

WORLD
MONUMENTS
FUND

AND

WORLD
HERITAGE

World Monuments Fund and World Heritage

With the launch of UNESCO's campaign for Abu Simbel in 1959, cultural heritage preservation was spotlighted as an international concern. There was, however, at that time, no vehicle for private individuals or organizations to participate in the effort to preserve heritage sites. WMF was created, in 1965, to fill that void. Since then, WMF has worked with governments at all levels as well as private partners to identify and repair endangered historic sites around the world.

As the leading private international organization dedicated to historic preservation, WMF has drawn private sector support and financial resources to the field of cultural heritage, complementing the efforts of UNESCO.

Based in New York City, WMF is a nonprofit organization with offices and affiliates in Europe and representatives in Asia and Latin America. WMF's funding comes from private sources including individuals, foundations, corporations, and special events. Since its founding, WMF has worked with local and international partners around the world to carry out hundreds of conserva-

tion projects on every continent, provide technical and financial assistance, and advocate for the protection of cultural heritage around the world.

Through a number of programs and initiatives, WMF seeks to address conservation issues that affect a wide range of communities. WMF's approach has four main components:

- **ADVOCACY** for endangered sites (through the publication of the Watch list of *100 Most Endangered Sites*, public programs, and outreach)
- **SUPPORT** for field conservation work through planning, directing, and managing field conservation projects and by awarding grants
- **EDUCATION** of the public about cultural heritage preservation work through publications, exhibits, and lecture programs
- **TRAINING** of emerging professionals, artisans, and students in the traditional building and preservation arts and trades.





SAN IGNACIO MINI, ARGENTINA



SAN BLAISE CHURCH, CROATIA



HAMPI MONUMENT COMPLEX, INDIA

A key factor in WMF's success is its collaboration with local and international professional partners and communities. WMF encourages full engagement of the local community in conservation projects and also assists with local training, education, and capacity building. Working with local partners to develop appropriate conservation solutions, WMF takes a "holistic" approach to preservation that takes into account environmental, social, and economic factors.

In the last decade, the creation of the biennial World Monuments Watch® list of 100 Most Endangered Sites and the launch of the Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage—which provides matching funds for non-U.S. contributions to cultural-heritage projects—have significantly expanded WMF's geographic and programmatic capacity worldwide. WMF uses its private funding strategically to attract additional resources and to initiate larger efforts to support preservation projects. WMF's current operating budget is approximately \$22.4 million, of which 88% is directed to field conservation and education programs.

The World Monuments Watch, launched in 1995 in response to increasing threats to cultural heritage sites around the globe, is the flagship advocacy program of World Monuments Fund. The program was launched with founding sponsorship from the American Express Company, which provided \$10 million for conservation of Watch sites. Announced every two years, the World Monuments Watch list of 100 Most Endangered Sites calls international

attention to cultural heritage sites around the world that are threatened by neglect, vandalism, armed conflict, or natural disaster. Through the Watch program, WMF seeks to attract worldwide attention as well as technical and financial resources to endangered sites, and fosters community support for their protection. More than 75% of Watch sites have been saved or are have made progress in addressing urgent threats, thanks to timely intervention.

The Watch list is selected by an independent panel of experts from nominations submitted by governments, preservation professionals, site caretakers, NGOs, and others. Sites from all time periods—from ancient to modern—are eligible, as are all site types. "Monuments" can be archaeological sites; residential, civic, commercial, military, or religious architecture, including vernacular architecture, engineering or industrial works; cultural landscapes; historic city centers; and townscapes. Sites nominated to the Watch are evaluated according to three criteria: Significance of the site, urgency of threat and viability of the solution.

Through the Watch Program, WMF helps to alleviate urgent threats and prevent the loss of sites at risk, encourage the development of long-term solutions for the protection of cultural heritage sites, stimulate local interest, and encourage cooperation of local communities and governments in preservation efforts.

The Watch Program can help World Heritage Site managers to address key short-term and urgent conservation issues and to garner assistance for those projects.

Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage

The Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage was launched in 1997 in order to substantially expand WMF's capacity to provide funding for field projects and to encourage diverse international funding for historic preservation. WMF develops projects for the Wilson Challenge, by invitation only, with local advocates, site managers, and institutional partners. A total of \$100 million will be directed to heritage conservation projects through the Wilson Challenge.

Since its inception, the program has provided support for urgent conservation fieldwork and allowed WMF to build partnerships with both private and public institutions concerned with preserving cultural heritage. Wilson Challenge funds support conservation fieldwork as well as planning, on-site training, and related documentation activities.

Architectural and artistic quality are the primary cri-

WMF and the World Heritage Program

WMF has responded to calls for support for World Heritage Sites with substantial funding for conservation projects and through participation in UNESCO campaigns, including those in Venice and Kathmandu in the 1970s, and more recently through cooperation with programs coordinated by UNESCO at Angkor and Iraq. WMF's role is to give private organizations, advocates, and individual donors the opportunity to support and participate in preservation efforts.

The World Monuments Watch list allows WMF to respond to urgent dangers facing cultural heritage sites and to direct public attention and, in many cases, short-term funding to those sites quickly. The Watch can also call attention to sites—and issues—that might not have yet achieved the international recognition that they deserve. In addition to providing funding for urgent physical conservation, WMF helps sites undertake the kinds of planning and documentation projects that are needed

to build World Heritage List nominations. WMF's financial resources, especially the Robert W. Wilson Challenge, provide opportunities to expand support for World Heritage Sites through partnerships with local governments and private donors, and to help UNESCO reach its goals for those sites.

Unlike the World Heritage List, the Watch does not confer a legal designation or guarantee government protection for a site.

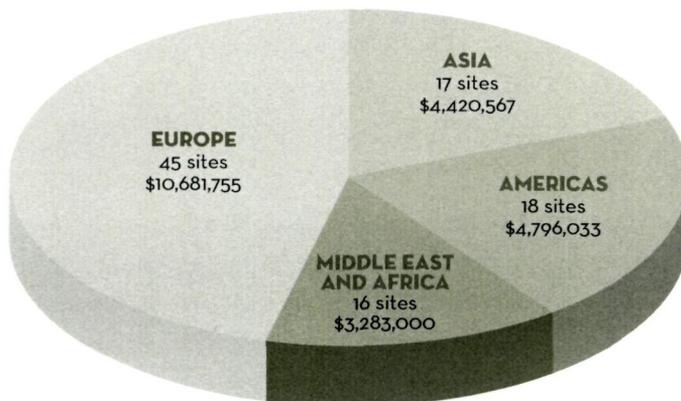
By drawing the attention

of local governments, however, Watch listing can lead to both financial and legal support at a national level. WMF's capacity to work with non-governmental partners, in addition, allows it to direct much-needed financial resources to sites in danger when the local government is unwilling or unable to do so.

