93	24.04.93
N. Schultze	SWI	Economist	19.04.93	31.05.93
K. Krucker	PER	Secretary	01.06.93	30.06.93
A. Risco	PER	Docum.	01.06.93	30.06.93
F. Meerovici	PER	Accounting	01.06.93	31.07.93
L. Navarro	PER	Secretary	01.07.93	31.07.93

ANNEX A.6 (Cont'd.)

1994**Project JAM/91/008**

Name of Expert/ Consultant	Country of Origin	Field of Specialization	Duration of From	Contract To
J. Hofenk de Graaff	NET	Textiles Conserv	15.07.94	30.07.94
E. Melbourne	JAM	Bs. Administ.	15.07.94	03.09.94
J. Burke	USA	Preventive Cons.	22.08.94	25.08.94
R. Lowinger	USA	Metals Conserv.	30.08.94	03.09.94

ANNEX B

National Counterpart Personnel 1992-1994

ARGENTINA

José María Castiñeira de Dios
Secretario de Cultura
Av. Alvear 1690
Buenos Aires

Jorge Luis Schroeder Olivera
Subsecretaría General de Patrimonio Cultural
Av. Alvear 1690
Buenos Aires

Jorge Carlos Mitre
Director
Comisión Nacional de Museos, Monumentos
y Lugares Históricos
Av. de Mayo 556
Buenos Aires

BARBADOS

Elliot Parris
Director
National Cultural Foundation
West Terrace
St. James
Bridgetown

BELIZE

Lita Krohn
Director of Culture
Bliss Institute
P.O. Box 1204
Belize City

Winnel Branch
Director of Museums
Department of Museums
Ministry of Education
25 Mahogany Street
Belmopan

BOLIVIA

Alberto Bailey Gutiérrez
Secretario Nacional de Cultura
Calle Ayacucho esq. Potosí
La Paz

Luis Prado
Director
Plan de Rehabilitación de las Areas
Históricas de Potosí
Casilla 144
Potosí

BRAZIL

Virginia Guedes
Asesora de Cooperación Técnica
IPHAN
Sector Bancario Norte
Edificio Central Brasilia - 6to Piso
Brasilia

Eugenio de Avila Lins
Facultad de Arquitectura
Universidad Federal de Bahía
Rua Caetano Moura 121
Federacao 40220
Salvador, Bahía

Sonia Helena de Almeida Guarita
Sistema Nacional de Museos
Ministerio de Cultura
Secretaria do Patrimônio Histórico
Setor Bancario Norte
Edificio Central
Brasilia

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Anita Ebanks
Director
Cayman Islands National Museum
P.O. Box 2189
Grand Cayman

COLOMBIA

Luis Mejia
Director General
Instituto Colombiano de Cultura
COLCULTURA
Calle 8 No. 6-97- Piso 2
Bogotá

Olga Pizano
Subdirectora de Patrimonio Cultural
COLCULTURA
Calle 8 No. 6-97
Bogotá

COSTA RICA

Arnaldo Mora Rodrigues
Ministro de Juventud, Cultura y Deportes
Casilla Postal 10227-1000
San José

Nuria Gutiérrez
Directora
Centro de Investigación y Conservación del
Patrimonio Cultural
Casilla Postal 10227
1000 San José

CUBA

Martha Arjona
Directora de Patrimonio Cultural
Calle 2 E/11 y 13
Vedado
La Habana

Eusebio Leal
Historiador de la Ciudad
Palacio de los Capitanes Generales
Tacon No. 1 e/O'Reilly y Obispo
Plaza de Armas
La Habana

CHILE

Martha Cruz Coke
Directora de Bibliotecas, Archivos
y Museos
Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins 1371
Santiago

Isabel Allende
Museo Salvador Allende
Casilla Postal 16587
Correo 9 (Providencia)
Santiago

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Esteban Prieto Vicioso
Director
Oficina de Patrimonio Cultural
Atarazana No. 2
Santo Domingo

ECUADOR

Jorge Ortiz Escobar
Director
Instituto Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural
Casilla 1701-551
Quito

Dora Arizaga
Directora
Fondo de Salvamento
Chile 1170
Quito

Alfonso Ortiz Crespo
Sub-Director de Asuntos Culturales
Municipio del Distrito Metropolitano de Quito
Apartado 17-01-3346
Quito

Rodrigo Pallares
 Director Museo del Banco Central
 Av. 10 de Agosto y Briseño
Quito

EL SALVADOR

Claudia Allwood de Mata
 Presidenta
 Consejo Nacional para la Cultura
 y el Arte (CONCULTURA)
 43 Avenida Sur y 12 Calle Poniente 535
San Salvador

Maria Isaura Arauz
 Directora
 Dirección de Patrimonio Cultural
 Av. Revolución
 Colonia San Benito
San Salvador

GUATEMALA

Iván Barrera
 Vice-Ministro de Cultura
 Ministerio de Cultura y Deportes
 6ta. Avenida 3-11, Zona 4
 Edificio 3-11
Guatemala

Instituto Guatemalteco de Cultura
 7a Avenida 1-17, Zona 4
 Centro Cívico
Guatemala

Dirección General del Patrimonio Cultural
 y Natural de Guatemala
 12 Ave. 11-11
 Zona 1
Guatemala

GUYANA

Mildred Lowe
 Chairman
 Department of Culture
 Carifesta Avenu
Georgetown

Carol Lawes
Director of Culture, CARICOM
Caribbean Community Secretariat
Bank of Guyana Building
P.O. Box 10827
Georgetown

Angela Cropper
Director
Functional Cooperation, CARISEC
Alico Building
P.O. Box 10827
Georgetown

HONDURAS

Gloria Lara de Hasemann
Director
Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia
Villa Roy
Tegucigalpa D.C.

Ricardo Agurcia
Asociación Copan
Apartado Postal 3716
Tegucigalpa D.C.

JAMAICA

Ainsley Henriquez
President
Jamaica National Heritage Trust
79 Duke Street
Kingston

Olive Lewin
Executive Director
Jamaica Institute of Folk Culture
P.O. Box 8949
Kingston

MEXICO

María Teresa Franco
Secretary of Culture and
Director General
Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia
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Colonia Roma, Delegación Cuauhtemoc
06700 México D.F.

Salvador Diaz Berrío
Sub-Director de Apoyo Técnico
Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia
Callejón Ojito 9, Coyoacan
Cte. San F
04320 México D.F.

Jorge Gamboa
Coordinación General de Reordenación Urbana
y Protección Ecológica
Departamento del Distrito Federal
Piro Suarez 15 - 3er Piso
Colonia Centro
México D.F.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

E. Wilsoe
President
Interregional Committee Action Willemstad
Scharlooweg 51
Willemstad, Curazao

J.J. van der Harten
Secretary
Interregional Committee Action Willemstad
Scharlooweg 51
Willemstad, Curazao

NICARAGUA

Mario Molina Carrillo
Director de Patrimonio Cultural
Instituto Nicaraguense de Cultura
Apartado 2701
Managua Z P 5

Gladys Ramirez de Espinoza
Directora
Instituto Nicaraguense de Cultura
Apartados 3514 y 3269
Managua

PANAMA

Marcela Camargo R.
Directora Nacional Patrimonio Histórico
Instituto Nacional de Cultura
Casilla Postal 662
Panamá 1

Julieta Arango
Directora del Departamento de
Cooperación Técnica Internacional
Instituto Nacional de Cultura
Casilla Postal 662
Panamá 1

PARAGUAY

Hugo Bogado Barrios
Director General y Presidente del
Consejo de Patrimonio Cultural
Ministerio de Educación y Culto
España 1514 c/ Gral. Santos
Asunción

Victor Achucarro
Coordinador de Proyectos Especiales
Oficina Centro Histórico
Municipalidad de Asunción
C.C. 3008
Asunción

PERU

Pedro Gjurinovic Canevaro
Jefe Instituto Nacional de Cultura
Av. Javier Prado s/n
San Isidro, Lima

Pedro Lopez de Romaña
 Asesor Principal
 Ministerio de Industria, Turismo,
 Integración y Negociaciones Comerciales Internacionales
 Calle Uno s/n
 Piso 12
San Isidro, Lima

Pablo Américo Carrillo
 Director
 Instituto Nacional de Cultura
 Calle San Bernardo s/n
Cusco

César Aguirre
 Director
 Instituto Nacional de Cultura
 Av. Luzuriaga 766
 Plaza de Armas
Huaraz

Ana Mría Hoyle
 Directora
 Instituto Nacional de Cultura
 Independencia 572
Trujillo

SURINAME

I.E. Kortram
 Director
 National Planning Office
 P.O. Box 172
Paramaribo

TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO

Lester Efebo Wilkinson
 Director of Culture
 Ministry of Youth, Sports, Culture and
 the Creative Arts
 69 Eastern Main Rd.
 Leventille
Port of Spain

URUGUAY

Enrique Lessa Zumaran
Presidente
Comisión de Patrimonio Histórico,
Artístico y Cultural de la Nación
Ituaingo 1255, Piso 1
Montevideo

Mariano Arana
Comisión del Patrimonio Histórico
Artístico y Cultural de la Nación
Ituzaingo 1255, Piso 1
Montevideo

