Workshops ALCUE

Science & Technology

Vol. 4

CULTURAL HERITAGE

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS
INSTITUTO DE AUTOMÁTICA INDUSTRIAL

WORKSHOPS ALCUE
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
VOL. 4

CULTURAL HERITAGE

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS
INSTITUTO DE AUTOMÁTICA INDUSTRIAL

MADRID 2002

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This work has been made in the frame of the Special Operations WALCUE.
Workshops Latin America, Caribbean & European Union
AML/RELEX/2001/0090

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Collection Design: C. Peres, F. Delgado, M. Correa
Servicio de Publicaciones
ISBN: 84-00-08010-6 (Obra completa)
ISBN: 84-00-08036-X (Vol. 4)
NIPO: 403-02-058-4
Depósito Legal: M. 10.434-2002
Impreso en España/Printed in Spain
Imprime/Printed by: ELECE, Industria Gráfica, S.L.

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EDITOR'S FOREWORD

This volume is the fourth of a series of six publications devoted to the scientific and technological dialogue between Latin America and Caribbean countries and the European Union.

This bi-regional dialogue on science and technology was established at the Rio Summit, in June 1999. The ALCUE Summit's "Political Declaration" and, "Shared Vision" and "Plan of Action", these two lasts documents have been approved in ALCUE's Science and Technology Ministerial Meeting, which took place at Brasília on 21st and 22nd March 2002; have unambiguously stated the importance of this partnership as a basis for sustainable and equitable development in both regions. This paved the way for in-depth consultations between the scientific and technological communities of both regions on a limited number of agreed priority thematic domains.

These thematic priorities endorsed at the political level are as follows:

- Healthy Societies and Quality of Life;
- Competitive Growth in the Global Environment;
- Sustainable Development and Urbanization;
- Cultural Heritage; and
- Information Society.

In addition, a sixth priority is that of cross-cutting issues, with emphasis on innovation and human resources development.

Each of theses domains was the subject of a specific workshop coordinated by one senior scientist from each region. These workshops involved an average of 25 invited participants, reflecting disciplinary and regional balances.

The wealth of scientific and intellectual exchanges at these six workshops is evident in the full proceedings, to be published in individuals volumes by May 2002, for wide distributions throughout Latin American and

the Caribbean and in the European Union[1]. This volume includes the works carried out in WALCUE's Workshop titled "Cultural Heritage", to prepare the Madrid Summit, on May 2002.

It is with pleasure that we present to you the results of this detailed analysis, carried out in the spirit of open dialogue and full partnership which informs ALCUE's S&T cooperation.

EDITORS

1 These and other related documents, namely those addressing bi-regional S&T Cooperation Policy such as the "Shared Vision" and the "Plan of Action" are or will shortly be made available at the Spanish Presidency web site: http://www.cordis.lu/spain and at the web site of the Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology: http://www.mct.gov.br. The web site of the WALCUE: http://walcue.iai.csic.es .

CULTURAL HERITAGE

FOREWORD

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At the first Summit of Heads of State from Latin American and the Caribbean countries and the European Union, held in Rio de Janeiro on June 28/29, 1999, the delegates agreed to reinforce scientific and technical cooperation between the two regions in various fields of activity, among which was cultural heritage.

The document presented in this publication gives an account of the outcome of the discussion between the various experts who took part in the different working groups at the conference held from the 19th to the 22nd of November 2001 in Oaxaca (Mexico). At the meeting, the proposed lines of research were outlined, as well as the main projects of technical and scientific cooperation between Latin American and the Caribbean countries and the European Union (henceforth referred to as ALCUE countries) in the field of cultural heritage.

Earlier, in May 2001, there had been a meeting in Brussels to organise the Oaxaca Seminar for Technical and Scientific Cooperation in the field of Cultural Heritage between the ALCUE countries.

At this first meeting, a basic agreement was reached about the purpose and contents of the Seminar as well as the profile of the professionals who would take part.

As far as the technical and scientific aspects of Cultural Heritage are concerned, the most notable areas of discussion were the transfer of knowledge and social usefulness of research as applied to local communities.

For the meeting at Oaxaca, it was considered essential that delegates representing as many countries from the target cooperation area and differing scientific views as possible took part. To this purpose, one of the first tasks was selecting a number of "leading" professionals for each area so as to properly represent the wide range of Cultural Heritage fields to be covered.

Before the Oaxaca meeting, we worked on the writing of a base-document in order to establish guidelines for discussion and conclusions. Copies of the document, covering the conceptual basis and possible working areas for discussion on technical and scientific cooperation for cultural heritage issues between the ALCUE countries were then distributed. Specifically, the document proposed the following areas for discussion:

- Developing a global concept of heritage.
- A development model.
- Public response.
- A humanist approach.
- A global vision for research on cultural heritage.
- Potential lines of research.
- Operational measures.
- Types of potential projects.

In Oaxaca, after an initial plenary meeting, the discussion sessions began with two different working-groups. The first dealt with the new framework of relations between Research and Cultural Heritage whereas the second concerned itself with Cultural Heritage and Development.

The first group highlighted the importance of research as applied to archaeology, ethnography, art history, palaeontology, environmental studies, etc. – areas which are considered as being essential for appreciating and valuing local identity, and for understanding the relationship between man and his environment throughout history.

The relevance of the role that scientific research plays in the preservation of cultural heritage was emphasised, whilst methodologies and experimental projects for conservation were presented, along with programs and studies on preventative conservation, training, and cooperation.

The relationship between research and protection instruments was also discussed and their transformation through technological advances was highlighted as was the relevance of the role played by applied sciences and the

new management network channels on the dissemination and transfer of knowledge to the general public through cooperation projects.

The spokespersons of this group were Ramón Gutiérrez (Argentina) and Vincenzo Francaviglia (Italy). Pilar Tassara Andrade (Andalusian Institute for Historical Heritage-Spain) was the organising technician. The participants were: Salvador Díaz Berrio (Mexico), Vincenzo Francaviglia (Italy), Agnes le Gac (Portugal), Mercedes Gracia (Spain), Ramón Gutierrez (Argentina), Henrik Jarl Hansen (Denmark), Max Schovoerer (France), Leo Orellana (France), Jan Rosvall (Sweden) and Koenrad Van Balen (Belgium).

The main starting point of the Cultural Heritage and Development group was the assumption that today cultural heritage is widely accepted as a resource for education, science, environmental studies, cultural creation and socio-cultural and economic development as well as a means for identifying and valuing cultures. In this working group, programs and strategic lines that link heritage with their environment or territory were presented along with issues concerning the impact of tourism on the preservation of monuments and historical sites, the development of local communities, urban planning, etc.

Pedro Salmerón Escobar (Spain) and Dora Arizaga Guzmán (Ecuador) were the spokespersons of the group whilst Carlos Romero Moragas (Andalusian Institute for Historical Heritage-Spain) was the organising technician. The speakers were: Dora Arizaga Guzmán (Ecuador), Patrick Boylan (United Kingdom), Marcelo Brito (Brazil), María Buajasán (Cuba), Katya González (Colombia), Yani Herreman (Mexico), Pedro Salmerón Escobar (Spain) and Nuria Sanz (European Council-Spain).

After the discussion sessions, the scientific coordinators, spokespersons and organising technicians summarised the conclusions to be presented for discussion at the plenary meeting. This in turn produced a Plan of Recommended Actions including the principles for regional cooperation, priorities, and recommended actions which are presented here.

We would like to finish this introduction by thanking both the European Union and the group of Latin American and the Caribbean countries for developing this project – an initiative which has created much expectation among the specialists working in areas linked to cultural heritage. Now what is really important is that these conclusions reach the relevant professionals and that through technical and scientific initiatives we can be of help to local communities.

Finally, we would like to thank the group of experts who took part in Oaxaca for their dedicated effort. We have had the good fortune to hear contributions of great interest which demonstrate a strong commitment both to cultural heritage and society in general. We hope that all the experience and knowledge accumulated in these conclusions will be of use in improving

actions undertaken for preserving cultural heritage and enhancing social development in our respective Communities.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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KEY CHALLENGES

The EU and LA&C regions share a significant part of their history and are therefore natural partners in mobilizing their common cultural assets as critical capital for their development.

Cultural heritage is a fundamental resource for development. This resource should be regarded as falling within the model of sustainable development. In other words, neither does its use exclude the local population from enjoying it, nor does it compromise the ability of future generations to satisfy their own needs.

Heritage therefore is the result of a dialectic between man and his medium, between the community and its territory. Heritage is not only constituted by those objects from the past which are officially recognised, but also everything which links us to our past. The integrated concept of patrimony embraces both the territory and its inhabitants; its final aim being a quality of life resulting from sustainable economic and social growth; its methodology is the integrated management of heritage resources based on territorial strategies.

The Heritage sector is developing significantly worldwide and is arousing an increasing interest on the part of citizens. Tangible proof of the sector's development and the public's interest is society's progressive widening of the very concept of heritage and the multiplicity of organisations dedicated to the conservation, study and divulgation of cultural and natural assets. Today,

new activities and services aimed at an increasing public, which is more and more demanding, are being added to the traditional concept of Heritage .

It is however suffering serious problems in administration, management and financing simultaneously. This inevitably means that the costs of an investments in maintenance rise progressively. The public authorities must recognise that the challenges facing heritage administrators today are greater than their resources and that it is imperative that new models and lasting, viable solutions should be found.

The bodies responsible for the administration and management of cultural heritage must respond rapidly and efficiently to the demands of a constantly evolving society and specifically with regards to their relationship to the economy, territorial planning, tourism, education, the development of new organisational and management models as well as the diversification of financing methods. Management from proximity or autonomous management formulas are essential for an effective action in cultural heritage.

At the present time there are very many differences from country to country in both the EU and LAC in the nature and extent of private sector involvement – whether through voluntary groups, non-profit foundations, through to fully commercial for-profit cultural heritage enterprises (particularly though not exclusively within cultural tourism). However, recent years have seen a very clear trend towards a reduction in the direct involvement of the State in the management and development of the cultural heritage in many countries, often accompanied by an increasing reliance on private funding, whether through earned income or from private donations and commercial sponsorship . These changes have ranged from passing responsibility the management of previously public museums, sites, monuments and other cultural heritage resources to autonomous non-governmental bodies established by government itself, through to full privatisation in a few cases, while voluntary and commercial organisations have established often important completely new cultural heritage facilities. Many of these changes have taken place very quickly with little published information or research on their effects, whether negative or positive, and exchanges of information and examples of "best practice" about such changes in management and financing is urgently needed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALCUE'S S&T COOPERATION

A humanistic outlook

Our point of departure must be that cultural heritage, if it is taken to mean a cultural factor of the first magnitude, as well as its material aspect and the problems that this causes for its divulgation, protection and conservation, possesses other fundamental dimensions for contemporary society, dimensions which need to be researched. We refer to the indispensable interconnection which culture must have with the cultural policy of its environment.