The World Monuments Watch list has included more than 100 sites that are either World Heritage Sites or part of a World Heritage district. Since 1990, WMF has directed more than \$23 million to projects at 96 World Heritage Sites in 46 countries. In the last year alone, WMF has provided over \$4 million for conservation projects at 22 World Heritage sites and districts.

Right now, WMF is calling for nominations from governments and other organizations for the 2008 World Monuments Watch list. The deadline for submission of nominations is January 15, 2007. More information about how to nominate a site is available at www.wmf.org.

WMF FUNDING TO WORLD HERITAGE SITES



Since 1990, WMF has directed more than \$23 million to projects at 96 World Heritage Sites in 46 countries

teria used to select the projects for support through the Wilson Challenge. The opportunity to form fruitful working partnerships with matching donors and institutions and to encourage international funding support for conservation are important goals of the Wilson Challenge.

The goal of the Wilson Challenge is to stimulate giving to heritage conservation internationally, especially from private donors and encourage additional support from governments and other sources. To do this, the Wilson Challenge matches funds from non-U.S. donors only. Funds from private donors outside of the U.S. are matched one-to-one, and government funds are matched two-to-one. Private donors include individuals, corporations, and foundations. Because UNESCO is an inter-governmental organization, its funds are not eligible for matching through the Wilson Challenge, but international government or other funding for individual projects supported by UNESCO are eligible matching sources.

Current WMF Initiatives

The following are highlights of key efforts of WMF to help to conserve World Heritage Sites and to help non-designated cultural assets gain the protection they need to survive for future generations.

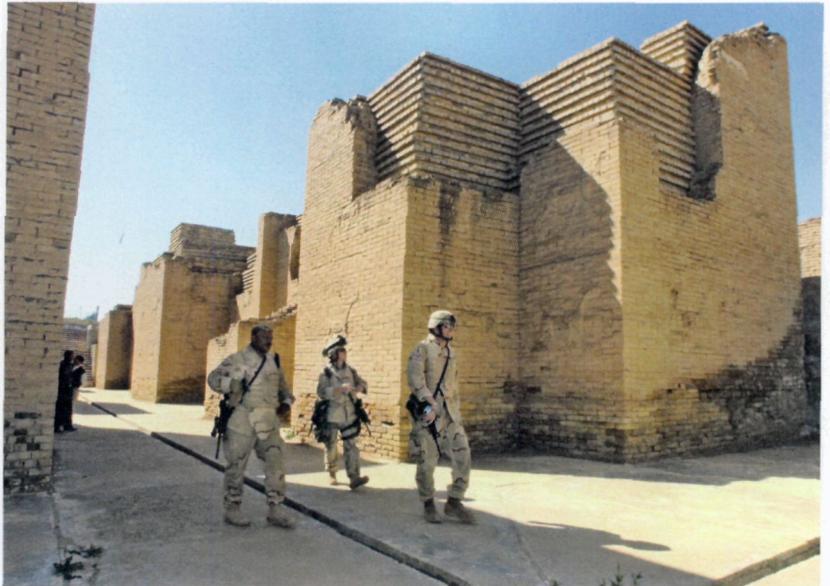
Iraq

In 2003, WMF joined with the Getty Conservation Institute (Los Angeles, CA, U.S.A.) to create the Iraq Cultural Heritage Conservation Initiative. The Initiative was developed in coordination with UNESCO and the Iraq State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH). The Initiative was created to provide a private-sector response to the risks faced by Iraqi cultural heritage sites that would complement the various government efforts in the region. The goals of the Initiative are to build the capacity of Iraqi conservation professionals to regain stewardship of their cultural heritage after decades of isolation, and to garner support for emergency assistance for the repair and protection of Iraq cultural heritage damaged during the war in Iraq.

Since its launch, WMF has undertaken a concerted and successful effort to generate public interest in and media coverage of the continuing crisis faced by Iraq's endangered cultural heritage. Prominent stories about this issue have appeared in the *Wall Street Journal*, national magazines, and newspapers, and countless websites, following WMF press conferences and other outreach activities. WMF worked closely with leaders of the Iraq SBAH to develop a nomination of the entire country of Iraq to the 2006 World Monuments Watch list of 100 *Most Endangered Sites*. The listing of the entire country was widely covered in international and national press.

To address long-term cultural heritage management issues, WMF and GCI have developed the Iraq Cultural Heritage Sites GIS Database, which will be used by SBAH as a tool to document site conditions and needs, to set priorities, and to address threats to cultural resources. A training program for Iraqi cultural heritage personnel including hands-on training in survey and assessment of cultural heritage sites, site management, and planning was carried out in Amman, Jordan in 2004 and 2005. Supplemental training was offered in Rome, the UK and the US, which also helped Iraqi cultural heritage professionals re-establish contacts with the international heritage community.

In 2003, the Initiative was able to provide limited



funding to support the protection of archaeological sites in southern Iraq, but since then on-the-ground fieldwork has not been possible. Currently, WMF is working with the U.S. State Department to initiate a master conservation management planning process for the ancient city of Babylon, which will also serve as a basis for the preparation of a nomination of the site for World Heritage Site inscription.

The development of World Heritage nominations for sites in Iraq is a key long-term goal of the Initiative. Only two sites in the country, Ashur and Hatra, are on the World Heritage List, and many highly significant sites could be considered. WMF will work with UNESCO and other partners to prioritize sites for this effort and to help formulate the first nominations.

The GCI-WMF Iraq Initiative is now widely identified as a key player in the effort to protect the cultural heritage of Iraq and as an effective partner for the Iraqis. Lead funding from the J.M. Kaplan Fund has leveraged significant additional support for the work of the Initiative from other sources. To date, close to a million dollars has been directed to this program. WMF and UNESCO agreed to work together as part of the Iraq Initiative at its launch, and UNESCO has made important contributions to the program, including support for the purchase of equipment used in the training courses and other activities of the program.



