

WORLD MONUMENTS

2022

Watch



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Soqatra, Yemen, a 2022
World Monuments Watch
site. Photo by Chris Miller.



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Detail of *Shipyards* by José de Almada Negreiros, located in Rocha do Conde de Óbidos Marine Station, Lisbon, Portugal. Image courtesy Port of Lisbon.



Dear Friends,

I could not be more excited to share with you the 25 sites selected for the 2022 World Monuments Watch. We look forward to working with you all to do our part to help preserve humanity's irreplaceable heritage.



Spanning twenty four countries across six continents, this latest selection of places nominated by partners around the globe reflects the diversity of our world's cultural treasures and some of the most pressing challenges they face: climate change, imbalanced tourism, and underrepresentation.

Climate change was identified by UNESCO as a threat to 72% of World Heritage sites around the world. We need to develop new strategies and revive proven practices that address this growing crisis.

The pandemic has brought to light the precarious relationship between heritage and tourism: visitors bring essential revenue that supports heritage sites, but inadequate management of visitation can cause irreparable damage and exclude local communities. Post-pandemic tourism cannot return to old models.

Finally, the last few years have underscored more than ever the critical importance of ensuring that heritage, from local statues and monuments to expansive cultural landscapes, represents multiple voices and narratives, thus broadening our shared understanding of the human experience.

We look forward to partnering with the 2022 Watch nominators to develop effective and sustainable solutions that help balance tourism, adapt to climate change, and gain recognition for underrepresented heritage.

Like you, we know that heritage can play a transformative role in our world. Our heritage places not only shape our identity and worldview but also represent an extraordinary resource for communities, serving as a catalyst for positive change and sustainable revenue.

As we embark on this journey, we are more grateful than ever for your steadfast support. World Monuments Fund's partners, advocates, and patrons everywhere share the same belief in the power of heritage and mobilize to safeguard the irreplaceable. This is what drives our work across the globe, allowing us to broaden and deepen our impact at every turn, and we want to thank you.

Warmly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bénédicte de Montlaur". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Bénédicte de Montlaur
President and CEO



The World Monuments Watch: Our Window on the World

By Jonathan S. Bell, Vice President of Programs, WMF

“

Through the 2022 Watch, WMF will work closely with new community partners to address their greatest heritage needs and develop local solutions that have global application.

The World Monuments Watch, launched in 1996, has brought international attention and resources to heritage sites and communities all over the world for over 25 years. Originally conceived as a list to concentrate the world's focus on places most in need, it has evolved into a program that often leads to the development of innovative preservation projects effecting positive change and tackling some of the major issues of our time.

A Watch year at World Monuments Fund (WMF) is a moment of excitement. Diverse nominations from around the globe elicit a sense of discovery and profound responsibility integral to our identity since the first Watch in 1996. The entire organization takes part in narrowing down the places that will embody our mission and focus our work over the coming years. Our window on the world, the Watch is an opportunity to reflect on the greatest needs of communities and shape our priorities accordingly.

Each biennial cycle begins with a call for nominations. Responses, totaling 227 this year, come from individuals, community-based organizations, heritage entities, and even national governments. As varied as the nominators themselves, the places submitted range from Indigenous cultural landscapes to historic neighborhoods to individual structures. Together, the nominations represent the rich diversity of communities and their heritage.

Review begins with the WMF team and external professionals coordinated through the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). The double evaluation is invaluable in weighing key criteria for selection: urgency, viability, and the potential for long-term impact. For 2022, we further considered whether nominations would promote WMF's three global priorities of climate change, imbalanced tourism, and underrepresentation. Once reviews are complete, the organization convenes to debate the rigor and potential of nominations, ultimately paring down the list to roughly 50 candidates. An external panel of international experts then reviews the shortlist and, over days of debate, composes the final selection of 25 places. In the pages that follow, we include the perspectives of four of the Watch Selection Committee members this year: Adam Markham on climate change and heritage, Lynn Meskell on underrepresentation and the role of the Watch, Fergus T. Maclaren on the concept of imbalanced tourism, and Seif El Rashidi on post-crisis recovery.

The Watch represents a valuable cross-section of heritage places and conservation challenges. Deliberating both internally and externally, we identify the most pressing needs and determine how WMF can have the most significant, long-lasting impact. Through the 2022 Watch, WMF will work closely with new community partners to address their greatest heritage needs and develop local solutions that have global application. ●

Left: Pointed arch arcade within Mughal Emperor Jahangir's tomb in Shahdara, Lahore, Pakistan.



Front row, from left: Judith Walker, Emma Sweeney, Alessandra Peruzzetto, Javier Ors Ausín, Renata Távora, Elimarie Garcia-Cosme, Karaugh Brown, Beth Harrison, Johnette Pride, Karen McGill, Anne-Julie Revault.

Back row, from left: Ed Guillén, Nowshin Tabassum, Alexandra Gershuny, Angelina Altobellis, Alexa Osgoodby, Charlotte Masters, Amita Baig, Mitsuo Inagaki, Hung-hsi Chao, John Darlington, Stephanie D. Ortiz, Jeff Allen, Stephen Battle, Bénédicte de Montlaur, Jonathan S. Bell, Ginevra Boatto, Scott Goodwin, Ann Cuss, Brian Keliher, Teresa Veiga de Macedo, Chantel Russ, Pablo Longoria, Mai Woodcock, Yiannis Avramides.



WMF staff not pictured: Hiba Alkadri, Swati Apte, Fernanda Brandao, Karol Hermoza, Christopher Jeannopoulos, Jason Knauer-Nassau, Liu Chang, Darlene McCloud, Elías Mujica, Yamilette Yatiz.

2022 Watch at a glance



Kinchela Aboriginal Boys Training Home

Kinchela, Australia

A survivor-led effort seeks to transform a former government institution for Aboriginal boys forcibly taken from their families into a place of truth-telling and healing.



Cultural Landscape of the Bunong People

Mondulokiri Province, Cambodia

Mapping and documentation of heritage places can support the Bunong people's struggle to protect ancestral land from agro-industrial development and encroachment.



Sumba Island

Indonesia

The sacred houses of the Sumbanese people will be lost without community-led training in the traditional knowledge necessary to maintain these structures and their layers of symbolic meaning.



Hitis (Water Fountains) of the Kathmandu Valley

Nepal

An extensive system of historic water distribution points and underground channels needs maintenance to ensure that local communities have reliable access to clean water.



Nuri

Sudan

Royal pyramids of the ancient kingdom of Kush threatened by environmental factors require renewed management strategies and conservation interventions to prevent further deterioration.



Mosque City of Bagerhat

Bagerhat, Bangladesh

The religious landscape of ancient Khalifatabad requires climate adaptation to ensure its survival and continued service to the Bagerhat community.



Fortified Manors of Yongtai

Fujian Province, China

Fortified family homes in remote southeast China present an opportunity for rural revitalization, community-led environmental management, and sustainable tourism.



Heritage Buildings of Beirut

Lebanon

The vibrant coastal city of Beirut, devastated by the blast of August 2020, needs further recovery support to protect and rehabilitate the historic buildings essential to its identity.



Tomb of Jahangir

Lahore, Pakistan

The only imperial Mughal tomb in Pakistan requires restoration to foster new visitation and provide invaluable greenspace for community recreation within an expanding urban setting.



Hurst Castle

Hampshire, United Kingdom

A fortress built by Henry VIII that suffered partial collapse in 2021 illustrates the urgent need to address the impact of climate change on coastal heritage through continued monitoring.



Lamanai

Indian Church Village, Belize

An international tourist destination encompassing an ancient Maya city requires a more inclusive heritage management plan to help reinforce the relationship between the site and local residents.