VENEZUELA

José Antonio Abreu
Ministro de Estado
Presidente del Consejo Nacional
de la Cultura - CONAC
Fundación Teresa Carreño
Casilla Postal 50995
Caracas 1060

Graziano Gasparini
Director de Patrimonio Cultural
CONAC
Casilla Postal 3305
Caracas

ANNEX C

Fellowships Awarded

UNESCO Fellowships 1994

UNDP Funds

Meeting of Directors of Centres of Conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean
Bogota, Colombia, 27 - 29 June 1994

Name of Fellow	Country of Origin	Field of Study	Place of Study	Period of Study From To	Position upon return
I. Rigol	CUB	Conservation and Restoration	Bogota, Colombia	27.06.94 29.06.94	Director of the Conservation and Restoration Centre in La Habana, Cuba

ANNEX C (Cont'd)

Other Funds

VIII Specialized Course on the Conservation of Monuments and the Rehabilitation of Historic Cities within the Urban Environment
CECRE, Salvador de Bahia, Brazil, April-December, 1993

Name of Fellow	Country of Origin	Field of Study	Place of Study	Period of Study		Position upon return
				From	To	
A. Novackovsky	ARG	Architecture	Bahia, Brazil	20.04.93	20.12.93	Advisor National Comm. Monuments / Chief Restoration Dpt. Municipality of Mar del Plata / Professor Univ. Mar del Plata
S. Patiño	COL	Architecture	Bahia, Brazil	20.04.93	20.12.93	Same
C. Mena	COS	Architecture	Bahia, Brazil	20.04.93	20.12.93	Same
M.H. Olivera	CUB	Architecture	Bahia, Brazil	20.04.93	20.12.93	Same
P. Chatelain	HAI	Architecture	Bahia, Brazil	20.04.93	20.12.93	Same
M. Rodriguez	NIC	Architecture	Bahia, Brazil	20.04.93	20.12.93	Same
L. Pereira	PAR	Architecture	Bahia, Brazil	20.04.93	20.12.93	Same
Y. Gutierrez	PER	Architecture	Bahia, Brazil	20.04.93	20.12.93	Same
C. Pantaleon	URU	Architecture	Bahia, Brazil	20.04.93	20.12.93	Same

Seminario-Taller Internacional de Arqueología del Santuario Histórico Nacional y Sitio de Patrimonio Mundial de Machu Picchu:
Estado de la Cuestión y Propuesta para un Plan Maestro - Cusco, Peru - 28 Agosto - 3 Setiembre, 1993

Name of Fellow	Country of Origin	Field of Study	Place of Study	Period of Study		Position upon return
				From	To	
Ivan Muñoz	CHI	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
J.F. Bouchard	FRA	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same Position
W. Wurster	GER	Architect	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
M. Curatola	ITA	Etno/Archaeolog	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
P.P. Alayza	PER	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
J. Canziani	PER	Architect	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
P.L.de Romana	PER	Economist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
P. Vera Cruz	PER	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
A.M. Hoyle	PER	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
L. Narvaez	PER	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
S. Uceda	PER	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
L. Ampuero	PER	Economist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
P. Ardiles	PER	Anthropologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
J. Astete	PER	Anthropologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
R. Bejar	PER	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
P. Bonnett	PER	Anthropologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
V. Carlotto	PER	Geologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
M. Cornejo	PER	Anthropologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
H. Espinoza	PER	Anthropologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position
O. Fernandez	PER	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position

Seminario-Taller Internacional de Arqueología - Cusco, Peru (cont.)

Name of Fellow	Country of Origin	Field of Study	Place of Study	Period of Study		Study To	Position upon return
				From	To		
W. Galeano	PER	Anthropologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
A. Jibaja	PER	Anthropologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
E. Gil-Mora	PER	Environ. Tec.	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
J. Gonzales	PER	Anthropologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
J. Ismodes	PER	Anthropologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
M. Nunez	PER	Botanist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
J. Maza	PER	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
W. Moreno	PER	P. Relations	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
M. Murillo	PER	Zootechnician	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
R. Orellana	PER	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
M. Quispe	PER	Lawyer	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
P. Quispe	PER	Anthropologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
F. Ramos	PER	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
M. Silva	PER	Anthropologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
P. Tacca	PER	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
J. Torres	PER	Anthropologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
A. Valencia	PER	Anthropologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
S. Vargas	PER	Economist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
L. Vera	PER	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
W. Vera	PER	Economist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
W. Yopez	PER	Anthropologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
M. Zapata	PER	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	
A. Carrillo	PER	Archaeologist	Cusco, Peru	28.08.93	03.09.93	Same position	

International Seminar-Workshop - Plans and Perspectives for Sustainable Development in the Maya World Region
Chichicastenango, Guatemala, March-April, 1993

Name of Fellow	Country of Origin	Field of Study	Place of Study	Period of Study		Position upon return
				From	To	
R. Agurcia	Honduras	Anthropology	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
M.I. Arauz	El Salvador	Architecture	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
F. Baas Chuc	Mexico	Education	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
M.E. Bacci	Venezuela	Ecotourism	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
W. Branche	Belize	Anthropology	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
A. Cesar Dachary	Argentina	Law	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
D. Cojti	Guatemala	Education	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
A. Cuz	Guatemala	Education	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
T. Chables	Belize	Culture	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
D. Chavira	Mexico	Education	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
D. Chun	Belize	Culture	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
A. Gomez Pompa	Mexico	Biology	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
G. Lara Hasemann	Honduras	Anthropology	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
L. Krohn	Belize	Tourism	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
E. Ku	Mexico	Education	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
N. Lippman	United States	Communications	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
H. Navajas	Bolivia	Anthropology	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
S. Poot	Mexico	Education	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same

**International Seminar-Workshop - Plans and Perspectives for Sustainable Development in the Maya World Region
Chichicastenango, Guatemala, March - April, 1993 (cont.)**

Name of Fellow	Country of Origin	Field of Study	Place of Study	Period of Study		Position upon return
				From	To	
R. Reyes Mazzoni	Honduras	Culture	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
M. Ruz	Mexico	Medicine	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
L. San Roman	Costa Rica	Biology	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
J.R. Velasco	El Salvador	Anthropology	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same
R. Volio	Costa Rica	Social Sciences	Guatemala	28.3.93	2.4.93	Same

Regional Course for Latin America on Conservation of Paper in Archives - Santiago, Chile - October 2 - November 12, 1994

Name of Fellow	Country of Origin	Field of Study	Place of Study	Period of Study From	Study To	Position upon return
E. Cortes	PER	Chemist Eng.	Santiago, Chile	02.10.94	12.11.94	Same position

ANNEX D

Students Enrolment and Graduate Output

VIII International Course on Conservation of Monuments and Rehabilitation of Historic Cities within the Context of Environment

Salvador de Bahia, Brazil
April - December 1993

1. Student Enrolment

Novacovsky Guitler, Alejandro
Arellano Lopez, Luis
Ortiz Díaz, Reinaldo
Patiño Lopez, Silvia
Mena Mora, Carlos
Olivera Hernández, María H
Silva Vilema, Marco
Chatelain, Philippe
Rodriguez Laguna, Mario
Pereira Javaloyes, Luis
Gutiérrez Gutiérrez, Yuri
Pantaleón Panaro, Carlos
Bittencourt de Almeida, Ana
Prata Liborio, Ana
Aguilera Montalvo, Antonio
Araujo de Santana, Ari
Pinheiro Storino, Claudia
Paiva Batista, Clauzia
Da Silva Martins, Dagoberto
Cavalcanti Lustosa, Deise
Faria Neves de Almeida, Frederico
Estivalet Bello, Helton
De Medeiros, Humberto
Moura Filha, Maria Berthilde
Baltar de Oliveira, Maria do Carmo
Cabral de Santana, Mariely
Rolim Diniz, Orilde de Lurdes
Wal, Rosalia
Michelette Junior, Sidney
Aguiar Albuquerque, Suely
Penteado Ferrari, Tereza
Stello, Vladimir Fernando

2. **Graduate Output**

The above-mentioned course was at the post-graduate level and all participants graduated and received a diploma upon their graduation.

At the termination of the course, participants returned to their countries of origin and reassumed their positions in their institutions.

ANNEX E

Programme of Study

1993

Other funds

**VIII Specialized Course on the Conservation of Monuments and the Rehabilitation of Historic Cities within the Urban Environment - CECRE
Salvador de Bahia, Brazil, April-December, 1993**

I. Courses leading to: Post-graduate in architectural conservation and rehabilitation

The course lasts for ten months. Students can major in restoration of monuments and rehabilitation of historic cities.

Distribution of hours:

Theory	405 hours	27 credits
Practice	150 hours	5 credits
Workshop	320 hours	8 credits
Guided Assistanceship	160 hours	2 credits
TOTAL	1035 hours	42 credits

**International Archaeological Workshop in Machu Picchu and Cusco, Peru
August 28 - September 3, 1993**

- I. Seminar-Workshop leading to the following objectives: evaluation of the past, diagnosis of the present and perspectives on the conservation and management of the Santuario Histórico Nacional y Sitio de Patrimonio Mundial de Machu Picchu (geographical and cultural).