Lednice and Valtice Cultural Landscape, Czech Republic

The Lednice and Valtice Cultural Landscape lies within the southern Moravian countryside, not far from Vienna. One of Europe's largest man-made parks, its defining features are two great estates established by the grand dukes of Liechtenstein: the thirteenth-century Lednice, which over time developed into a neo-Gothic edifice, and Valtice, a grand Baroque castle. Surrounding the villages of Lednice and Valtice, with their castles, gardens, and artificial lakes, are 80 square miles of parkland, which contains 16 major architectural follies, all built in the eighteenth century. They include a Turkish-inspired minaret, a classical building with a semicircular arcade, a Roman triumphal arch, and a colonnade of Corinthian arches and niches with displays of Greek vases.

The World Monuments Fund was approached by the newly-formed South Moravian Heritage Fund and Czech heritage officials in 1993 with a request for assistance in addressing the myriad conservation issues facing Lednice park. With the collapse of the communist government in 1989, the young Czech Republic was struggling to find the funds to preserve its cultural heritage and sought international support for those projects and help in raising awareness of the country's historic sites.

WMF assisted the Czech government and local preservation groups in organizing two conferences, in 1993 and 1994, to bring together private and public sector organizations and individuals to discuss ideas and devise a plan for the preservation of the Lednice and Valtice estates. The conferences were attended by a large number of international preservation professionals, conservators and muse-

um managers, who identified pilot projects that would help test methodologies and financial and administration models for international cooperation at Lednice and Valtice, with the long-term goal of reinstating the park's natural and built integrity and establish it as an important ecotourism site. WMF support for Lednice and Valtice was instrumental in creating momentum of support for the site, which led, in 1996, to the listing of the Lednice and Valtice Cultural Landscape as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Following on the success of the World Heritage designation and the support garnered by the conferences, the follies in Lednice Park and the Lednice Castle Conservatory were included in the World Monuments Watch list in 1998. In addition, WMF provided financial support for the projects through an American Express grant, the Wilson Challenge, and funds from public and private Czech sources. The Czech government eventually committed \$2 million towards the restoration of the site, and the European Union also provided funds for the project. This combination of public and private, international and local funds signaled a new level of international cooperation and support for historic preservation.

In addition to monetary support and advocacy for the Lednice and Valtice cultural landscape, WMF also brought preservationists from the United States to meet with their Czech counterparts, meetings which resulted in the establishments of a "Greenways" trail through the Lednice/Valtice landscape, a project based on the successful ecotourism initiative of the same name in New York's Hudson Valley.

Kathmandu Valley, Nepal

The rich architectural and artistic heritage of Nepal is represented in the concentration of temples, squares, and civic buildings of the Kathmandu Valley. The historic structures concentrated in the political hub of the country are still actively used and are an integral part of the living culture of Nepal. The Kathmandu Valley was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1979. It was placed on the list of World Heritage in Danger in 2003, citing uncontrolled development which threatens to destroy the integrity of Kathmandu's historic core.

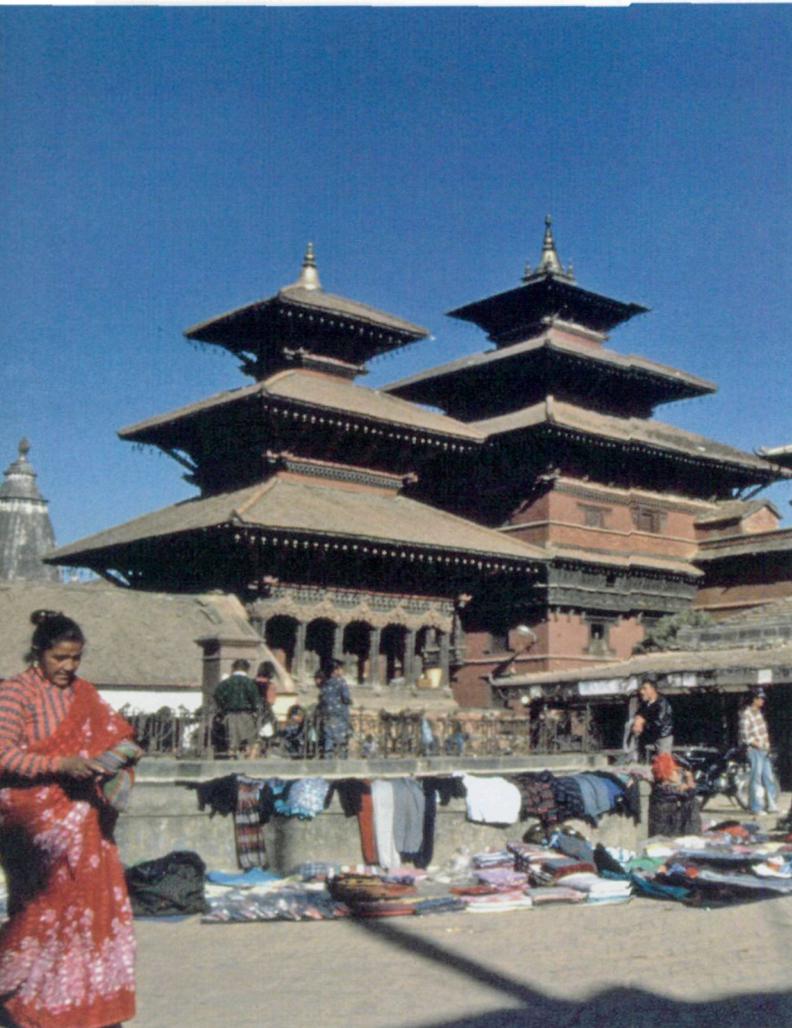
WMF's work in Kathmandu goes back to the early 1980s, when WMF restored the Gokarna Temple complex as part of a UNESCO campaign. More recently, with support from a multi-year Wilson Challenge, WMF partnered with the Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust (KVPT) on the Darbar Square Restoration in 2000. The WMF-supported project focused on the three principal pagoda-type temples just outside the entrance of the Kathmandu Royal Palace. Public and private sector funding supported the restoration of these temples and the project was undertaken with the full participation of the

local community, establishing a new paradigm for the preservation of Nepalese built heritage.

Encouraged by the success of that project, KVPT decided to direct its resources to documenting and preserving lesser known, but equally significant sites in the historic core of Kathmandu. In a comprehensive survey, KVPT identified over 60 cultural heritage sites and over 500 shrines, the majority of which lay outside the UNESCO World Heritage Site monument zone. Part of the rationale for the documentation project was to highlight the fact that although these sites were not designated World Heritage Sites, they faced the same challenges as other, better known historic places in the region and deserved the same kinds of protection. The KVPT developed a list of priority sites, and successfully nominated one of them, the Buddhist Monastery of Itum Baha, to the World Monuments Fund's Watch list of 100 Most Endangered Sites in 2000.