- The social dimension of heritage must reflect upon the necessary relationships which must exist in a legitimate social State between the welfare of the citizens, their quality of life and the value of their identity, all at a village or neighbourhood level.
- The economic dimension of heritage and culture must reflect upon the consequences of the economic promotion of cultural values or heritage: the concept of quality in cultural tourism, the economic dimension of creativity springing from cultural roots and the economic promotion of culture.
- Culture and cultural heritage as services to the community must be analysed, taking into account territorial equilibrium. To achieve cultural services and equipment which are comparable and which can be standardised in the whole territory. Research into territorial imbalances concerning local cultural services must be undertaken at all levels: libraries, cultural divulgation, technical services for heritage etc. in order to give an acceptable response through cultural policies.
- Culture and heritage must be the fundamental bases for the social cohesion of immigrants. Each immigrant brings with them the culture from their place of origin, an identity. Cultural policies must act to reinforce in each person those values from his or her culture which can be shared and endowed with dignity. The search in our historical patrimony and culture in general for those elements which unite us; a search for new values which we can all share.

An integrated vision of research into cultural heritage

The main objective of this programme of cooperation is both to reinforce basic and applied research and to reinforce technological development in order to solve specific problems concerning Cultural Heritage in the countries involved.

Any sector of human activity which wants to gain a foothold in modern society, gain importance, specific weight and a central role depends on research. One of the problems which makes research into heritage low-profile and which has a negative effect upon its efficiency is the dispersed and segmented nature of technical and scientific research, given the large number of disciplines involved in contributing their know-how to the conservation, use and enjoyment of cultural heritage.

Given the above, we are increasingly aware that acting in discrete cases, either administratively or in conservation activities, is not a solution to the problems which affect heritage in general. These interventions merely serve to solve momentarily practical and technical difficulties, difficulties which should be dealt with within a wider framework of programmed planning and conservation in order to achieve the desired effect.

Addressing the complex scientific issues related to cultural heritage requires the mobilization of five scientific "families", namely:

- Sciences and technologies applied to historical and cultural knowledge of heritage.
- Sciences and technologies applied to the physical conservation of cultural heritage.
- Inventory, cataloguing, territorial planning and legal instruments for the protection of heritage.
- Scientific and technical disciplines related to the social, economic and political dimension of heritage.
- Classical institutions of cultural heritage.

TOWARDS JOINT ACTION

The following major thrusts were assigned top priority:

The Integrated Conservation of Heritage and Territory: acting upon threatened heritage. The scientific study of the relationship between the heritage and its surroundings in order to conserve the ecosystem and cultural identity. The encouragement of instruments for territorial planning, a key element in the preservation of cultural heritage and sustainable development.

Traditional building materials and techniques: A deepening of our knowledge of the cultures, both ancient and modern, produced by the scientific and technical characterisation of the materials used and transformed by Man, paying especial attention to traditional trades.

The Protection of Heritage when faced with natural disasters, civil unrest and armed conflict: The guarantee of the inhabitants' safety and protection and the permanence of cultural heritage through research and planning.

The Inventory and Documentation of Heritage using IT Systems: the scientific recording of existing heritage registers for their use as both a source and as reference. Their incorporation into modern IT systems. The drawing up of new inventories to complement our knowledge of the heritage. The creation, via new technologies, of documentation archives which support interventions on cultural assets.

Research to aid Intervention on Heritage and its Preventive Conservation: the encouragement of basic, applied scientific research aimed at promoting the knowledge and development of appropriate methodologies in order to facilitate the correct decisions in the defence of cultural heritage, with especial emphasis on preventive conservation.

The Heritage Economy: guaranteeing social and economic profitability and the evaluation of cultural heritage through associated projects such as tourism, commerce, industry, gastronomy, handcrafts, housing and others.

The Raising of Awareness: the articulation of technical, political and civil means of cooperation which facilitates participation in and access to heritage assets; the construction of an IT framework for the transmission of ideas, values and assets; the creation of new consultative instruments for the population in order to encourage intercultural dialogue in plural societies; the shared awareness and responsibility concerning the conservation of cultural heritage. The undertaking of educational and divulgative activities concerning heritage and aimed at the general public.

Cultural Heritage Management: identifying the common challenges and opportunities faced by the regions in order to promote management mechanisms and instruments which strengthen the cultural heritage policy within the framework of sustainable development.

Training in the Management, Planning and Conservation of Cultural Heritage: Providing the professionals in the heritage field with useful content and tools for the management, planning and conservation of cultural heritage.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN IN THE FIELD OF CULTURAL HERITAGE:

BASE DOCUMENT

ANDALUSIAN INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL HERITAGE
CULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Regional Government of Andalucía
Spain

PREAMBLE

At the First Summit Meeting of the Heads of State of Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union which took place in Rio de Janeiro on June 28th and 29th 1999, it was agreed that scientific and technical cooperation between both regions in various fields of action, including cultural heritage, should be reinforced.

The present document has been drawn up as a basis for discussion between the experts participating in the various round tables of the meeting to be held in Oaxaca (Mexico) between November 19th and 22nd 2001. This meeting will specify the lines of investigation and the main projects which will define the scientific and technical cooperation between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of cultural heritage.

The aim of this text is to establish the conceptual bases for the planning and implement action of cooperation in research into all areas of cultural heritage in order to perfect the knowledge, criteria, methods and techniques applied to the protection, conservation, divulgation and management of cultural heritage in the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean.

AN INTEGRATED CONCEPT OF HERITAGE

Heritage, in the widest sense of its meaning, is nowadays regarded as a collection of material and immaterial assets inherited from our ancestors and which, augmented, have to be passed on to our descendants. We understand cultural heritage to mean the collection of material and immaterial objects, both past and present, which define a people: language, literature, music, traditions, crafts, *beaux arts*, dance, gastronomy, costumes, religious ceremonies, etc. and, of course, history and its material remains. In other words, historical heritage. We understand as natural heritage all natural elements: mountains, rivers, flora, fauna etc. as well as the result of man's work upon the natural environment, or humanised countryside: networks of pathways, cities and towns, crops, agricultural architecture, etc. Territory is where man meets his heritage. It is difficult for an area's economy to take off without a cultural evaluation of the territory which emphasises its uniqueness and stimulates the communities' confidence in itself and in its creative capacity.

Heritage therefore is the result of a dialectic between man and his medium, between the community and its territory. Heritage is not only constituted by those objects from the past which are officially recognised, but also everything which links us to our past. The integrated concept of patrimony embraces both the territory and its inhabitants; its final aim being a quality of life resulting from sustainable economic and social growth; its methodology is the integrated management of heritage resources based on territorial strategies.

A MODEL FOR DEVELOPMENT

Development can not only be conceived in terms of technological progress and economic growth but rather as a combination of activities guaranteeing the societies' greater well-being, their cultures in full expansion, the reinforcement of their sense of human and social values which constitute their deepest roots, the effective participation of populations in their own progress and their openness to other cultures. Development is only possible if the use of resources and the social and territorial distribution of its economic, social and cultural benefits are balanced Therefore for us the concept of development means a balanced distribution of wealth, autonomy in decision-making and quality of life.

Cultural heritage is a fundamental resource for development. This resource should be regarded as falling within the model of sustainable

development. In other words, neither does its use exclude the local population from enjoying it, nor does it compromise the ability of future generations to satisfy their own needs.

RESPONSES FROM THE PUBLIC SECTOR

The Heritage sector is developing significantly and is arousing an increasing interest on the part of citizens. Tangible proof of the sector's development and the public's interest is society's progressive widening of the very concept of heritage and the multiplicity of organisations dedicated to the conservation, study and divulgation of cultural and natural assets. Today, new activities and services aimed at an increasing public, which is more and more demanding, are being added to the traditional concept of Heritage.

It is however suffering serious problems in administration, management and financing simultaneously. This inevitably means that the costs of an investments in maintenance rise progressively. The public authorities must recognise that the challenges facing heritage administrators today are greater than their resources and that it is imperative that new models and lasting, viable solutions should be found.

The bodies responsible for the administration and management of cultural heritage must respond rapidly and efficiently to the demands of a constantly evolving society and specifically with regards to their relationship to the economy, territorial planning, tourism, education, the development of new organisational and management models as well as the diversification of financing methods.

A HUMANISTIC OUTLOOK

Our point of departure must be that cultural heritage, if it is taken to mean a cultural factor of the first magnitude, as well as its material aspect and the problems that this causes for its divulgation, protection and conservation, possesses other fundamental dimensions for contemporary society, dimensions which need to be researched. We refer to the indispensable interconnexion which culture must have with the cultural policy of its environment:

- The social dimension of heritage must reflect upon the necessary relationships which must exist in a legitimate social State between the welfare of the citizens, their quality of life and the value of their identity, all at a village or neighbourhood level.

- The economic dimension of heritage and culture must reflect upon the consequences of the economic promotion of cultural values or heritage: the concept of quality in cultural tourism, the economic dimension of creativity springing from cultural roots and the economic promotion of culture.
- Culture and cultural heritage as services to the community must be analysed, taking into account territorial equilibrium. To achieve cultural services and equipment which are comparable and which can be standardised in the whole territory. Research into territorial imbalances concerning local cultural services must be undertaken at all levels: libraries, cultural divulgation, technical services for heritage etc. in order to give an acceptable response through cultural policies.
- Culture and heritage must be the fundamental bases for the social cohesion of immigrants. Each immigrant brings with them the culture from their place of origin, an identity. Cultural policies must act to reinforce in each person those values from his or her culture which can be shared and endowed with dignity. The search in our historical patrimony and culture in general for those elements which unite us; a search for new values which we can all share.

This would entail carrying out research upon peoples in a similar way to working "precious stones": working upon the human facets of heritage and looking deeper into social cohesion, territorial equilibrium, quality of life for all and local services for people.

AN INTEGRATED VISION OF RESEARCH INTO CULTURAL HERITAGE.

The main objective of this programme of cooperation is both to reinforce basic and applied research and to reinforce technological development in order to solve specific problems concerning Cultural Heritage in the countries involved.

Any sector of human activity which wants to gain a foothold in modern society, gain importance, specific weight and a central role depends on research. One of the problems which makes research into heritage low-profile and which has a negative effect upon its efficiency is the dispersed and segmented nature of technical and scientific research, given the large number of disciplines involved in contributing their know-how to the conservation, use and enjoyment of cultural heritage.

Given the above, we are increasingly aware that acting in discrete cases, either administratively or in conservation activities, is not a solution to the problems which affect heritage in general. These interventions merely serve to solve momentarily practical and technical difficulties, difficulties which should be dealt with within a wider framework of programmed planning and conservation in order to achieve the desired effect.