The seminar took place during 7 days.

The seminar consisted of theoretical lectures and practical sessions.

The first phase involved a first hand on site evaluation of the Machu Picchu Inka trail.

The following working documents were discussed during the second phase in Cusco:

- Descripción de los Monumentos arqueológicos existentes en el ámbito del Santuario de Machu Picchu
- Historia y Evaluación de las Investigaciones Arqueológicas del Santuario Histórico de Machu Picchu
- Historia y Evaluación de las Intervenciones de Conservación y Restauración en el Santuario Histórico de Machu Picchu
- Impacto Ambiental en el Santuario Histórico de Machu Picchu
- Impacto del Turismo en el Santuario Histórico de Machu Picchu

**International Seminar-Workshop - Plans and Perspectives for Sustainable Development
in the Maya World Region
Chichicastenango, Guatemala - March 28 - April 2, 1993**

- I. The objectives of the seminar were:
 1. To establish a global framework for plans, projects for Sustainable Development in the Maya World Region.
 2. To study and analyze themes related to contemporary development trends in the Maya World Region.
 3. To draw guidelines for future possible projects of sustainable development at national and/or regional levels in the five countries of the region.

The seminar lasted 6 days.

Six major themes that were addressed at the seminar were:

- Cultural identity
- Education for all (literacy, indigenous languages, capacity building)
- Human development (emphasis on poverty alleviation and social development)
- Environment and ecology
- Cultural and natural heritage
- Tourism (ecotourism and cultural tourism)

In October 1993 the Maya Report of the International Seminar-Workshop was published and distributed.

A summary on Maya activities is enclosed.

**Evaluation of CECRE courses on restoration and conservation of
Monuments and Historic Cities in Salvador de Bahia, Brazil**

February 3-4, 1995

Evaluation of the last three courses held in Salvador de Bahia with a view to improve the organization and contents of future courses.

The evaluation exercise consists of:

- desk research
- inquiries which were sent to all ex-participants and a number of professors
- an evaluation meeting among a limited number of ex-participants and organizing entities

The main issues to be dealt with are:

- contents (both theoretical and practical) of the course
- long term effects
- organization and funding of future courses

ANNEX F

List of Major Items of Equipment Provided

The project in its phase 91-029 worked out of its headquarters at Edificio de las Naciones (UNDP building) in the 1992-1994 period.

Most office equipment (typewriters, computers, official car, projector, fans, photocopy machine, heating and air-conditioning) was provided by UNDP funding and in instances of emergency due to bomb threats and attacks special measures were taken with UNESCO funds to reinforce security, windows, doors, etc.

- 1 Peugeot 505 (1988)
- 1 IBM personal computer COM Pr.: IBM PC-XT 246X
- 1 IBM Computer, Model 55 SX
- 1 Sun Shine computer
- 1 NEC Notebook computer, 286 117MIIZ 20MB.H. D.D.
- 1 Hewlett Packard Desk Jet 500C printer
- 1 EPSON LQ-100 printer
- 1 Canon portable printer
- 1 Printer DMP 440
- 3 Canon AP 500 typewriters
- 2 Canon AP 560 typewriters
- 1 Canon AP 859 typewriter
- 1 Panasonic fax machine UF-140
- 1 Canon 30 fax machine
- 1 Bell & Howell projector, 16 mm filmsound
- 1 Gas heater (National)
- 1 Electric heater (National)
- 1 Heater (DeLonghi)
- 1 Canon Photocopy machine NP-3325, with base

ANNEX G

Resources Mobilization 1992-1994

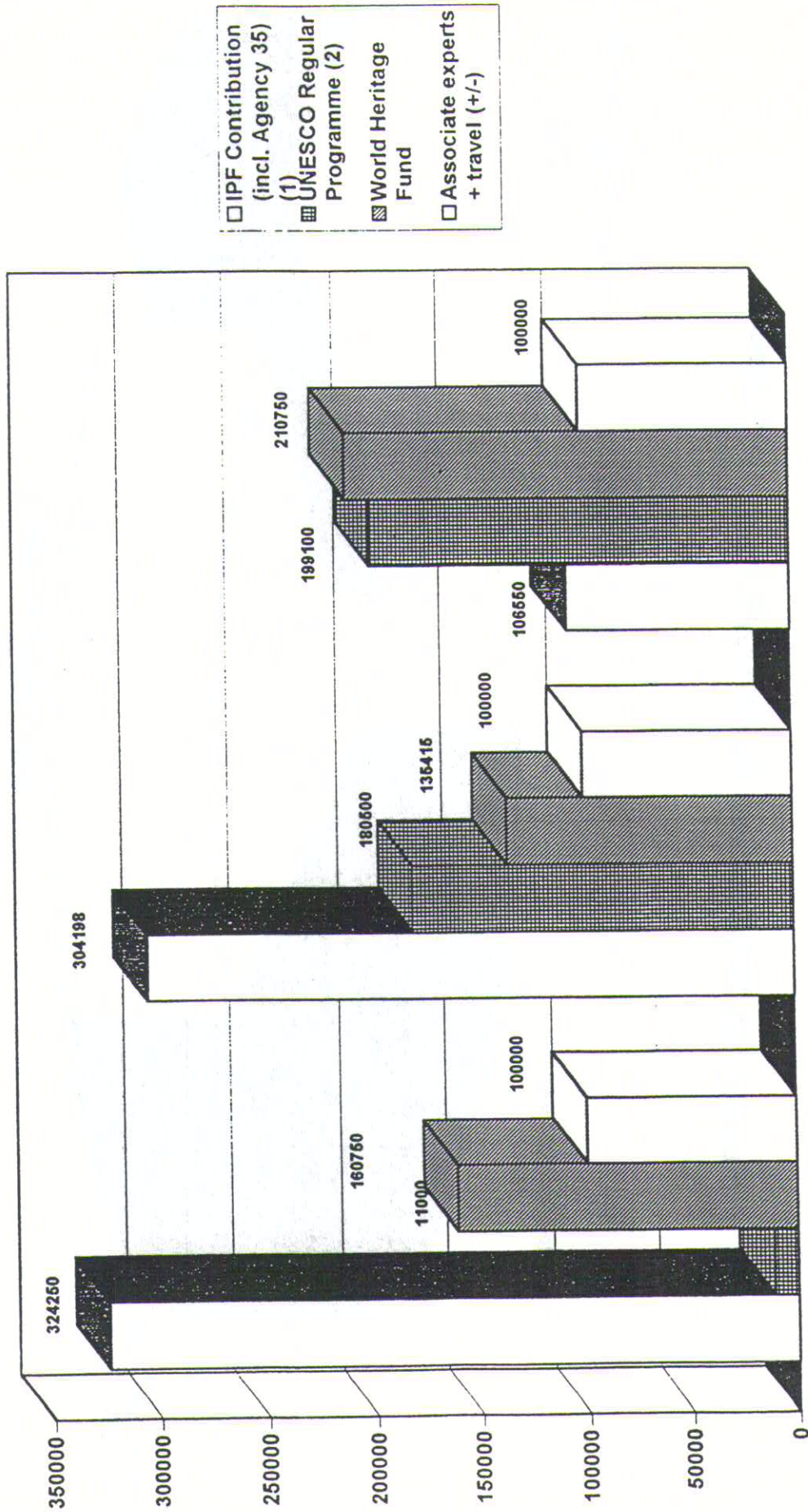
Resources Mobilization RLA/91/029 - 1992/1994

Origin	Year 1992	Year 1993	Year 1994	TOTAL
IPF Contribution (incl. Agency 35) (1)	324250	304198	106550	734998
UNESCO Regular Programme (2)	11000	180500	199100	390600
World Heritage Fund	160750	135415	210750	506915
Associate experts + travel (+/-)	100000	100000	100000	300000
TOTAL	596000	720113	616400	1932513

(1) IPF Regional 1992-1994: US\$649,998
 IPF Agency 35: US\$ 85,000
 (2) including Maya activities (93-94), urban activities (93), and running costs for 1994

