



Global Heritage Fund

2009 - 2010 Biennial Report

Saving Our Global Heritage for Future Generations

Global Heritage Fund's mission is to protect, preserve and sustain the most significant and endangered cultural heritage sites in the developing world through scientific excellence and community involvement.



Cover Photo: Prasat Ta Prohm in Banteay Chhmar, Cambodia.
© Community Based Tourism

Below: Cyrene Amphitheatre, Libya. © GHF



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A Message from the Executive Director



Almost every day we are witnessing the loss and destruction of our global heritage sites. Despite their proven economic potential for developing countries, major cultural heritage sites are facing accelerating man-made threats: development pressure, unsustainable tourism, insufficient management, looting, and war and conflict.

Global Heritage Fund is the only international conservancy dedicated exclusively to working in developing countries to save endangered heritage sites. By preserving these sites, we create major new economic engines for development in the poorest countries.

GHF estimates that by 2025, 500 global heritage sites will generate over \$100 billion a year in critically needed economic revenues for poor countries. As we lose these sites, we lose this incredible opportunity to bring jobs, income and new investment to poor communities.

Our earth's irreplaceable cultural heritage sites are rarely mentioned as one of the best solutions to meet the UN Millennium Development Goals to alleviate poverty, but we are bringing a critically needed message: that saving our global heritage is one of the most targeted and effective investments possible to do so.

In the past eight years, GHF has made huge strides toward saving many of our most significant and endangered cultural heritage sites. With your continued support, we can save many more for future generations.

GHF has developed a proven, effective and scalable approach called *Preservation by Design*[®], which combines long-range planning, conservation science, community engagement, and monitoring and evaluation. This integrated methodology works in the countries we focus on, engages and empowers the local community to protect the area, and results in sustainable preservation.

GHF is also receiving multi-million-dollar support in critical software and satellite imagery from Google, Esri, DigitalGlobe and other partners to launch Global Heritage Network (GHN), the first early warning and threat monitoring system for endangered sites in developing countries.

Thanks to your support, more endangered global heritage sites are now on a path toward sustained preservation and responsible development. With your continued support, we can protect, preserve and sustain even more of our most significant and endangered global heritage sites in the developing world.

We look forward to working with you on this critical mission to save mankind's cultural heritage treasures.



Jeff Morgan

Connie K. Duckworth, GHF Board of Trustees Chair



Connie Duckworth founded ARZU, Inc. and serves pro bono as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. She is a retired Partner and Managing Director of Goldman, Sachs, & Co., where she was the first woman sales and trading partner in the firm's history. Ms. Duckworth is a Trustee of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and a Director of Russell Investment Group; and Steelcase Inc. She serves on the Board of Directors of the Interfaith Youth Core in Chicago; and the Board of Overseers of the Wharton School. Ms. Duckworth is the past Chairman of the Board of North-Shore University HealthSystem, in Evanston, Illinois, the first woman to have held this position. She is a past Chair of the Committee of 200, the organization of leading women entrepreneurs and corporate business executives in the U.S., and a published author.

William Y. Brown, GHF Board of Trustees Chair 2007-10



William Y. Brown, a member of the GHF Board of Trustees, is former President and CEO of Woods Hole Research Center, which addresses pressing environmental issues, including climate change, through scientific and policy initiatives. Dr. Brown has also served as President and CEO of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, the nation's oldest natural history museum. He is a former science advisor to U.S. Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, a former president of the Bishop Museum in Hawaii, and former director of the Ocean Conservancy. Dr. Brown is a member of the District of Columbia Bar as well as a member of the Division on Earth and Life Studies Advisory Committee of the National Academies. He holds degrees from the University of Virginia, Johns Hopkins University, the University of Hawaii where he was an NSF Graduate Fellow, and Harvard Law School.

About GHF

Global Heritage Fund (GHF) is an international conservancy whose mission is to protect, preserve and sustain the most significant and endangered cultural heritage sites in the developing world.

GHF utilizes our 360-degree *Preservation by Design*® methodology of community-based planning, science, development and partnerships to enable long-term preservation and development of global heritage sites.

In 2010, we launched Global Heritage Network (GHN), an early warning and threat monitoring system using state-of-the-art satellite imaging technology to enable collaboration between international experts and local conservation leaders to identify and mitigate man-made threats.

Since 2002, GHF has invested over \$20 million and secured \$18 million in co-funding for 16 global heritage sites to ensure their sustainable preservation and responsible development.

“Global Heritage Fund gives people hope and dignity. Around the world I have seen communities gain a triple benefit from working to save their history and culture: it brings a renewed respect for their own heritage; it brings new revelations to the international community; and it brings new livelihoods to the local community, and a road out of poverty. Money that is invested in global heritage conservation never stops working.”

Henrietta H. Fore

Former Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Co-Chair of GHF Diplomatic Council

Left: Residents of Pingyao Ancient City, China. © GHF

Right: Local community members working at Cyrene, Libya. © GHF



What We Do

Our Goals

- Preserve the record of human civilization in the developing world.
- Create an early warning system to identify sites on the verge of destruction.
- Transform cultural heritage sites in the developing world into sustainable, local economic engines.

Our Strategic Direction

Preservation by Design® guides each selected heritage project through an integrated process of long-range planning, conservation science, community engagement, and monitoring and evaluation to ensure a sustainable future.

GHF's Senior Advisory Board provides ongoing scientific and technical advice throughout the project selection and implementation processes, while our world-class conservation teams see each project to a successful conclusion.

We believe that GHF is bringing dynamic, new leadership to heritage sites worldwide, securing private-and public-sector funding, while offering an entrepreneurial, holistic approach to site conservation, management and community involvement. We work to inspire global awareness of the threats facing global heritage sites, enable local communities to become involved, and provide leadership for sustainable cultural and economic benefit to local residents.

Our Project Selection Criteria

GHF engages its Senior Advisory Board and other experts to investigate a range of potential projects. To be selected as a GHF project, a site must:

- Be an endangered World Heritage Site (Inscribed, Tentative List or Potential).
- Be located in a developing country or region.
- Offer a strong team of local and global partners.
- Have in place or support the development of effective conservation planning.
- Demonstrate significant potential for sustainability in conservation with community involvement and development.



Above: Local workers preparing for conservation intervention at Chavín de Huántar, Peru.
© Jose Luis Cruzado Coronel

Over the next four years, our challenge is to ensure that GHF grows and establishes itself as an internationally respected organization known for preserving the most important endangered heritage sites in developing countries and regions.

Our Objectives

Since being founded in 2002, GHF has operated with the following goals:

- Work with local communities on world-class conservation projects, selected through a disciplined selection process.
- Promote internationally GHF's *Preservation by Design*® methodology as a recognizable and replicable approach to project design, management, monitoring and evaluation.
- Build an Internet database and technology platform for use by all GHF Projects, international experts and the public (Global Heritage Network—GHN).
- Engage the world's leading archaeological conservation and community development experts (GHF Senior Advisory Board and GHN Experts) in planning, projects and programs.
- Develop a strong, stable and growing global network to support GHF through guidance and advice to management, generous and sustained funding and advocacy, leadership and best practices in governance.
- Continue to build a committed and effective Board of Trustees and Senior Advisory Board with diverse expertise.
- Advocate on behalf of significant and endangered cultural heritage sites in developing countries.

“GHF has discovered something that the international development world should take note of: heritage sites can be economic engines for countries that desperately need sustainable industries.”

William Draper III

Managing Director of Draper Richards L.P. and Draper International,
Chairman of The Draper Richards Kaplan Foundation



Above: Work continues on the Southeast sector of Bas Relief East Enclosure Wall Banteay Chhmar, Cambodia. © GHF

2009 - 2010 Successes in Sustainable Preservation

BEFORE

Mirador, Guatemala



Chavín de Huántar, Peru



Cyrene, Libya



Çatalhöyük, Turkey



WORK IN PROGRESS



- Master plan completed with all major stakeholders.
- El Mirador opened to the public after \$3.6 million conservation effort of 18 major temples and pyramids.
- \$4.2 million secured from Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for park infrastructure, water systems and schools.

- Ancient drainage system restored along with Circular Plaza and major monuments.
- \$368,000 in-country co-funding secured from Antamina and US State Department.
- New \$4 million National Museum of Chavín completed.
- In 2010 approximately 60,000 people visited the site of Chavín de Huántar.

- Over \$320,000 secured for master planning and engineering for Sanctuary of Apollo amphitheatre.
- \$500,000 in co-funding secured from in-country partners for completion.
- GHF is first NGO working in Green Mountain conservation.

- \$260,000 in funding for site conservation, new visitor center and shelters.
- Master planning completed and 60 community members trained.
- World-class model for site conservation in Anatolia and Turkey.
- Over 22,000 visitors in 2010 from almost none in 2005.

Banteay Chhmar, Cambodia



- Major conservation effort underway on temple walls and face towers.
- Over 60 local community members now trained and working.
- 11 in-country firms joined GHF Cambodia Corporate Council.
- New Community Based Tourism (CBT) association managing site visitation.

Pingyao Ancient City, China



- Completed historic courtyard complex on Mijia Xiang now open to the public.
- Master conservation plan for Pingyao Ancient City with 30,000 inhabitants.
- \$1.5 million secured from Shanxi Province for completing all historic courtyards on Fanjia Jie street.