We can group the multitude of academic disciplines and scientific-technical activities from which at present we try to give responses to the complex concept of cultural heritage into five families:

- The first family would be that formed by **sciences and technologies applied to historical and cultural knowledge of heritage.** We refer to the historical sciences, in particular art history as well as archaeology and anthropology to which each discipline's auxiliary sciences and techniques must also be added: teledetection, archaeometry, dating techniques, palaeography, etcetera.
- The second family is that formed by **sciences and technologies applied to the physical conservation of cultural heritage** and would include many diverse fields ranging from landscape restoration, the renovation of cities and historica! quarters and buildings etc. to the restoration of works of art in many different media. We refer to such disciplines as architecture and the conservation/restoration of buildings. Linked to these conservation activities there is a web of experimental sciences and techniques which might intervene in the activities: Physics, chemistry, biology, geotechnology, microscopy etc. as well as other techniques related to preventive conservation acting upon the environment which causes the physical deterioration of materials.
- The third family of sciences and techniques is related to the **inventory, cataloguing, territorial planning and legal instruments for the protection of heritage.** We refer to documentation, town planning geography and law as well as related sciences and techniques such as geographical IT and IT systems.
- The fourth family is made up of **scientific and technical disciplines related to the social, economic and political dimension of heritage**, endowing it with value, its divulgation, administration and management. We refer to communication sciences, pedagogy, interpretation of heritage, sociology and social anthropology, social, political and economic sciences, administration and management sciences, marketing, tourism etc.
- The fifth and final group is formed by the sciences and techniques developed by the **classical institutions of cultural heritage**: museology, archiving, library sciences, with a hybrid component of

the four preceding families, combining practices related to knowledge, conservation, communication and heritage management.

This rich variety of sciences and techniques which can directly or indirectly take part in research and contribute solutions to cultural heritage is also the cause of the dispersion and atomisation of the projects, networks and institutions acting in the sector, which in many cases leads to a loss of a global perspective.

POSSIBLE LINES OF RESEARCH

One of the principal aims of this seminar is to define future lines of research for the scientific and technical cooperation between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean in the area of cultural heritage. By way of example we have included in this document a series of orientative lines of work for debate:

- To stimulate conceptual reflection upon heritage and the legal, economic and social bases of cultural policy.
- To perfect new research methodologies concerning archaeological, historical-artistic and ethnological heritage.
- To improve knowledge of the methods, documentation, information, intervention and communication techniques concerning cultural heritage in its territorial, environmental and social context.
- To normalise and standardise the scientific and technical processes of documentation and information as well as the products, materials, treatments, analyses and trials for intervening on cultural heritage.
- To coordinate applied research projects whose aim is to acquire new knowledge directed towards a specific practical objective; to acquire new products, operations, methods and systems applied to the conservation and restoration of cultural heritage, capable of being protected by patents.
- To perfect, in a coordinated manner, trial and analysis techniques both to characterise the materials which make up the works and the evaluation of products and methods employed in conservation and restoration.
- To perfect non-destructive techniques, especially those which are formed by equipment that can be transported to the work which is going to be intervened.
- To develop applied research in the area of preventive conservation which reduces risks and slows down the rate of deterioration of

heritage collections, thus reducing the need to intervene upon objects.

- To analyse and evaluate the policies and initiatives concerning architectural heritage especially those which use the building as a development resource in order to localise the negative impact which may result from such use.
- To develop new technologies for the documentation, information and graphic representation of cultural heritage.
- To undertake research into the public who use the patrimony, to profile and segment them, to identify their habits of cultural consumption and communication demands.
- To test methods and procedures of presenting and interpreting cultural patrimony to the public.
- To undertake research upon the economy and heritage in general and upon direct and indirect employment generated by cultural tourism in particular.
- To encourage reflection and research upon the perfection of procedures and administrative activity as well as upon cultural heritage management.
- To promote research upon cultural heritage institutions, museums, archives and libraries.

SOME OPERATING METHODS

These methods are directed at those actions which can be undertaken in cooperation and which would improve the results of scientific and technical research:

- To focus the scientific community's often dispersed research efforts towards a common planned objective.
- To put institutions specialised in experimental techniques in contact with each other (both those which concentrate specifically on heritage and those with more general aims, such as universities) in order to encourage exchanges and to foment a greater approachability between them.
- To import from other sectors the most appropriate technology for use upon historic heritage.
- To transfer results from applied research activities to the scientific communities of the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean via an Internet portal.

- To optimise the existing human resources and research equipment.
- To draw up a census of the principal researchers, institutions and networks involved in cultural heritage research in the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean.
- To welcome new channels of financing and the participation of private agencies in cultural heritage research.
- To promote the establishment of multi-disciplinary teams of specialists chosen from among researchers in heritage institutions, museums, universities, research centres and the research departments of those companies that produce equipment and products to analyse and treat heritage objects.
- To formulate and execute experimental interdisciplinary pilot projects of theoretical, methodological and technical interest in order to develop practical applications of the research undertaken.
- To foment the exchange of specialised technical personnel between cultural heritage research institutions.
- To promote the exchange of ideas between the two large groups of professionals involved in conservation, the conservers (in the widest sense of the meaning) and the specialists in experimental techniques. The objective of this action is to achieve two aims: first, to help the conservers present their needs for information in order to better conserve heritage and secondly, to help the scientists explain what data can be obtained from different analysis and test techniques and their applications and limitations.

TYPOLOGY OF RESEARCH PROJECTS

Research activity has traditionally been organised into the following modes of activity:

- **Basic research:** to develop and produce new methods, products, systems and techniques in order to analyse, treat, store, transport, display, light, conserve, document etc.
- **Applied research** or innovation: to apply existing methods, products, systems and techniques to our fields of work or to new aspects, improving and optimising them; in other words, perfecting these methods, products, systems and techniques.
- **Standardisation and systematisation:** the results of the perfection of methods etc. are applied systematically in action upon the heritage.

- **Transfer:** to transfer experience, methodologies and results to other cultural heritage agents

Execution of all of the above is possible given scientific and technical cooperation in the field of cultural heritage.

Moreover, from the above we can contribute another classification which is more suitable to our ends. As a result of the numerous academic disciplines which might act, together or in combination, upon the cultural heritage and the rich, diverse heritage that exists in the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean, the research projects may be numerous and diverse. We can group the different research projects into three types:

- Territorial: integrated projects which refer to a specific rural or urban area in which all of the factors related to cultural heritage can be analysed and global responses and solutions based on the cultural and management policy can be offered. For example:

  - Cities designated as Human Heritage.
  - Heritage in mountain areas.
  - Indigenous Communities, etc.

- Sectorial: projects referring to specific heritage typologies and their different intervening factors For example:

  - Treatments and interventions upon Latin American and Caribbean Baroque polychrome sculpture in wood.
  - Preventive conservation in museums and collections in the Caribbean area.
  - Analysis of the different publics, consumer demand and the social and economic impact of pre-Hispanic archaeological complexes open to the public, etc.

- Technical: projects related to specific technical applications which can be used in different types of heritage projects. For example:

  - Sciences and techniques concerning physical, chemical and mechanical analysis as well as other laboratory techniques applied to intervention in both buildings and/or their contents and to the products and treatments for their conservation and restoration.
  - Photogrametry applied to conservation and restoration.
  - Scanning electron microscopy;
  - SIG applied to cultural landscape inventories, etc.

The most innovative research projects will be those that are able to bring to bear upon an object or territory under study the largest number of different disciplines and visions and offer integrated solutions to complex problems.

CULTURAL HERITAGE INVESTIGATION INSTITUTIONS, PROJECTS AND NETWORKS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Taking the above as our point of departure, we could divide the research institutions, groups or networks into three categories:

- Research institutions, projects and networks which embrace heritage in a global manner, developing integrated knowledge, conservation and appreciation programmes of cultural heritage.
- Institutions, projects and networks which are more or less specialised in specific areas of heritage such as archaeology, the conservation and restoration of works of art and cultural heritage documentation centres. Most of these research groups and institutions are usually based in universities.
- Institutions, projects and networks whose activities are not heritage-based, but which perfect techniques that may be of great use.

Although all three categories are useful and valid, the first two are probably the most interesting in order to lead research projects due to their global vision, being able to offer responses of a more political nature which transcend the scientific and technical fields.

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Shared vision about the philosophy and concepts that should hold the scientific and technical co-operation between the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of Cultural Heritage.

2. Your opinion or assessment, if suitable, about the state of the art of the scientific and technical co-operation between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of cultural heritage.

3. Define under your perspective the main research lines for scientific and technical co-operation in the area that you are presenting between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean (ALCUE).

4. Give your ideas about the measures and the instruments need to make possible that co-operation.

5. Give information about the main institutions, networks and research groups in the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean that you consider relevant for the implementation of bi-regional co-operation projects.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT:

BASE DOCUMENT

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1. LATIN AMÉRICA AND THE CARIBBEAN CULTURAL INHERITANCE

Latin America and the Caribbean Cultural Heritage are formed of a vast inheritance of goods that dates from immemorial times. The first traces of human beings in the Continent are established about thirty thousand years ago. The different stages of this presence are documented by some goods, which are the authentic testimonies of his evolution, his relationship with the environment, and his settlement in the countless plurality of its geography. This inheritance is constituted from the tools of collectors, hunters and nomads to the big cities of the great Central American and Andean cultures that were the admiration of the first Europeans who arrived to the continent. If this inheritance was diminished during the time of the Iberian Conquer because of the outrageous action that implied this process, on the other hand, it increased during the Colonial period. The evidence of this is more than a hundred cities that were founded by the Spanish during the XVI century along the American geography. Churches, convents, universities, besides the civil architecture, were models that suffered their transfiguration when adapted to the conditions that climate and society of the new continent imposed on them.

With the appearance of the mixed cultures important schools of arts and crafts flourished, enriching the construction of temples and palaces; in addition to the marvellous production of popular art and handicrafts that formed part of their daily life.

The testimonies of technological processes, the explotaition of natural resources, mines, sawmills, mills, coffee plantations, ranchs and towns dedicated to the production of goods are also the tangible memory of the economical and social processes that, little by little, were forging the Latin American communities' identity, the plurality of the way of being, of the life's conception and of the way of explaining it.

The Republican period indicates new affiliations. There is a rupture with the models of metropolis and a tendency to new paradigms adaptation that responds to new life conceptions and new influences, scientific and technological advances that come especially from Europe and the United States.

If Latin America and the Caribbean had been a merging of three fundamental currents during the Colonial period, the Indigenous, the Iberian and the African, from the XIX century on, they enriched their culture with the numerous contributions that will transform them in the owner of one and a plural face.

Currently, Latin America and the Caribbean are privileged producers of a great quantity of cultural goods that are revealed not only through literature, arts, urban development, architecture, but also remarkable scientific and technological processes that enrich the universal culture.

Their comparative richness however, is the living culture, the human and humanistic inheritance prevailing in the Indigenous, Black and Mixed communities. Their religious, ethical and moral values are a deep knowledge and harmonic relationship with the environment, languages, oral traditions, music and a tendency to the aesthetic that indicate the daily life facts still not eroded by the vertiginous homogenization process.