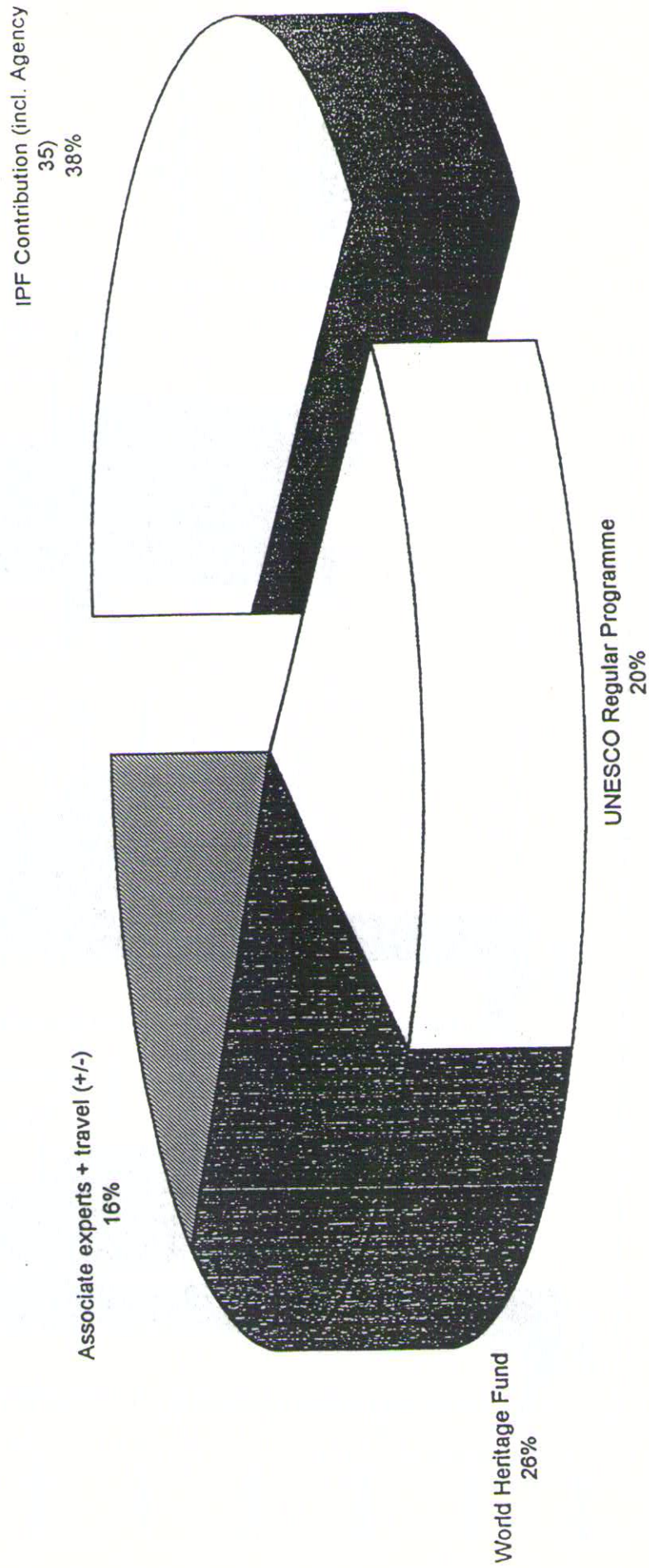
During 1992/1994 UNDP Regional IPF contribution, including Agency 35: US\$734.998
During same period, extrabudgetary resources: US\$ 1.197.515

Resources Mobilization RLA/91/029 1992/1994



- IPF Contribution (incl. Agency 35) (1)
- ▨ UNESCO Regular Programme (2)
- ▧ World Heritage Fund
- Associate experts + travel (+/-)

Resources Mobilization RLA/91/029 Total 1992-1994



38% of the programme budget was provided by UNDP and 62% by other resources

1994 FUNDING

IP/RBLAC REG. IPF	AGENCY 35 JAMAICA & CAYMAN ISLANDS	U N E S C O				WORLD HERITAGE FUND
		RUNNING COSTS	CTA	JFO + TRAVEL	CONSULTANT(S) MAYAN ACTIVITIES	
82.000	25.000	118.000	+180.000	100.000	76.600	95.000
					65.000	Monitoring Heritage Sites LAC
					18.000	Evaluation Regional Training Courses Bahi
					15.000	T.A. Potosi (Bolivia)
					4.000	T.A. Chavin (Peru)
					19.500	T.A. Lima (Peru)
					7.000	T.A. Ouseo (Peru)
					5.000	P.A. Colonia (Uruguay)
					19.000	T.A. Cartagena (Colombia)
					40.000	T.A. Machu Picchu (Peru) ⁵ ₆
					4.000	Plan Forestal Maya (NGOs)
					35.000	Monitoring reports and Workshops
					19.250	T.A. Ouro Preto (Brazil)
					35.000	Promotional Activities
TAL 82.000	25.000	118.000	+180.000	100.000	76.600	95.000
					285.750	
					82.000	
					25.000	
					855.350	

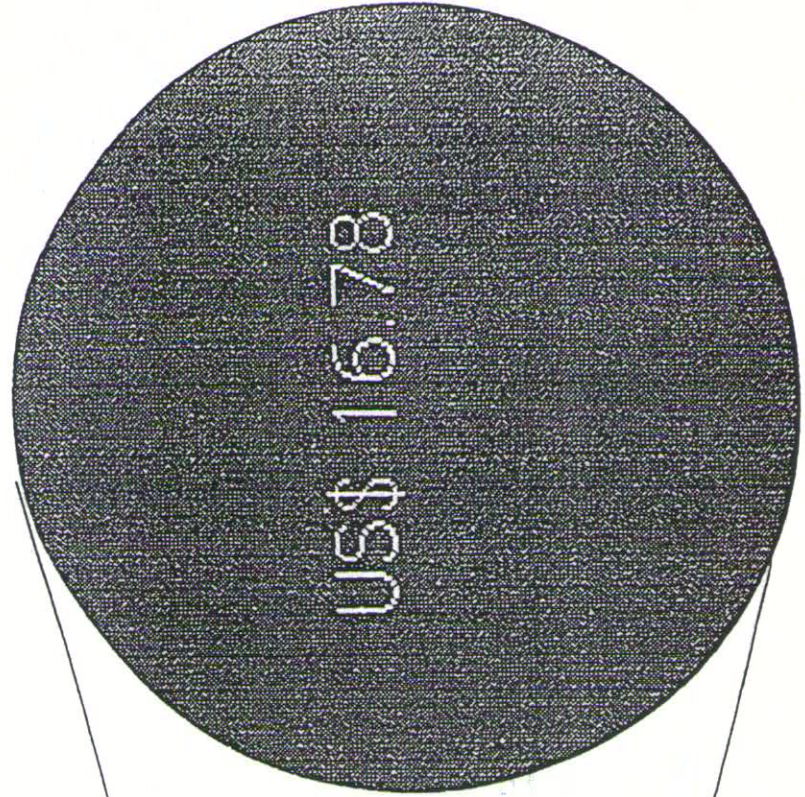
So, Versus 82.000 from UNDP/RBLAC and 25.000 (IPF Jamaica/Cayman Islands), the sum of 855.350 has been raised so far for 1994.
This is RECORD HIGH 1:10

Each UNDP regional IPF Dollar excluding the CTA and his core staff generated 16.78 Dollars in extra UNDP funds