Hampi, India



- Entire embankment wall reset and temple now safe from floods and erosion.
- Over \$450,000 secured for saving collapsing Shiva temple in central archaeological park.
- Signage and interpretative panels implemented to enrich the visitors' experience.

Wat Phu, Laos



- Stabilized Nandin Hall and restored Ceremonial Road.
- 45 full-time staff now work on site, including 12 engineers/architects, up from just 4 at the start of the GHF Project.

A Holistic Methodology

Preservation by Design[®]

Preservation by Design[®] is GHF's integrated conservation and development methodology — an adaptable framework that combines long-range planning, conservation science, community engagement, and monitoring and evaluation. Led by our Senior Advisory Board and supported by our Global Heritage Network (GHN) of experts and GHF Project Directors, *Preservation by Design* incorporates the latest methods and technologies, combined with a partner-driven conservation strategy to increase the prospects for long-term successful and sustainable conservation efforts.



Preservation by Design can be used at any site to dramatically improve long-term protection and sustainability and help ensure responsible development.

The core elements of GHF's *Preservation by Design* methodology are:

Master Planning

A master plan is prepared for each project to define the objectives, priorities and specific steps required for its successful completion. These plans carefully consider scientific conservation needs, local community needs and formal partnerships for financial and management support—the other three components of *Preservation by Design* — to define measures of project success including long-term and short-term site preservation, enhanced legal protection, excellence in science and transfer of responsibility. Developed in concert with local, national and international partners, the master plans incorporate adaptive management, risk assessment, quality assurance, progress assessment and monitoring after project completion. Adoption of the master plan itself is one measure of success.

Conservation Science

Drawing on its expert staff and Senior Advisory Board for guidance, GHF seeks assistance from leading experts to ensure appropriate scientific methodologies, timely sharing of data and results and compliance with the highest international standards in conservation, technology, training and interpretation. This expertise also serves as a foundation for local community capacity building.

Community Involvement

GHF works with local communities to increase awareness of site values and to train, invest in and build local capacity for professional protection and conservation, education and responsible business tourism at project sites. This facilitates the efficient use of resources for long-term site conservation while also addressing local economic and social needs.

Partnerships for Management and Financial Support

GHF secures in-country and international funding and in-kind support from partner programs for site infrastructure, community development and social programs. Areas for complementary in-country funding and programs depend on each project's unique situation. Where appropriate, local organizations are established for individual projects to oversee and advance long-term site protection, funding needs, business development and training.

Creating a Cycle of Success

Mirador, Guatemala



GHF's primary conservation goals for Mirador are to aid the Guatemalan government in securing UNESCO World Heritage designation, establish permanent protection for Mirador Basin and create a sustainable protected area within 10 years.

Planning

A major goal of this project is to work with all stakeholders to prepare a site conservation and management plan that provides guidelines for a holistic and integrated approach to site preservation with the support of the government — crucial to ensuring long-term sustainability.

Conservation Science

Conservation efforts are aimed at stabilizing and preserving some of the most significant monuments within the archaeological site of El Mirador, with the complex of La Danta, the pyramid of El Tigre, and the building known as Structure 34 ("Jaguar Paw Temple") receiving particular attention.

Community

GHF is dedicated to ensuring that local communities benefit directly from tourism to Mirador. In the gateway village of Carmelita, a newly opened visitor center serves as the hub for park management, education and guide services in the Mirador Basin. GHF-sponsored conservation and training employs over 300 Guatemalans each year, providing employment and an alternative to looting and other illegal activities.

Quality Assessment

GHF is measuring the success of the project plan and its long-term impact on the site in order to improve community participation, boost site security and protect against overuse by monitoring new levels of partner funding, increases in community employment, numbers of people trained in site or artifact conservation and new business development.

Planning and Design

- Community Engagement
- Visioning
- Master Conservation Plan
- Site Management Plan
- Training



Scientific Conservation

- Technical Expertise
- Scientific Planning
- Model Conservation
- Training



A Cycle
of Success
at Mirador



Partnerships

- Government
- Private Sector
- In-Country
- International
- Community
- Associations



Community

- Stakeholder Process
- Conservation Training
- Business Training
- Guide Associations
- Community-Based Tourism

"GHF is a unique concept in that it has tremendous potential given the diminishing resources available. I have no doubt that GHF will meet this initiative with great success. GHF has the means through its rigorous project selection process and thoughtful donors to provide the world with a legacy for generations to come."

Dr. Richard Hansen

Founder and President of the Foundation for Anthropological Research (FARES)

GHF Partnerships for Sustainable Preservation and Development

One of the most important tasks for GHF as an international conservancy is building in-country and regional private-public partnerships for enabling long-term sustainable preservation of global heritage sites in developing countries. GHF's *Preservation by Design*[®] methodology involves all relevant civil society organizations, local communities, local and federal government, foreign government agencies, multinational corporations, local businesses, international financial institutions and local and international non-profit organizations.

GHF has been highly successful helping to establish private sector partnerships to provide in-country leadership in heritage and development for sustainability and stewardship through active governance, a working board of directors, financial investment and government relations. Private sector partnerships work closely with GHF in each project country to generate high impact sustainable preservation of the most significant and endangered global heritage sites which generate local, regional and even national economic, cultural and social benefits.

PROFILE: PACUNAM

Since 2006, 13 of the leading corporations in Guatemala have worked together to form the Guatemalan Foundation of Cultural and Natural Maya Patrimony (PACUNAM) and signed a \$3M matching commitment for support of Mirador conservation and sustainable development. PACUNAM looks to become Guatemala's leading foundation in the preservation of Mayan natural and cultural heritage by combining the efforts of companies, businessmen and individuals. With long-range planning, its mission includes education, recovery, maintenance, protection and advertising of Mayan natural and cultural heritage by promoting a responsible, sustainable and profitable tourism model.

Other GHF public- and private partners in Mirador include:

- Foundation for Anthropological Research and Environmental Studies (FARES)
- The US Department of Interior (USDOI)
- Asociación de Amigos del Patrimonio Natural y Cultural de Guatemala (APANAC)
- Fundación para el Desarrollo de Guatemala (FUNDESA)
- Inter-American Development Bank Multilateral Investment Fund (IDB MIF)
- The Government of Guatemala

In the past eight years, GHF has raised over \$20 million and secured \$18 million in in-country co-funding to protect and preserve 18 of the world's most important global heritage sites.





Above: Community Based Tourism members discussing tourism strategy in Banteay Chhmar, Cambodia. © GHF

PROFILE: CAMBODIA CORPORATE COUNCIL

GHF formed the Cambodia Corporate Council in 2009 to provide in-country corporate support to the GHF Banteay Chhmar project from both Cambodian and international corporations. Today, 11 companies share GHF's deep commitment to conserving this endangered global heritage site through support of the project's planning, training, research, conservation and community-based tourism development activities.

Members include Aceda Bank, ANZ, British Business Association of Cambodia, Cellcard, Envotech, Kookmin Bank, Raffles Hotels, River Books, Sciaroni & Associates, SongSaa Resorts and Sterling Project Management.

Other GHF Banteay Chhmar strategic partners include:

- The Cambodian Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
- Heritage Watch
- Archaeological Institute of America (AIA)
- US Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Friends of Khmer Heritage (FOKSI)
- South Asian Conservation and Repair Agency (SACRA)
- Governor's Office, Banteay Meanchey Province



“The pioneering work that Global Heritage Fund is doing to not only restore Banteay Chhmar Temple resonates strongly with all of us at Song Saa Resorts. We share the belief that profit, community and environment are all intertwined and are very proud to support the vitally important work that GHF is doing to protect this national treasure for generations to come.”

Rory Hunter,
CEO Brocon Group, Song Saa Resorts

PROFILE: PATRONATO CULTURAL DEL PERÚ (PERU HERITAGE TRUST)

In Peru, GHF brought together leading businessmen and philanthropists to form the Patronato Cultural del Perú (Peru Heritage Trust), which now comprises eight board members to support cultural heritage preservation projects at Chavín de Huántar as well as new joint conservation and community development projects across Peru.

Founding Board Members include:

- Antonio Custer, President
- George Gruenberg, Vice President
- Diego de la Torre, Secretary
- Alfredo Ferreyros, Treasurer
- Alejandro Camino
- Patricia Pinilla
- Peru British Cultural Association
- Fundación Wiese

PROFILE: COLOMBIA HERITAGE FUND

The Tayrona Archaeological and Environmental Research Foundation of Colombia (FIATT) is GHF's in-country partner established to preserve the Tayrona archaeological sites located in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, especially Ciudad Perdida, and promote the sustainable development of indigenous and peasant communities of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

GHF and the Colombia Heritage Fund engage in management planning, GIS and mapping, conservation, local community education and health improvements, community-based tourism development, water and sewage improvements, trail and park infrastructure investment and rural micro-entrepreneurship related to heritage and natural conservation.

