



# WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

## 2016 WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

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### THE 50 SITES AT A GLANCE



#### ALBANIA

**Spaç Prison**, the notorious labor camp, is in an extremely advanced state of deterioration, and deserves to be transformed into a modern place of remembrance.



#### BELGIUM

The **Brussels Palace of Justice** is a victim of its enormous size that long caused it to be seen as a folly and needs a guarantee of its future and a ground-up rehabilitation.



#### BRAZIL

The **Ladeira da Misericórdia**, a historic street connecting the upper and lower sections of the World heritage city of Salvador de Bahia that is the site of a visionary project by Lina Bo Bardi, has now been abandoned for over two decades.



#### CAMBODIA

A modernist symbol of Cambodian rebirth, the **National Sports Complex** is used daily by Phnom Penh residents for recreation and social gatherings, and yet there are mounting fears of encroachment and loss of the space as a community asset.



#### CHILE

The thousand-year-old **Chug-Chug Geoglyphs** depend on the establishment of an archaeological park to protect, preserve, and interpret the site.



#### CHILE

The **General Cemetery of Santiago**, the burial place of presidents and hundreds of other luminaries, has borne the brunt of many earthquakes and is now neglected by the city.





**CUBA**

Santiago de Cuba's historic churches and their plazas have suffered from the impact of natural disasters and are currently endangered by a lack of resources that can be dedicated to conservation.



**CUBA**

The historic character of Havana's El Vedado is being lost due to lack of investment in properties in the district, weak protective regulations, and the trend of inappropriate alterations.



**CUBA**

After surviving decades of neglect, the National Art Schools are gaining recognition as modernist monuments, but an integrated approach to the management of the site remains a necessity.



**ECUADOR**

The Church and Convent of San Francisco is facing the pressure of balancing large numbers of worshippers and visitors with the needs of maintenance and upkeep.



**EGYPT**

Looting archaeological sites like Abusir el-Malek erases irreplaceable information about human history and cultural milestones.



**GREECE**

Pavlopetri, the world's oldest submerged city, is under serious threat from pollution and disturbances caused by large ships.



**INDIA**

The Gon-Nila-Phuk cave temples contain Buddhist wall paintings of exquisite artistic and spiritual significance, but they are endangered by the menacing disintegration of the surrounding rock.



**IRAQ**

Planning is urgently needed to integrate new development proposals with community needs while respecting the historic urban fabric of Amedy.



**ITALY**

The Arch of Janus, the only surviving quadrifrons arch in Rome, is the last monument of the Forum Boarium that remains unrestored.





**ITALY**

The neglect and destruction of the remaining **concentration camps built in Italy during WWII** is largely due to the denial of this almost-forgotten chapter of Italy's recent past.



**JAPAN**

The relocation of the Tsukiji fish market ahead of the 2020 Olympic Games warns of redevelopment pressures for some of the last remaining markers of **Tsukiji's historic twentieth century architecture**.



**JORDAN**

Addressing the many long-term challenges facing **Petra** has been a slow but steady process, and the integration of community members into preservation planning represents a new opportunity for progress.



**LEBANON**

Used as a public space for more than 7,000 years, the **Dalieh of Raouche** may become the latest victim of a development frenzy that has destroyed or privatized many of Beirut's open spaces.



**LEBANON**

**Heneine Palace** is a landmark of Beirut that deserves to be preserved and put into public use so that it can be enjoyed by all, but instead it is at risk of being torn down and lost forever.



**MAURITIUS**

**Traditional Architecture of Mauritius:** The island of Mauritius holds a unique yet fragile architectural heritage that is on the verge of disappearing.



**MEXICO**

The **Antiquo Colegio de San Ildefonso**, a former Jesuit college that became the cradle of the Mexican muralist movement, is laden with outdated systems that hinder its function as a world-class exhibition space.



**MEXICO**

**Chapultepec Park** is an oasis that offers opportunities for leisure activities for residents and tourists alike, but planning and vision are needed for the Park to continue to be enjoyed by the public.



**MOROCCO**

The oasis of **Figuig** is on Morocco's Tentative List for World Heritage and despite the pressures of modernization has maintained its traditional irrigation systems.





**NEPAL**

In the aftermath of a major natural disaster, the reconstruction of the **Cultural Heritage Sites of Nepal** will help local communities overcome the devastation that they faced.