The placement of Itum Baha on the 2000 Watch list helped draw attention to the grave threats and challenges facing the thirteenth-century complex. Although the monastery had survived for 800 years with its historic fabric largely intact, its future was looking increasingly uncertain. The structural stability of its buildings had been compromised as a result of repeated earthquakes in this seismic zone, and there was a lack of available funds for their regular maintenance. In addition, Kathmandu has, in recent decades, grown into a sprawling metropolis with a rapidly increasing population and ever more tourists, which has led to uncontrolled development and increased stress on the city's built heritage.

Although Itum Baha is not part of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage site, it is one of the five principal monasteries of Kathmandu, and one of only three that retain their original layout. It is also one of the largest and most significant examples of Nepalese monastic architecture. Listing on the World Monuments Watch served as a platform for the publicity and fundraising efforts of the KVPT on behalf of the site and in 2003, the Itum Baha project was awarded a Robert Wilson Challenge, which was matched by a number of other organizations including the German Foreign Ministry, the Kathmandu municipality, the Itum Baha *sangha* (monastic community of elders), and private donations. WMF provided technical expertise to complement the documentation and craftsmanship capabilities of the KVPT and led tours of the historic center of Kathmandu, which created a great deal of interest in the endangered monuments of the city and support for their restoration. WMF's partnership with KVPT continues, with current work focused on the Patan Royal Palace Complex, which is on the 2006 Watch list.



Usumacinta River Cultural Landscape, Guatemala and Mexico

The Usumacinta river, winding its way between Mexico and Guatemala, is set within a landscape of remarkable biodiversity and great historic significance. Located in the Usumacinta river valley are the Maya sites of Yaxchilán and Piedras Negras, which reached their apogee in the eighth century AD, when the river served as a major trade route between the highlands of Guatemala and Chiapas and the Gulf of Mexico. Numerous smaller archaeological sites and landscape features are scattered throughout the valley. Taken together, they form a continuous cultural landscape stretching more than 60 kilometers along the Usumacinta river and in the valley.

Yaxchilán and Piedras Negras were included on the World Monuments Watch list in 2000 and 2002, respectively. The Watch listings highlighted the challenges facing these sites, including looting, agricultural encroachment, erosion, and forest fires, and the lack of resources and adequate protection. Watch listing helped to generate funds for documentation, conservation of Mayan ruins, and the development of preservation plans for both Piedras Negras and Yaxchilán. In 2004, there remained, however, the threat to the larger cultural landscape posed by the proposed construction of dams on the Usumacinta River by the Mexican government, which would flood the area and destroy many of the landscape's distinctive features.

These continued threats prompted WMF to list the entire cultural landscape as an endangered site on the 2004 Watch list to draw attention to the urgent need for the development of a comprehensive site management plan, one that would coordinate all the preservation needs of the area, including regular maintenance,

the promotion of sustainable tourism, visitor protection, site interpretation, and the documentation and monitoring of the region's cultural and natural resources. WMF received a joint proposal from INAH and CONAMP for the development of an integrated management plan to include a site redevelopment and interpretation plan and a priority conservation project is to be implemented in 2006.

In response to the proposed construction of dams on the Usumacinta River, WMF commissioned a hydrological and environmental assessment of the Boca del Cerro hydroelectric projects and their potential impact on the archaeology of the Usumacinta basin. This study was complemented by the development of visual simulations of the flooding by a team of NASA scientists, which allowed any dam constructions, rumored or real, to be visualized, and the projected results to be seen in graphic detail.

Partly as a result of the efforts of WMF to draw attention to this region and its longtime support for preservation in the area, the Usumacinta River Cultural Landscape is now being considered by the governments of Mexico and Guatemala as a potential, joint, natural-cultural UNESCO World Heritage Site. Each country has included its own side of the river valley on its Tentative List of potential World Heritage Sites (National Park Sierra del Lacandón, in Guatemala; Région Lacan-Tún—Usumacinta, in Mexico). WMF hopes that the Mexican and Guatemalan governments, recognizing the significance of the area for the region's history, will step up their efforts to protect the biodiversity and monuments in the landscape.





Champaner Archaeological Site, Gujarat, India

Watched over by the dramatic 2,600-foot volcanic hill of Pavagadh, the medieval city of Champaner in Gujarat, with its delicate minarets, lakes, reservoirs, and ruins is one of the most picturesque sites in northern India. Its civic monuments and religious buildings date to the eighth century onward. Today it is a much-visited destination; many pilgrims come to visit its holy places and tourists are drawn to its extraordinary architecture and archaeological remains that represent both Hindu and Muslim traditions and styles.

Despite Champaner's popularity and historical importance, without support from the Archaeological Survey of India and the state government, its fragile monuments will continue to be in danger of deteriorating. The monuments are also threatened by encroachments and unplanned development as well as inappropriate infrastructural projects in the area, such as highways and other new construction that could undermine the foundations of the city's historic structures and damage its archaeological remains.

In 2000, the Baroda Heritage Trust (BHT) successfully nominated Champaner to the World Monuments Watch list. WMF worked with the BHT to develop a project that was supported by the Wilson Challenge, and provided funding for the restoration of the Atak Fort, which lies within the archaeological site. The project, which is ongoing, includes detailed archival research that will allow for the accurate restoration of the military structures, water gardens, and presentation of the history of the fort to the public, as well as the development of a strategy to ensure regular cycles of conservation and maintenance at the site. WMF is also working with the BHT to document and survey other parts of the city, and to develop a comprehensive site management plan and cultural resource information database.

Champaner Archeological Park was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2004. National and local protection for the site, however, currently extends only to 39 out of the 69 known monuments within the Champaner archaeological district.

WMF Support for World Heritage 2005–2006

In the last year, WMF has directed more than \$4 million in private funding to projects in or around 22 World Heritage Sites around the world.

Argentina/Brazil/Paraguay, Jesuit Guaraní Missions

World Heritage Site: Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel das Missones (Brazil)

San Ignacio Mini in Argentina was included on the first ever World Monuments Watch list in 1996. Since then, WMF has undertaken a major multi-faceted initiative for the Jesuit Guaraní missions of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. This initiative seeks to establish a shared conservation and development plan for the missions that provides for their physical protection and builds local capacity to care for them in the long term. Since 1996, WMF has supported urgent stabilization projects and conservation workshops at San Ignacio Mini and São Nicolau in Brazil; WMF is planning its third and final project and workshop at La Santísima Trinidad de Parana in Paraguay in the fall of 2006. WMF has directed almost \$500,000 to the Jesuit Guaraní Missions since the first project began at San Ignacio Mini. The 2006 program in Paraguay is supported with \$80,000 provided through WMF's Annenberg Program for Endangered Cultural Heritage in Developing Countries.