Partners of the Colombia Heritage Fund include:

- Global Heritage Fund (GHF)
- US Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Citigroup Foundation
- Grupo Bolivar
- The Colombian Institute for Anthropology and History (ICANH)
- The Colombian Ministry of Culture
- Lewin & Wills, Attorneys at Law



Top: Conservation in progress at Chavín de Huántar, Peru. © GHF
Bottom: Indigenous Kogi at Ciudad Perdida, Colombia. © GHF

GHF Europe

Building foundations in Europe to save heritage globally

GHF Europe, based in the United Kingdom, has made strong progress in 2009 and 2010 to establish a foundation, securing major donors and corporate partnerships for heritage conservation in developing countries.

Europe is an essential link in the chain for the development and extension of GHF's mission globally. Europe's deep historic and present day ties to the culture and commerce of many developing regions create a natural environment in which GHF's message and constituency can grow. GHF Europe is drawing inspiration and collaboration from institutions and individual experts including the Society of Antiquaries of London, Asia House, the Musée Guimet, University College London, ICOMOS-UK and UNESCO.

Building on these relationships will be a core feature of GHF Europe for the future, as more funding will generate a greater flow of expertise and resources through GHF to sites in developing regions.

"Cultural diplomacy" has been a resurgent buzz word in Europe in recent years, and the ability of GHF to generate goodwill and show genuine cultural sensitivity on behalf of our partners has resulted in new and dynamic partnerships for preserving heritage.

These have included the formation of an 11-member Cambodia Corporate Council to support the Banteay Chhmar Conservation and Training Program, achieved with assistance from the British Business Association of Cambodia. In July 2010, GHF and British Ambassador Andrew Mace welcomed HRH The Duke of Gloucester to Banteay Chhmar.

GHF Europe is already providing a pivotal point for GHF Trustee, staff and project management, particularly in regards to EMEA and Asia, where GHF Europe will continue to focus in 2012-13.

Top Right: GHF Europe Manager James Hooper is presented to HRH The Prince of Wales at the Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment Annual Lecture in 2009. © GHF

Bottom Right: GHF staff members John Sanday and James Hooper describe the Banteay Chhmar project to HRH The Duke of Gloucester. © GHF

Global Heritage Fund is the only international conservancy exclusively focused on cultural heritage sites in developing countries.



Raising Global Awareness



“GHF isn’t afraid to tackle heritage problems head on, to find solutions that help turn the tide, create public interest and ultimately protect these cultural treasures from their greatest threat: us.”

Josh Bernstein
International Explorer and Environmental Advocate, GHF Trustee



Left: Nicholas Kristof delivering the keynote speech. © GHF
Right: Participants discuss raising awareness to save cultural heritage. © GHF

The Forum on Cultural Heritage in a Developing World

The Forum on Cultural Heritage in a Developing World explored the challenges facing our most significant and endangered archaeological and heritage sites in the developing world — and what we can do to save them — before they are lost forever.

Some of the most significant and endangered sites are in the developing world, where there is limited capacity to safeguard their future. In the first decade of the 21st century, we have lost or seriously impaired hundreds of our most precious historic sites — the physical record of our human civilization.

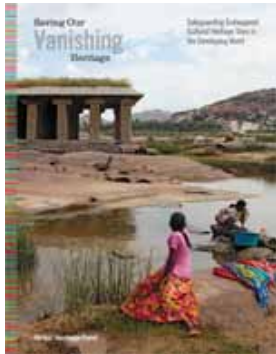
The Forum, featuring a distinguished panel of speakers, was organized into five themes:

- Sustainable Preservation: Case Studies
- Economic Impact of Heritage in Global Development
- How to Raise Awareness and Build a Movement to Save Cultural Heritage
- Technology & Innovative Solutions for Heritage Preservation
- Sustainability Through Public-Private Partnerships

Pulitzer Prize-winning *New York Times* journalist and author Nicholas D. Kristof closed the evening with a keynote presentation titled “Turning Oppression into Opportunities.”

New Report: Saving Our Vanishing Heritage

Safeguarding Endangered Cultural Heritage Sites in the Developing World



Saving Our Vanishing Heritage is a critical call to action alerting the international community to the need to focus precious investment on global heritage conservation, a strategy that has proven to be one of the most effective and targeted ways to help alleviate poverty by creating long-term jobs, income, and recurring investment in developing countries.

The *Vanishing* report found that of approximately 500 global heritage sites in 100 of the lowest-income countries of the world — places where the per capita income is less than \$3 to \$5 a day — over 200 are facing irreversible loss and damage today. The trend of loss is accelerating due to the simultaneous manmade threats of development pressures, unsustainable tourism, insufficient management, looting, and war and conflict. Fewer than 80 of these sites are UNESCO World Heritage Sites; the rest are without international recognition.

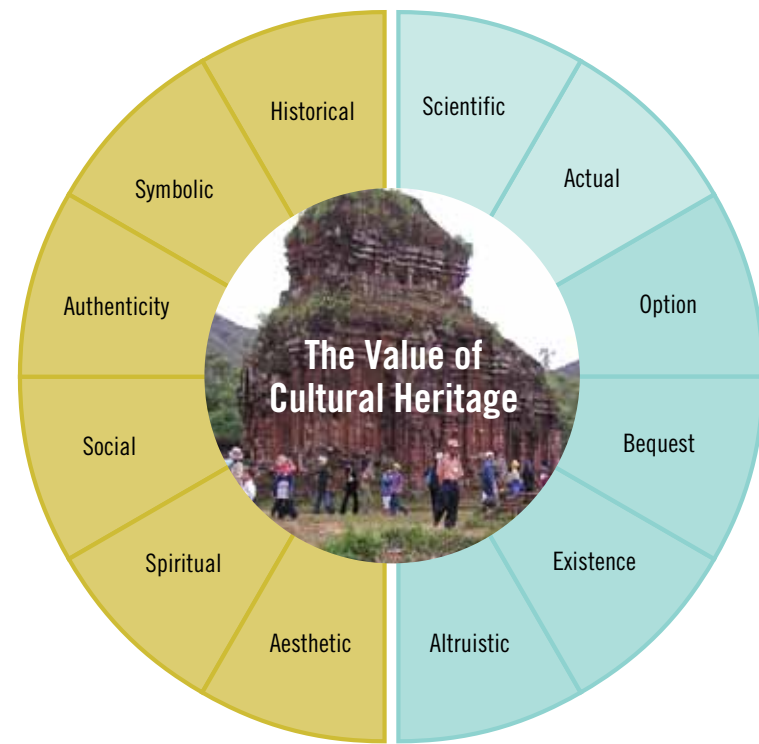
The unfavorable imbalance in the UNESCO World Heritage List against the developing world is a key reason for lack of corresponding funding and assistance to enable preservation and protection of sites in these countries. While Italy and Spain have 42 and 38 cultural UNESCO World Heritage designations respectively, Peru — with 4,000 years of history and hundreds of important cultural sites — has only eight. Guatemala, the cradle of Mayan civilization with the world’s largest pyramids and ancient cities, has just three.

Vanishing was developed in collaboration with an Editorial Committee comprised of 24 leading experts in heritage conservation and international development from leading universities, preservation groups, international agencies and the private sector.

The primary goals of this report are:

1. to raise critically needed global awareness
2. to identify innovative technologies and solutions
3. to increase funding through private-public partnerships

Vanishing found that 500 global heritage sites in the 80 poorest countries can generate \$100 billion a year by 2025.



Cultural Values Economic Values

The Values of Heritage — Cultural and Economic

Early Warning & Threat Monitoring

Global Heritage Network (GHN)

Major archaeological and cultural heritage sites are being damaged and destroyed at an alarming rate around the globe, perhaps nowhere as quickly as in developing countries and regions with limited financial resources or expertise available.

To address this crisis, GHF has established Global Heritage Network (GHN) to:

- Act as an early warning and threats monitoring system for endangered archaeological and cultural heritage sites in developing countries.
- Enable the collaboration of experts and conservation leaders to mitigate the threats.
- Facilitate a holistic, *Preservation by Design*[®] process of planning, science, community and partnerships.

To achieve this, GHN brings together leading experts in the fields of heritage preservation, archaeological conservation and sustainable development to help save endangered global heritage sites in the developing world.

GHN enables collaboration between site teams, international experts, archaeologists, community and business leaders, and government authorities to save global heritage sites through the *Preservation by Design* model of integrated Planning, Science, Community and Partnerships.

GHF and GHN also provide critical funding for site monitoring, site conservation assessment, planning and investigation through the Global Heritage Preservation Fellowship Program and Site Monitoring Grants, as well as assistance with technical documentation, mapping and conservation planning for GHF Projects.

At the request of national governments, local communities, professional archaeologists, conservators or other concerned parties, major cultural heritage sites can be added to GHN to provide early warning and threats monitoring for their heritage values.

The GHN Site Database is by no means comprehensive but focuses on an initial collection of approximately 650 globally significant sites in the developing world with either documented threats or that provide exemplar case studies of site preservation.