1.1 The problem's conscience.

However, the conscience about the need to preserve this immense inheritance as a tacit testimony of the identity and identities is still not of common knowledge.

Unfortunate losses, besides being irreparable since they are goods not renewable or repeatable, have been produced in the region mainly from the second half of the XX century on, when an urge of "progress", of being as the others, destroyed invaluable testimonies as the historical centers of numerous cities, archeological sites, monuments, documents and objects which constituted essential fragments of the collective memory. Historical centers such as Caracas, Lima or Santiago de Chile were deprived of their coherence and authenticity.

Unfortunately, in some cases these losses continue in Latin American cities where buildings that were landmarks of their historical and cultural importance disappear every day.

The same can be stated of small cities, towns and countless archeological sites outraged by the lack of conscience of the community, people's ignorance or the lack of control of the public power, that have been irretrievably lost for the universal culture.

Likewise, it must also be mentioned the constant destruction of cultural goods and buildings carried out by national and international dealers and the systematic robbery that have been victim important museums of the region, as well as churches and monuments that are spread across their territory, especially those that lack the attention of the communities where they belong and that generally are under the custody of the State, in addition to malicious destructions that obey to perverse reasons, like the disappearance of exceptional testimonies of Pre-Colombian cultures due to the foundry of gold and other metal archeological pieces, robbed from museums or particular collectors[2].

Clandestine diggers find their "modus vivendi" through the archeological sites exploitation in many countries of the region.

Unfortunately, it is those people's ignorance and, in many cases, the lack of the State's concern, the factors which have caused the irretrievable loss of information that the archeological investigation and its scientific parameters, would have contributed to the knowledge of the past.

If until the middle of the XX century the conscience about the need to keep the cultural goods was only of an intellectual elite that collected and studied them in many cases, little by little, because of the vertiginous losses and the social-cultural changes produced from the fifties on, these criteria broadened. One of the most evident cases is that of the heritage constructed in the concept of an isolated monument that extends to the context itself, to the whole that explains it. However, this context is many times the civil simple architecture loaded with cultural connotations.

The **Venice Letter**[3] of 1964 and **Quito's Rules**[4] of 1967 testify it.

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[2] Robberies in the Anthropology National Museum of Mexico, National Museum of Costa Rica, Panamanian Man Museum, Panama, "Carlos Zevallos Menéndez Gold Museum " of Guayaquil, Ecuador, de la Huaca del Señor de Zipán, Peru. For further details see: "CENT OBJECTS DISPARUS- ONE HUNDRED MISSING OBJECTS" Sacking in Latin America. ICOM, 1997. Paris.

[3] Venice Letter. Approved in the Second Congress of Architects and historical Monument Technicians carried out in that city, in May of that year. This document constitutes the cornerstone of philosophy and restoration theory.

[4] Quito's Rules. Approved instrument in the Meeting about Conservation and Use of Monuments of Historical and Artistic Interest carried out in that city in 1967, sponsored by the Organization of American States (O.A.S.). It is the first real Latin American document about the monuments' preservation and functioning and their insertion as a witness value of the identity and economical development of the region.

1.2. Criteria of Heritage Valuation.

The criteria about constructed heritage conservation and valuation evolve strongly linking the concepts of identity and cultural memory with those of Development. That means, the rehabilitation of historical centers begins to be considered as an essential part of the municipal and state intervention with direct and active participation of the civil society, since in their recovery it is not only included the strengthening of the communities' identity, but the dignity and improvement of the inhabitants' life quality[5]. On the other hand, the historical centers constitute a fundamental incentive for tourism development, which is the industry of unsuspected repercussions in the Latin American economy.

Nowadays, historical centers are considered an integral and indivisible part of the city; and their integral rehabilitation is claimed, giving them back the multiple functions which are their duty, emphasizing on housing and their social-cultural conditions[6].

1.3. The museum's function.

The Museum, free from its archaisms, fulfills a social function that is essential in the contemporary world. It has become one of the most efficient ways of no formal education and a force of series social-economical processes of great magnitude. Being the guardian of the tangible heritage, it is the source for the recognition and revitalization of the cultural identity and the safeguard and preservation of cultural goods.

On the other hand, the homogenization, product of technology and the use of new materials, brings as a consequence the obsolescence or disappearance of objects traditionally used in daily life, which causes a kind of "treasuring" of these implements that are going to constitute testimonial objects, attributed to a historical – aesthetic load.

This fact vastly widens the inheritance that must be kept and transmitted to new generations. Therefore, museums must be renewed to perform an active

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[5] It will be defined "as Historical Centers all those living human settlements, strongly conditioned by a physical structure coming from the past, acknowledged as representatives of a nation's evolution. As such, are included both the settlements that keep themselves complete, from villages to cities, and those that because of their growth, constitute nowadays part of a larger structure". Colloquium about the Preservation of Historical Centers in the presence of the Growth of Contemporary Cities celebrated in Quito, Ecuador in 1977, under the sponsorship of the Regional Project of Cultural Heritage PNUD-UNESCO, Lima 1979.

[6] In the Workshop seminar about Rehabilitation of Latin America Areas and Historical Sites, celebrated, likewise, in Quito in January, 1994, the acute problematic that the Historical Centers of many Latin American metropolis are going through is admitted, and their rehabilitation inserting them in the urban planning and Sustainable Human Development criteria is aimed.

role in the society. Due to the Latin American social-economical context, they will essentially serve for the formation of the communities' conscience, their change and development[7]. The museum will be constituted in a kind of cornerstone for the rescue and strengthening of the local identities facing the overwhelming process of globalization, since it will show the most authentic values in the individualization process of societies, their way of being and the way of thinking, different from the rest.

The Museum finally constitutes one of the incentives for the development of the tourism industry both national and international. It must answer the needs of localities in which it is inserted in order to encourage the improvement of its life conditions through the support of handicrafts and cultural industries.

From the sixties on, Latin America was a pioneer of the new museographers that transformed the concept of museum from its contents or its formal expression points of view.

1.4. The risks which the Traditional Cultures are exposed to.

It should also be mentioned the vertiginous processes of loss in traditional cultures that, due to the advance of the so called western civilization, replace their values and ancestral goods and adopt those coming from industrialized cultures dazzled by new paradigms. The media, especially T.V., is the careless agent for these changes. As outstanding examples of this, fashion in dressing that mainly affects the youth, making them uniform, and the indiscriminate adoption of musical "paradigms" that, little by little, are exterminating the regional expressions should be mentioned.

Nevertheless, nowadays there is an emergency of the Indigenous cultures in Latin America that have become aware of themselves and propose a political project different from the predominant model in the so-called western world. A different Development paradigm that, in many cases, due to the close relationship that the Indigenous communities have kept with Nature and its

[7] Santiago de Chile Declaration: Resultant document of the "Round Table" about Development and the Museums' role in the Contemporary World" celebrated in Santiago de Chile in 1972.
It establishes the creation of a new Museography where the object or subject should be integrated into the social - economical and cultural context of the community that originates it. The need to conform multidisciplinary groups (teachers, sociologists, historians) is stressed, so that its conception and deployment look up to an integral model.

importance within its Cosmo vision, agrees with the principles of the so-called Sustainable Development [8].

The concern about the conservation of Intangible Heritage, especially of the popular and traditional cultures, has transcended the anthropologists and intellectuals spheres and therefore, the UNESCO General Conference of 1999 approved the program denominated "Master piece of oral and immaterial Heritage of Human Kind", dedicated to remark cultural expressions or spaces that have an exceptional value. In a certain way, this universal transcendental gesture becomes a complement to the World Heritage Convention of 1972 that is in charge of tangible goods of the cultural and natural heritage. The proclamation of such spaces has recently been made for first time in Paris, in May 15, 2001. Out of the 19 chosen "cultural spaces" by a specialized Commission, 4 correspond to Latin America [9].

2. CULTURE AND ITS FUNCTION IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

The urgency to construct defenses that impede the loss of the identity's essential features appears because of these facts. It is necessary, therefore, the creation of a conscience that belongs not only to special groups, but to the whole society and especially to decision makers. As a result of this, from the sixties on, protective legislation of cultural heritage is renewed or specified laws are issued to reinforce it [10]. The countries create organisms dedicated to the heritage preservation; and projects oriented to scientific training of people that are in charge of the intervention in cultural goods are started. It is very important to point out the collaboration of the international organisms in projects of centers improvement or foundation in order to form professionals in disciplines such as Archeology, Museology, and Architectonical Restoration and in general to all issues involving preservation of goods and buildings.

At the beginning, this training is mainly given at specialized centers abroad and afterwards in those that are showing features of excellence within the same region.[11]

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[8] United Nations and UNESCO have proclaimed the rights of the Indigenous or Native Nations to keep their identity and preserve their heritage. The declarations and actions undertaken in this sense are several.

[9] The four "cultural spaces", "Master pieces of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity" are: Language, Dance and music of the garifunas of Belize, Honduras and Nicaragua; Oruro's carnival, Bolivia; Saint Spirit Brotherhood of the Congo's of Villa Mella, Dominican Republic; The oral heritage and the cultural manifestations of the Záparo Nation, Ecuador.

[10] Cultural Legislation Summaries. Since 1985, UNESCO has published fascicules in Spanish, French, and English about Legislation of the Cultural Heritage that include laws in force in twelve Latin American and the Caribbean countries. Similarly, the "Andres Bello Agreement" and the Organization of American States -OAS- have made valuable publications about cultural legislation.

[11] These centers are:

The actions undertaken by the international organisms, as well as by bilateral cooperation, will allow a broad diffusion of the philosophy and principles that drive conservation and valuation of cultural heritage.[12]

The need to strengthen the cultural management of the State through the design and promotion of cultural policies in Latin America and the Caribbean appears in the seventies. Culture Councils generally linked to the Education Ministries were created. Afterwards, Culture Ministries that marked an advance in the conception of Culture itself, in its essential function in the Development process and, hence, in the need of preservation and social functioning of cultural heritage were founded.

Bolivia	- Culture Bolivian Institute. La Paz.
Brazil	- Goods Conservation and Restoration Center
Colombia	- Restoration National Center. Bogotá.
Costa Rica	- National Museum. San Jose.
Cuba-	Museology, Restoration and Conservation National Center. Havana.
Chile-	Restoration National Center. Santiago.
	- Pontifical Catholic University of Chile - Arts School. Santiago.
Ecuador	- Cultural Heritage National Institute. Quito.
	- Central Bank Museum. Quito.
Guatemala	- San Carlos University of Guatemala. Guatemala city.
	- Anthropology and History Institute - Restoration Workshop. Guatemala city.
Haiti	- Arts National School. Port au Prince.
Honduras	- Anthropology and History Institute of Honduras. Tegucigalpa.
Mexico	- Museography, Restoration and Conservation National School. Churubusco. .
Peru -	- Culture National Institute, National Museum Conservation Board. Lima.
	- Cultural Goods Restoration Sub-regional Inter-American Center -Cuzco.
	- Anthropology and Archeology National Museum. Textiles Department. Lima.
Venezuela	- Museology, Restoration and Conservation National Center -CONAC. Caracas.