Brazil, San Francisco Convent, Olinda

World Heritage Site: Historic Center of the Town of Olinda

Lying outside of the World Heritage district of Olinda, the San Francisco Convent has been in continuous use since its founding in the sixteenth century and is an important part of the cultural history of the area. After including the convent on the World Monuments Watch list in 2004, WMF provided support for urgent repairs and the development of a master plan for the site, with a \$75,000 grant from the American Express Company. The convent was Watch-listed again in 2006 as part of an expanded listing for Historic Olinda.

Cambodia, Four Temples at Angkor

World Heritage Site: Angkor

Since 1990, WMF has sustained a comprehensive conservation, training, and education program at Angkor. Through this program, WMF has supported the long-term conservation of the temple at Preah Khan, critical interventions at Ta Som, detailed studies of the Angkor Wat galleries. In 2005, WMF launched a major new project at Phnom Bakheng, with a grant of \$550,000 from

the U.S. State Department. Since 2000, WMF has directed more than \$1.25 million to the sites at Angkor, with support from several private donors.

Croatia, Saint Blaise Church, Dubrovnik

World Heritage Site: Old City of Dubrovnik

Saint Blaise Church suffered damage during the Balkan conflicts in the 1990s. Repairs were made, but the church was included on the 2006 World Monuments Watch list after portions of the stone façade and interiors had broken and fallen off, endangering visitors. WMF recently provided \$20,000, through the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program, to Saint Blaise to support the launch of a conservation effort that will secure these architectural elements—now covered with scaffolding—and allow the church to be restored.

Croatia, Diocletian's Palace, Split

World Heritage Site: Historic Split and Diocletian's Palace

The Historic Center of Split was included on the first World Monuments Watch list in 1996. Since then, WMF has been involved in two major projects at Diocletian's Palace: the conservation of the Temple of Jupiter, begun in 2000 and now complete; and the conservation of the so-called Peristyle, which began in 2002 and is currently under way. The Temple of Jupiter project was supported with \$100,000 from the Kress Foundation. WMF is working in partnership with the Restoration Institute of Croatia in Zagreb, the Croatian Ministry of Culture, and the Agency of the Historic Core, City of Split, to conserve the peristyle colonnade and to develop a comprehensive plan for the site. A successful pilot project was completed at the east colonnade with support from the Antiqua Foundation (\$160,000). WMF is now developing a plan for the completion of the peristyle project over the next three years, which will be supported with a \$100,000 grant from the American Express Company and \$200,000 from the Antiqua Foundation.

Czech Republic, St. Ann's Church, Prague

World Heritage Site: Historic Center of Prague

One of many significant churches in Prague, St. Ann's is unique in that it preserves its original Gothic roof timbers. Included on the Watch list in 2004, the restoration of the interiors of the church, which had been broken up during its use as a warehouse for almost 200



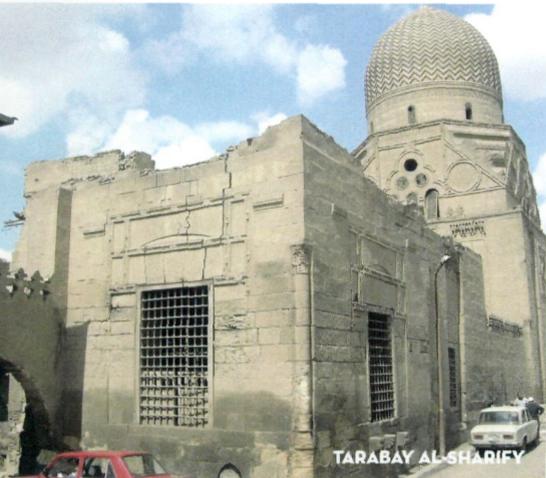
SAN FRANCISCO CONVENT

years, was begun in 2005 in cooperation with local partners and WMF Europe. The project was supported with a \$75,000 grant from the American Express Company.

Ecuador, Bolivar Theater, Quito

World Heritage Site: City of Quito

The Bolivar Theater was included on the World Monuments Watch list in 2004 after a fire destroyed the roof of the theater and damaged its historic interiors. A local advocacy group, Fundación Teatro Bolivar, completed an inventory of the site and undertook selected urgent repairs while raising funds for its protection and holding benefit performances at the site under a temporary roof. In 2006, WMF offered \$100,000 in a Robert W. Wilson Challenge to support the completion of the roof restoration.

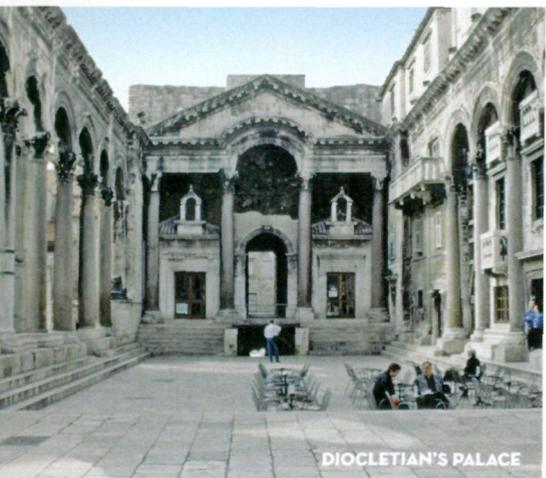


TARABAY AL-SHARIFY

Egypt, Tarabay al-Sharify, Cairo

World Heritage Site: Islamic Cairo

The conservation of the monuments of the Tarabay al-Sharify complex is part of a large-scale urban conservation program undertaken by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) aimed at developing this area as a southern connection between Al-Azhar Park and the nearby community. A primary objective of the program is to establish a physical and social link between the newly opened park, the Bab al-Wazir district, and the Sultan Shaaban Mosque and Khayer Bek Minaret. The plan includes conservation of the historic monuments of Tarabay al-Sharify complex, rehabilitation of the historic housing adjacent to the area and the creation of an entrance structure to Al-Azhar Park, which will incorporate historical remains and will be undertaken in a three-way partnership between AKTC, the World Monuments Fund, and the Egyptian Social Fund for Development. WMF is supporting the restoration of the Tarabay al-Sharify complex with \$680,000 in Robert W. Wilson Challenge funding. The project is scheduled to be completed in 2008.