Sites in the GHN database are ranked on the following threats scale:

- Destroyed (Black)
- Rescue Needed (Red)
- At Risk (Orange)
- Stable (Green)

Visit GHN: ghn.globalheritagefund.org



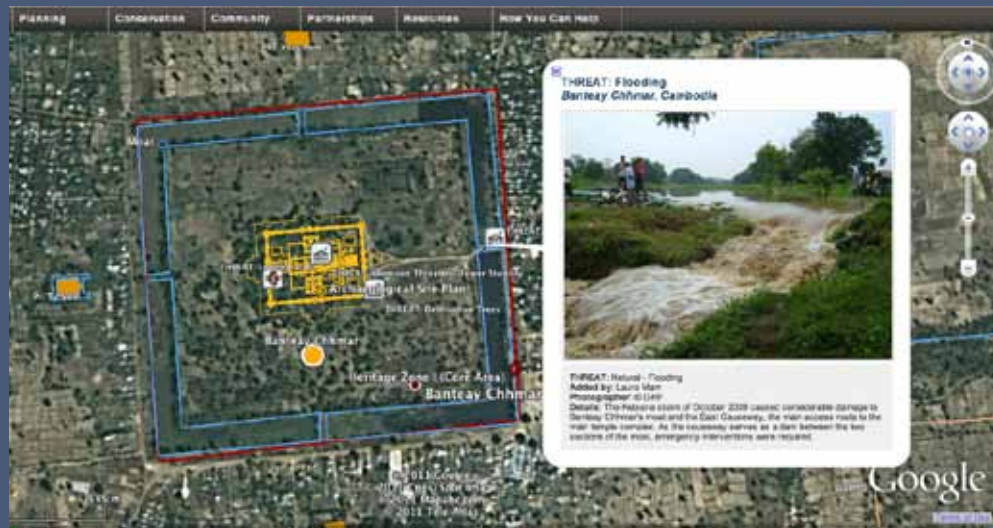
GHN gratefully acknowledges the support received from the following sponsors:



“At Esri, we believe that technology can empower every person to make a difference in the world, and geographic information systems like Global Heritage Network gives them the needed information to accomplish large-scale conservation and development. We are proud to support Global Heritage Fund and applaud their innovative approach to global heritage conservation. GHF’s new technology-based Global Heritage Network will enable GHF to scale and amplify the value of its own critical work to protect, preserve and sustain global heritage sites in developing countries.”

Jack Dangermond,
Founder, President and CEO of Environmental Systems Research Institute (Esri)

GHN is the first early warning and threats monitoring system for endangered global heritage sites in developing countries which enables international and site experts to work together to save them.



Projects Completed in 2009 - 2010



Left: Tourists visiting the newly opened north excavations at Çatalhöyük, Turkey. © Çatalhöyük Research Project
Right: The new shelter structure over the north excavations. © Çatalhöyük Research Project

Çatalhöyük, Turkey

A 9,000-year-old Anatolian Town

GHF has focused its contributions to preserving this important site in the areas of conservation intervention and training, the improvement of site interpretation and increasing community involvement in the site.

Planning

- GHF funded the second major shelter structure at the site, ensuring more effective in situ conservation.
- Monitoring relative humidity within the shelters is contributing to a greater understanding of intra-shelter micro-climate fluctuations and informing the most appropriate approaches to the site's conservation.

Conservation

- 20 excavated buildings in the 4040 area were consolidated and stabilized in 2009 alone.
- Exposed wall paintings have been treated to enable long-term conservation and to allow in situ display.

Community

- Community-based conservation training has resulted in over 60 local workers skilled in site conservation.
- Community engagement also included guide training, site employment, school visitation and education.

- Signage has been improved to create a richer visitor experience.
- Visitation has increased from zero to 6,000 visitors per year.

Partnerships

- GHF enabled the first Conservation Program budget at the site, over \$300,000 in total.
- GHF funding also helped the project secure equal matching funding from in-country corporate and foundation donors of over \$800,000 since 2004.



Above: Restored buildings in the Foguang Temple complex, China. © GHF

Foguang Temple, China

A Tang Dynasty Treasure

In 2010, GHF completed major work at Foguang Temple, and the Foguang Temple Complex was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2009 as part of the Mount Wutai Ensemble.

Planning

- Legal and Scientific Site Master Plan has been completed and approved.
- Grand East Hall Conservation Plan has been completed and submitted.
- Post-project site maintenance plan has been prepared and submitted.
- Foguang Temple Complex was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2009 as part of the Mount Wutai ensemble.

Conservation

- The monks' housing has been repaired.
- Architectural conservation has been performed on the Entrance Gate, Garden Gate and Xiangfeng Huayu Building.
- Restoration of the Master's Tomb Pagoda has been completed.
- Flood protection has been implemented around the Grand East Hall.

- Cleaning of over 400 polychrome clay sculptures inside the Grand East Hall has been achieved.

Community

- Lectures and training on conservation concepts and techniques by John Hurd, GHF Director of Conservation, and Kuanghan Li, China Heritage Program Manager, to Shanxi Institute of Ancient Architectural Conservation (SIAARC) staff in Taiyuan have been conducted.
- Mission from SIAARC visited USA on a study trip to learn about the conservation and management of American heritage sites.

Partnerships

- Conservation funding was secured from provincial and national governments as a result of approved Master Conservation Plans.
- \$290,000 in in-country funding was raised.
- \$1.2-1.6 million in funding from the national government was allotted for conservation of the Grand East Hall based on GHF's Master Conservation Plan.

Where We Work: Americas

Human Impact Stories



From El Mirador, Guatemala: Juan Carlos Calderon

Juan Carlos Calderon grew up in the village of Carmelita, a small and remote community bordering the Mirador Basin in northern Guatemala. Uneducated, unemployed and unable to shelter and feed his family, Juan Carlos subsisted on a life of wildlife poaching and looting in the ruins of the Maya civilization that surround his home. Faced with the need to support his family, what could be done to both provide for his needs and protect the cultural heritage and environment of the region? Global Heritage Fund has found a way. Since 2002, GHF has led an integrated program of planning, conservation and community development at Mirador, and for the last five years Juan Carlos has worked as a site guard. With a job that provides him with a steady income, access to basic health care, and education opportunities — he completed a basic literacy program run in the Mirador Project camp — Juan Carlos now defends the very assets that he had plundered for most of his life. Most importantly, because of Juan Carlos' steady income for the past five years, his eldest son Enrique completed high school and is now studying law at university in Guatemala City.



From Chavín de Huántar, Peru: Alejandro Espinoza

Alejandro was born and raised in Chavín. With the help of our training, he has gone from working as a field assistant to being the assistant director of the site. He is now a capable conservator, expert excavator, supremely capable guide and functioning administrator. In the 2010 field season, his sixteen-year-old son joined us during his school holidays and has started training with our team. He proved to be a very capable field assistant and shows every sign of following in his father's footsteps. Both are active participants in the Ceramic Replication Project as well. Alejandro's wife is also an artisan in soft stone sculpture and makes near-instant use of the decorations, symbols, and icons discovered in our excavations.

Five simultaneous man-made threats are destroying our irreplaceable and priceless global heritage sites in the developing world.

Mirador, Guatemala

Ciudad Perdida, Colombia

Chavín de Huántar, Peru

● Current Projects

Opposite: Major conservation has been conducted at Structure 34 in El Mirador, Guatemala. © FARES



Chavín de Huántar, Peru

A Pre-Columbian World Heritage Treasure

Overview

Chavín de Huántar takes its name from the rich pre-Inca Chavín culture, one of the oldest major cultures in Peru, which thrived between 1500 BC and 400 BC. A particularly unique element to Chavín is that rather than emphasizing conquest and warfare, this seemed to be a broad-spread religious cult whose art and style became dominant through sophisticated convincing techniques carried out in elaborate ceremonial centers throughout the northern Peruvian interaction sphere. In 1985, UNESCO designated Chavín a World Heritage Site for bearing exceptional testimony to an ancient civilization.

Chavín de Huántar is located east of Peru's Cordillera Blanca mountain chain near the long and picturesque valley known as the Callejón de Huáylas. Two-hundred-fifty kilometers to the north of Lima at an elevation of 3,180 meters, Chavín has long been a site of Peruvian public interest and archaeological inquiry. It is situated in a dramatic, deep valley setting in the uppermost Marañón River drainage into which most large rivers of the central Andes flow, with high, glacier-capped summits hovering above.

Highlights

Planning

- The Master Plan for Chavín de Huántar has been completed and submitted to the Peruvian National Institute of Culture for review and approval.
- Subsurface investigations using ground penetrating radar have been conducted to aid in site mapping and to inform excavations.

Conservation

- Major investigation was conducted on Building C to understand its evolution and current state in order to proceed with the most appropriate conservation methods to stabilize the structure.
- Workers continue to clear the Rocas Canal, a major subsurface feature of the site that was part of the original water management system of the site and can help to alleviate damaging moisture retention in the site's archaeological features.

- The main Circular Plaza has been completed, and the road through the site has been removed.

Community

- Archaeological investigations have been conducted to determine where the new Visitor Center should be built in order to least impact the site.
- The Ceramic Replication Project, which involves local community members, is now producing fine wares following ancient practices.
- 60 stone and pottery artisans have been trained.
- Over 1,200 Chavín artifacts have been conserved and will be placed in the new \$5 million museum in the town.

Partnerships

- \$300,000 in new funding has been secured from Antamina, a mining company working in the area.
- The project has also received \$70,000 from the US Ambassadors Fund.