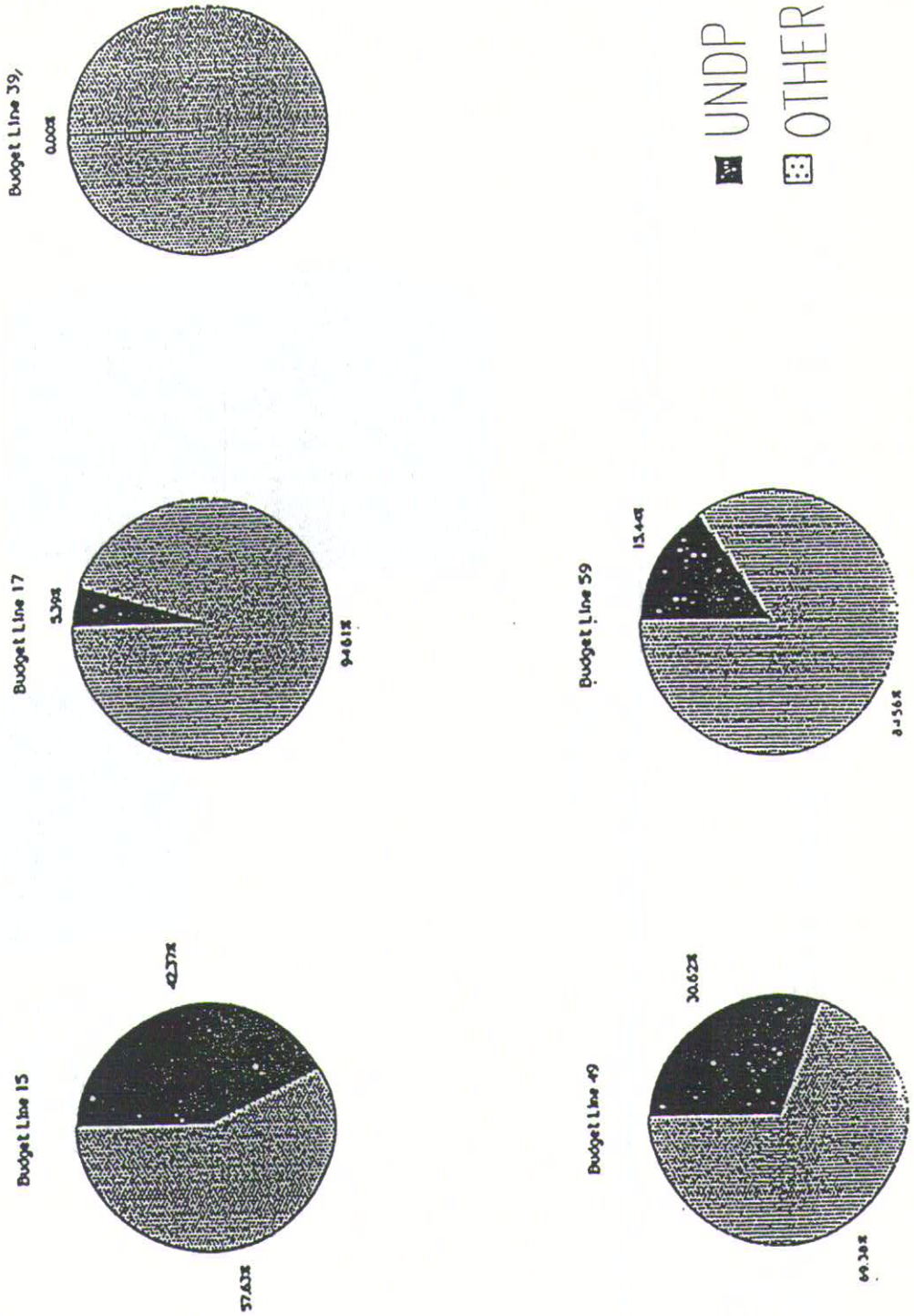
Extrabudgetary
Funds

UNDP Regional
IPF
Contribution

excluding the CTA and his core staff

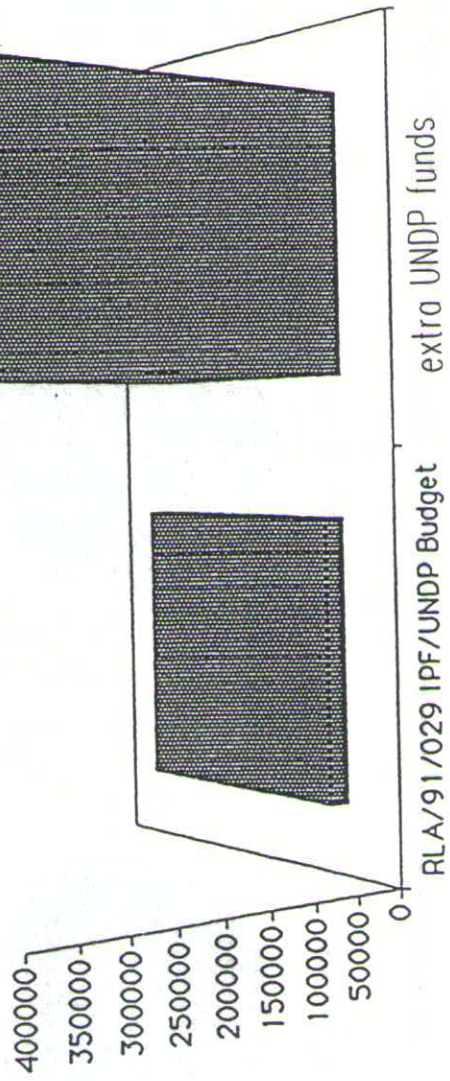


A minimal UNDP basis contribution has been instrumental to activate a multiplying effect in resource mobilization funding in major Budget Lines (obviously not in B.L 11 and 13)



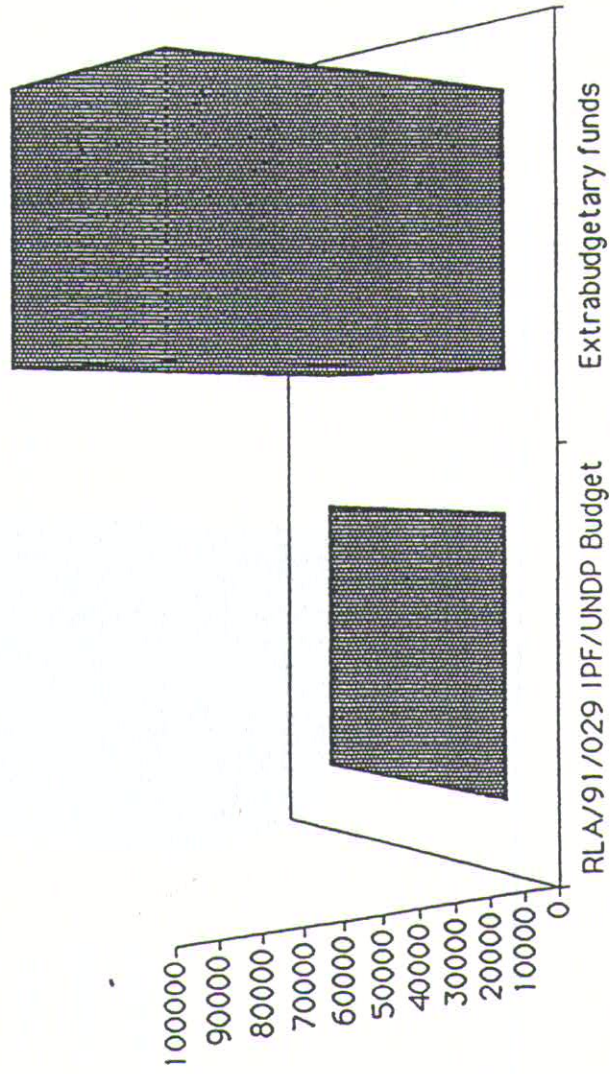
Most consultant services were provided by the project via extra UNDP funding

Budget Line 17



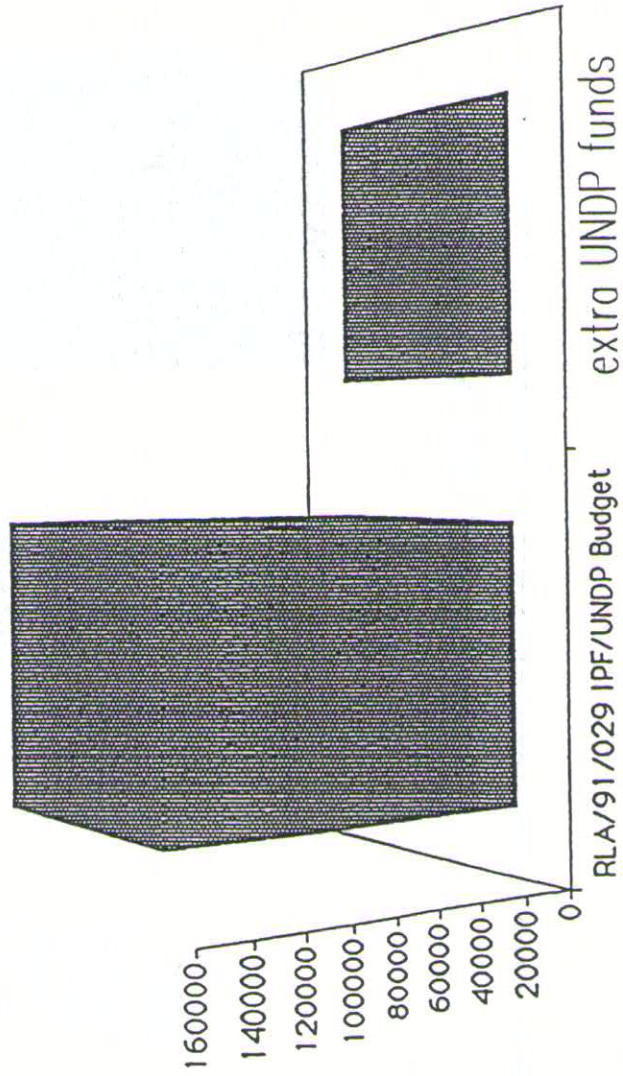
In training all funding has been obtained through extra UNDP funding. The generation rate is ∞

Budget Line 39 only other funds



Obviously no extra UNDP funds were ever applied to the CTA, thereby constituting the core of the regional IPF contribution.

Budget Line 11 exclusively regional IPF



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCEWORLD HERITAGE CENTRELATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN1994

As will be seen from the enclosed, the World Heritage Fund has allocated US\$372.710 for monitoring, technical co-operation and training to Latin America and the Caribbean.

Out of this amount it is to be noted that the UNDP/UNESCO RLA/91/029 project managed, supervised and administered the following:

Technical Co-operation Cartagena, Colombia	US\$ 19.000
Monitoring Latin America and the Caribbean	65.000
Preparatory Assistance Uruguay	5.000
Preparatory Assistance Chavin, Peru	4.000
Technical Co-operation Cusco, Peru	7.000
Technical Co-operation Lima, Peru	19.500
Technical Co-operation Potosí, Bolivia	15.000
Training - Evaluation of Bahia Courses, Brazil	18.000
Technical Co-operation Olinda, Brazil	19.000
Amounting to:	US\$ 171.500

ANNEX H

List of Publications and Technical Reports 1992-1994

- Man and his World
Spanish, English, French, Portuguese versions
Lima, Peru, 1992.
- Seminario Internacional sobre la Conservación de Bienes Culturales en el Medio Ambiente Urbano
Quito, Ecuador, 1992
- Impacto de la Urbanización en los Centros Históricos de Iberoamérica
(Joint publication with MAPFRE)
Madrid, Spain, 1992
- Encuentro Regional de Expertos sobre Conservación de Textiles Precolombinos
(Joint publication with the Getty Conservation Institute)
Arica, Chile, 1992
- Special Bulletin 20th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention
English version
Lima, Perú, 1992
Spanish version
Lima, Perú, 1994
- Monitoring - Follow-up
World Heritage Sites in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa of Portuguese Expression
Progress Report - December 1991 -1992
- Monitoring and Follow-Up
World Heritage Sites in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa of Portuguese Expression
Progress Report 1993 and Outlook
- Centro Histórico de Cusco: Rehabilitación Urbana y Vivienda
Cusco, Perú, 1993
- Planes y Perspectivas de Desarrollo Sostenible en la región del Mundo Maya
Chichicastenango, Guatemala, 1993
- Seminario-Taller Internacional - Arqueología del Santuario Histórico Nacional y Sitio de Patrimonio Mundial de Machu Picchu: Estado de la Cuestión y Propuestas para un Plan Maestro