Abydos

Egypt

Tourism and encroachment at one of Ancient Egypt's most important sites require technical expertise and careful planning to support sustainable preservation.



Benghazi Historic City Center

Libya

Revival of an important public square in war-ravaged Benghazi can catalyze recovery efforts and serve as a symbol of community-driven urban resilience.



Yanacancha-Huaquis Cultural Landscape

Miraflores District, Peru

Ancient pre-Inca water management systems and sustainable tourism planning are crucial for an Andean community to adapt to climate change and provide local economic benefit.



Africatown

Mobile, Alabama, United States

A historic Alabama community established by formerly enslaved Africans is seeking support to leverage a recent archaeological discovery to protect their homes and call for environmental justice.



Monte Alegre State Park

Brazil

Prehistoric cave paintings in the Amazon are threatened by environmental degradation and call for improved stewardship that engages and benefits nearby communities.



Asante Traditional Buildings

Ghana

Sacred earthen shrines, among the last architectural vestiges of the Kingdom of Asante, face ongoing deterioration that calls for new approaches to management and maintenance.



Koagannu Mosques and Cemetery

Maldives

A historic waterfront cemetery with distinct coral-stone architecture is threatened by rapidly rising seas and highlights the urgency of the climate crisis and the need for adaptive preservation solutions.



Alcântara and Rocha do Conde de Óbidos Marine Stations (Almada Negreiros Murals)

Lisbon, Portugal

Mid-century murals by Afro-Portuguese artist José de Almada Negreiros need conservation to promote underrepresented narratives and serve as a catalyst for port revitalization.



Garcia Pasture

Brownsville, Texas, United States

The traditional territory of the Carrizo/Comecruado Tribe of Texas threatened by natural resource extraction and desecration of ancestral lands requires formal legal recognition to ensure its future.



La Maison du Peuple

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

An important landmark and unique example of African modernism in Burkina Faso requires rehabilitation to enhance public life and foster civic pride.



Tiretta Bazaar

Kolkata, India

India's earliest Chinatown is home to minority communities seeking recognition for their history and urban revitalization to support their way of life.



Teotihuacan

San Juan Teotihuacan, Mexico

More inclusive tourism planning and visitor management at an iconic archaeological park can help address economic challenges facing surrounding communities.



Fabric Synagogue and Jewish Heritage of Timișoara

Timișoara, Romania

Cultural mapping and restoration of a grand synagogue can bring renewed visibility to Jewish heritage in western Romania and promote local social cohesion.



Soqatra

Yemen

The Soqotri people seek to protect and promote their identity through cultural mapping and inventory of their rich heritage across the island of Soqatra.



“

There are also lessons to be learned about how communities have adapted to harsh climates and environments.

Cultural Heritage in a Changing Climate

By Adam Markham, Union of Concerned Scientists
2022 World Monuments Watch International Selection Panel

Climate change is the fastest-growing threat to heritage sites across the world, and as such it was chosen as one of the themes for the 2022 Watch. As a member of the independent panel that gathered (remotely) over three days to make the final recommendation of sites for inclusion, I was impressed by the number of nominations we reviewed that had started to grapple with the complexity of the climate issues they face. Most that cited climate change were concerned with the current and future impacts of climate change, including coastal erosion and flooding, and extreme weather events and hotter environmental conditions, but several also addressed the role of cultural heritage as models for climate resilience.

Perhaps the 2022 Watch site under the most immediate threat is the Koagannu Mosques and Cemetery in Maldives, where sea level rise threatens to inundate not just this important place but also much of the rest of this low-lying island nation in the Indian Ocean. Sea level rise is also the main concern for Hurst Castle in the United Kingdom, since erosion has already caused a major part of its wall to collapse. English Heritage, the national agency that manages Hurst Castle, hopes to use lessons learned there to help inform future management of other at-risk coastal properties.

Another site picked this year is Nuri in Sudan, an extraordinary collection of pyramids and other funerary monuments, the earliest of which date from the eighth century BCE. Nuri sits in the Nile Valley and its underground chambers in particular are susceptible to flooding as the water table rises in response to climate change and poorly planned dams.

Understanding how to manage water resources in a rapidly changing climate is increasingly important

as rainfall patterns change and extreme events, including droughts and storms, become more intense. There is much to learn from ancient water management systems, and two of this year's World Monuments Watch sites may provide lessons that can be used for improving climate resilience in other places. In Nepal, the network of *hitis* (water taps and fountains) of the Kathmandu Valley has been supplying clean water to communities for more than 1,000 years, and in addition to being a unique element of the region's cultural heritage, it will be crucial to water security as the Himalayan climate continues to warm and glacier meltwaters change.

In Peru, the Watch project for the Yanacancha-Huaquis Cultural Landscape aims to restore a pre-Inca water system consisting of small dams, canals, and agricultural terraces. These ancient water management technologies can tell stories of how people have adapted to climate changes in the past. In the archaeology and intangible heritage of the biologically unique islands of Yemen's Soqatra archipelago, a World Heritage site in the Arabian Sea, there are also lessons to be learned about how communities have adapted to harsh climates and environments.

Although I have highlighted here a few of the Watch sites for which responding to climate change was a central element in the nomination, it is likely that almost all the monuments selected will be affected in some way. Whether the threat is from more frequent wildfires, coastal erosion, flooding, changed rainfall patterns, or impacts of changes in heat and humidity on building materials, understanding local climate impacts will be critical for the preservation and management of pretty much all monuments in the future. Cultural heritage itself is crucial for creating and maintaining climate resilience, and this too is reflected in the 2022 World Monuments Watch. ●

Left: The communities of Soqatra Island, Yemen, learned to cope with an extreme climate that is now changing, with longer, more severe dry periods and increased tropical storm activity. These iconic Dragon's Blood Trees were damaged during unprecedented back-to-back cyclones in 2015. Harvesting resin from these endemic trees is a practice that has continued for many generations and produced a highly valuable commodity in antiquity.



Hurst Castle in Hampshire, England, as seen from the southeast. After decades of exposure to coastal erosion, the eastern gun battery partially collapsed in February 2021.



Climate change will continue to intensify, causing damage to homes, communities, and treasured heritage places around the world. These 2022 Watch sites, among others, speak to this challenge and demonstrate the need to measure, adapt, and build resilience in the years to come.



PHOTO COURTESY ENGLISH HERITAGE.

Hurst Castle

UNITED KINGDOM – Hurst Castle is a historic fort that sits at the end of a shingle-covered spit of land on England’s southern coast. This location was originally fortified in 1544 at the order of King Henry VIII and took its current form between 1861 and 1875 with the addition of two long gun batteries extending along the waterfront. While the castle was never attacked, it has become a popular heritage attraction, allowing visitors to understand the history of England’s coastal defenses and enjoy the experience of the seaside. The site’s long-term survival depends on the ability to protect the structure from the sea, which is made ever harder by sea level rise. When heavy storms wash away the protective shingle, they expose the foundation of the nineteenth-century batteries to the action of the waves. The site’s custodians are mounting a substantial conservation program, but they point out that the local sea level is predicted to rise by up to 5 feet (1.5 meters) over the next 100 years, making change and loss inevitable. The 2022 Watch calls attention to Hurst Castle as a warning about the future fate of coastal heritage places, and as a global case study of the challenging tradeoffs necessary in adapting to climate change.



PHOTO BY M MAUROOF JAMEEL.