Above: Local artisan participating in the Ceramic Replication Project. © GHF

Opposite: Tourists line up to visit the site's underground galleries. © GHF



Threats: Structural Weakness, Exposure, Uncontrolled Tourism, Flooding, Erosion

Project Partners: Stanford University, Instituto Nacional de Cultura (INC), Town of Chavín de Huántar, Asociación Ancash

A completed Management Plan for Chavín de Huántar has now been submitted to the Peruvian National Institute of Culture.





Left: Central ceremonial platforms at Ciudad Perdida, Colombia. © GHF

Right: GHF team members collecting GPS data on site. © GHF

Ciudad Perdida, Colombia

A “Lost City” of Unique Architectural Form

Overview

The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, a UNESCO-designated Biosphere Reserve, is a triangle-shaped mountainous massif comprising 12,000 square miles that rises from the Colombian coastline to an altitude of approximately 19,000, making it one of the highest and most ecologically diverse coastal mountains in the world. From around 200-1600 A.D., the northern portion of the massif was inhabited by a number of autonomous polities of varying size and political power, known collectively as the Tayrona. Archaeological research since the early 1920s has shown that during this time period, the Tayrona built over 250 stone masonry towns spread throughout a 2000-square-mile area.

Ciudad Perdida, which means “Lost City”, was discovered in 1975 and includes more than 200 structures in an area of approximately 30 hectares (80 acres). The struc-

tures include dwellings of various sizes, terraces, stone-lined paths and staircases, plazas, ceremonial and feasting areas, canals and storehouses. In comparison to the other 26 settlements found in the upper section of the Buritaca River basin, Ciudad Perdida appears to be the largest of the Tayrona sites in the Sierra Nevada and is believed to have been the center of Tayrona political, social, and economic power.

Highlights

Planning

- During the summer of 2010, GHF team members visited Ciudad Perdida to conduct site mapping and threat documentation to aid in site planning and monitoring.
- Work also continues on the preparation of a Master Plan

that will guide conservation and development work in and around the site to ensure its long-term sustainability.

- Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History (ICANH) team members visited Ciudad Perdida in September to determine major conservation threats and design preventive maintenance protocols advising on short, medium and long-term actions needed to ensure site sustainability.

Conservation

- At the beginning of 2010, tourist accommodations were moved off-site to reduce impact on the delicate archaeological remains.
- Suitability analysis has been conducted to identify a more appropriate location for helicopter landings as an alternative to the main ceremonial platform, which is currently used for this purpose.

- GHF and ICANH conservation teams conducted a one-day workshop at the National Museum on Ciudad Perdida research and conservation history and prior interventions at Pueblito archaeological site.
- ICANH conservation team members visited the site in September and re-levelled a broken-up foundation ring and sunken flagstone-paved terrace floor to determine approximate time frames, equipment, labor, and man-hours required to achieve these tasks in other areas.

Community

- A visitors map is being prepared to complement the guide book and inform visitors about the trail and locations of tourist facilities along it.
- GHF is working with the indigenous Kogi to identify incidents of looting in the region and devise solutions to mitigate this grave threat.
- GHF is working with peasant community to devise a lodge and trail garbage-collection micro-business.
- GHF met with ICANH, the National Park Service and the Vice Ministry of Tourism with the aim of coordinating possible improvements to lodges and securing technical aid for water sanitation systems, trail signage, and maintenance.

Partnerships

- GHF met with Colombian private sector industry leaders in June 2010 with the aim of creating a Colombian Heritage Fund. Further meetings are pending with Fundacion Corona, Grupo Corona, and Grupo Bolivar.
- GHF secured a Citi Foundation grant (\$60,000 USD) aimed at improving trail-head town school curriculum.
- GHF is currently designing a proposal for securing USAID funds from the Colombian Conservation Landscapes program for capacity building and training of local guides, as well as indigenous and peasant smallholders on various topics, including Leave No Trace protocols, wilderness first aid, sustainable building practices, silvopastoral productive systems, and rural microentrepreneurship related to heritage and natural conservation.



Above: Indigenous Kogi at central ceremonial platform in Ciudad Perdida, Colombia. © GHF

“[Our agreement with GHF] constitutes a very promising model for international cooperation in the conservation and protection of the vast archaeological wealth of Colombia, and represents a major boost to the cultural heritage of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and the entire nation.”

Diego Herrera,
Director of the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History (ICANH)



Threats: Climate, Vegetation, Neglect, Looting, Unsustainable Tourism

Partners: Citi Foundation, Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History (ICANH), Colombian Ministry of Culture, DigitalGlobe, Lewin & Wills Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Organization Gonawindua Tayrona (OGT)



Threats: Deforestation, Fires, Logging, Poaching, Looting, Narcotics Trafficking

Partners: FARES, PACUNUM, APANAC, ACTINAC, U.S. Department of the Interior

Left: Project Director Richard Hansen showing an ancient frieze to visitors. © FARES

Mirador, Guatemala

Cradle of Mayan Civilization

Overview

The Mirador Cultural and Natural System, a proposed 880,000-acre protected area in the heart of the Maya Biosphere in northern Guatemala, is home to the earliest and largest Preclassic Maya archaeological sites in Mesoamerica, including La Danta, the largest pyramid by volume in the world. Mirador's priceless ancient cities and monuments are among the most spectacular and unique in Central America, and as such it is Guatemala's leading nomination for UNESCO World Heritage designation.

Highlights

Planning

- A new 880,000-acre national park has been established—the largest in Central America.
- The Archaeological Management Plan for the Mirador Natural and Cultural System is in preparation.
- Mapping of El Mirador and other sites in the basin continues, with important work being done to identify the Sacalero Causeway joining the Cascabel Group to El Mirador itself.

Conservation

- Conservation efforts aimed at stabilizing and preserving some of the most significant monuments within the archaeological site of El Mirador, with the complex of La Danta, the pyramid of El Tigre, and the building known as Structure 34 ("Jaguar Paw Temple") receiving particular attention.
- Stabilization of the upper primary structure on Danta pyramid has been completed and all scaffolding removed.
- Site conservation has been completed, and El Mirador opened to the public in 2009.

Community

- The Carmelita Conservation Incentive Program is progressing, with program development in the gateway village of Carmelita underway and receiving support from PACUNAM, CONAP, ACOFOP and IDAEH.
- The Visitor Center opened in Carmelita.
- Computer, literacy, English language and other training courses are currently available to local workers and community members.

Partnerships

- The US Department of the Interior received a Congressional allocation of approximately \$1 million for conservation and other related projects in the Mirador Basin.
- \$1.2 million in funding for tourism development and community infrastructure has been granted by the Foundation for Sustainable Development (FUNDESA).
- Funding from GHF has totaled \$6 million along with \$3 million from the Guatemalan private sector (PACUNAM) and \$4 million from the Guatemalan government and IDB for training and park infrastructure.

“It is a great privilege to partner with Global Heritage Fund in our efforts to save the Mirador System, a unique sanctuary of 3,500km² of tropical rainforest and home to some of the largest and earliest archeological cities in the Western Hemisphere. Global Heritage Fund supports and promotes archeological and sustainable tourism projects to assure we preserve one of the world’s most amazing cultural monuments...GHF’s expertise in planning, partnerships and community development has been important to our success.”

Fernando Paiz,
Chairman of PACUNAM

Left: Literacy course for local workmen at El Mirador. © FARES

Right: Aerial view of La Danta. © FARES



Where We Work: Asia & Pacific

Human Impact Stories



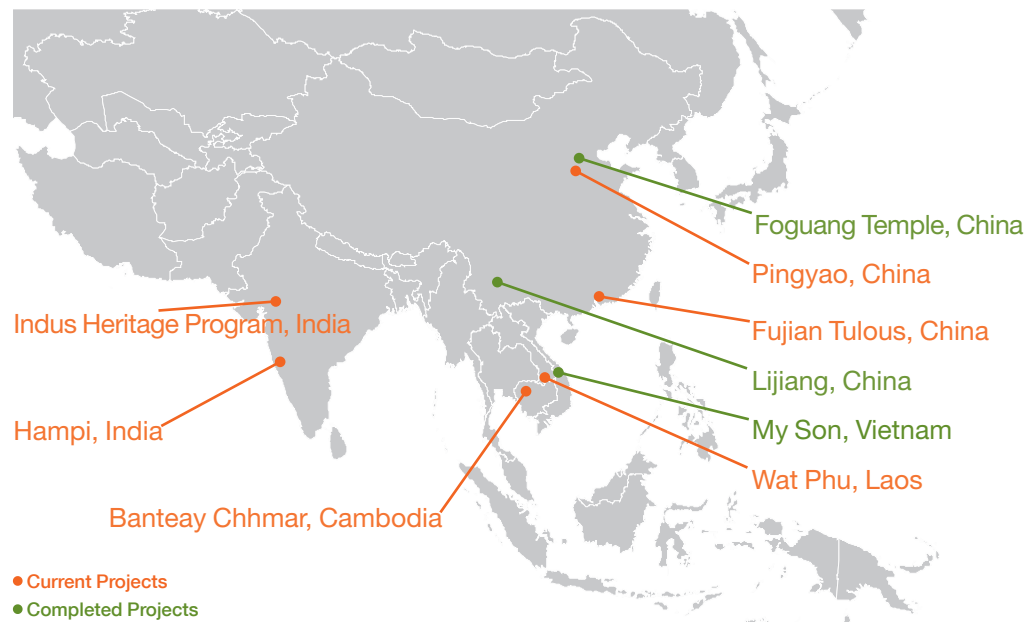
From Banteay Chhmar, Cambodia: Mok Ngam

Mok Ngam, 66 years old, is the eldest member of the GHF Banteay Chhmar team. He previously worked for the Ecole Francais d'Extreme Orient (EFE) before the Pol Pot regime, then met John Sanday after the regime ended and work at Angkor was able to recommence. He feels proud to do his work and feels that he understands the mind of the Khmer people who built the temple because he has spent his life working on their monuments. He would like to see Banteay Chhmar conserved, but realizes that he will probably not live to see the last of the work completed. He feels responsible for sharing his knowledge with the young workers, and for carrying out the emergency propping around the temple that must be done to avoid collapse—something he is very concerned about.