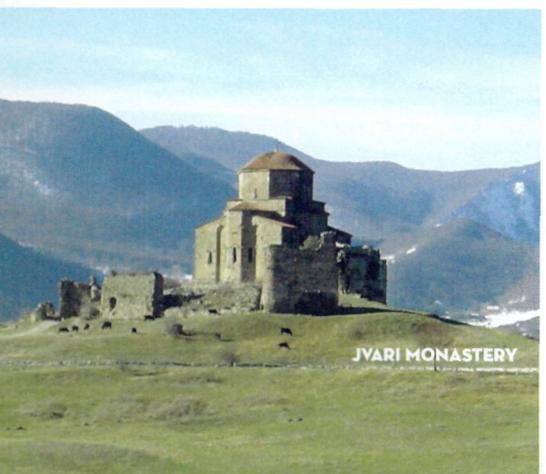


DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE

Georgia, Jvari Monastery, Mtshekta

World Heritage Site: Historic Mtshekta

Among the oldest Christian monuments in Georgia, the Jvari Monastery today includes two churches that were first constructed in the sixth century A.D. Now suffering from neglect and exposure to the elements, the Jvari Monastery was included on the 2006 World Monuments Watch list in hopes of attracting support for their conservation and protection. WMF has provided \$20,000 through the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program to support a pilot project and treatment trials that will help establish methods for the conservation of the Great Church.



JVARI MONASTERY

India, Hampi Archaeological Site

World Heritage Site: Group of Monuments at Hampi

In 2005, WMF focused new efforts on developing a stronger conservation capacity for the major south Indian site of Vijianagara. The initial focus was a survey of the condition of the Krishna Temple in the town of Hampi. This preparation and planning work will pave the way for a larger project to be undertaken in partnership with the Jindal Southwest Foundation and WMF. WMF is supporting this project with \$22,000 from the Ralph E. Ogden Foundation.

Iraq Initiative

World Heritage Sites: Ashur and Hatra

Three individual sites in Iraq—Nineveh and Nimrud and the Erbil Citadel—had been included in the World Monuments Watch list in 2002 and 2004, but in response to a wide range of threats faced by cultural heritage sites throughout Iraq, the entire country of Iraq was listed in 2006. Through the Iraq Cultural Heritage Initiative, launched in 2003 with the Getty Conservation Institute and the Iraq State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, and in coordination with UNESCO, WMF is working to help Iraq rebuild its capacity to protect its cultural heritage sites through training programs and the creation of a cultural heritage database for the country. WMF directed approximately \$250,000 towards the Iraq Initiative in 2005 and 2006.

Italy, Santa Maria Antiqua and Temple of Portunus in Rome

World Heritage Site: Historic Center of Rome

For many years WMF has provided support for the protection of the vast cultural heritage assets of Rome. Since 2003, WMF has been instrumental in the conservation the church of Santa Maria Antiqua at the base of the Palatine Hill in the Forum Romanum, and provided support for its conservation through the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program and the Robert W. Wilson Challenge. Long closed to visitors, Santa Maria Antiqua is decorated with a remarkable group of early medieval wall paintings that have long fascinated scholars but have been almost unknown to the general public. This year, WMF provided \$500,000 in Robert Wilson Challenge funds, which will be matched by the Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali. The project will be completed and the church reopened to the public in 2008. The Temple of Portunus in the Forum Boarium, included on the 2006 Watch list, is the neighbor of an earlier successful restoration supported by WMF at the Temple of Hercules. WMF is now launching a project at the Temple of Portunus with the Soprintendenza that will include repairs of the roof and other urgent measures. It is supported with \$100,000 from the Antiqua Foundation.

Italy, Bartolomeo Colleoni Monument & the Royal Palace (Correr Museum), Venice

World Heritage Site: Venice and its Lagoon

WMF has worked in Venice for forty years and has undertaken a number of projects in the city. In 2003, WMF launched a major initiative to disassemble, conserve, and reassemble the bronze equestrian statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni, a magnificent Renaissance sculpture in the Campo Santi Giovanni e Paolo. After years of deterioration and exposure to the elements, the restored Colleoni monument was unveiled this summer

and the story of its conservation will be the subject of a publication next year. WMF has invested substantial funding in this project, and in 2006 provided approximately \$150,000 for the completion of the restoration and the publication, through the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program, the Robert Wilson Challenge and the Antiqua Foundation. WMF began a program to restore the interiors of the Royal Suite in the Correr Museum in 2003 and has recently initiated a new phase of that project, with \$95,000 in support from the Gould Foundation.

Latvia, Riga Cathedral

World Heritage Site: Historic Center of Riga

In 2001, WMF supported analysis and conservation of the original entrance of the Riga Cathedral, known as the North Portal. The conditions assessment and materials analyses of the North Portal were completed, but just a few years later a UNESCO team recommended the closing of the building because of structural problems in the nave. In 2005, the WMF sent a technical mission to the site, which was only partially closed to visitors, and confirmed the urgency of the structural problems. WMF undertook an independent assessment of the structural weaknesses and damage to the building and is putting in place a system of long-term monitoring of movement, temperature and humidity, and structural modeling. The technical mission and the current project are supported with funding from the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program (approximately \$30,000). This will allow for the design and implementation of a structural stabilization program.

Mexico, Historic Mexico City

World Heritage Site: Historic Center of Mexico City and Xochimilco

After completing several conservation projects in Mexico City, WMF formed a partnership with the Fundación del Centro Histórico with the goal of restoring and, in some instances, reusing the historic architecture and urban monuments of the historic center of Mexico City. In addition, Historic Mexico City was included on the 2006 World Monuments Watch list in order to call international attention to the major threats to the urban fabric associated with its diminishing water supply. In 2005, WMF launched a major initiative for the Historic Center of Mexico City, with \$1.5 million from the Fundación del Centro Histórico and \$1 million in Robert Wilson Challenge funds.

Morocco, Sahrij & Sbaiyin Madrassas, Fez

World Heritage Site: Medina of Fez

Founded in the fourteenth century, the Sahrij and Sbaiyin Madrassas in Fez were until recently still used as centers of learning. Poor drainage, insensi-



SANTA MARIA ANTIQUA

tive use and repairs, and seismic activity had rendered the madrasas uninhabitable and left portions in danger of collapse when they were nominated to the World Monuments Watch list in 2004. In 2005, WMF provided support for urgent repairs as well as a documentation and planning project at the madrasas, with a grant of \$75,000 from the American Express Company.