Koagannu Mosques and Cemetery

MALDIVES – The historic burial ground of Koagannu is the oldest and largest across the island nation of Maldives, enclosing more than 1,500 grave markers, a number of mausolea, and four surviving mosques. All structures are made out of carved coral, cut from the shallow reefs around Addu Atoll and shaped into blocks. Koagannu Cemetery preserves this rich building culture while continuing to be used for burials and serving as an anchor of communal life. But all low-lying islands of Maldives face an existential threat from sea level rise. According to current projections, it is possible that the majority of the land area of Maldives will be underwater by the end of this century. The Coral Stone Mosques of Maldives are now a candidate site for inscription on the World Heritage List—the country’s first. If inscribed, the site would represent a powerful call for climate action on behalf of the citizens of Maldives and other low-lying island states. The 2022 World Monuments Watch seeks to support a plan to document and protect the grave markers of Koagannu, while adding to our understanding of Indian Ocean histories and advocating for global climate action.



Soqotra

YEMEN – The world’s changing climate is threatening biodiversity, built heritage, cultural traditions, and local livelihoods on the island of Soqotra in the Arabian Sea. Soqotra’s geographic isolation has given rise to a unique ecosystem, attracting scientific interest in its hundreds of endemic plant species. But the outside global regard for Soqotra’s biodiversity has often resulted in overlooking the unique cultural heritage and living traditions of the Soqotri people. Today, alongside a distinctive culture based on the endangered Soqotri language, music, and poetry, Soqotra contains rock art sites, traditional agricultural wall systems, Arab and Portuguese forts, settlements, churches, mosques, and burial places. This rich living heritage deserves recognition and protection. As global climate change intensifies, devastating cyclones are increasing in frequency, as seen in extreme weather events in 2015 and 2019 that took a destructive toll on Soqotra’s heritage. The 2022 World Monuments Watch seeks to support collective efforts to promote recognition of Soqotri living traditions and traditional knowledge, as well as long-term preservation of all of Soqotra’s cultural and natural heritage.



Mosque City of Bagerhat

BANGLADESH – The district of Bagerhat contains the surviving monuments of Khalifatabad, a town built in the Ganges Delta in the fifteenth century, when the dominant power in the region was the Bengal Sultanate. The new capital was laid out along a river, containing monumental brick architecture that resembles the Tughlaq style of Delhi, adapted to the tropical local climate. The historic mosques of Bagerhat are used daily for religious worship, and the tomb of its founder, Khan Jahan, plays host to an annual festival and fair dedicated to his memory and attracting adherents of different faiths to Bagerhat. Located in the Ganges Delta, the monuments of Bagerhat have always been affected by salt-water flooding. Today a confluence of factors, chief among them global climate change, is driving the salinity of local water further upwards. Bagerhat’s nomination to the 2022 World Monuments Watch is a call for exploration of climate adaptation mechanisms in the context of monument protection, one that will allow the monuments of Khalifatabad to continue to frame the lives of the Bagerhat community as it adapts to unprecedented environmental change.



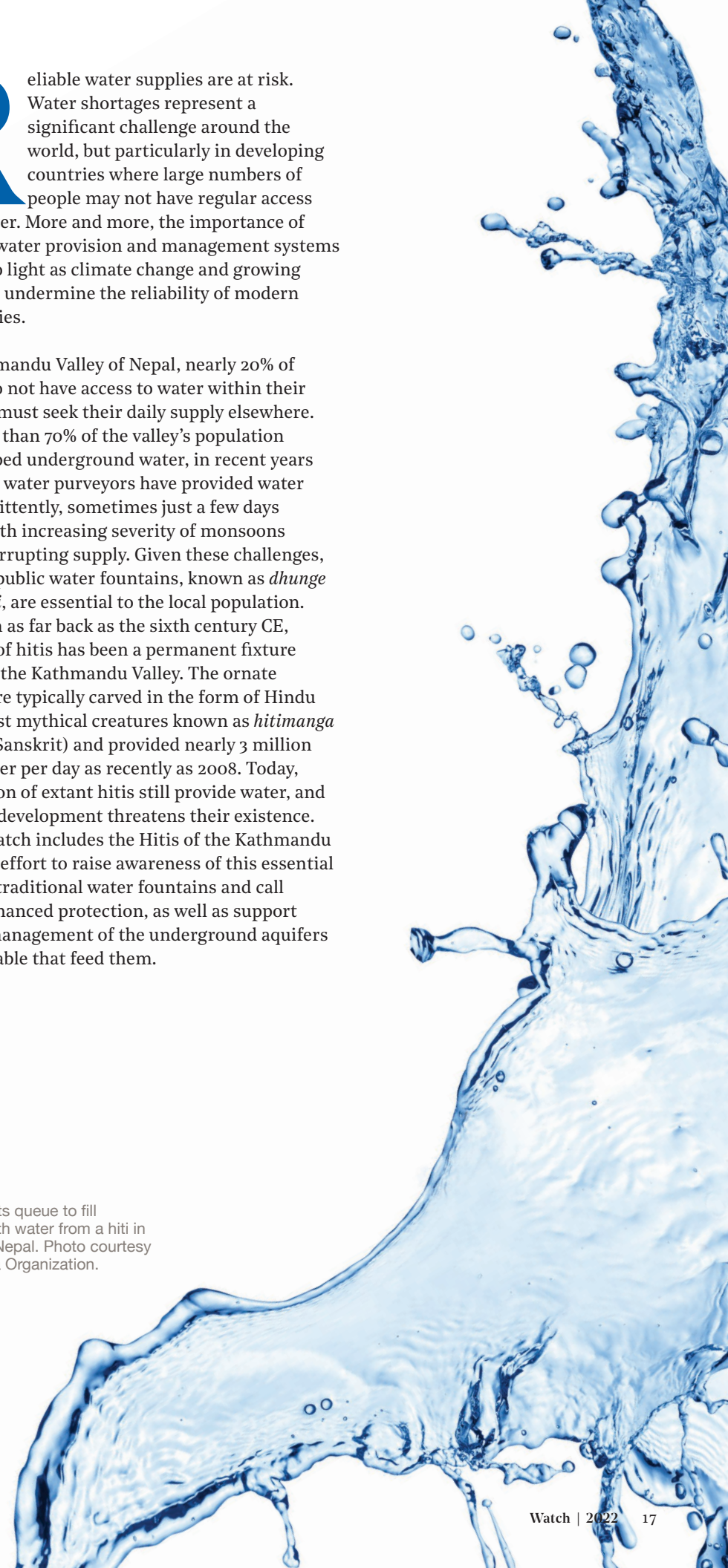
Historic Infrastructure in Nepal and Peru Offers New Hope for Dwindling Water Supplies



Reliable water supplies are at risk. Water shortages represent a significant challenge around the world, but particularly in developing countries where large numbers of people may not have regular access to clean water. More and more, the importance of traditional water provision and management systems is coming to light as climate change and growing populations undermine the reliability of modern water supplies.

In the Kathmandu Valley of Nepal, nearly 20% of residents do not have access to water within their homes and must seek their daily supply elsewhere. While more than 70% of the valley's population relies on piped underground water, in recent years Kathmandu water purveyors have provided water only intermittently, sometimes just a few days a month, with increasing severity of monsoons further interrupting supply. Given these challenges, traditional public water fountains, known as *dhunge dhara* or *hiti*, are essential to the local population. Dating from as far back as the sixth century CE, the system of hitis has been a permanent fixture throughout the Kathmandu Valley. The ornate fountains are typically carved in the form of Hindu and Buddhist mythical creatures known as *hitimanga* (*makara* in Sanskrit) and provided nearly 3 million liters of water per day as recently as 2008. Today, only a portion of extant hitis still provide water, and continuing development threatens their existence. The 2022 Watch includes the Hitis of the Kathmandu Valley in an effort to raise awareness of this essential network of traditional water fountains and call for their enhanced protection, as well as support improved management of the underground aquifers and water table that feed them.