From Pingyao Ancient City, China: Fan Shaozu

A native of Pingyao, Fan Shaozu's life story is a colorful reflection of modern Chinese history. Once director of the museum and cultural center of a neighboring county, he has returned to Pingyao since his retirement. At the age of 88, Fan still goes to work every day at the Rishengchang Draft Bank Museum, where, dressed in traditional Qing costume, he writes traditional draft bank notes for visitors from all over the world. His rich knowledge of local Pingyao history and culture includes everything from the life stories of famous personalities to local culinary art. GHF has visited Fan several times during the course of the project to hear his perspective on the program. He is very glad to know GHF places such importance on Pingyao history, and he would like to contribute by passing on his knowledge of Pingyao's past to the future generation through GHF's work. Fan is now helping to train younger artisans learn traditional Pingyao yellow wine-making and cooking.



GHF is raising critical awareness and new innovation to solve this accelerating global crisis of cultural heritage loss.

Opposite: Artisans and visitors in the newly restored courtyard in Pingyao, China. © GHF



平遥木雕

平遥木雕是中国北方著名的传统工艺之一，历史悠久，源远流长。平遥木雕以雕刻细腻、造型生动、线条流畅而著称。平遥木雕的题材广泛，包括人物、动物、山水、花卉等。平遥木雕的雕刻工艺精湛，技艺高超。平遥木雕的雕刻师们继承了祖传技艺，并结合现代审美观念，创作出了许多精美的木雕作品。平遥木雕不仅具有极高的艺术价值，还具有重要的文化价值。平遥木雕是中国传统文化的重要组成部分，也是平遥古城的一张名片。

THE HISTORY OF WOOD CARVING IN CHINA

Wood carving is one of the most important traditional crafts in China. It has a long history and a rich cultural heritage. Wood carving is a highly skilled and labor-intensive craft that has been passed down from generation to generation. The history of wood carving in China can be traced back to the Neolithic period, when people began to carve wooden tools and ornaments. During the Han and Tang dynasties, wood carving reached its golden age, with the production of many masterpieces. Wood carving has always been an important part of Chinese culture and art, and it continues to play a significant role in modern Chinese society.

Banteay Chhmar, Cambodia

Birthplace of Famous Khmer Face Towers

Overview

Currently among Cambodia's top-listed sites for nomination to UNESCO's World Heritage List, Banteay Chhmar (The Citadel of the Cats) is one of the great architectural masterpieces of Southeast Asia. The temple complex was commissioned by the 12th Century Khmer King Jayavarman VII in honor of four army generals and his son, the Crown Prince Indravarman, and is most notable for the extensive bas-reliefs documenting the period's contemporary history. Banteay Chhmar is also famous for its Face Towers which were the prototype for the later Face Towers in the Bayon Angkor. Lacking any conservation over the past 800 years, it has slowly collapsed and disintegrated, causing its proud towers and awesome temples to disappear into the overgrowth.

Highlights

Planning

- A hydrological assessment has been conducted to understand the ancient water management system and to address recurrent flooding issues that threaten the site.
- The Interdisciplinary Centre for Science Computing (IWR) at University of Heidelberg continues to develop and test a system for 3D scanning of construction stones to aid in recording and reconstruction.
- Master planning for the Banteay Chhmar nomination to the UNESCO World Heritage List has been initiated with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts.

Conservation

- Reconstruction of the bas-relief wall in the southeast corner of the central temple complex is underway, with trained local workers recording, repairing and consolidating the carved stone blocks prior to their being reset in their original positions.
- Face Tower 18 has been carefully dismantled and is undergoing repairs in preparation for re-assembly.

Community

- Community development at Banteay Chhmar is making great strides under the guidance of Community Based Tourism (CBT), with support from GHF and its partner Heritage Watch for English language instruction and guide training.
- CBT has also seen a significant increase in tourist numbers, use of the homestay program, and other services it offers.
- Training in stone conservation methods for local community members continued in 2010 with support from GHF and direction from the South Asia Conservation and Restoration Agency (SACRA).

- The onsite conservation team is now entirely Cambodian.

Partnerships

- The Cambodia Heritage Fund, now with 11 members, has been established in-country to provide funding and advice to the project.
- \$1.2 million has been committed to the Banteay Chhmar project by GHF, the CCC, and four co-funding partners.

“The Government of Cambodia is committed to the scientific conservation and sensitive development of Banteay Chhmar temples and the entire site, which spans over 12 km. We look forward to a successful private-public partnership with GHF and the successful conservation and long-term protection of Banteay Chhmar.”

H.E. Chuch Phoeurn,
Cambodia's Secretary of State for the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts



Threats: Climate, Vegetation, Vandalism and Looting, Unplanned Development

Project Partners: Community-Based Tourism (CBT), Friends of Khmer Culture (FOKCI), Heritage Watch, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, South Asian Conservation and Restoration Agency (SACRA), USAID

Opposite: The conservation team being trained by SACRA. © GHF



Community development and local stakeholder involvement are core to GHF's *Preservation by Design*[®] methodology.



Fujian Tulous, China

Masterpiece of Rammed Earth Architecture

Overview

Inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2008, the tulou (“earthen building”) of Fujian province are a unique style of architecture designed for communal living. One of the more significant examples is that of Shengwu lou in Pinghe County, the initial focus of GHF preservation efforts in a project approved in 2009. GHF will be contributing to the creation of a site and regional Management Plan, as well as working to create long-term sustainability through conservation intervention and community involvement in partnership with the Pinghe County People’s Government and the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage.

Highlights

Planning

- The primary focus of the GHF Fujian Tulous project has been the preparation of a Master Conservation Plan to guide the structures’ conservation, as well as a Community Development Plan to address the community’s needs and how it can benefit from the project.

- A protection plan for the Luxi region is also being prepared to complement the Master Conservation Plan with consistent underlying principles and goals.

Conservation

- Upon approval of the plans, expected soon, work to preserve this valuable heritage will begin in earnest.

Community

- GHF hopes that the cleaning up of the natural environment and control of new incompatible construction will help protect the natural habitat of the village and the quality of life of its inhabitants.

Partnerships

- To realize the long-term success of this project, GHF is working in partnership with the Pinghe County People’s Government and the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage.

Threats: Pollution, Neglect, Encroachment, Vandalism

Partners: Pinghe County People’s Government, Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage.

Left: Interior view of the Shengwu lou in Fujian, China. © GHF

A protection plan for the Luxi region is being prepared to complement the Master Conservation Plan with consistent underlying principles and goals.



Threats: Structural Deterioration, Environmental Threats, Lack of Cultural Resource Management, Looting and Vandalism

Partners: Hampi Foundation, Cornell University, the State of Karnataka and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

Left: Local community members. © GHF

Far Left: Conservation in progress at Chandramauleswar temple. © GHF

Hampi, India

Ancient Capital of the Vijayanagara Kingdom

Overview

The UNESCO World Heritage Site of Hampi, India is one of the world's most stunning archaeological sites with its collection of over 500 monuments spread over 26 square kilometers of spectacular natural scenery. GHF is working to preserve the Chandramauleswar Temple, a central and prominent part of the Hampi archaeological site. This is the first pilot project in Karnataka for the restoration of a state-protected monument in the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Hampi, and by establishing best practices and effective public-private partnerships, GHF hopes that its work can serve as a model for future preservation projects within the site and across the region.

Highlights

Planning

- Careful documenting and planning for Chandramauleswar Temple and its associated features are being conducted by architects in order to guide reconstruction.

The local ashram is being redesigned for visual integrity within Hampi.

Conservation

- Work at Chandramauleswar Temple has focused on addressing drainage and stability of the embankment walls and stone paving.
- A 45-meter stretch of the upper embankment wall was rebuilt using original stone material from the site, requiring no new stone to be added.

Community

- Signage and interpretative panels, to enrich the visitors' experience, are being implemented.
- The local ashram is being redesigned for visual integrity with the temple and the greater site of Hampi.

Partnerships

- GHF has established partnerships with the Hampi Foundation, Cornell University, the State of Karnataka, and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).