[12] In this field it is important to mention the work of the Project for the preservation of the Cultural Heritage of the Andean Area PNUD/UNESCO - created in 1976, whose works unfortunately concluded, in the middle of the nineties, nothing being made at the international level to continue so praiseworthy and necessary work. Its action was broadening according to the changes of the criteria about the Heritage function in the Development, including areas such as the goods, sites, groups and historical centers and their relationship with the environment. Their activities, among others, were the realization of international, regional and national courses in different aspects of the cultural goods conservation that allowed preparing to numerous professionals of the Region. The Project was promoter of an excellence centers net specialized in the training and investigation in the areas of cultural heritage conservation and management, both of goods and buildings. Its work reached the training of about 1300 people. Moreover, it was very important from the point of view of the creation of a Latin American thought about the cultural heritage, its transcendence in the identities' formation and as a source to improve the life quality and the income of vast population stratum. Several projects were undertaken by UNESCO with the collaboration of PNUD, as the CUB/86 /017 - "Completion of Capacities of the Museology, Restoration, Conservation National Center" of Havana, which allowed the restoration of Saint Clara Convent of that city, transforming itself in the CENCREM headquarters. Workshops and laboratories were installed in it, scientific - technical information and the formation of many Cuban specialists in subjects as architectonical preservation, goods, historical centers; mural paintings, etc. were developed. CENCREM has fulfilled and continues to fulfill a praiseworthy work not only in technical training of Cuban professionals, but of the entire region.

At that time, UNESCO's General Conference in its Seventeenth Meeting in Paris, in November 10th, 1972, approved the Convention for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural World Heritage in the presence of the imperious need to safeguard the essential landmarks of human kind development, incorporating them in the contemporary life and thereon, assuring their survival for the knowledge and enjoyment of new generations.

The "Recommendation about protection in the national aspect of cultural and natural heritage", also adopted in 1972, says:

> *That, in a society whose life conditions are transformed with accelerated speed, it is fundamental for the balance and man's complete development to preserve a life structure that allows him to keep in contact with nature and the civilization testimonies, left by prior generations, and to achieve this it is convenient to give an active role in the community life to cultural and natural heritage goods, integrating what has been done in our time with the values of the past and the beauty of Nature, in a general policy.*

The incorporation of Latin American and the Caribbean countries to the Convention was immediate and numerous.[13] The declaration on behalf of the World Heritage Committee of many cities and cultural and natural sites as Human Heritage in the region[14], and the decision of the countries in which they are located to guarantee their conservation and active function in the community's life, have meant an important step in the societies' conscience about the importance of cultural heritage as one of the basis for identity.

On the other hand, part of the intergovernmental Conference about **Cultural Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean**, carried out in Bogotá, Colombia, in 1978 and the **World Conference about Cultural Policies**- MUNDIACULT- in Mexico in 1982 enriches the Culture's definition[15] and redimensions its function within the social processes as

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[13] 20 Latin America countries are subscribers of the World Heritage Convention:

Argentina.1978, Bolivia.1976, Brasil.1977, Chile.1980, Colombia.1983, Costa Rica.1977. Cuba.1981, El Salvador. 1991, Ecuador. 1975, Guatemala.1979, Haiti.1980, Honduras.1979. Mexico.1984, Nicaragua.1979, Panama.1978, Paraguay.1988, Peru.1982, Dominican Republic.1985, Uruguay.1989, Venezuela.1990.

[14] Up to year 2000, UNESCO has declared, as World Heritage, 67 cities and cultural sites, 25 natural sites and 3 mixed of Latin America. See annex, correspondent to the World Heritage List of 2001.

[15] "Currently, culture can be considered in its broadest sense as the whole of distinctive, spiritual and intellectual and affective materials features, that characterize a society or social group. Furthermore, it embraces Arts and Letters, the way of living, the fundamental human being rights, the value systems, traditions and beliefs."

"placing it in the core of Development"[16]. The "cultural Dimension of Development" will entail, among other things, a strengthening of the cultural identities, one of their fundaments being the cultural heritage and its insertion in social processes. The recommendation made by the General Assembly of United Nations to UNESCO for the deployment and execution of the "World Decade for the Cultural Development" -1988-1998- implied the mobilization of a universal conscience about the culture role in social processes. The concepts of Integral, Human and Sustainable Development come from the deep reflection propitiated by this event. One of the fundamental landmarks within the process is the publication, in the year 1990, of the first "Report about Human Development"[17] done by United Nations Program for Development-PNUD- in which it changes in a radical way the criterion about Development until then merely economical, since the GDP parameter had been the fundamental parameter to measure the Development index. The new vision of PNUD incorporates the concept of Human Development that involves a "humanistic vision" because there are new and indispensable parameters such as life expectations, literacy, education, income and poverty, women, involved in the new "Human Development Index."

In 1991, UNESCO's General Conference, in its 26th meeting, considers the need to launch Development policies about firm parameters that bear in mind the human condition in its multiple expressions and resolves the conformation of a Committee designed to investigate the Culture's role in the attainment of a development that satisfy people's essential needs, dignify present generations and guaranty their future welfare. United Nations General Assembly received this decision and conformed such Committee integrated with 12 members and was chaired by Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. "**Our Creative Diversity** report[18] was presented to United Nations in November, 1995. This document was of utmost importance to Human Kind at the beginning of the new millennium. After opinions and analysis done in different regions of the world, it proposes subjects whose discussion will establish equity in Development, based in essential principles like a total ethics that will guarantee the recognition of diversity and pluralism, the access to a sustainable development through respect to Nature, the rational and shared use of resources of new technologies, -especially those of information and communication- the

[16] Nowadays, it is admitted that every well understood growth must go with environment and life quality preservation in industrial societies. Energy waste is condemned, and there is a tendency to assign a greater importance to the quality of human relationships and individual and community life. The wish to combine progress, justice and solidarity, respecting their own cultural values of each nation each time is stated with more clarity in countries in development. (Cultural Development World Decade Guide).

[17] PNUD, HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1990. Third World Publishers. Bogota- Colombia. 1990.

[18] Pérez de Cuéllar, J., *Our Creative Diversity. Report of the World Commission on Culture and Development.* Paris, UNESCO.1995.

dignity and respect of women, children and youth's understanding, protection and incorporation in the construction of a fairer world. Furthermore, subjects referred to Cultural Heritage in the Development, the formulation and application of policies that promote the creativity and creation, investigation and diffusion of knowledge have a fundamental importance. **Our Creative Diversity** proposes an International Agenda that will contribute to humanize the globalization process, avoiding the intensity of injustice, erosion of cultures and homogenization.

The stated principles in **Our Creative Diversity** had a follow up in the Intergovernmental Conference about Cultural Policies for Development that was carried out in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1998. The great principles stated in such event again proclaimed the need to incorporate the cultural dimension in the Development Process, acknowledging that equity, justice, and peace which guaranty governability[19], can only be achieved with the acceptance and recognition of the singularity of the human being and the diversity and cultures of communities.

It has great importance the knowledge and safeguard of cultural heritage in the processes not only because they are essential elements of identity and creative diversity, but also because they contribute to the comprehension and acceptance of plurality, which is antidote against fundamentalisms and xenophobia.

The International Agenda of **Our Creative Diversity** suggested, likewise, the periodic publication by UNESCO of a Culture World Report, with the collaboration of other specialized international organisms of the United Nations, in order to scientifically insert Culture in the attainment of Development; this report should be focused in:

a. Interactions between cultures, cultural values and Development processes;
b. Cultural indicators, including a systematic investigation of cultural rights violations; and,
c. Ethnic conflicts nature and causes.

The first two Reports, corresponding to the years 1998 y 2000, have been published[20] containing subjects of extremely high importance for cultural policies formulation, among them those of statistics and indicators which, in some way, reflect the cultural processes and their incidence in the development and economy of the countries.

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[19] Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development. Final Report. UNESCO, 1998.

[20] UNESCO. *World Cultural Report*, 1998. Paris, UNESCO.
UNESCO. *World Cultural Report*, 2000. Paris, UNESCO.

The chapter on "the Cultural Policies and Cultural Heritage" in which the actions of cultural goods revaluation as drivers of communities and generator of economical processes in their welfare is analyzed[21], should be pointed out.

2.1. The Latin America and the Caribbean willingness to incorporate a cultural dimension into the Development Process.

A kind of blooming of the Latin America Culture, based on the searching and strengthening of national identities, is produced in the seventies; this process was due to the relative economical welfare that prevailed in the Region. Afterwards, the formidable incidence of the external debt in the national economies and the consequent recession, have reduced large resources to Culture and, consequently, to the study, conservation and social functioning of the cultural heritage. The so-called "lost decade" had also its consequences in the cultural field. Many countries reduced the actions from the economical and institutional point of view. Its sequels are extended up to nowadays when the great adjustment measurements many Latin American and the Caribbean countries had to make due to the crisis, inflation and external debt, -one of the palliatives being the so-called "State down sizing"- affect the economy of most of the population and, thus, rebound in the assignment of resources for the conservation and enrichment of cultural heritage. In many occasions these measurements have brought the reduction of institutions in charge of the cultural heritage and, in others, their complete disappearance.

On the other hand, due to the current political tendency in the whole world and, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean, to transfer many of the tasks, former duties of the State, to the denominated Civil Society, there is the risk that the essential responsibilities granted for the custody and cultural heritage handling to private hands, cause its damage, loss or impairment. This does not mean a reluctance to give civil society the task of contributing to the cultural development throughout the awareness of existing cultural goods for its knowledge and enjoyment, and its effective support for heritage conservation and enrichment.

In the presence of the generalized impoverishment in the Region, which extreme limits have submerged in poverty almost 60% of its population, mainly produced by the indiscriminated application of neoliberal models, especially in market economy, diffused and deepened by the globalization processes, Culture can be regarded as a support for the recovery of more human life models,

[21] UNESCO. *World Cultural Report*, 2000. Paris, UNESCO, Part three.

enhancing the dignity of the person and a powerful force for the attainment of the Sustainable Human Development.

Latin America and the Caribbean are in the beginning of their history. Before the globalization processes that bring with them losses that destroy the communities' essential characteristics, the region affirms its willingness to integrate itself to Modernity, keeping its essence which characterizes it as a "nation" who owns transcendental values embodied in its Culture and cultures.

Latin America and the Caribbean enter a new era. Relationship between their nations is becoming closer every time. The old longing for integration is becoming a reality. The meetings of Iberoamerican State and Government Chiefs ratify it. They affirmed the concept of unity in plurality, "et pluribus una" in their first meeting in Guadalajara, Mexico, in 1991.