Local residents queue to fill containers with water from a hiti in Kathmandu, Nepal. Photo courtesy Chiva Chaitya Organization.







Across the world in Peru, another example of a traditional water infrastructure extends across an ancient cultural landscape nestled within the Andes. Here, pre-Inca civilizations (*Yauyos*) developed an intricate series of dams, reservoirs, and channels to divert, filter, and retain spring water and glacier melt for the irrigation of high-altitude pastures and lower-altitude fields, as well as for human consumption. The infrastructure, some of which dates to the ninth century CE, creates fertile wetlands in the high, dry puna ecosystem that were used to harvest water and sediments for grass to feed livestock. The water retention allows for percolation and replenishment of natural springs at lower altitudes used to irrigate agricultural terraces and supply water for daily use. When maintained, the system provides effective water management across a large, mountainous landscape that impacts communities across the Cañete River basin. Unfortunately, much of the infrastructure has been largely abandoned and key maintenance practices forgotten by the local Indigenous heirs of this incredible heritage. The inclusion of the Yanacancha-Huaquis Cultural Landscape on the 2022 Watch aims to draw attention to this historic water management network while encouraging the expansion of recent rehabilitation efforts and the development of a sustainable tourism plan that provides local community benefit.

In Nepal and Peru, like many other places around the world, new challenges related to water use are bringing to light the incredible traditional water management systems that served communities continually for over one thousand years. As modern practices are proving insufficient in the face of climate change and increased water demand, the promise of rehabilitating ancient water infrastructure and reviving traditional management strategies appears too good to be true. However, time and time again, traditional knowledge and age-old infrastructure are being rediscovered and put to use to address the most salient challenges of our world. World Monuments Fund is proud to showcase these two examples of impressive infrastructure on the 2022 Watch and support their protection and revitalization in the face of climate-driven changes in water supply and ever-increasing demand. ●

Ruins of Huaquis, within the Yanacancha-Huaquis Cultural Landscape, one of the most inhospitable environments of the Andes. Here the local community concentrates on the conservation of the traditional water systems that enable their survival.

Safeguarding an Ancient Nubian Burial Ground



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...the site's inclusion on the 2022 Watch represents an effort to preserve the monuments of Nuri in the context of threatening external forces exacerbated by climate change...

This page: Napatan King Aspelta's pyramid. Right: Burial chamber of Kushite Queen Yeturow, damaged by groundwater, Nuri, Sudan. Photos courtesy John Partridge/Nuri Archaeological Expedition.



Located on a small plateau adjacent to the Nile River in Nubia, the site of Nuri became a royal burial ground for the ancient kingdom of Kush starting in the middle of the seventh century BCE. During this time, five Kushite rulers gave Egypt its 25th Dynasty of pharaohs, also known as the Nubian Dynasty or the Black Pharaohs. The founder of the dynasty, Piye, built a pyramid for himself in the royal cemetery at El-Kurru, reviving the ancient Egyptian tradition of pyramid-building after a long period of dormancy. One of his sons, Taharqa, chose the new site of Nuri for his own pyramid, and many of his successors were also buried at the site, as were other royals of Kush. Over time the site hosted hundreds of burials, even after the Kushite capital moved.

Today, Nuri is seen as a rich archaeological landscape, where Kushite and Egyptian legacies merged with later Hellenistic and Roman influences, Indigenous African traditions, as well as Christian, Arab, and Ottoman histories. This view of Nuri and ancient Nubia reverses the racial prejudice of some modern scholarship, which often dismissed Nubian accomplishment as a mere reflection of Egyptian cultural influence.

Nuri is poised to attract visitors as more foreign tourists travel to Sudan, but the pyramids are in urgent need of protection to ensure their survival. Wind-driven sand slowly erodes their sandstone surfaces, especially those most exposed. More dramatically, rising groundwater at Nuri has inundated rock-cut burial chambers lying beneath the sandstone pyramids. The increase in the water table is a complex phenomenon, affected by natural and human-made forces, including irrigation for agriculture. The prospect of more land coming under cultivation in the near future due to the effects of climate change on food production is all the more worrying.

Joining Sudan's National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums and the Nuri Archaeological Expedition, an international group of Nuri scholars who carry out research at the site, the site's inclusion on the 2022 Watch represents an effort to preserve the monuments of Nuri in the context of threatening external forces exacerbated by climate change, while also paving the way for future tourism that can benefit neighboring communities. ●



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For those of us who are wary of the purely monumental approach, where saving historic places is deemed more important than the plight of people, the Watch offers an alternative vision for what conservation and communities can achieve together.

The List to Watch

By Lynn Meskell, Professor of Anthropology and Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania
2022 World Monuments Watch International Selection Panel

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...commitment to elevating underrepresented heritage means more than identifying and preserving the material vestiges of other people's pasts.

What impressed me about World Monuments Fund and the panel deliberations over the 2022 Watch selection was its commitment to communities today, their priorities and values, and addressing human rights globally, not simply the vast undertaking of conserving heritage.

That commitment to elevating underrepresented heritage means more than identifying and preserving the material vestiges of other people's pasts. There is a real urgency in recognizing and repairing the damage right here at home, both material and historical. That support was demonstrated clearly in this year's Watch selection with two sites in the United States. In the case of Africatown in Mobile, Alabama, inclusion on the 2022 Watch will bring further visibility to a shameful episode in history—the last known illegal shipment of enslaved people from the Kingdom of Dahomey to the United States. Enslaved people were smuggled on the *Clotilda*, a ship that was subsequently burned to conceal its illicit cargo. More than 30 people from the Yoruba, Ewe, and Fon courageously forged their own community in what became Africatown. The Watch also recognized, with great concern, the plight of the Esto'k Gna, the Native American stewards of Garcia Pasture, Texas. Inclusion on the Watch is critical here in order to focus global attention on addressing Indigenous rights in the United States. That means honoring

the rights of Indigenous owners to use, develop, and control their ancestral lands, and to maintain and strengthen their spiritual relationship with the land. Garcia Pasture and its place on the Watch also signifies a commitment to bridging cultural and natural heritage values, in this instance to halt the decimation of cultural lifeways coupled with environmental destruction wrought by the fossil fuel industry.

Advocacy is paramount, and in another case of underrepresented heritage, the Watch supported the Kinchela Aboriginal Boys Training Home in New South Wales, Australia—an institution implicated in the trauma of Australia's Stolen Generations. Through its international programs and visibility, the Watch can shine a light on communities and struggles for recognition and sovereignty that can easily be elided by national authorities. Other examples include Sumba Island in Indonesia and Soqotra in Yemen, both of which have communities striving to retain their traditional crafts and knowledge systems in the face of conflict and climate change. For those of us who are wary of the purely monumental approach, where saving historic places is deemed more important than the plight of people, the Watch offers an alternative vision for what conservation and communities can achieve together.

This is indeed the list to watch. ●

Left: Residents of Praingu Matualang Village on Sumba Island, Indonesia, revitalize a sacred house. Photo by Setya Tantra.

Many celebrated historic places and monuments are reflections of power and privilege that fail to represent the complete human experience. A number of 2022 Watch sites serve to amplify community voices and disseminate new narratives that contribute to telling a richer, more balanced story.



PHOTO BY ALAN CROKER.