Left: Restored courtyard in Pingyao Ancient City. © GHF

Right: Local artisans producing crafts in Pingyao. © GHF

Pingyao Ancient City, China

China's First Banking Capital

Overview

Pingyao Ancient City was awarded UNESCO World Heritage Site status in 1997 for its exceptional preservation of an intact, classic Han Chinese city from the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368–1911). However, poverty, a lack of funding, and alterations to the historic courtyard buildings over the years to accommodate multiple families have put this site's heritage at great risk.

To address these issues, GHF and the Pingyao County Government are undertaking a collaborative effort to better preserve the cultural heritage of Pingyao Ancient City with more comprehensive and systematic approaches as part of an integrated planning, conservation and development program. The Pingyao Cultural Heritage Development Program aims to preserve the vernacular architecture, revitalize and stimulate traditional arts, and establish special historic areas.

Highlights

Planning

- A legal and scientific Master Conservation Plan has been completed and approved, the first in Pingyao's history guiding all development and conservation.
- A comprehensive study of Pingyao, its historical development and current state in terms of demographics, ownership and land-use, was conducted and will inform further conservation and development efforts.
- A program of recording and monitoring changes to historic courtyards is underway, with 31 courtyards documented to date.
- Architectural documentation of Fanjia Jie has been completed, and accurate measured drawings and plans are being prepared for the master plan.

Conservation

- The courtyard at 12 Mijia Xiang has opened to the public after nearly two years of repair and restoration, and is in use as a field office and research center—the first privately funded authentic restoration of an ancient courtyard.
- After a severe winter, conservation and restoration work began again and continues to restore additional courtyards in the ancient city.

Community

- The restored courtyard at 12 Mijia Xiang is also serving as a lecture space for local residents to present their history on a weekly basis, and also features a reading room open to the public.
- Local artisans can display their work and even use the facilities to produce their work, and exhibition space is also available.

Partnerships

- \$1.5 million has been secured from Shanxi Regional Government for preservation of the entire Fanjia Jie district.



Threats: High Poverty, Neglect, Lack of Resources, Mass Tourism

Partners: Ardent Foundation, Bei Shan Tang Foundation, Curtis L. Carlson Family Foundation, Daniel K. Thorne Foundation, Lee Foundation of Singapore, Pingyao County People's Government, The Caterpillar Foundation, Tiffany & Co. Foundation, Shanghai Tongji University Architectural Design & Research Institute, Shanghai Tongji University Urban Planning & Design Institute, Shanxi Provincial Government Department of Construction, Shanxi Urban Planning Society

“We are grateful for the vision and support from GHF in our work to preserve Pingyao Ancient City. Private sector investment, technical and scientific assistances, and international partnerships are critical to our efforts to protect and successfully preserve Pingyao Ancient City, one of China’s finest jewels.”

Wang Jianzhong,
Former magistrate of Pingyao



Top: Pingyao courtyard before restoration. © GHF

Above: Pingyao courtyard after restoration. © GHF

Indus Heritage Program, India

Revealing One of the World's Earliest Civilizations

Overview

The Indus — or Harappan — culture was a Bronze Age civilization that flourished along the Indus River and matured in the regions of modern-day Pakistan and western India between 2600 and 1900 BC. A sophisticated urban culture is evident in its remains, the first urban centers in the region. GHF's Indus Heritage Centre initiative aims to raise awareness of the unique and still-mysterious Indus civilization, encouraging its study and protecting its remaining sites before they are lost forever. To that end, GHF initiated an Indus Heritage Centre in joint collaboration with Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune. The project transitioned to the India-based Indus Heritage Trust in December 2010. GHF is proud to have incubated a groundbreaking endeavor that will enable a landmark project on the Indus Civilization.

Highlights

Planning

- With support from GHF, an antiquities database has been created to catalog the artifacts held by Deccan College in Pune, the proposed location for the Indus Heritage Centre for research and education.
- The appointment by Indus Trustees of India's leading architect, Brinda Somaya of Somaya & Kalappa Consultants, as principal design architect for the Indus Centre represents a major leap in the project.

Conservation

- The Deccan College documentation lab was upgraded with needed air-conditioning, computer and scanning equipment with GHF support.
- GHF extended financial support for the conservation of Shikarpur Indus site and artifacts.

Community

- The Shikarpur settlement is being developed as a model site for mud brick conservation through conservation of already exposed mud fortification.
- The Indus Heritage Centre will provide research facilities and training in conservation to students from India and around the world.

Partnerships

- GHF raised over \$350,000 through its US sponsors in support of the Indus Heritage Program.
- The Indus Heritage Trust, a wholly India based independent entity initiated by GHF, comprises a distinguished and respected trustee board with diverse representation from Mumbai, Pune and Baroda.
- The Vice Chancellor of Pune University, the Director of Deccan College, and Joint Director are finalizing details of governance in the MOU with Indus Heritage Trustees, representing the first ever collaborative partnership at Deccan College for a visionary project that will serve the community.



Left: Indus Seal. © GHF

The Indus Heritage Centre will provide research facilities and training in conservation to students from India and around the world.



Threats: Uncontrolled Development, Looting, Neglect

Partners: Indus Heritage Trust, University of Wisconsin, Dept. of Anthropology, USA, M.S. University, Baroda, Gujarat, Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune.



Threats: Neglect, Environmental Threats

Partners: The Leric Foundation, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos, Uni Polytechnic of Milan

Far Left: Wat Phu complex. © GHF

Left: Restoration of Nandin Hall in progress. © GHF

Wat Phu, Laos

Sacred Temple Complex of Khmer Kings

Overview

Wat Phu, a ruined Khmer temple complex, is the largest archaeological site in Laos. The monument, dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva, and is one of the most important examples of Khmer architecture because of its plan, its historic and religious significance, and for the value of its sculptures. It was inscribed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 2000, making it one of only two sites with such status in the entire country.

Located in one of the poorest regions of southern Laos, Wat Phu has suffered from a lack of regular maintenance and is prone to damage due to fluvial processes. To counteract these issues, GHF's efforts are focused on the scientific conservation of the most endangered monuments as well as providing an intensive training program for on-site Laotian conservators and archaeologists.

Highlights

Planning

- Test pits have been excavated to evaluate the filling condition of the north porch in order to determine the most appropriate intervention methods.
- Different new materials to be used for restoration have been tested and analyzed in the Laboratory of Structural Engineering (UNI Polytechnic of Milano) prior to intervention to identify appropriate replacement materials.

Training in preservation techniques for local workers continues, with more community members receiving training each year.

Conservation

- Work to restore Nandin Hall within the Wat Phu ensemble has continued in 2010, with focus aimed at rehabilitating the ancient Khmer drainage system and further repairing and stabilizing the structure with particular attention given to the Central Room.
- A new drainage system is being installed to stabilize Nandin Hall and to minimize damage resulting from excessive rain and water retention.

Community

- Training in preservation techniques continues, with more community members receiving training each year.
- Plans are underway to create a School of Field Archaeology and Conservation in Champasak.

Partnerships

- The project team is working closely with the Municipality of Champasak to better organize urban planning and tourism development.

Where We Work: Europe, the Middle East and Africa

Human Impact Stories



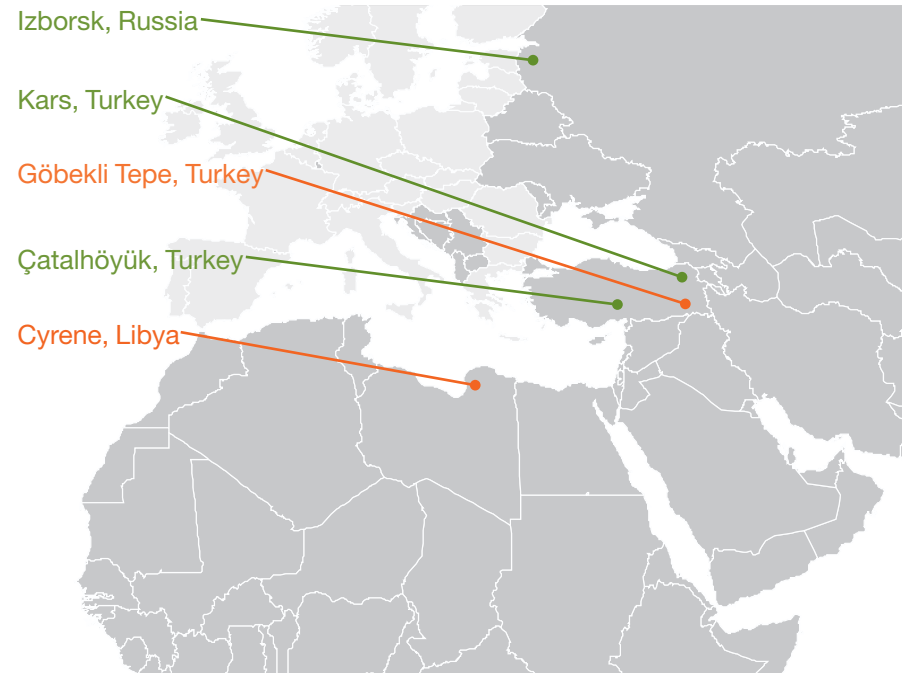
From Çatalhöyük, Turkey: Mavili Tokyasun

Mavili worked as part of our kitchen and dig house staff from 1994 to 2007. She became a central part of all our lives, and her keen sense of fun sustained us through many long summers. When she came to the site from the nearby village of Küçükköy, she had little income. The experience and financial independence she gained from working in the kitchen gave her the skills to set up her own business. She now supplies local shops in Konya with a Turkish pastry called börek. During the busy Ramadan months, she employs two helpers. Moving to Konya also means that her son is getting more and better education.