Cusco, Perú, 1993

- Seminario-Taller Internacional - Arqueología del Santuario Histórico Nacional y Sitio de Patrimonio Mundial de Machu Picchu: Estado de la Cuestión y Propuestas para un Plan Maestro
Cusco, Perú, 1993
- Visión de Arte Latinoamericano en la Década de 1980
Lima, Perú, 1994
- Systematic Monitoring Exercise
World Heritage Sites in Latin America, the Caribbean and Mozambique
Progress Report 1994
- Systematic Monitoring Exercise of World Heritage Sites in Latin America, the Caribbean and Mozambique
Findings and Perspectives
Final Report - December 1994

Technical Reports

- Proyecto de Fortalecimiento o ampliación del Centro de Investigación y Conservación del Patrimonio Cultural de Costa Rica
Isabel Rigol Savio
1992
- Convento San Francisco-Lima
Patrimonio Cultural de la Humanidad
Victor Pimentel
1993
PNUD/UNESCO
- Open Air Archaeological Museum
Archaeological Park at Trujillo, Peru
Marco Albini
1993
PNUD/UNESCO
- Informe Final "Arqueología del Santuario Histórico Nacional y Sitio Patrimonio Mundial de Machu Picchu: Estado de la Cuestión y Propuestas para un Plan Maestro
Elías Mujica
1993
Technical Assistance
- Descripción de los Monumentos Arqueológicos existentes en el ámbito del Santuario de Machu Picchu
Fernando Astete Victoria
1993
Technical Assistance
- Historia y Evaluación de las intervenciones de conservación y restauración en el Santuario Histórico de Machu Picchu
Arminda Jibaja Oviedo
1993
Technical Assistance
- Historia y Evaluación de las investigaciones arqueológicas del Santuario Histórico de Machu Picchu
Alfredo Valencia Zegarra
1993
Technical Assistance

- Impacto ambiental en el Santuario Histórico de MachuPicchu
Eduardo Gil Mora
1993
Technical Assistance
- Impacto del Turismo en el Santuario Histórico de Machu Picchu
Wilbert San Román Luna
1993
Technical Assistance
- Museum of Belize Economical and Organizational Study
Nikolaus Schultze
Maureen Hadfield
1993
UNDP/UNESCO Project BZE/93/001
- Observations and Recommendations for an Archaeological Plan of Action for
Portobelo and San Lorenzo de Chagres, Panamá
Kathleen Deagan
Dora Arízaga
1993
Technical Assistance
- Seminario Nacional para la Conservación de Murales
Potosí, Bolivia
1994
Technical Assistance
- Estado de Conservación del Templo Qorikancha/Santo Domingo y del Complejo
Arqueológico adyacente recientemente excavado, Cusco
Craig Morris
1994
Technical Assistance
- Complejo Arqueológico de Qorikancha, Cusco
Diagnóstico del potencial cultural de la zona: Implementación del Museo de Sitio
Darko Pandakovic
1994
Technical Assistance
- Museo de Sitio en el antiguo Hospital de San Juan de Dios, Quito
Darko Pandakovic
1994
Technical Assistance

- Sitio Arqueológico de Chavín, Huaraz, Peru
Jozef Buys
1994
Preparatory Assistance
- UNESCO/MUNDO MAYA Towards a Maya Action Plan: Guatemala
(Preparatory Phase)
Hugo Navajas
1994
- Síntesis Preliminar Congreso Educadores Maya
Federico Figueroa
1994
UNESCO Guatemala
- Primer Congreso de Educación Maya en Guatemala
Oscar Perdomo
1994
UNESCO Guatemala

ANNEX I

**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 WHS 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 to the daily monitoring to the 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 subregional 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 exist 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 interregional 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 endeavour; 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 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 integral major 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: 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 (IUCN, 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 in 1987 bore no results. Reporting should be subsequent to monitoring and state 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 programmes.
25. Monitoring at present is not only for inscribed sites, experience shows that countries which have one or two sites inscribed, conceive the convention as if it were exclusive for the sites inscribed. *Some state 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 State 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 enquiries 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 will 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 1991/1994 reveal that had it not been for an existing Project such as ours financed fully by UNDP with the collaboration of UNESCO, the "M" would have cost \pm US\$15,000 per site versus US\$5,000 which it did thanks to the existence of the Regional UNDP/UNESCO Project. Existing infrastructure should be utilized whenever possible to duplicate this economization.

ANNEX J

Mayan People's Development Programme

BACKGROUND

From the 1970's onwards, UNESCO has collaborated and participated in discussions regarding the Maya World. Recently, UNESCO incorporated a project entitled "The Maya World" (26C/5 paragraph 031031) into its medium-term plan (1990-1995).

Preparatory Mission

Lorena San Roman in collaboration with Federico Figueroa, who is now working in the Guatemala UNESCO Unit, visited the five countries in the Maya Region: Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico (southeastern part). Their mission found that there are numerous on-going projects in the region similar to the Maya World Project, whose experience and cooperation will be invaluable to the project's success.

Coordination and cooperation mechanisms at the national and regional levels were only found in El Salvador and Mexico. Adequate interinstitutional and intersectoral coordination need to be addressed. A central objective of the Maya World Programme will be to contribute to the restructuring of regional cooperation in the area.

Following are short resumes of the observations made on the above mission regarding the conditions in each of the five countries in the Maya region:

Belize

The country's economy is based on tourism and construction. It is a peaceful country, even though social problems exist. The relationship among governmental organizations, NGOs and the government is good. Only 7% of the population is illiterate. Limited number of qualified personnel to develop programmes and projects. 93% area of the country is classified as "Forest Area".

El Salvador

It is a densely populated country with 60% of its people in the rural areas. Illiteracy stands at 30%. Spanish is more predominant here than other countries in the area. In 1993 Joya de Cerén was inscribed in the World Heritage List of UNESCO. Tourism not well developed and managed. A National Reconstruction Plan is in effect.

Guatemala

It is the most densely populated country in the area with a low technology agricultural economy. Communication problems and a lack of good roads exist. 60% illiteracy and a lack of ecological consciousness pose other serious problems. More than 20

languages/dialects are spoken. Tourism conditions are the best in the region with Tikal being the most important tourist attraction. The Academia de las Lenguas Mayas serves as an important educational institution. A National Fund for Peace is in effect here.

Honduras

60% of the population lives in rural areas. The economy is primarily agricultural. High unemployment and low income per capita (52% below indigence, 68% poor) pose serious problems. Tourism is centered on Ecotourism with Copan constituting the most important tourist centre. The country ranks second in Central America in terms of diversity of species, animals and plants. The population has a 92% latino culture. There is a high number of refugees and displaced persons. Repatriation is a priority.

Southeastern part of Mexico

(Chiapas, Quintana Roo and Yucatan. The mission did not study Tabasco and Campeche). Agricultural and small industry is predominant. In Chiapas 40% of the adult population is illiterate, this is lower in Yucatan and Quintana Roo. Education policies and programmes are stable and concrete. 31 languages/dialects are spoken. Environmental projects related to international sustainable development are supported by different organizations but more work needs to be done in Yucatan. A lack of good roads and communications systems exists. Guatemalan refugees live in the region but are aided by the international community. Tourism has achieved a noteworthy position, increasing in this region by 54% in the last 6 years. Political unrest has developed since the mission was undertaken.

Observations of Fact Finding Mission 1992

Maya study plans have been constantly revised due to various political considerations, particularly in Belize, El Salvador and Honduras. Continuity is thus affected. Existing institutions need to act as research, training and information networks and help in directing sustainable development.

UNESCO's objective should be to achieve sustainable development within the cultural dimension of the Maya World. The Maya World Programme should encourage inter-regional cooperation, fortifying the existing institutions.

Priority sectors should include: education, literacy, physical and non-physical cultural heritage, conservation of the environment and environmental education, the conservation of languages and the fortification of cultural identity.

As is evident, the region is characterized by its extraordinary cultural and ecological diversity. It is a unique geographic area which harbours a large variety of ethnic groups and tropical and subtropical ecosystems which represent a cultural and natural heritage of great value.

The population holds a tenth of the indigenous population in the Americas, and is considered a tightly cohesive group with a strong cultural identity. However, the indigenous population that inhabits this region possesses one of the lowest standards of living in Latin America. At the Earth Summit in Rio, special emphasis was given to the role and place of indigenous people and the Maya World Project should serve as an extension of that principle.

Human life and the options therein depend on the sustainability of natural and cultural resources. Therefore, the contribution to the ethno-development and preservation of the ecological diversity is indispensable.