Kinchela Aboriginal Boys Training Home

AUSTRALIA – The Kinchela Aboriginal Boys Training Home was the site of incarceration for an estimated 400 to 600 children from 1924 to 1970. These children were among thousands across Australia forcibly taken from their families as part of official programs to assimilate children of Aboriginal descent into white society—now known as the Stolen Generations. The Kinchela Boys Home was among Australia’s most notorious Stolen Generations institutions, where physical hardship, punishment, alienation, and abuse were part of everyday life. Today, the remaining buildings and landscape offer material evidence of a dark period in history. They also stand as a testament to the strength of survivors who are paving the way for justice and healing. One survivor-led organization, the Kinchela Boys Home Aboriginal Corporation, is in the process of securing rights to transform the vacant site into a museum and healing center. It will be the first of its kind to address the legacy of violence against the Stolen Generations not only as an exhibition of painful history but as a living force that must be confronted by people today. The 2022 World Monuments Watch supports their effort to preserve, restore, and reimagine the former Kinchela Boys Home as a national site of truth-telling and healing.



PHOTO BY WICKII HOWELL.

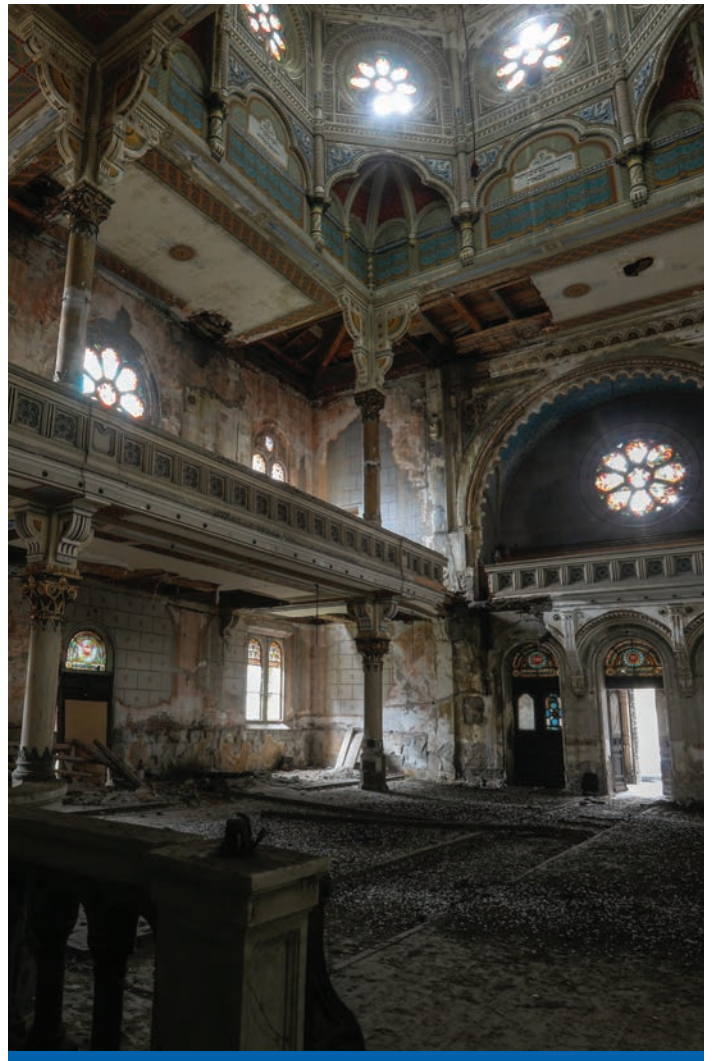
Africatown

UNITED STATES – Located just north of Mobile, Alabama, the historic community of Africatown embodies the resilience of survivors of enslavement. Following the American Civil War and the Emancipation Proclamation, Africatown was founded by enslaved West Africans transported illegally to America on the schooner *Clotilda* in 1860. Africatown became a refuge where residents retained their African identities, traditions, and ways of life. Today, while about 100 descendants of the *Clotilda*’s survivors remain in Africatown, encroaching industrial land development and environmental impacts shroud its future in uncertainty. The rediscovery of the *Clotilda* in 2019 has now brought new economic and advocacy opportunities for the descendant community. The task that lies ahead requires harnessing the curiosity of visitors for lasting community benefit and ensuring that this important part of American history continues to be told by the descendants themselves. The 2022 World Monuments Watch highlights the need and opportunity for authentic, community-led preservation and supports descendant communities seeking environmental justice.



Cultural Landscape of the Bunong People

CAMBODIA – The Bunong are an Indigenous people whose home lies in northeastern Cambodia. Bunong ways of life are intimately tied to their ancestral lands, where they continue to cultivate crops and follow traditional forest management practices. In addition to villages with distinct vernacular structures, the Bunong landscape comprises agricultural fields, virgin forests, burial grounds, and ancestral settlements—all places of social, spiritual, and historical importance linked by religious practice and traditional knowledge. However, this living landscape is under threat from aggressive economic development, land commodification, and natural resource extraction in the Cambodian highlands. Without legal recognition of their ancestral territories, communities are struggling to protect the places and traditions that matter most to their daily lives and identity. Nevertheless, community organizing is bolstering capacity to respond. For the first time, local civil society is mapping Bunong territories and heritage to provide new tools for advocacy and negotiation with authorities, corporations, and settlers. The 2022 World Monuments Watch calls for greater awareness and supports efforts to use community-led mapping and heritage preservation as tools for strengthening Indigenous land rights and reaffirming local identity.



Fabric Synagogue and Jewish Heritage of Timișoara

ROMANIA – In a region straddling central and eastern Europe, the western Romanian city of Timișoara is known as a melting pot of people, cultures, and traditions. Among the groups that forged its multicultural identity during the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empires, Jewish people were vital contributors to the city's development into the twentieth century, a rich legacy recorded in its architecture and urban fabric. However, uprooted by World War II and mass emigration under communism, the once-sizeable Jewish community includes only 600 residents today. Many fear that its memory is disappearing. But with the city set to become the European Capital of Culture in 2023, the community is leveraging a unique opportunity to bring renewed visibility to Jewish heritage. Efforts to map Timișoara's diverse Jewish sites are laying the groundwork for impactful storytelling of underrepresented histories. At the same time, the rehabilitation and reuse of the 1899 Fabric Synagogue can showcase the value of Jewish architectural heritage to contemporary city life. The 2022 World Monuments Watch supports these efforts to protect and reinvigorate the memory of Jewish heritage places in Timișoara and promote local social cohesion.

One of the Most Important Examples of Modernism in Africa in Need of Conservation



La Maison du Peuple,
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

When La Maison du Peuple, or “House of the People,” was inaugurated in 1965, Africa stood at the threshold of a new era. Across the continent, peoples subject to colonial powers were gaining independence and establishing new populist governments. This was a time of hope, optimism, and renewal that was reflected in new civic architecture, symbolizing independence and democratic ideals. La Maison du Peuple is a prime example of this new architectural language.

In 1960, Upper Volta, as Burkina Faso was then known, achieved independence from France. The newly established political party commissioned a modern building in the center of the capital that would serve as a meeting place for its citizens, a place for political debate and the exercise of a modern government. Although a succession of political uprisings and military governments challenged the country and its citizens, the building continued to serve the public for decades and, despite its worsening condition, is still used for periodic concerts and events.

A remarkable structure, La Maison du Peuple was designed by French architect René Faublée, who conceived of a modern, Brutalist-style building with important references to local vernacular architecture. The Brutalist moniker references *béton brut* (raw concrete) and the architectural movement that privileged imposing, monolithic structures of undressed poured concrete. Here, however, the building facade, though concrete, mimics the rich color, texture, and patterning of the country’s vernacular earthen buildings. The whimsical lanterns on the roof are reminiscent of traditional Mossi architecture and serve as passive ventilation ducts that promote convection to cool the interior while also providing natural light to the main auditorium. The building is uniquely Burkinabé but suffers from long-deferred maintenance and lack of legal protection.