> *We represent a vast group of nations who share roots and the rich heritage of a founded culture in the sum of different communities, creeds and bloods. From five hundred years of distance of our first meeting and as one of the big spaces that configurates the world of today, we are decided to project towards the third millenium the force of our community.*

And they added,

> *We recognize that this convergence purpose is supported not only in a common cultural inheritance, but, likewise, in the richness of our origin and in its plural expression.*

The CARICOM's representatives have stated similar criteria. On the other hand, Latin America and the Caribbean affirm their links through the Meetings of Ministers of Culture and Responsible Persons of Cultural Policies and take actions geared to mutual knowledge and joint execution of policies. One of the main actions that are intended to carry out is the protection and preservation of natural and cultural goods.

> *The natural and cultural heritages are, in total, inherent elements to Latin America and the Caribbean personality, and their preservation is an essential purpose of the region's integration and development.*

> *This preservation must contain the historical and cultural identity, the natural landscape and historical heritage, buildings and goods, as well as material and no material creations of our communities.*[22]

In the Third Meeting of Ministers of Culture and the Responsible Persons of Cultural Policies of Latin America and the Caribbean, carried out in Mexico, in 1990, it was stated:

> *The heritage defense assumes both conservation and study of the historical testimonies and the rescue and diffusion of the expressions that currently recreate our vast artistic and intellectual inheritance. The environment preservation is, similarly, a constitutive part of a current and coherent cultural policy.*

Culture is then the driving element of the searching processes of a unity that guarantees a presence of Latin America and the Caribbean in the universal concert. This political presence should be used to humanize the vertiginous Globalization that, at the moment, is showed as merciless and unfair since it has contributed to increase the differences between rich and poor. The Report about PNUD Human Development[23] of the year 1992 indicates that 20% richer population earns 82% of the world total income, whereas 20% poorer population only 1,4%; this situation has been getting even worse in Latin America and the Caribbean in the course of the last decade[24].

There are, however, important signs that a change of mentality in the decision makers can be expected in the Region. Not in vain the Culture starts to be taken into account in the integrationist processes, which, up to this moment in some sub-regions have been based on merely economical factors. Maybe the European experience with all its traumatisms could be a model. In front of the big problems that the well-being Europe has had to face, after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the Communism, it is mandatory that Culture be inserted into the development processes. **In from the Margins. A contribution to the debate on Culture and Development in Europe**[25] is the title of the European Council Report, published in 1997. The phrase, which gives origin to the title, condensed the philosophy and the necessity to give a new glance to the problems involving directly the development of the person in order to obtain his/her total dignity.

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[22] Brasilia's Declaration, First Meeting of Ministers of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean, Brasilia, 1989

[23] PNUD. Human Development: Report 1992, Third World Publications, Santa Fe de Bogotá.1992

[24] PNUD. *Human Development Report 1999*. New York – Oxford. Oxford University Press. 1999.

[25] *In From the Margins, Final Version.* Culture Committee.Strasbourg. 1997. Prepared for the European Council by "Task Force" in Culture and Development.

> *"Its central themes are two interlocking priorities –to bring the millions of dispossessed and disadvantaged Europeans in from the margins of society and cultural policy in from the margins of governance".*

This criterion is thoroughly applicable to the case of millions of marginal human beings in Latin America and the Caribbean.

A new conscience emerges even in the international financial organisms upon realizing the lack of efficiency of the merely economical models being applied to the Development. Toward the end of the XX Century, the World Bank, for instance, becomes deeply interested in succeeding on their economic and financial policies. Through the summoning to eminent specialists, philosophers and thinkers and with the close collaboration of the UNESCO, the United Nations entity specialized in Culture, carried on two conferences, the first one in Washington about the Culture in Sustainable Development[26], and the second one in Florence, in collaboration with UNESCO and the Italian Government, ***Culture Counts. Financing, Resources, and Economics of Culture in Sustainable Development*** [27]. The thinking of two of the leaders of Culture and Finances of the world summarizes the role of the Culture and the Cultural Heritage in the construction of the human kind future.

> *Culture draws on the boundless human capacity for creative diversity and is both a key ingredient and an essential goal of endogenous, sustainable development. UNESCO works to improve understanding of the unique relationship between culture, diversity, and development, which forms a central foundation of a culture of peace.* (Federico Mayor, Director- General of UNESCO).

> *We must respect the rootedness of people in their own societal context. We must protect the heritage of the past. But we must also foster and promote living culture in all its many forms. As recent analyses have consistently shown, this also makes sound business sense. From tourism to restoration, investments in cultural heritage and related industries promote labor-intensive economic activities that generate wealth and income.* (James D. Wolfenshon. President of the World Bank).

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[26] Ismail Serageldin, Joan Martin-Brown, Editors.*Culture in Sustainable Development. Investing in Cultural and Natural Endowments.* The World Bank. 1999.

[27] James D.Wolfenshon et alt. *Culture Counts. Financing, Resources,and the Economics of Culture in Sustainable Development.Proceedings of the Conference Florence*, Italy. The World Bank.2000.

On the other hand, the Inter-American Development Bank, some years ago, included within their policies of cooperation with member states, the Cultural Dimension of Development, as per its President Enrique Iglesias statement:

> *I have always believed that culture has a central role in our struggle for economic and social development. Therefore, I have been pleased to see our success at the Inter-American Development Bank in rising among our people the consciousness of having culture in the center of our* policies.[28]

According to this statement, the Bank started, some time ago, projects of cooperation with the Member States for the rehabilitation and revaluation of the urban heritage, some of which will be mentioned below.

2.2. Cultural Heritage of Latin America and the Caribbean and the possibilities of incorporating them completely into the Development of its Sub-regions

Although there is already an awareness spread out in the different countries of Latin America and the Caribbean about the need to implement the Cultural Dimension to the Development, one of its most immediate ingredients being the assessment of the Cultural Heritage, this has not yet been transformed into a government policy. It seems paradoxical, given the richness of the Continent, that in many places it is overseen the enormous potential that its acknowledgement implies in order to strengthen the identity and increase self-esteem, in addition to becoming an unbelievable drive force for the economy and a source of employment.

It is true that countries such as Mexico and Peru have made important efforts toward the discovery and assessment of their Heritage, but there is still lack of regional links to take advantage of competitive advantages in order to compete in an efficient way within the international market.

Following, there are some regional features that can be taken into account within the Development Planning, using the already existing political, economical and cultural mechanisms.

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[28] In *Culture in Sustainable Development*. Ut supra.

2.2.1. México and Central América

This region has a privileged geopolitical position, since it is formed by the Central American isthmus, expanding to the North with the immense and varied Mexican territory. Bathed by the two oceans, Atlantic and Pacific, it forms to the East an arc over the Mexican Gulf. A volcanic chain goes through practically the whole isthmus going up to the North into the Mexican territory producing a large diversity of eco-systems such as the mountainous region, the plains and the mountain slopes going down into the oceans. The Yucatan peninsula, forest and tropical region, still holds large reserves of a rich biodiversity.

This territory hosted great civilizations characterized by their developed urbanism since very ancient times, going back to 1000 B.C. The different human settlements filed the Mexican territory with important constructions both, of religious as well as civil type. The pyramid of impressive height and overlapped bodies, characteristic of the vital cycles that used to be renewed every 42 years, dominate the urban spaces. Mexico city, the former Tenoxtitlan, when the Spaniards arrived, was an extensive and clear example of the urban planning whose buildings implied good engineering and hydraulic knowledge. Their market, where many people from far away places used to come, was the site for exchanging and trading a large variety of products. According to the Spanish chronicles, it was the largest, most populated and beautiful city of the Carlos V Empire. [29]

The Central America and Mexican sculptures are characterized by their big proportions and their technical and esthetical mastery.

The Mayan Culture, at their flourishing age, occupied a large territory. Hundred of urban vestiges, cities of great proportions – from Yucatan and El Peten to Honduras and El Salvador- and the quality of their buildings, testimony of their writing and scientific knowledge, especially mathematics and astronomy, medicine and religion, acknowledge this Culture as the beginning of one of the greatest manifestations of world civilization.

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[29] In one of his reports to the Emperor, Cortés mentions that the Tenochtitlan market was twice as big the one in Salamanca. Bernal Diaz del Castillo describes the market with detail, its organization and everything they sold. Their organization and control were remarkable; there were merchants trading jewels and gold, silver, precious stones, gowns, feathers, knittings, ceramics of diverse proceeding and different shapes. They also used to sell slaves, products such as cocoa beans, well fed dogs, honey and sweets; paper, skins, colorants, flowers and many other things. Diaz del Castillo concludes his report with the following statement: "Many of us, soldiers, who have been around the world, having visited Constantinople, Roma and across Italy, have had to admit that up to then, we had never seen a market of such extension, so huge, with so many people and so many merchandises".
Hans-Dietrich Disselhoff & Sigvald Linné, **América Precolombina**, Praxis Editorial, S.A., Seix Barral Editorial, S.A., Barcelona, 1962, pp. 93-94.

The indigenous contemporary cultures settled in Mexico and Central America, have a rich variety manifested not only in the great number of tongues they spoke, but also in their strong way of thinking and a large production of cultural artistic and handcrafted items which are a formidable force in the regional economy.

During the colonial or Viceregal time, the Mexican and Central America territory was a very important part of the Spanish Empire. The strength of their mixed races shows up in their cities and monuments, their artistic expressions, as well as an original way of thinking of universal importance. An ample heritage from the republican and contemporary ages enriches the world Culture.

2.2.2 The Caribbean.

The Caribbean Sea has been called the Mediterranean of America, due to its close relation with an extensive zone of the Continent running from the Peninsula of Florida, in the North, down to the western coast of Venezuela, in the South. It is part of the Atlantic Ocean and includes the archipelago of Small and Big Antilles located at the North and east respectively. It was the great merging point of the New World. From ancient times it linked the territories situated on the great arc, which forms the continental profile. The so-called Caribbean people, who were intrepid seamen, arrived from the Bahamas Islands in the North to the Amazon River and the Matto Grosso, in the very heart of South America. The big islands, such as Cuba or Española, completely tropical, have not only extensive plains, adequate for sugar cane growing, but also mountainous chains, such as the Escambray o Sierra Maestra in Cuba, mountains which present a number of ecosystems of rich biodiversity. Its privileged waters contain multiple species of crustaceans and fish. The transparency of the sea, its beautiful beaches with white sand and palm trees, are unique in the world.

The Caribbean was the strategic site from which the Spanish Conquer of America took place, transforming the Region into a great merging point where African influences melted, due to the Trata, which after being one of the worst crimes of Humanity gave birth to Cultures with strong ethnic, religious, linguistic, literary and musical values. Their heritance is formed by historical cities where new urban concepts started, a military architecture adapted to the geographical reality and the challenge of a world convulsed by pirate incursions.

The group of forts strategically located across the entire Caribbean arc, forms one of the most advanced military systems in the military history.

The initial models were inspired by the Italian architecture of the XVI century, but the multiple challenges that the defensive systems had to face, specifically created for a geographical reality, determined the construction of real masterpieces. The heritage goods of the Caribbean include an amazing architecture such as La Citadelle and the Sans Souci Palaces, in Haiti, and historical cities of great importance of Havana, a sort of encyclopedia of the Architecture from the XVI Century until the XX.