From Çatalhöyük, Turkey: Sadrettin Dural

When Sadrettin came to us, he was a farmer from the village of Küçükköy near the site, although he had also worked other jobs, such as driving a taxi, to supplement his income. During the 1990s, he worked as one of the guards at the site. He did not speak English and felt frustrated by his inability to explain the site to tourists. He took it upon himself to learn English using tapes given to him by ourselves and tourists. He asked to know more about the site, and we spent several pleasant evenings explaining the details of the Neolithic period and Çatalhöyük to him. As Sadrettin got to know the site, he felt that he would like to write his own book about the site and project. We gave him a computer, and he sat down and wrote 50,000 words in Turkish, which were then edited and translated into English by Duygu Çamurcuoğlu. In the United States, this book was published in 2006 by Left Coast Press as *Protecting Çatalhöyük: Memoir of an Archaeological Site Guard*. It has been favorably reviewed, including by *American Anthropologist*. Now Sadrettin can tell his story of going from local heritage site guard to international author.



- Current Projects
- Completed Projects

Of over 500 global heritage sites, more than 200 are endangered today and only 72 have UNESCO World Heritage status because they are located in developing countries.

Opposite: Ancient Greek remains at Cyrene, Libya. © GHF



Cyrene, Libya

Africa's Largest Ancient Greek Site

Overview

Cyrene, a colony of the Greeks of Thera founded in 631 BC, was one of the principal cities in the ancient Greek world. Romanized in 74 BC, Cyrene remained a great city, with over 1,000 years of rich history. Cyrene is considered one of the most important Classical Greek sites outside of Greece, as well as in Libya. Yet today, Cyrene is one of the most neglected and endangered UNESCO World Heritage sites in the Mediterranean Basin.

The program at Cyrene is the first integrated project involving Libyans, Italians and Americans working together and aims to implement the conservation work within a structured training program.



“We are grateful for the vision and support from GHF in our work to preserve Cyrene. Private sector investment, technical and scientific assistances, and international partnerships are critical to our efforts to protect and successfully preserve Cyrene, one of Africa’s finest archaeological jewels.”

Serenella Ensoli,
Professor, Second University of Naples

Highlights

Planning

- Direct and indirect surveying using GPS, total station and laser scanning is being conducted to complete the first phase of the Amphitheatre restoration program. This data will help to create a 3D model of the structure and guide removal and cataloging of unsafe, collapsed elements of the cavea.

Conservation

- Cleaning of the Amphitheatre and surrounding area is under way to prepare for conservation of the monument.

- Topographic analysis has been conducted to identify the main entry to the original Greek Theatre.

Community

- Local staff are being trained in conservation and restoration techniques, with the support and guidance of Italian engineers and archaeologists.

Partnerships

- GHF’s partnership with the Libyan Department of Antiquities and the University of Naples creates a 20-30 person Conservation Team comprising Libyan and Italian conservators, architects, planners, engineers and archaeologists to bring Cyrene’s World Heritage Site up to international standards in conservation, staffing, funding and park services.



Threats: Lack of Formal Protection and Security, Lack of Funding and Expertise, Intensive Looting, Improper Restoration: Use of Cement and Iron Bar

Partners: AG Leventis Foundation, BP, Challenger Limited, Conoco Phillips, Libyan Dept. of Antiquities, The Second University of Naples, U.S. State Dept.

Left: Conservation in progress in the Amphitheatre. © GHF

Göbekli Tepe, Turkey

Unique Early Neolithic Ceremonial Center

Overview

Located atop a mountain ridge near the modern town of Urfa in southeastern Turkey, Göbekli Tepe is one of the most fascinating and important archaeological sites in the world. Dating back 11,000 years, its monolithic T-shaped pillars, each weighing several tons, were erected by prehistoric people who had not yet developed metal tools or pottery. Although the site has been excavated and researched in recent years, it has never had a conservation plan. GHF's goals at Göbekli Tepe are to support the preparation of a Site Management and Conservation Plan, construction of a shelter over the exposed archaeological features, training local community members in guiding and conservation, and helping Turkish authorities secure UNESCO World Heritage Site nomination.

Highlights

Planning

- GHF is developing a Master Plan for the site and its surroundings jointly with the excavation project to guide future conservation efforts.
- A meeting of esteemed international conservation architects has provided great insight into how the shelter should be constructed. This shelter should allow for expansion of the roof as excavations progress.

Conservation

- A shelter design competition with six architecture firms submitting proposals under the supervision of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI) provided compliant and attractive solutions to be discussed with Turkish authorities.

Community

- A local institute is being sought to aid in training community members as guides.
- There is potential for a café/shop to be operated onsite by the village, as well as parking, camping and toilet facilities. A guidebook is also planned.

Partnerships

- DAI and the German Research Foundation (DFG) will continue to fund research and excavation, while GHF leads conservation efforts in close cooperation with the Turkish authorities and the project.



Threats: Looting, Exposure

Partners: German Archaeological Institute (DAI), German Research Foundation (DFG), Şanlıurfa Municipal Government, Province Government, Commission for Cultural Protection, Turkish Ministry of Tourism and Culture

Top: A view of the site core. © GHF
Right: Detail of a monolithic pillar. © GHF

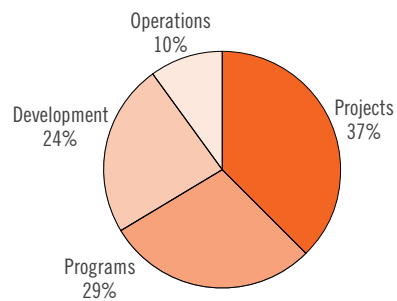
“The Global Heritage Fund is an ideal partner providing critically needed conservation funding and expertise for our project at Göbekli Tepe.”

Klaus Schmidt,
German Archaeological Institute

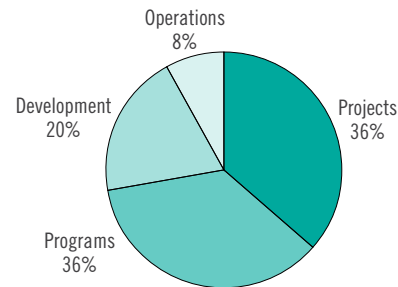
Financials

INCOME STATEMENT

	Audited 2009	Unaudited 2010
Revenues		
Restricted Donations	2,235,095	2,007,375
Unrestricted Donations	1,035,675	1,224,437
Other Revenue	1,723	40,952
Total Revenues	3,272,493	3,272,764
Expenses		
Conservation Project Funding		
Americas	660,091	669,200
Asia & Pacific	406,124	375,425
Europe, Middle East & Africa	124,880	32,215
Other Investigations & Planning	31,947	48,253
Total Project Funding	1,223,042	1,125,093
Project Management	613,249	602,549
Global Heritage Network	297,854	276,836
Cultural Heritage Forums & Awareness	26,453	224,332
Preservation Fellowship Grants	0	10,200
Total Program Expenses	2,160,598	2,239,010
Program Expenses % of Total Expenses	66.5%	72.4%
Development	772,295	608,515
Management & General	316,253	243,085
Total Expenses	3,249,146	3,090,610
Surplus / (Deficit)	23,347	182,154



2009 Expenditures



2010 Expenditures

BALANCE SHEET

	Audited 31-Dec-09	Unaudited 31-Dec-10
Assets		
Cash & Equivalents Balance	130,865	375,595
Pledges Receivable	1,661,798	1,860,309
Investments	10,281	0
Other Current Assets	27,191	17,931
Total Current Assets	1,830,135	2,253,835
Contributions Receivable, Non-current	296,463	75,000
Fixed Assets, Net	31,544	27,635
Other Assets	0	0
Total Assets	2,158,142	2,356,470
Liabilities and Fund Balances		
Accounts Payable	11,818	13,613
Other Current Liabilities	51,874	66,253
Total Current Liabilities	63,692	79,866
Long Term Liabilities	0	0
Total Liabilities	63,692	79,866
Beginning Balance Restricted Funds	1,644,426	1,863,591
Beginning Balance Unrestricted Funds	426,677	230,859
Current Year Change in Restricted Funds	219,165	(283,377)
Current Year Change in Unrestricted Funds	(195,818)	465,531
Total Fund Balances	2,094,450	2,276,604
Total Liabilities & Fund Balances	2,158,142	2,356,470
Memo:		
Ending Restricted Funds Balance	1,863,591	1,580,214
Ending Unrestricted Funds Balance	230,859	696,390
Net Assets / Total Funds Balance	2,094,450	2,276,604

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Kurt Vogt,
Managing Director of Citi Latin America

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Conservation work underway at Banteay
Chhmar, Cambodia. © GHF



A view of Hampi, India. © GHF



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