Francis Kéré, the eminent architect from Burkina Faso, calls La Maison du Peuple “the finest example of modernist architecture in Burkina Faso and one of the most important examples of modernism in Africa.” Inclusion on the 2022 Watch aims to raise awareness of this architectural marvel while contributing to its conservation and the development of a sustainable reuse plan to ensure its future. ●



India's First Chinatown Faces Loss of Identity

Two men indulge in a game of mahjong in the Gee Hing Temple.
Photo by Sohini Pyne.





...working with the community to understand its needs and aspirations will establish a secure base for the future of the neighborhood.

In the heart of the sprawling metropolis of Kolkata (formerly Calcutta) lies Old China Town in Tiretta Bazaar. It is testimony to the cosmopolitan nature of the former British capital in India and the pluralistic society that flourished here over the last two centuries. The neighborhood began to take on a particularly Chinese identity in the mid-eighteenth century as Chinese sailors on the Indo-China trade routes started to settle in the area, bringing their own living traditions, rituals, and architectural styles to the first Chinatown in India. The neighborhood today represents a distinct community that retains its cultural and ethnic identity within the city.

Tiretta Bazaar became the backbone of commercial enterprise, attracting Hakka and Cantonese settlers from China who ran leather tanneries, performed carpentry, and ran a large market or *cheena bazaar*. The Chinese migrated to India in search of greater prosperity not as refugees, but entrepreneurs, and their robust culture still flourishes. They traded as far as Kunming in Yunnan and even set up trade houses with Chinese businesses. In time, the Hakka community moved away, yet Tiretta remained the center of the Chinese settlement and an important restaurant destination for Kolkata residents.

Tiretta Bazaar lies at the center of the old bazaars of Kolkata and includes six Chinese temples listed as Grade 1 heritage buildings by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation. These structures are as much Chinese as they are local, with a blend of architectural elements from traditional Chinese temple buildings and local colonial architecture. The area is still known for its food and Chinese festivals that transform the neighborhood into a rich cultural venue.

During the early twentieth century, Chinese migration to India, especially Kolkata, increased as political instability and conflict broke out across China. Prosperous trade with China disappeared, forcing the entrepreneurs of Tiretta Bazaar to shift their focus to the local production of goods. Soon they became renowned for their fine craftsmanship, particularly their leather products. As industrialization and ever-expanding global supply chains made local production unsustainable, these businesses dwindled and were replaced by ad hoc breakfast markets catering to Kolkata's commuters. Once breakfast is over, the open space becomes a car park and the community retreats into itself.

Although Tiretta is the first and only extant Chinatown in India, its community is marginalized and its heritage is at risk. The neighborhood suffers from a lack of recognition and basic services, such as reliable trash collection. Adjacent development encroaches upon the historic neighborhood and threatens its very existence, while a dwindling and aging community is left to uphold local tradition. The 2022 Watch advocates for the significance of Tiretta Bazaar and for the Chinese community that made it a thriving commercial and cultural center. While individual temples are recognized and protected, recognition as a historic district will safeguard the entire neighborhood and draw attention to the need for better services, while encouraging its integration into citywide development plans. Working with the community to understand its needs and aspirations will establish a secure base for the future of the neighborhood, one that is robust and part of broader urban planning goals, while respecting the unique local heritage and traditions. This is a clarion call to preserve the diversity of India's heritage. ●



The community celebrates Chinese New Year, 2020. Photo by Sohini Pyne.

Tourists at Teotihuacan, Mexico, one of the most visited sites in all of Mesoamerica.



Reconciling the Current and Future Challenges of Imbalanced Tourism at Heritage Sites

By Fergus T. Maclaren, President, ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Committee
2022 World Monuments Watch International Selection Panel

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Teotihuacan, located on Mexico City’s perimeter, is a classic case of overtourism, potentially worsened by the new international airport being built 15 kilometers away.

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) indicated in its World Tourism Barometer in November 2021 that international arrivals are 76% below pre-pandemic levels and recovery results across the globe remain uneven. UNESCO reported that COVID-19 negatively impacted 78% of World Heritage sites and the communities living in and around them, resulting in an overall 66% drop in visitors in 2020.

These are challenging times for cultural heritage destinations, many of which are dealing with what World Monuments Fund refers to as imbalanced tourism—framed as unsustainable visitation that results in cultural heritage sites either overrun by visitors or left without the minimal level of visitation to support operations.

However, the trending concept of tourism recovery is missing the opportunity of this lull in global travel for the rejuvenation and reorientation of how local communities can actually generate more tourism benefits. From another imbalanced standpoint, this also signifies these residents’ desire for a more prominent say in the narrative and representation of their respective locales.

This year’s Watch panel had to take both COVID-19’s impacts on sites and their destination planning and

management challenges into consideration. Seven of WMF’s 25 selected sites had identified tourism as the principal feature that was either overwhelming their destinations or needed to be introduced in a planned, thoughtful manner.

Africatown, in Mobile, Alabama, wants to reassert itself to visitors as a community worth saving and commemorating in the face of current transportation development and environmental health challenges. Others, like Lamanai’s fragile archaeological sites in Belize, China’s Fortified Manors of Yongtai, the Yanacancha-Huaquis Cultural Landscape of Peru, Egypt’s underappreciated historic temples and burial sites of Abydos, and Monte Alegre State Park in Brazil’s Amazonia region, have local residents and authorities eager to expand tourism, but wary of impacts on local traditions, customs, and ownership. Conversely, Teotihuacan, located on Mexico City’s perimeter, is a classic case of overtourism, potentially worsened by the new international airport being built 15 kilometers away.

These nominations are intended in part to acknowledge the role that tourism can play in benefiting and revitalizing supporting communities. The challenge in garnering this Watch status is to now find the path toward establishing a trajectory that can actually support and sustain them. ●

While well-known destinations are often overwhelmed with visitors, overlooked sites struggle to maintain operations and generate revenue. These 2022 Watch heritage sites, among others, offer the opportunity to apply sustainable tourism strategies aimed at recalibrating the impacts of visitation and supporting a better quality of life for local residents.



PHOTO BY BILL PERRY/SHUTTERSTOCK.

Teotihuacan

MEXICO – Teotihuacan flourished for nearly a millennium until its decline in the sixth century CE. It is estimated that at its peak, close to 200,000 people lived in the city, now seen as the most influential urban center in Mesoamerica. The archaeological site is deeply linked to the identity and pride of Mexico and is the country's most popular attraction, receiving close to 4.5 million visitors every year. Excavations in the early twentieth century led to the delimitation of the main archaeological zone and established principal visitation patterns. However, explosive growth of tourism and urban expansion in recent years have impacted the surrounding

communities. Many local residents are unable to benefit from the opportunities tourism presents and see themselves as outsiders to the local heritage and its visitation. At the same time, greatly diminished tourism throughout the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the rate of encroachment of local community on areas likely to contain archaeological resources. The 2022 World Monuments Watch calls urgent attention to the opportunity to establish tourism management practices that enhance site protection and offer new prospects for local residents.



Fortified Manors of Yongtai

CHINA – The mountainous region of Yongtai, in China’s Fujian Province, preserves a large collection of fortified manors known as *zhuangzhai*. Each of them was built to house—and protect—the members of an extended community, enclosing hundreds of rooms around a main hall where the memory of the clan’s ancestors could be honored. This highly forested region gave rise to an economy based on forest products, but its decline has led to unprecedented social change, including a shift away from the clan system and a weakening of the traditional function of *zhuangzhai*. Today, 153 fortified manors have been identified, and more may be abandoned or in ruins. Their custodians aim to revitalize these places by investing in local history and culture. A similar typology provides both an example and a cautionary tale: the 2008 inscription of Fujian’s Tulou (Earthen Buildings) on the World Heritage List has brought increased tourism and new revenue, alongside concerns about the museumification of local life and culture. The 2022 World Monuments Watch supports the efforts to preserve *zhuangzhai* heritage while revitalizing the traditional forest economy to build a sustainable model for the future.