The intangible heritage of the Caribbean, especially its musical tradition, has characteristics that give a universal dimension to the cultural industries of the Region.

2.2.3. The Andean Region.

Remarked by the Andean Mountain Range, one of the most extraordinary telluric phenomenon, the Region includes the present republics of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. *El Cinturon de Fuego del Pacifico* (the Pacific Fire Belt) has in there its more accurate expression since it is the volcanic emergency that determines a North-South vertebrate, of almost the whole Western coast of South America. The Andes give birth to three natural regions clearly defined, the Coast or Pacific Coastal, the Mountain Range as such – with variants as the Sierra and the Highlands- and, to the East, the Amazon Jungle, the Matto Grosso and the Pampa. In front of the Pacific Coast of the equatorial zone, there are two Sea Currents that have a definite importance on the climate and the Geomorphology, the cold Current of Humboldt, coming from the Antarctic zones and the warm Current of El Niño, named so because it starts acting in December through May in the Northeastern zone of South America. This Current is formed in the interior of the Ocean, in front of the Panama coasts, normally carrying its influence down to the Cape Pasado, in Ecuador.

The Andean Mountain Range generates infinite ecological niches and ecosystems that in one way or another influenced the Cosmo vision of the man who occupied these territories since 15.000 years ago. The Western zone extends itself starting at the fragmentation that the Continent presents in the Southern zone of Chile in the Chiloe Archipelago, and includes the fertile valleys of the Chilean central area, the Chilean-Peruvian desert, which runs thousand of kilometers along the Pacific coast and where paradoxically some extraordinary civilization appeared, up to the exuberant equatorial zone. The Andean system breaks into the Peruvian-Bolivian highlands, territories sited above 3000 m. where also Cultures with a high development level appeared. The occupation of a territory of such an immense and varied zone gave as a

result a rich cultural diversity. On the other hand, the great geographical accidents determined a sort of isolation and therefore, an endogenous development, broke only for the innate human condition to go beyond the barriers that the horizon established. The potentiality which the using of various ecological systems or niches implied, gave place to reiterated expansions during the aborigine or pre-Hispanic age, "horizons" as the archeologist name them, where a certain Cosmo vision dominated them, with unifying religious and esthetic values.

The Andean Region is characterized by the richness and variety of its heritage coming from the aborigine age, from the extraordinary samples of urbanism which early signs are already found in the so called Formative Cultures, one of its earliest exponents is the Valdivia Culture, in the Ecuadorian Coast, which beginning goes back to around 4000 B. C., up to the pre-Hispanic city of Macchu Picchu, built in perfect harmony with nature in an abrupt cliff of the Andes or the ruins of huge cities made out of adobe, such as Chan Chan, in the Northern Coast of Peru, or, in general, the organic occupation of the scenery such as the settlements of the Sierra de Santa Marta in Colombia. The density of the archeological heritage in the Andean Zone is immense. There is no great scientific knowledge on this. The urgency of an inventory and deeper study is great, especially due to the risk of "huaqueros", and non-authorized searchers.

The Andean Zone is presently characterized by a mostly mixed population, but it counts on an invaluable richness and diversity of indigenous groups that conserve their identity and values. In countries such as Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, the Indian communities are a powerful force, with their own religious, ethical and even political values that could become a valuable alternative for the obsolete ideologies of traditional political parties and populist movements. These communities renew the Culture with their own Cosmo vision, expressed on an intangible heritage and esthetic values, as well as a vigorous popular art and handcrafts.

The communities with African roots, whose ancestors arrived to the region as slavery work force, at the beginning of the Spanish conquer, renew the Culture with their literary, musical and folkloric expressions.

The Spanish Conquer, if actually carried out with blood and fire, producing immense traumatisms and injustice, extended for centuries, even through the republic and contemporary periods, was also characterized by the election made by Conquers and Settlers for America, a proof of this is the foundation of over 100 cities during the XVI Century, the rapid expansion of an urban model inspired on the utopists and the immense constructed heritage, involving churches and convents, universities and hospitals. The arts and handcrafts served as special vehicles for the Evangelization, hence, the immense richness of heritage found in the monuments. Contents and container

were symbiotic. Nowadays, part of this heritage has been taken out of the religious environment and has been placed on some museums in the Region.

But maybe the largest richness of the Andean Region is its cultural diversity that strongly remains up to date. Unfortunately, the models of Development implemented have not taken into account the cultural dimension, attempting against Nature and Culture, which results into a big inequity, deeper every time, between rich and poor people.

2.2.4 The Mercosur Zone.

I do not believe that this be the best name to define the integrationist process of the countries located in the Southern end of South America and which have as vital connection the great system of the Rio de la Plata. As the European Economical Community is defined nowadays as the European Union, since not only economical or market values are the basis for the process, also the Mercosur has non-economical critical ingredients. The Ministers of Culture of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, are working on a program for mutual knowledge and integration, process which must look for roots on the XVII Century when the Jesuit Missionaries try to carry out the humanist and religious utopia of creating the City of God. The great river system was also the most important way to be in contact and spread out ideas and trading means. Then the independence process of Spain and Portugal converted those nations into the largest receptacle of European immigration. The Trata had previously renewed Brazil, especially, with a new race that brought their own values and melted into the present human conglomerate.

The indigenous communities were the deep matrix. The Guarani transmits his intangible values generation to generation, as testified by the dialect in Paraguay, the music and folklore in the Region.

Furthermore, the towns in the Southern Cone are depositary of a heritage embedded in its huge territory, from the Jesuit mission ruins and the impressing Brazilian Baroque, the outstanding expressions of modern and contemporary urbanism and architecture, such as Buenos Aires and Montevideo with a blooming of the Art Noveau and Art Deco, of the Rationalism and Functionalism, to Brasilia, the city appointed as World Heritage by the UNESCO.

3. SOME EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE

3.1. COPESCO Project– Peru-UNESCO Cooperation- PER 39

Around the mid 70's, the Government of Peru and the UNESCO, with PNUD financing carried on a Project[30] of integral development with tourism purposes in the region comprehended between Cuzco and the Titicaca Lake. It aimed not only to improve the infrastructure of all the towns in the zone, but also the human promotion, the improvement of their life conditions, the participation of the communities in the processes of welcoming the tourist, the valuation of monuments and handworks, etc.

In addition to the important processes described, COPESCO served as basis for the development of the **PNUD-UNESCO Cultural Heritage Regional Project,** above mentioned, which turned into a great workshop to form specialists not only Peruvian but Latin Americans, in archeology, colonial and archeological monument restoration, conservation and restoration of wall paintings, easel painting, wood sculpture, textiles, metal, etc. The Project had also great consequences in the strengthening of identity of peasant communities, as well as improvement of their education and economical situation, etc.

Unfortunately, due to the lack of follow up and the interruption of the **COPESCO Project** because of political reasons and further on for the appearance of extreme violence in Peru, stopped the actions, ruining the good side of international cooperation and discouraging the endogenous process which somehow implied the involvement of the people in their own development.

3.2. Rehabilitation of the Historical Center of Quito

In the decade of 1990 and after a long process carried our by the Quito City Council on behalf of the Ecuadorian Government, the Inter-American Development Bank –IDB- granted a loan for $41,000,000 – forty one million dollars – for the execution of a Pilot Plan involving the rehabilitation of a particular street of the city where some important monuments are located, as well as a very coherent civil architecture group. In order to do this, the City

[30] Peru-UNESCO Cooperation, What is COPESCO?, Lima, 1975.

Council, by means of its **Fund to Save the Cultural Heritage**[31] **(Fondo de Salvamento de Patrimonio Cultural),** established a Historical Center Enterprise, of mixed economy, in charge of the project. The Project includes the construction of several parking lots in the city in order to free the streets of the Historical Center, restore and rehabilitate two important civil monuments in order to convert them into a Museum of the City and multi-purpose Cultural Center, as well as providing the city with new services using the civil architecture. A very important aspect of this project is to obtain a "social sustainable development". This is perhaps the more difficult and original side of the project since it involves the human being as such, and a series of important problems based and inherent to the Historical Center, going from the occupation of urban space by thousands of informal vendors, to the serious problems of poor living conditions. The UNESCO has given its technical cooperation in order to establish the basis for a "social sustainable development". The experience has multiple and difficult challenges. The follow up of this project is of critical importance not only for Quito, but also for Latin America.

3.3. " Monumenta" Brazil Project

The Government of Brazil, in cooperation with the UNESCO, is working on the design of a Project for the rehabilitation and valuation of eight of their cities declared as World Heritage. Through a loan from the IDB the purpose is to involve the cultural dimension in the development of those cities since it is not only important to recover the urban heritage as the essence of the identity and memoir, but also to find a habitat adequate to lead a dignified way of living where the person may have the opportunity of integral development, both from the spiritual as well as the material points of view.

4. BILATERAL COOPERATION

Approximately since 20 years ago, some European countries, to rescue and value the cultural heritage of Latin America and the Caribbean, have given an important assistance. This aid has been used in the formation of specialists in some of the countries, such as Italy, Spain, Belgium, France, throughout a scholarship and internship program in international prestigious centers, as well as the professional assistance either within specific projects or as teachers or

[31] See "Metropolitan District of Quito. Fund to Save the Cultural Heritage. 1992-1996. FONSAL. Quito,1996.

professors in specialized institutions in the Region. It is remarkable the case of the CENCREM of Havana, thanks to the PNUD financing and the local counterpart by which professionals from Cuba were able to study abroad and also have foreign professors teaching in their institute.

Special mention should be given to the work of Spain, started at the beginning of 1980 and intensified with the celebration of the Fifth Century of "The Meeting of Two Worlds" (Encuentro de Dos Mundos), in 1992. During all this time, up to this date, Spain has financed or co-financed numerous conservation works, cultural heritage restoring, furniture and buildings and historical centers rehabilitation, as well as the foundation of "Workshop-Schools" for the formation of young people in the different specializations for Conservation and Restoring of cultural goods. The case of Spain is especially valuable since in addition to the collaboration granted by the Spanish International Cooperation Agency –AECI-[32], it has been possible to count also on the technical and financial assistance of some Autonomies, such as Andalusia, for the programming and execution of some projects such as "The House of the 7 Patios", in Quito, or the Malecon of Havana, in Cuba.

5. SOME EXISTING NETS IN THE CULTURAL COOPERATION FIELD

The appearance of modern technologies in communication has facilitated a great deal the professional and institutional cooperation, strengthening old bonds and creating new alliances not only in the virtual field but also in concrete actions. As examples, we should mention the following nets:

SICLAC. Cultural Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Part of the Forum of Ministers of Culture and Responsible Persons for Cultural Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean. ORCALC, Regional Office of Culture for Latin America and the Caribbean of UNESCO, Havana, Cuba.