A sustainable development plan in the Maya World Region should be based on the priorities of human development established through an active participation on the part of the indigenous population, and it should take into account their interest, aspirations and basic needs.

Only then will a contribution be made to eradicate poverty and control its negative consequences on the environment. Only then can there exist a healthy, educated, creative population which develops its capacities and lives in peace.

UNESCO should assume a strategic role in the development of this region and in the need to facilitate the population's access to scientific and technological progress, taking into account the human rights of culture including the spiritual, structural and natural values of these ancient societies.

Chichicastenango International Seminar-Workshop, March-April, 1993

UNESCO approved funds for an international seminar/workshop to be held in March 1993. The UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project was in charge of the preparation, organization, reporting and follow-up of the seminar. Maria Elena Molina was hired as a Maya consultant to assist the Regional Project in the organization of this seminar which took place in Chichicastenango, Guatemala, from the 28th of March to the 2nd of April 1993.

An in-depth analysis was undertaken to identify the appropriate attendants for the seminar. Thus grass-root community based organizations, international organizations, national governments, international, governmental and non-governmental agencies, specialized institutions, banking institutions, as well as experts in different fields of knowledge from the region and outside the region were invited to participate in this exercise in order to define the future actions in the Maya region.

Objectives

The objectives of the seminar were:

1. To establish a global framework for plans, projects for Sustainable Development in the Maya World Region.
2. To study and analyze themes related to contemporary development trends in the Maya World Region.
3. To draw guidelines for future possible projects of sustainable development at national and/or regional levels in the five countries of the region.

Themes of the International Seminar-Workshop

Six major themes were to be discussed at the meeting:

1. Cultural identity
2. Education for all (literacy, indigenous languages, capacity building)
3. Human development (emphasis on poverty alleviation and social development)
4. Environment and ecology
5. Cultural and natural heritage
6. Tourism (ecotourism and cultural tourism)

The seminar offered the opportunity for discussion of the difficulties of the Maya peoples in the region as well as solutions via national or regional projects or plans. Future actions to improve their lifestyle were addressed. Preliminary national, regional, international and bilateral cooperation and channels of communication were outlined to coordinating actions and avoid duplicative efforts.

UNESCO's original concept for the Mundo Maya enunciated in the 1990-1995 medium-term plan is framed within the concept of human development of the United Nations Development Programme. A sustainable development plan in the Maya Region can significantly contribute to change the region's current degradation and reinforce the development of the creative capacity of its inhabitants.

A Pilot Maya Programme should be a preliminary step, receiving inputs from different small scale projects in areas such as education. Illiteracy is a major obstacle in the region and must be focussed on. Handicrafts should also be developed more. Eco-development and the affirmation of nationality through the study of indigenous languages should be reinforced.

Other themes addressed by the Maya World Project and initially discussed at the Chichicastenango International Seminar include, in the form of conclusions and recommendations:

Regarding Cultural Identity, Education and Human Development:

Sustainable human development must be understood as a participatory process

- developed and determined by the communities and groups involved in it.
- The Maya region is geographically, socially and culturally heterogeneous.
- The different peoples must have the opportunity of expressing their own interpretation of development, and of determining ways of achieving it.
- Education for all is the right of the region's indigenous peoples to enjoy equal economic opportunities and education, similar in quality to those provided for the Mestizo and Creole citizens of each country.
- Literacy must be approached as an instrument of development. Literacy programmes must have pragmatic and not just symbolic objectives.
- All decisions that affect the region's peoples and their development will have to have their consent. This entails broad consultations between the various sectors of the population, and recognition of their right to participate and be adequately represented at all stages.
- The vast knowledge, techniques and experiences that the region's communities have accumulated over the centuries must be incorporated into the development activities.
- Local, national and regional projects which peoples themselves consider priorities, should be supported.

Regarding the environment, ecology, cultural heritage, and the development of cultural and eco-tourism:

- The Maya region historically had a high population density, but its inhabitants succeeded in maintaining its diversity and bequeathing it to posterity through a resource management policy that needs to be studied and recognized.
- The Mayas, excellent foresters, knew how to manage a great diversity of species. This region stands as one of the richest in genetic biodiversity in the world.
- The ecological vocation of the Maya area is predominantly linked to the forest.
- The best option for ensuring rational resource management therefore entails giving local communities responsibility for, and control over, resources. Hence the strong concern for favouring human rights, autonomy and freedom of action for farmer and indigenous communities, and supporting their cultural expression.
- Suitable technology must be stressed so that agricultural production is based on the concept of sustainability with adequate earnings.
- International organizations present at the meeting expressed their will to adopt mechanisms for cooperation that are more flexible and adapted to the new challenges.
- Conserving and guarding cultural heritage must be viewed in relation to factors of development (e.g. employment, artisanry, tourism, agriculture, communications, etc.), protection (laws, symbolism, environmental quality, etc.) and service (housing, religion, traditions, communications, trade, etc.).
- Governmental and non-governmental organizations should promote the training of Maya artisans.

Publication of the Maya Report

In October 1993, the Maya Report of the International Seminar/Workshop was published and distributed.

Bibliographic material of Fact-Finding Mission

In October 1993, Anabella Rivera was contracted in order to arrange and record the bibliography used by Lorena San Roman and Federico Figueroa and the books and publications are now in the Guatemala Unit.

Steering Committee Meeting in Guatemala

In February of 1994, as a follow-up of the Guatemala meeting a mission took place in Guatemala headed by S. Lourié with S. Mutal, René Zapata, Hugo Navajas, Juan Chong, Anaisabel Prera, and Federico Figueroa also in attendance. Mr. Figueroa prepared the working agenda.

At the time of the meeting, Guatemala was suffering from severe economic and political crisis. This situation hindered the idea of proposing a large Maya pilot project at that time and instead a more modest plan for a work programme during the year was set forth.

Word Programme 1994

The first step (Phase I, 1994) was to work on education, environment and culture. The second was to work on small projects in Guatemala and other countries of the region

From February to May 1994: Phase I: Prepare an inventory of the Mayan organizations, UN programmes and Guatemalan programmes. Organize and prepare the Maya Education Congress held on August 8-11, 1994.

From March to July: Work closely with the Academia de las Lenguas Mayas in reinforcing the use and learning of the Maya phonetics, spelling, etc.

From April to September: Develop handicraft organizations to defend the quality of products and promote them. A workshop should be coordinated with the Maya craftsmen and women in textiles, ceramics, wood and other materials, in conjunction with the Asociación de Artesanos Mayas.

Mission of Hugo Navajas (April 1994)

In April, Hugo Navajas went on mission and assisted in the coordination of the Congress on Maya Education, and on the Promotion of Traditional Crafts, Environmental Education and the strengthening of the National Academy of Mayan Languages. A detailed

report of this action was sent by the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project to UNESCO headquarters in Paris, France.

Navajas thinks that the design and promotion of a coherent high-profile Maya Action Plan for Maya could generate substantial resources and impact if linked to other ongoing programmes such as the FONAPAZ, FIS, (Guatemala's social investment plan), Fondo Indígena and Cultura de Paz initiatives. This would reinforce UNESCO's role as a facilitator or "catalyst" of culturally-viable development within Guatemala and eventually other countries in the Mundo Maya region.

Publication of Plan de Acción Forestal

The Plan de Acción Forestal book will be published by the end of October 1994. It has been translated into four languages. It will have to be PHASE II widely distributed.

After having undertaken the above-mentioned actions, Phase II can be initiated in 1995. This will consist of a Major Pilot Project comprising the necessary responsible people, the Maya organizations and the investigation of international funding.

As a first step we propose the follow-up to the Maya Education Congress. The Congress was prepared within the context of the Decade of the Indigenous Peoples of the World (declared by the United Nations) and as part of the process for peace keeping in Guatemala. UNESCO and other cooperating countries such as Spain, Belgium, Germany (bilateral cooperation) and other organizations have supported this joint effort.

Maya Education Congress (August 1994)

The first congress on Maya education in Guatemala took place in August 8-11, 1994, in Quetzaltenango and as a first step we proposed a follow-up that was set under the auspices of the Consejo de Educación Maya - formed by 24 Mayan organizations - in Guatemala.

The objectives of the congress were:

1. To analyze historic background for Mayan education.
2. Discuss and analyze official education systems and its implicit effect on the Maya people.
3. To establish the basis for educating the Maya people in order to foster sustainable development in the context of peace keeping in Guatemala.

250 representatives of the Mayan people in Guatemala attended the Congress.

The conclusions of the Congress were:

- To work to improve the quality of education for all as well as the new programme of UNESCO "Aprender sin Fronteras".
- To establish Mayan women as a principal force in education in Guatemala. Mayan women should play an active role in every aspect of life: social, economic, political, educational, etc. Mayan women are a valuable and important factor in maintaining the Maya culture within the family and in the community. Support must be given to Mayan women organizations and they should receive training to improve their economic outlook and improve their standard of living.
- To establish a coherent Mayan political system that complements their culture as opposed to the traditional political parties in Guatemala.
- To create the Maya Political Council. The political context of this should be based on the influences of the Pop Wuj and Chilam Balam for the benefit of the Maya people.
- To define educational policies and strategies in the context of a multicultural and multilingual country. This should be communicated in the Mayan oral tradition.