Abydos

EGYPT – Abydos is one of the oldest and most important sites of Ancient Egypt, occupied from as early as 3300 BCE. Located on the west bank of the Nile in Upper Egypt, the sacred city overlooks a desert valley once thought to offer passage to the realm of the dead. It was the royal burial ground for Egypt’s first pharaohs and, later, the center of worship for the cult of Osiris, god of the underworld. In modern times, excavations at Abydos have added to our knowledge of Egypt’s ancient past. Its monuments, like the Temple of Seti I, attract visitors from around the world. Yet, converging factors are putting the site’s future at risk. Inadequate tourism management and urban and agricultural encroachment are among the pressures requiring people-centered solutions. By working with local stakeholders and engaging nearby communities in site conservation and tourism planning, the 2022 World Monuments Watch seeks to help build an inclusive model for the sustainable preservation of Abydos, enhancing site protection while creating opportunities for better-managed visitation.



A Maya Archaeological Site Grapples with Its Postcolonial Past, International Tourism, and Community Engagement

Northwest of Belize City, on the west bank of the New River, lies the archaeological site of Lamanai (from the Yucatec Maya for “submerged crocodile”), a city-state dating to 1500 BCE. Archaeological research has revealed that the site was continually occupied for 3,000 years until European contact. More than 700 Maya structures have been identified at the site, but only a few have been excavated and studied, including a ball court, stelae, and principal structures like the Mask Temple, adorned by two impressive carved limestone masks over 13 feet (3.9 m) in height.

While primarily associated with the Maya culture that once flourished there—a notion that is reinforced by current visitor interpretation—the cultural landscape of Lamanai also comprises vestiges of colonial and postcolonial occupation, as well as elements of modern-day Belize. The ruins of two sixteenth-century Spanish churches symbolize historical forced religious conversion and Indigenous resistance. Nearby, the ruins of a brick sugar mill, now overgrown with trees, represent the period from 1837 to 1868 when the area was a British sugar plantation that relied on enslaved and indentured labor.

In the 1980s, refugees from the civil wars in Guatemala and El Salvador settled among the ruins, forming the village of Indian Church, as the site was known before the Maya name Lamanai was adopted.

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A sustainable future for Lamanai is contingent upon balancing issues of site management, unbalanced tourism, natural and cultural resource protection, cultural memory, and community quality of life.

- Ella Békési, Director, Heritage Education Network Belize

The Belizean government established the Lamanai Archaeological Reserve in the 1990s and introduced visitor amenities that include trails, a site museum, and a visitor center. Residents were moved a mile south to the new Indian Church Village but maintain a strong connection to Lamanai.

In addition to its rich cultural landscape, Lamanai is surrounded by a forested area home to a wide variety of native flora and keystone species, such as jaguars, spider monkeys, howler monkeys, bats, and crocodiles. The cultural and natural landscape is increasingly threatened by deforestation due to expanding agricultural lands.

Like many other countries in Central America and the Caribbean, Belize relies heavily on international tourism. Revenue from tourism, particularly cruise tourism, funds the management and upkeep of archaeological sites like Lamanai but provides minimal benefit to adjacent communities. The current tourism model limits community engagement and benefit by restricting access and sidelining local residents from decision-making. Inclusion of Lamanai on the 2022 World Monuments Watch underscores these challenges and the need for sustainable tourism management that integrates the local community, ensuring enhanced interpretation of diverse narratives, strengthened protection of the natural environment, and improved local benefit. ●



Left: Mask Temple at Lamanai Archaeological Reserve, Belize. The structure went through five building phases and each mask stands around 4.2 meters high. Photo by Jorge Eduardo Ruano.



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...a city destroyed a thousand times can be a thousand times reborn.

Sowing Seeds of Hope

By Seif El Rashidi, Director, The Barakat Trust
2022 World Monuments Watch International Selection Panel



The World Monuments Watch selection panel process is a rigorous, thoughtful one, based on debate, reflection, and consensus. In parallel to WMF's three global priorities (climate change, imbalanced tourism, and underrepresented heritage), the decision-making process seeks to identify the projects and sites where WMF support can make a significant difference.

Benghazi, Libya, and Beirut, Lebanon, both on this year's Watch, are two Middle Eastern cities that have recently witnessed extensive damage: the first due to civil war (2011–2017); the second due to a horrific explosion in 2020. In both cases, the Watch will support the rehabilitation of public spaces in cities whose residents have almost lost hope.

Pre-war Benghazi, despite the dictatorship of the Gaddafi regime, was for the most part a well-maintained, tranquil place of treelined avenues and open spaces. The temperate evening climate enabled a tradition of families and youth enjoying each other's company in public squares. Ice cream parlors, a testament to the cultural legacy of former Italian rule, both prolonged and sweetened these informal social encounters. The current project to rehabilitate the central Benghazi square will reinstate the space for social interaction and private reflection. It will work

with a local community group to restore gunshot-riddled buildings around the square and revalorize shared space. In doing so, it will bring back the spirit of old Benghazi and plant a seed of hope in those too young to remember the city's pre-war days.

Beirut is known for an enviable entrepreneurial resilience resulting from its history of rising phoenix-like after a long civil war (1974–1990). Unfortunately, it is currently at a low point due to a weak economy, and the devastating recent blast was, for many, a cruel last straw. Many of its bright minds are making concerted efforts to emigrate, despondent with a city they see as being beyond physical, political, and economic repair. WMF's support, focusing on local recovery and long-term protection of historic building stock, is about working with community groups to empower them to transform a part of their city. The project aims to demonstrate that these groups can make a difference by working collaboratively, despite a fragile governmental infrastructure. The hope is that such a project can help mend a collective broken spirit and trigger a multiplier effect of community investment in a social, if not a financial, sense.