SIRCHAL: Site International sur la Revitalisation des Centres Historiques des villes de l' Amérique Latine et les Caraïbes.

[32] For a panoramic view of this collaboration, the publication "Program of Preservation of the Iberian-American Heritage" can be consulted. SPANISH AGENCY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. Second Edition. Madrid, December 1999.

Program for French cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean.

http://www.archi.fr/SIRCHAL

Net of Cities of Latin America and the Caribbean with Historical Centers in process of recovery.

Net created at the First Gathering of Mayors and Authorities of Cities of Latin America and the Caribbean, which took place in Lima, in November 1997.

6. CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

After presenting the above background, the following conclusions should be reached:

1. Latin America and the Caribbean are presently in a crucial moment of its history, with the need to reinforce the foundations of its identity in order to positively participate in the globalization process. Their insertion must be done keeping their humanistic values and the richness of their cultural diversity.

2. The recovery of the cultural heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean is not only an acknowledgement of the values that light up societies, but also of the essential function within the spiritual and economical development of the people.

3. The conservation of the cultural heritage is closely linked to the conservation of nature and the rational use of its resources. These two factors are fundamental for the Human Sustainable Development.

4. To conserve and enrich the Cultural Heritage of Latin America and the Caribbean and transform it into an ingredient for its Development, it is of critical importance the formation and training of adequate personnel who not only perform technical tasks, but also those referring to the "identification" of the society. Education is the more efficient mean to create a conscience about the conservation of Cultural Heritage and its insertion in daily life. The promotion of the heritage is closely linked to the enhancement of

creation and creativity, to the handcrafts and cultural industries and to the development of respectful and well-organized Tourism.

5. Only with the political decision of the involved States, it will be possible to carry out the task of conserving and revitalizing the Cultural Heritage of Latin America and the Caribbean, vital part of the Cultural Dimension which should be part of the Development. The Civil Society is the fundamental counterpart in this process. It is important to obtain its conscientious and on going participation, the sole way to generate a Sustainable Social Development.

6. The ALCUE Seminar on Cultural Heritage should give the Ministers of Science and Technology, the basis for the cooperation on conservation and value of Cultural Heritage of the two regions. The ministers should submit for the II Summit of State and Government Chief Authorities of the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean, suggestions for the establishment of a long-term cooperation which should link science and technology to policies and actions to recover Cultural Heritage.

Quito, July 20, 2001

Annex I: List of cultural and natural goods of Latin America and the Caribbean declared World Heritage until the year 2001[33].

[33] For more information, look the web: http://www.unesco.org/whc/nwhc/pages/sites/main.htm .

WORKSHOP OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN IN THE FIELD OF CULTURAL HERITAGE:

CONCLUSIONS

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RECOMMENDED ACTION PLAN

Scientific and technological research related to cultural heritage is regarded as a necessary means for improving and both our knowledge of heritage and the means of conserving it. Heritage is a source of knowledge and a demonstration of the sustainable use of territory, of lasting construction techniques and of manufacturing methods adapted to geographical diversity, both in time and in different social contexts.

Science and technology, applied to heritage research, therefore represents an invaluable contribution to the quality of life and to sustainable human development.

For scientific and technological heritage research to progress, it requires a network of interdisciplinary organisations and institutes to be established. These will generate sufficient "critical mass" in order to contribute to the development of appropriate research and professional aptitudes towards the conservation of heritage assets.

Principles for inter-regional co-operation

Inter-regional scientific and technical co-operation will strengthen those areas and fields specified by the member countries according to their demands or priorities, enjoying a state equal opportunities.

It will be characterised by its integrated, agile effective and efficient vision, respecting local customs and legislation, maintaining its own identity and its respect for diversity.

It will both produce and generate resources, lead creative and innovative processes in the fields of knowledge, criteria, methods and techniques applied to the protection and management of, as well as training in, cultural heritage.

The basic strategies for action will be:

- To ensure that cultural heritage policies are taken into account in all other sectorial development policies.
- To promote scientific and technological development in cultural heritage management.
- The lines and actions identified in this seminar will be organised through:

    - Training which embraces all levels of specialisation.
    - New ways of financing which take into account economic, social and cultural profitability and which ensure participation between the public sector, intermediate companies, the private sector and the community.
    - Researchers' databases which will strengthen those existing social, institutional and academic databases and promote the divulgation and interrelation of the different disciplines.
    - Increasing the community's active participation by enhancing joint actions with local associations, volunteers and other local organisations.
    - Exemplary pilot or integrated trials as practical showcases in order to encourage synergies.

LINES OF WORK

1. **The Integrated Conservation of Heritage and Territory:** acting upon threatened heritage. The scientific study of the relationship between the heritage and its surroundings in order to conserve the ecosystem and cultural identity. The encouragement of instruments for territorial planning, a key element in the preservation of cultural heritage and sustainable development.

2. **Traditional building materials and techniques:** A deepening of our knowledge of the cultures, both ancient and modern, produced by the scientific and technical characterisation of the materials used and transformed by Man, paying especial attention to traditional trades.

3. **The Protection of Heritage when faced with natural disasters, civil unrest and armed conflict:** The guarantee of the inhabitants' safety and protection and the permanence of cultural heritage through research and planning.

4. **The Inventory and Documentation of Heritage using IT Systems:** the scientific recording of existing heritage registers for their use as both a source and as reference. Their incorporation into modern IT systems. The drawing up of new inventories to complement our knowledge of the heritage. The creation, via new technologies, of documentation archives which support interventions on cultural assets.

5. **Research to aid Intervention on Heritage and its Preventive Conservation:** the encouragement of basic, applied scientific research aimed at promoting the knowledge and development of appropriate methodologies in order to facilitate the correct decisions in the defence of cultural heritage, with especial emphasis on preventive conservation.

6. **The Heritage Economy:** guaranteeing social and economic profitability and the evaluation of cultural heritage through associated projects such as tourism, commerce, industry, gastronomy, handcrafts, housing and others.

7. **The Raising of Awareness:** the articulation of technical, political and civil means of cooperation which facilitates participation in and access to heritage assets; the construction of an IT framework for the transmission of ideas, values and assets; the creation of new consultative instruments for the population in order to encourage

intercultural dialogue in plural societies; the shared awareness and responsibility concerning the conservation of cultural heritage. The undertaking of educational and divulgative activities concerning heritage and aimed at the general public.

8. **Cultural Heritage Management:** identifying the common challenges and opportunities faced by the regions in order to promote management mechanisms and instruments which strengthen the cultural heritage policy within the framework of sustainable development.

9. **Training in the Management, Planning and Conservation of Cultural Heritage:** Providing the professionals in the heritage field with useful content and tools for the management, planning and conservation of cultural heritage.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. **The Identification of Conservation Laboratories and their Fields of Specialisation:** a census of laboratories and their fields of action in order to increase cooperation in conservational work as well as promoting the establishment of "centres of excellence".

2. **Rural and Vernacular Architecture:** due to their fragile nature and the high risk of disappearing run by these types of architecture as a consequence of the transformation of their territory and the urbanising process, an inventory and the means of preserving them are needed.

3. **Industrial Heritage and 20th-Century Architecture:** the awareness of the need to preserve recent architecture must be raised due to the threat of its destruction posed by the rapidity of urban renovation and the use of short-lived construction materials. The creation of an inventory and a diagnosis of the situation defining priorities and lines of intervention is proposed.

4. **Earth Architecture:** The study, in order to conserve them, of construction systems using earth as a construction material. Their improvement in order to solve development and urgent social problems. Proposals for the development of techniques as a response to natural risks.

5. **Research into the production and use of quicklime:** The research into quicklime and its numerous applications for its appropriate use in heritage conservation and to encourage its use in new constructions of a sustainable nature.

6. **Rehabitec:** The design of a cultural heritage intervention policy which focuses on refining non-aggressive innovative technologies, the use of local labour and the evaluation of the use of each region's resources (raw materials, industries, workshops craftsmen and professionals). Its showcase will be a biennial trade fair aimed at the restoration and renovation market in Latin America, The European Unionand the Caribbean.

7. **Communication between the scientific community and society concerning cultural heritage**

    a. ***TEQUIO***[34] **Portal:** with the existing networks and portals as a point of departure, the aim is to develop a common virtual space in order to circulate specialised information (Portal) and as a forum where specialists can meet (Virtual Community) via the Internet. The objective is the creation of a new concept of the scientific community: a structure with highly specialised content as well as establishing the concept of cooperative and dynamic work among its members, generating databases of potential cooperation actors.

    b. ***TEQUIO*** **Newsletter:** the publication of a specialised professional newsletter aimed at the scientific community working on cultural heritage in Latin America, the European Union and the Caribbean. The newsletter will act as a channel to exchange knowledge between specialists on both continents, both in print and electronically, via its Internet Portal.

8. **Heritage Forum**: the organisation of biennial meetings between heritage professionals, businesses and sponsors in Latin America, the European Union and the Caribbean, dedicated to specific issues of common interest, organised by an academic peer commission.

[34] TEQUIO: Nahuatl term that expresses the concept of common work carried out by groups of indigenous people. It indicates the use of wisdom, the factor known as experience and the cumulative nature of such work over time.

9. **The Training and Qualifying of Human Resources:**

    a. **The Identification and Evaluation of Professional Training Centres:** to identify and evaluate the operational capacity of the professional training centres in order to discover their needs and reinforce lines for the training of human resources in heritage management and conservation. To define contents, draw up programmes and stimulate cooperation between the training centres.

    b. **The Organisation of Post-GraduateTraining Activities:** the formalisation of Doctorates and Masters, workshops, grants for studying abroad or in other centres. The aim is to facilitate therefore, the movement of students, lecturers, scientists etc. through shared projects in Latin America, the European Union and the Caribbean.

    c. **The Training of Cultural Heritage Volunteers:** the identification of volunteer organisations in Latin America, the European Union and the Caribbean and to design twinning strategies which involve the citizenry.

10. **Cultural Heritage Observatory:** research applied to the promotion, development, monitoring and evaluation of concepts, practices and construction of indicators. Its fundamental activity to report upon the scope and prospects of the cultural heritage policies in Latin America, the European Union and the Caribbean included within the policies for sustainable development.

11. **The Organisation of Architectural and personal property archives:** these archives are in themselves assets which will facilitate conservation work. Their loss places limits upon the scope of conservation work. It is proposed that new archives be created, the existing ones enhanced and the human resources be trained in their use and conservation.

12. **Networks of Museums and Archaeological and Historical Sites:** the design and organisation of networks in order to improve the management and development of actions taken within these organisations, seen in a new light, acting as territorial and urban agents

for sustainable development within the country or region, as agents which attract cultural tourism and as cultural mediators.

13. **Research and Promotion of Civil Society's Role in Cultural Heritage:** the encouragement of twinning projects, discussions and reflection in volunteer associations and organisations which establish comparative analyses between the different countries and which are going to develop complementary awareness-raising and divulgative activities, directly related to the indicative projects above.