Nepal, Patan Royal Palace Complex

World Heritage Site (in Danger): Kathmandu Valley

As part of its long-time commitment to the protection of the rich cultural heritage of the Kathmandu Valley, WMF is currently working in partnership with the Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust on survey and documentation work at the Patan Royal Palace and the development of a comprehensive conservation plan for the complex. That project is supported with \$400,000 from the Robert Wilson Challenge.



SEGOVIA AQUEDUCT

Spain, Segovia Aqueduct

World Heritage Site: Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct

One of Europe's most spectacular ancient monuments, the Segovia Aqueduct has stood for almost two thousand years. It was included on the World Monuments Watch list in 2006, however, to call attention to the dangers caused by its modern environment—particularly automobile traffic and pollution—that threaten its survival into the next century. The listing garnered a great deal of public and national government attention to the site (it was nominated by the Municipality) and WMF is helping to launch a major conservation effort at the site, planned to begin later this year and supported with \$125,000 from the American Express Company.



SAHRIJ MADRASSA

Sri Lanka, Old Dutch Hospital, Galle

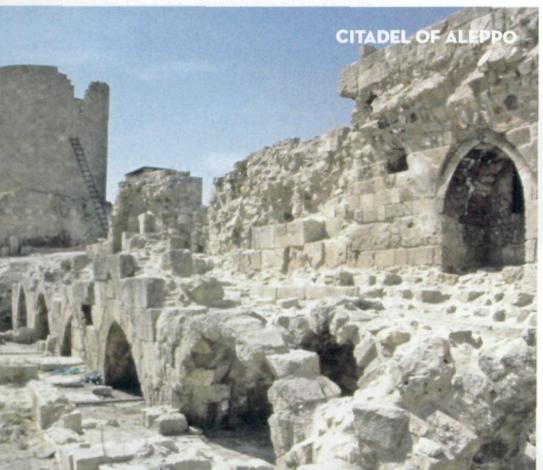
World Heritage Site: Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications

Galle suffered substantial loss of life and property damage in the Indian Ocean tsunami of December 2004. While local advocates were unable to prepare a nomination of Sri Lankan cultural heritage sites in time for the 2006 Watch list selection, representatives of the ICOMOS Sri Lanka undertook a survey of the conditions of cultural heritage sites in Galle and the surrounding area in 2005. Following the survey, the so-called Old Dutch Hospital in Galle emerged as a priority for ICOMOS Sri Lanka. In 2006, WMF will launch a project to restore the structure and adapt it for reuse as a center for Sri Lankan art and culture that would serve the local community. That project is supported with a grant of \$75,000 from the American Express Company.

Syria, Citadel of Aleppo

World Heritage Site: Ancient City of Aleppo

The Citadel of Aleppo was included on the World Monuments Watch list in 2002. Since then, WMF has partnered with several local and international organizations to conserve the monuments that preserve the history of this millennia-old site. WMF is currently working on two projects: the conservation of the newly discovered Hittite Temple of the Storm God, for which WMF is also developing a long-term protection plan, and the restoration and public presentation of the Ayyubid Cistern. The Hittite Temple project is supported with \$150,000 from the J.M. Kaplan Fund and the Ayyubid Cistern is supported with \$150,000 from the Selz Foundation. This multi-faceted project will provide new opportunities for visitors to learn about and experience this extraordinary site.



CITADEL OF ALEPPO

History of WMF Support for World Heritage

COUNTRY	CITY/REGION	WMF SITE NAME	WORLD HERITAGE SITE
Albania	Sarande	Butrint Archaeological Site	Butrint
Argentina/ Brazil/ Paraguay	Various	Jesuit Guarani Missions: San Ignacio Mini, Sao Nicolau, La Santisima Trinidad	Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora De Loreto and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel Das Missones (Brazil) (1983, 1984) *
Austria	Vienna	Albertina Museum	Historic Center of Vienna
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Mostar	Mostar Historic Center	Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar
Brazil	Olinda	San Francisco Convent	Historic Center of the Town of Olinda
Bulgaria	Nessebar	Saint Stephen's Church	Ancient City of Nessebar
Bulgaria	Ivanovo	Ivanovo Rock Chapels	Rock-hewn Churches of Ivanovo
Bulgaria	Kaspichan	Madara Horseman	Madara Rider
Cambodia	Siem Riep	Four Temples at Angkor	Angkor
Canada	Lunenburg	Saint John's Anglican Church	Old Town of Lunenburg
Chile	Easter Island	Rano Raraku and Orongo	Rapa Nui National Park
Chile	Chiloé Island	Chiloé Churches	Churches of Chiloé
China	Various	Great Wall of China Cultural Landscape	The Great Wall
Croatia	Dubrovnik	Maritime Quarantine-lazareti	Old City of Dubrovnik
Croatia	Dubrovnik	St. Blaise Church	Old City of Dubrovnik
Croatia	Split	Diocletian's Palace	Historic Split & Diocletian's Palace
Czech Republic	Brno	Villa Tugendhat	Tugendhat Villa in Brno
Czech Republic	Prague	Saint Anne's Church	Historic Center of Prague
Czech Republic	Prague	Prague Castle	Historic Center of Prague
Czech Republic	Lednice/Valtice	Lednice and Valtice Cultural Landscape	Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape
Ecuador	Quito	Bolivar Theater	City of Quito
Egypt	Luxor (Ancient Thebes)	Karnak Temple	Ancient Thebes
Egypt		Mortuary Temple of Amenhotep III	Ancient Thebes
Egypt	Luxor (Ancient Thebes)	Valley of the Kings	Ancient Thebes
Egypt	Luxor (Ancient Thebes)	Luxor Temple	Ancient Thebes
Egypt	Cairo	Tarabay Al-Sharify	Islamic Cairo
Egypt	Cairo	Qa'itbay Sebil	Islamic Cairo
Egypt	Cairo	Sultan Qa'itbay Complex	Islamic Cairo
Egypt	Cairo	Um al-Sultan Shaaban Mosque	Islamic Cairo
Egypt	Cairo	Al-Darb al-Ahmar District Mosques	Islamic Cairo
Egypt	Cairo	Khayrbek Mosque	Islamic Cairo
Ethiopia	Gondar	Mentewab-Qwesqwam Palace	Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region
Ethiopia	Lalibela	Rock-hewn Churches of Lalibela	Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela
France	Paris	Hôtel de Talleyrand	Paris, Banks of the Seine
France	Paris	Saint Sulpice Church	Paris, Banks of the Seine
France	Versailles	Versailles (Queen's Theatre)	Palace and Park of Versailles
Georgia	Mtshekta	Jvari Monastery	Historic Mtshekta
Germany	Saxony-Arnholt	Oranienbaum Wörlitz	Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz
India	Talaulim, Goa	Saint Anne Church	Churches & Convents of Goa
India	Panchmahal, Gujurat	Champaner-Pavagadh	Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park
India	Agra	Taj Mahal	Taj Mahal
India	Hampi	Hampi Archaeological Site (Anagundi Historic Settlement)	Group of Monuments at Hampi
Italy	Naples	Ancient Pompeii	Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata
Italy	Florence	Limonaia at Boboli Gardens	Historic Center of Florence
Italy	Florence	Santa Maria Novella	Historic Center of Florence
Italy	Naples	Real Albergo Dei Poveri	Historic Center of Naples
Italy	Rome	Santa Maria Antiqua	Historic Center of Rome
Italy	Rome	Santi Quattro Coronati Cloister	Historic Center of Rome