Congressmen who attended the meeting have asked the Consejo de Educación Maya, which was the coordinating entity, to revise the conclusions and recommendations and make a short, clear list of the most important things to be dealt with at the Congress.

One of their aims was to define who will be the beneficiaries of those recommendations and what the role of the Maya organizations will be. The same applies to policies undertaken by the Ministry of Education and other authorities as well as the President and to the Congress.

Teachers should have sufficient training in bilingual education. The creation of bilingual schools specialized in Maya education would be an asset, especially in the rural areas. This will directly assist peace keeping in the country and the region.

Present State of Affairs

As expressed above, Mr. Figueroa has been contracted for 6 more months, this will allow him to work on the systematization project of the Maya Education, support the education in displaced populations and to work more at the regional level on handicrafts development, eco-development and linguistic research with educational and cultural objectives.

Mr. Figueroa thinks it would be worthwhile to support an expert on handicrafts. He also believes that there is a great need for training in handicrafts and education. The actions undertaken by NGOs who work closely with Maya people must be organized

coherently. Maya organizations do not exist and have not worked on those two fields to date.

The President of Guatemala mentioned the possibility of creating a Fund for Indigenous Education.

Steering Committee

It is proposed that the Steering Committee composed by S. Lourié, S. Mutal, R. Zapata, H. Navayas, J. Chong, A. Prera and F. Figueroa continue to meet at the end of 1994 to review the activities of 1994 and advise on the 1995 workplan. The Steering Committee could meet twice a year from 1995 onwards.

ANNEX K

Some Notes on Integral Safeguard of Historic Cities

1. Many of the inner cities in the Americas contain historic monuments and ensembles. Historically, such urban ensembles constituted until early this century a well-balanced harmonious relationship between the physical structure and the social, urban-natural environment. Historical cities, by excellence, were magnificent examples of symbiosis between the built elements and the social-environmental conditions.

Historic cities in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as ancient archaeological remains/monuments belong to mankind's heritage as unique witnesses to urban layouts and practices of environmentally sound plans, dating back to history or even antiquity.

2. Over the last decades, historic inner cities and at times full historic sites/cities of different scales are finding themselves in social, physical and environmental deterioration. This is caused by adverse changing and declining socio-economic-environmental conditions and the sheer and physical decay of time.

The situation is closely linked also to Urban Poverty - a new alarming phenomena of the last three decades.

3. Rapid social and physical decay is caused by a number of contemporary urban manifestations inherent to present day socio-economic "malaise". Problems faced in historic inner cities and heritage ensembles are often worse than those witnessed in the complex urban "problematique" of cities as such in Latin America and the Caribbean. It could be said that, at times, inner city life is comparable if not worse than poverty belts and shanty towns known since the 50's in the region.

4. For centuries the progress of civilization has been defined by the inexorable growth of cities, and yet Latin America and the Caribbean is passing through at present a milestone: more and more people are and will be living in urban areas rather than in the countryside.

There are and will be ever-growing problems affecting the quality of life of the inhabitants as well as the physical, natural, urban conditions and the environment.

5. The cultural heritage of a nation or of a city, in all its manifestations, is a richness which cannot be sustained in the midst of socio-economic poverty and infrastructural problems inherent to normal decay in cities and inner cities. Growing problems affecting the quality of municipal services and the institutional capacity weaknesses of local governments as such, have to be addressed simultaneously when dealing with integral safeguard of historic cities.

6. The process of decentralization is a good omen for Latin America and the Caribbean. It calls, however, for improvement of the institutional base and the capacity of municipal and local governments and community-based organizations to acquire adequate and increased knowledge and responsibility in managing and carrying out adequately municipal governance.

The role of the civic society and the private sector in this process and the participation of international technical and funding organizations is indispensable.

7. In matters of cultural heritage, the conservation and enhancement of monuments and sites has become increasingly so a matter of regional, national and local concern. Latin America and the Caribbean have in place professionals in the fields of restoration and conservation trained in the 70s and 80s. Cultural institutions in some cases look at cultural heritage as an isolated element of "conservacionismo de monumentos".

In the 60s and 70s, tourism development was considered to be an asset and a major resource for funding projects aimed for the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage. In bankable term it has been proved that heritage conservation looked upon in an integral manner could have direct and/or indirect income generating effects on society as a whole.

Governmental organizations and international funding organizations also considered that the equation tourism growth = increase of conservation policies and programmes and actual restoration of projects. This equation was considered to be a magic formula for the safeguard of historic monuments, archaeological ensembles and even historic cities.

We witnessed gradually in the 80s that the increase of tourism visitation (internal or external when it occurred) had at times negative effects not only to conservation but the whole matter of the social and environmental tissue of the sites concerned. Tourism also, at times, declined in view of the global ill conditions of historic sites - polluted by ill-housing, traffic, and environmental degradation. Conserving - Restoring Monuments *per se* was not enough.

Furthermore, it became evident that tourism policies and programmes even though they were well-planned and sustainable were in no way the only and exclusive factor for conservation. Conservation could not be looked upon in isolation of the totality of the complex issue of urban development and urban management.

8. It was evident that cultural heritage had to go beyond culture *per se* or to that matter beyond cultural heritage *per se*.

There is an intimate relationship *quasi* interwoven between cultural heritage and:

- . deficient infrastructure - transport
- . urban land tenure or ownership
- . population growth
- . high population density in historical areas
- . ill-housing conditions with deterioration and growing lack of housing stock
- sub-division of former large houses
- . deficiency in health care
- . deterioration of the global quality of life and foremost of the historic cities' inhabitants
- . the emergence of the urban poor in inner historic areas
- . ill-planned tourism and visitation and inadequate facilities for visitation
- . deterioration of municipal services of sewage, roads, garbage and waste management, education, recreation, a healthy environment, employment.

Cultural heritage and cultural values are embodied in what we could call urban heritage of integrated nature.

There is thus a growing concern to reconsider our approach in terms of the improvement of the quality of life of the low-income inner city inhabitants, and at the same time of conserving and restoring historically valuable monuments and ensembles to be enjoyed and identified with the aspirations and wishes of residents and tourists. We have to address the totality of the urban problem.

9. Conservation, preservation and management of cultural, urban and environmental natural heritage is something which we would have to facilitate so it is oriented towards integrated projects that respond to broader socio-economic needs and economic incentives ranging from housing, infrastructure, poverty alleviation, environmental protection, adequate site management and SUSTAINABLE TOURISM.

There is undoubtedly a tremendous potential in the relationship of culture and tourism. This is more so with cultural and natural heritage as it relates to tourism.

While we should make sure that culture is not necessarily an exclusive commodity to serve tourism nor tourism an industry to serve culture, surely, what we should aim at is a mutually supportive relationship between CULTURE - TOURISM - CULTURAL HERITAGE - and SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

We believe, that we have to develop projects leading to investment opportunities in the context of sustainable development provided there is a tripod where for example tourism, cultural heritage and urban development have to sustain jointly programmes of technical assistance, pre-investment, investments. Grants could be provided for restoration of monuments provided that these are done in the context of an integral approach.

We could move from the micro of a given monument to the macro or from the macro to the micro. In any case, a macro-micro integration is indispensable.

10. In this context, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies in various cities in Latin America have been undertaken with national and international consultants and the participation of the organized local populace to develop projects leading to integrated inner city rehabilitation programmes.

This calls for a methodological approach towards the improvement of municipal institutions and services in institution and capacity building.

It also calls for an approach for investments in matters of traffic facilities, roads, sewage, health, environment as well as natural and urban-environmental considerations.

This entails a systematic well-planned establishment of tourism facilities in the *strictus sensus* of the term (hotels, shops, recreation, handicrafts, etc.). It also includes the enhancement and restoration and maintenance of historic monuments, museums, natural and cultural landmarks which in turn give the local population an integral view of belonging to their city where cultural richness does not conflict with social/economic poverty.

11. Such tripods and triangles of cultural heritage - urban affairs - tourism have been developed in various cities in Latin America and the Caribbean such as, Olinda, Ouro Preto, Bahia (Brazil); Cartagena (Colombia); Cusco, Lima (Peru); Potosí (Bolivia); Mexico City (Mexico); Quito (Ecuador); Antigua (Guatemala); Spanish Town (Jamaica), among others.
12. The case of Quito is an excellent example where the pre-investment work of UNDP/UNESCO among other inputs and the excellent work of the Municipal Government, has facilitated an IBD loan of significance for Integrated Inner City Conservation. Olinda (Brazil) and Oaxaca (Mexico) could be others as they are related to tourism visitation to the Northeast of Brazil (Recife and other cities) and the latter to tourism resorts on the Pacific coast (Huapulo).
13. In collaboration with international consultants we have prepared a Systematic Methodology to prepare Proposals/Guidelines and Feasibility Studies of Integrated Safeguard Investment Projects for the consideration of local/national governments, the local organized city-community organization to be brought to the attention of the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, and regional Banks in Europe, Africa, and Asia. This will be done in the future in collaboration with UNESCO/World Bank/IDB/UNDP at an interregional level using experiences such as Quito, Cartagena and others in the world such as Fes.