**PANAMA**

The **Fortifications of Portobelo** need better management to reverse the effects of prolonged lack of maintenance and to mitigate the challenges of urban encroachment and an adverse environment.



**PERU**

A crumbling church in a lively district of Lima with the potential for revitalization, **La Ermita de Barranco** is a reminder of the neighborhood's origin as a humble fishing village.



**PERU**

The overexploitation of the quarry of **Rumiqolqa** threatens the pre-Inca and Inca archaeological remains found at the site.



**PHILIPPINES**

**Boix House** has captured the imagination of a volunteer group that is turning the site into a beacon for learning about history, architecture and the neighborhood.



**PORTUGAL**

Laborious effort is needed to preserve the **Água da Prata Aqueduct** while allowing it to keep functioning for the irrigation of parks and gardens.



**PORTUGAL**

The **Church of São Cristóvão**, a rare survivor of the 1755 earthquake in Lisbon, is now in need of conservation to restore its splendor.



**ROMANIA**

The urban environment of **Bucharest** is threatened by abandonment and demolition of historic buildings, uncontrolled development, and inappropriate rehabilitation.



**ROMANIA**

The threat of complete destruction of the **Roşia Montană Mining Landscape** has been averted, but challenges remain to promote sustainable development and create opportunities for the appreciation of its rich heritage.





**RUSSIA**

Ongoing vigilance is necessary to secure the future of the **Shukhov Tower**, an icon of the advent of modern technology and an engineering masterpiece of the early twentieth century.



**RUSSIA**

Russia's **Vyborg Historic Center** needs better planning for conservation and stronger enforcement of heritage protection laws.



**SAMOA**

The **Former Apia Courthouse** is intimately tied to Samoa's modern history and is one of the last colonial buildings in the South Pacific, but a new use must be found for this landmark to be preserved.



**SIERRA LEONE**

**Bunce Island**, a site that testifies to a dark chapter in world history, is being slowly eroded by exposure to the elements and overwhelmed by the social and economic problems facing Sierra Leone.



**SOUTH AFRICA**

The historic character and built heritage of **Bo-Kaap** are under threat due to economic forces and social change.



**SOUTH KOREA**

Rising land values and a lack of legal protection are threatening **Simwonjeong Pavilion**, a marker of Korean national heritage, which could be irreversibly changed or even lost.



**SPAIN**

**Averly Foundry**, recognized widely as one of Spain's most significant industrial complexes, is slated for demolition.



**SPAIN**

The dwindling monastic vocation poses a serious challenge to the future of **Seville's remaining cloistered convents**.



**SUDAN**

The **rock art sites of Sabu and Jaddi** are not fully documented or protected, and they are threatened by erosion and acts of vandalism.





**TAIWAN**

The migration of the **Kucapungane Rukai** and the erosion of their traditional craft skills and beliefs is causing all evidence of their heritage to be slowly lost.



**TANZANIA**

The remains of a medieval Swahili town, the **Kua Ruins** are at risk from the effects of a harsh climate and destruction at the hands of explorers digging for fabled Swahili treasures.



**UNITED KINGDOM**

**Moseley Road Baths**, an Edwardian time capsule still in use and serving a diverse urban community, is now at risk of closure due to cutbacks in government spending.



**UNITED KINGDOM**

**Wentworth Woodhouse**, the largest house in the United Kingdom, is one of the most important historic buildings at risk in the country today.



**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Because of sustained collaboration among its stakeholders, **San Xavier del Bac** is close to reversing the effects of past repairs, so that it may be preserved for visitors and the local Tohono O'odham nation.



**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

A comprehensive restoration program for the **San Esteban del Rey Mission** requires investment and remains long overdue.



**ZIMBABWE**

An architectural masterpiece and one of Africa's most iconic sites, **Great Zimbabwe** is at risk from the uncontrolled growth of vegetation and other management challenges that threaten its preservation.

**UNNAMED MONUMENT**

The 2016 Watch includes the **Unnamed Monument** in recognition of the deliberate and calculated damage to thousands of cultural heritage sites in many areas of political and social instability. There are simply too many sites at risk to be included individually on the Watch, and no immediate hope for resolution. The Unnamed Monument seeks to shift the focus to local populations who are losing their cultural heritage and history, and away from our own outrage, which plays to the propaganda of those who are perpetrating this damage.