



WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

2016 WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

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FACTS AND FIGURES

WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

Launched in 1996 and issued every two years, the World Monuments Watch is the flagship advocacy program of World Monuments Fund. The Watch is a call to action for cultural heritage sites facing imminent threats and challenges, which creates opportunities for new awareness, improved protection, and positive change. Since its inception, the program has included 790 sites in 135 countries and territories (including the 2016 World Monuments Watch).

SELECTION PROCESS

WMF received a total of 184 nominations to the 2016 World Monuments Watch. Sites were nominated by governments, conservation professionals, site caretakers, NGOs, concerned individuals, and others committed to cultural heritage preservation. WMF was assisted in its review of nominations by almost 140 heritage professionals worldwide. Final selection was made by a panel of seven international experts convened by WMF.

NUMBER OF SITES ON THE 2016 WATCH: 50

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES REPRESENTED: 36

SITE TYPES

The 2016 Watch includes cultural landscapes, historic urban areas, religious structures and complexes, archaeological sites, civic buildings, industrial heritage, rock art, vernacular settlements, and places of conscience.

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

- North Africa and the Middle East (7 sites)
- Sub-Saharan Africa (6 sites)
- Latin America and the Caribbean (12 sites)
- United States (2 sites)
- Asia (7 sites)
- Europe (15 sites)
- Oceania (1 site)

OLDEST SITES

- The earliest archaeological finds at the **Dalieh of Raouche** in Lebanon date from the Neolithic period, and the site has been used by humans for at least 7,000 years.
- Ceramics from the Neolithic period indicate that Greece's **Pavlopetri** was occupied 5,000 years ago, making it the world's oldest submerged city.
- The earliest evidence of occupation at **Abusir el-Malek**, Egypt, dates from around 3,000 B.C.

MOST RECENT SITES

- Albania's **Spaç Prison** operated as a labor camp until the fall of communism in Albania in the early 1990s.
- **Ladeira da Misericórdia** includes a visionary project by Lina Bo Bardi that was completed in 1987.
- The **National Sports Complex** in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, was inaugurated in 1964.
- The **National Art Schools**, Cuba, were built between 1961 and 1965, when the project was abandoned.

COUNTRY WITH THE MOST SITES

Cuba is represented with three sites on the 2016 Watch:

- **Colonial Churches of Santiago de Cuba**
- **El Vedado** (Havana)
- **National Art Schools** (Havana)

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED ON THE WATCH

FOR THE FIRST TIME

- Mauritius
- South Korea

REPEAT LISTINGS

- **National Art Schools**, Cuba (2000, 2002 Watch)
- **Petra**, Jordan (1996, 1998, 2000, 2002 Watch)
- **Fortifications of Portobelo**, Panama (San Gerónimo Fort included on the 1998, 2000, 2002 Watch)
- **San Esteban del Rey Mission**, United States (2002 Watch)

WORLD HERITAGE SITES

The 2016 Watch includes 9 sites on the World Heritage List:

- The **Ladeira da Misericórdia** is part of the Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia WHS (1985)
- The **Church and Convent of San Francisco** is part of the City of Quito WHS (1978)
- The **Arch of Janus** is part of the Historic Centre of Rome WHS (1980)
- **Petra** WHS (1985)
- The **Antiguo Colegio de San Ildefonso** is part of the Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco WHS (1987)
- The **Cultural Heritage Sites of Nepal** include the Kathmandu Valley WHS (1979)
- The **Fortifications of Portobelo** are part of the Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo WHS (1980)
- The sections of the **Água da Prata Aqueduct** that lie within the city walls are part of the Historic Centre of Évora WHS (1986)
- **Great Zimbabwe** National Monument WHS (1986)
- Some of the **Convents of Seville** fall within the buffer zone of the Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville WHS (1987)

MODERNISM AT RISK

- **National Sports Complex of Cambodia**
- **National Art Schools**, Cuba
- **Shukhov Tower**, Russia

PROGRESS AROUND THE WORLD

The international attention drawn to Watch sites provides a vital tool that local entities can use to leverage funding from a variety of sources, including national, regional, and municipal governments, foundations, corporate sponsors, international aid organizations, and private donors. By capitalizing on the Watch, local entities have raised public and private support for Watch sites totaling over **\$245 million** since the creation of the program. WMF has contributed an additional **\$100 million** toward projects at more than 290 Watch sites. For the 2014 Watch, WMF has allocated **\$2.9 million** for projects at 20 sites, and other sources have provided **\$46.8 million**. Increased awareness has also helped to bolster legislative efforts, foster inter-entity partnerships, improve monitoring, and valorize connections between communities and their heritage.

For the complete list and information on each site, visit www.wmf.org.

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