Italy	Rome	Temple of Hercules	Historic Center of Rome
Italy	Rome	Temple of Portunus	Historic Center of Rome
Italy	Venice	Bartolomeo Colleoni Monument	Venice and its Lagoon
Italy	Venice	Royal Palace of Venice (Correr Museum)	Venice and its Lagoon
Italy	Liguria	Cinque Terre	Portovenere, Cinque Terre and the Islands
Japan	Kyoto	Imperial Convents of Kyoto	Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto
Jordan	Wadi Mousa	Petra Archaeological Site	Petra
Latvia	Riga	Riga Cathedral	Historic Center of Riga
Mali	Dogon Country	Bandiagara Escarpment Cultural Landscape	Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons)
Malta	Qrendi	Mnajdra Prehistoric Temples	Megalithic Temples of Malta
Mexico	Mexico City	Metropolitan Cathedral	Historic Center of Mexico City and Xochimilco
Mexico	Mexico City	Mexico City Historic Center	Historic Center of Mexico City and Xochimilco
Mexico	Mexico City	Modern Mural Paintings	Historic Center of Mexico City and Xochimilco
Mexico	Mexico City	Palace of Fine Arts	Historic Center of Mexico City and Xochimilco
Mexico	Puebla	Palafoxiana Library	Historic Center of Puebla
Mexico	San Juan Teotihuacan	Teotihuacán Archaeological Site	Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan
Morocco	Volubilis	Volubilis Archaeological Site	Archaeological Site of Volubilis
Morocco	Fez	Sahrij and Sbaiyin Madrassas Complex	Medina of Fez
Nepal	Kathmandu	Darbar Square	Kathmandu Valley
Nepal	Kathmandu	Itum Baha Monastery	Kathmandu Valley
Nepal	Patan	Patan Royal Palace Complex	Kathmandu Valley
Nepal	Kathmandu Valley	Teku Thapatali Monument Zone	Kathmandu Valley
Panama	Portobelo	San Lorenzo Fort and Portobelo	Fortifications of the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo
Romania	Biertan	Evangelical Church at Biertan	Villages With Fortified Churches of Transylvania
Russia	Kizhi Island	Kizhi Pogost	Kizhi Pogost
Russia	Lomonosov	Chinese Palace at Oranienbaum State Museum	Historic Center of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments
Russia	St. Petersburg	Grand Choral Synagogue	Historic Center of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments
Serbia Montenegro	Studenica	Studenica Monastery	Historic Center of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments
Serbia Montenegro	Pec, Decani	Pec and Decani Monasteries	Decani Monastery
Slovakia	Banská Stiavnica	Calvary Complex	Banska Stiavnica
Spain	Segovia	Segovia Aqueduct	Old Town of Segovia and Its Aqueduct
Spain	Toledo	Toledo Cathedral	Historic City of Toledo
Sri Lanka	Galle	Old Dutch Hospital	Old Town of Galle and Its Fortifications
Syria	Palmyra	Tomb of the Three Brothers	Site of Palmyra
Syria	Aleppo	Citadel of Aleppo	Ancient City of Aleppo
Turkey	Istanbul	Church of the Monastery of Christ Pantokrator	Historic Areas of Istanbul
Turkey	Istanbul	Hagia Sophia	Historic Areas of Istanbul
Turkey	Istanbul	Little Hagia Sophia	Historic Areas of Istanbul
Turkey	Adiyaman Province	Mount Nemrut Archaeological Site	Nemrut Dag
Turkmenistan	Bairam Ali	Merv Archaeological Site	State Historical and Cultural Park "Ancient Merv"
United Kingdom	Liverpool	St. George's Hall	Liverpool-Maritime Mercantile City
United States	San Juan	San Jose Church	La Fortaleza and San Juan Historic Sites Puerto Rico
United States	Colorado	Mesa Verde	Mesa Verde
Vietnam	Hué City, Huong Tho	Minh Mang Tomb	Complex of Hue Monuments

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95 Madison Avenue, 9th floor • New York, NY 10016
Phone: 646 424 9594 • Fax: 646 424 9593 • www.wmf.org

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Liu Chang, *China Projects Consultant*
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OVERSEAS OFFICES

World Monuments Fund Europe

34, Avenue de New York
75116 Paris France
tel (33 1) 47 20 71 99, fax (33 1) 47 20 71 27
Bertrand du Vignaud, *President*
Pierre Jacky, *Director of Fine European Interiors Restoration Program*
Gaetano Palumbo, *Director of Archaeological Conservation*
Julien Guinhut, *Program Assistant*

AFFILIATES

World Monuments Fund in Britain

2 Grosvenor Gardens
London, SW1W 0DH UK
tel (44) 20 7730 5344, fax (44) 20 7730 5355
The Rt. Hon. John Julius, *Viscount Norwich, Chairman*
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World Monuments Fund France

34, Avenue de New York
75116 Paris France
tel (33 1) 47 20 71 99, fax (33 1) 47 20 71 27
Bertrand du Vignaud, *Chairman*

World Monuments Fund Portugal

Mosteiro dos Jerónimos
Praça do Império
1400-206 Lisbon, Portugal
Tel (351) 21-362-0034, Fax (351) 21-363-9145
Paulo Lowndes Marques, *Chairman*
Isabel Cruz Almeida, *Vice-Chairman*
Fátima Mateus, *Administrative Assistant*

World Monuments Fund Spain

García de Parades, 94-3° A
Madrid, 28010, Spain
Tel (34-91) 308-4698, Fax (34-91) 308-4112
Juan Carlos Fierro, *President*

staff as of July 2006