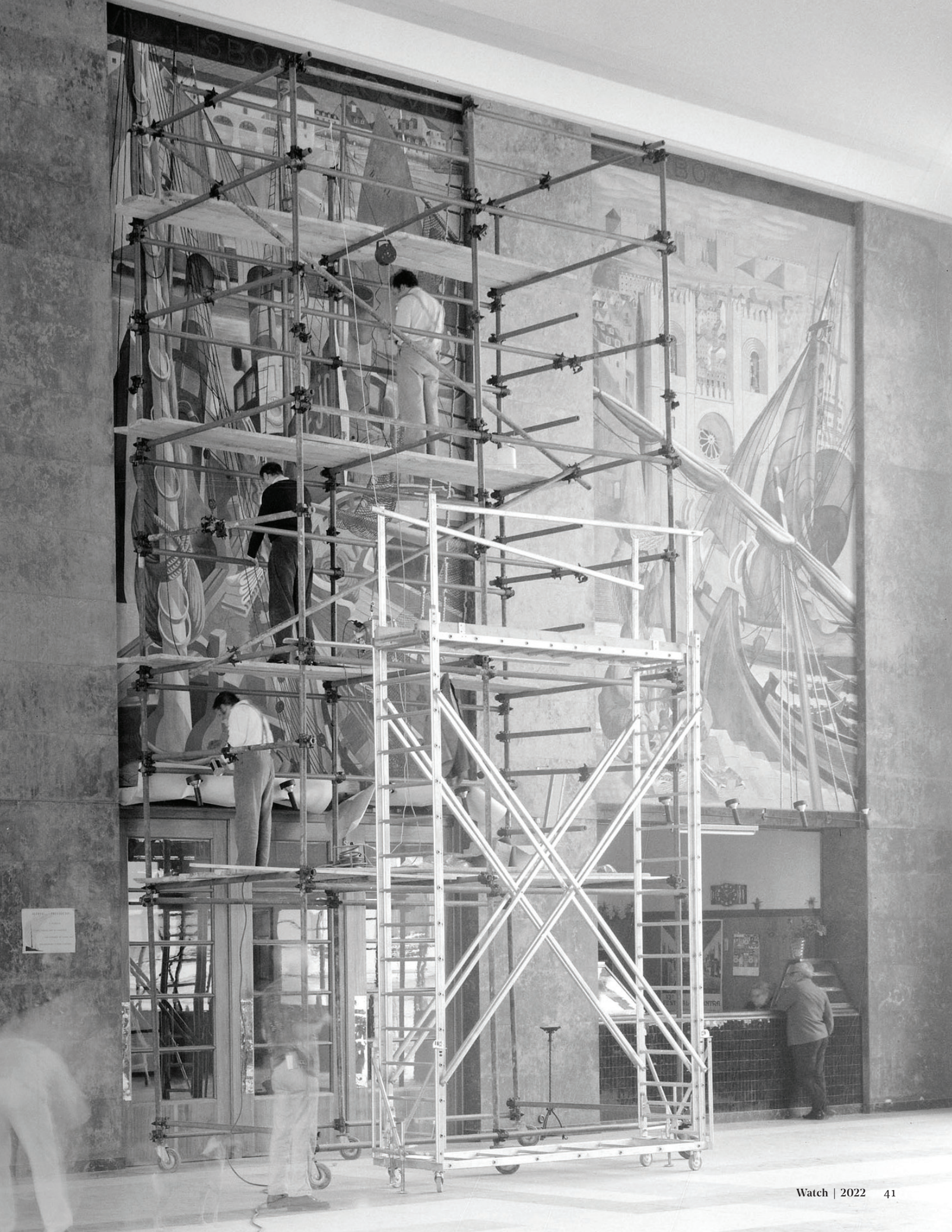
In both heritage cities, WMF hopes to demonstrate, as per an old Beirut saying, that a city destroyed a thousand times can be a thousand times reborn. ●

Left: Modest houses from the French mandate period in Beirut, Lebanon, after the explosion in August 2020. Photo by Yasmine Dagher.

Above: The Silphium Plaza in historic Benghazi, Libya, before and after the war. Photos by Salwa Burgeia.

History on Display

José de Almada Negreiros painting the murals at the Alcântara Marine Station, Lisbon, Portugal, 1943-1945. Photo courtesy Biblioteca de Arte/Art Library Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian.







The Marine Station of Alcântara.

From the outset of the authoritarian Estado Novo regime (1933–1974) in Portugal, art and architecture became vehicles of propaganda for the state. Lisbon received significant investment in its development and modernization, making it the physical symbol of state doctrine and ideology with large-scale nationalist projects. The Marine Stations of Alcântara and Rocha do Conde de Óbidos, designed by the architect Porfirio Pardal Monteiro (1897–1957) as part of a major urbanization plan, are one of the most outstanding examples of modernist architecture of the era. As part of the project, the artist José de Almada Negreiros (1893–1970) was commissioned to create 14 mural paintings showcasing the greatness of the Portuguese nation and its numerous achievements to all those passing through the port.

Born in São Tomé and Príncipe to a São Tomean mother and Portuguese father, Almada excelled as a self-taught modernist artist, communicating his creative and subversive spirit through multiple artistic expressions. After living in Paris, Almada and his wife, the artist Sarah Affonso (1899–1983), became central figures of the Portuguese intellectual and artistic society of the twentieth century. Almada cofounded *Orpheu* magazine, a manifesto of

modernist aesthetics created by a group of young Portuguese intellectuals, including the renowned poet Fernando Pessoa, who later became known as the Orpheu Generation.



Portrait of José de Almada Negreiros by Vitoriano Braga.

Despite the instructions of Almada's commission at the Marine Stations of Lisbon, the murals he painted depict diverse narratives associated with maritime trade, emigration, communities of African descent (a subject of personal importance to Almada), and the daily activities of the communities at the port. Integrating the

vivid colors and angularity of the Cubist and Futurist movements that inspired him, the murals are masterpieces in composition and storytelling but were considered provocative by the regime since they highlighted the history of Portuguese migration and associated struggle. Indeed, the paintings of the Rocha do Conde de Óbidos building were so controversial they were almost destroyed by the state.

Inclusion of the stations and their murals on the 2022 Watch draws attention to unique heritage that represents a key moment in the modern history of Portugal and, more specifically, Lisbon. The structures and their artwork simultaneously reflect the nationalist, orderly vision of one of Europe's longest-surviving authoritarian regimes and the struggle and resilience of the Portuguese people as depicted by one of Portugal's most influential artists. World Monuments Fund aims to support the Port of Lisbon Administration in the conservation of the murals and the rehabilitation of the underused structures that once served as the maritime gateway to Lisbon. Revitalizing this portion of the port will help ensure that this underrecognized heritage and the important narratives associated with it continue to tell the story of Portugal's past and inspire the future. ●




Previous spread, clockwise from top left:
*Varinas and Fishermen; Jugglers and Acrobats
 at the Docks; Sunday Walk by the Tagus;
 Departure of Steamship with Emigrants;
 Steamship with Emigrants; Shipyards, at the
 Rocha do Conde de Óbidos Marine Station,
 1946-1949.*



Here Comes the Nau Catrineta Which Brings Much to Tell. Triptych based on a popular fifteenth/sixteenth-century poem at Alcântara Marine Station, 1943-1945. All images courtesy Port of Lisbon.

Chankillo Archaeoastronomical Complex,
Peru. Photo by Maricé Castañeda.





This Year at WMF

*Explore project updates, events,
and affiliate news from the past year.*

World Monuments Fund has offices around the world, acting locally to amplify our work internationally. Through another challenging year grappling with a global pandemic, these offices persevered to demonstrate the global impact of local interventions, from the preservation of our world’s shared heritage to international collaboration and the creation of new models for conservation, capacity building, and balanced tourism. We look forward to the next 12 months with great optimism.



Photo by Ivan Ghezzi.

PERU

In July 2021 the Chankillo Archaeoastronomical Complex was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site. This achievement was the culmination of 11 years of cooperation between WMF, the Instituto de Investigaciones Arqueológicas (IDARQ), and local and national authorities, under the leadership of Peru’s Ministry of Culture.

With the approval of the plan for the conservation and community use of the Church of San Francisco de Asis de Marcapata by Cusco’s Regional Office of the Ministry of Culture, the Peru office will launch the long-awaited restoration of Marcapata in 2022.



Photo by Pablo Longoria.

SPAIN

In Spain, 2021 was a year for global collaboration. Generous support from ILUCIDARE, a European Union-funded Horizon 2020 project, enabled WMF Spain to partner with seven renowned international institutions to promote heritage as a resource for innovation and international cooperation. Capacity-building workshops were organized in Egypt and Bahrain, bringing together specialists from around the globe to promote the exchange of knowledge between international and local experts.



Photo by Benny Marty/Shutterstock.

PORTUGAL

In Portugal, our work focused on fundraising to enable the conservation work at Jerónimos Monastery and Church to continue. The work will treat the exterior facade and address the major causes of the degradation of its interior walls and domes. At the same time, plans were put in place for future projects, including the advancement of scientific research on specific conservation techniques and the development of an interconnected management strategy for natural and cultural heritage, with the aim of actively contributing to balanced cultural tourism in Portugal.

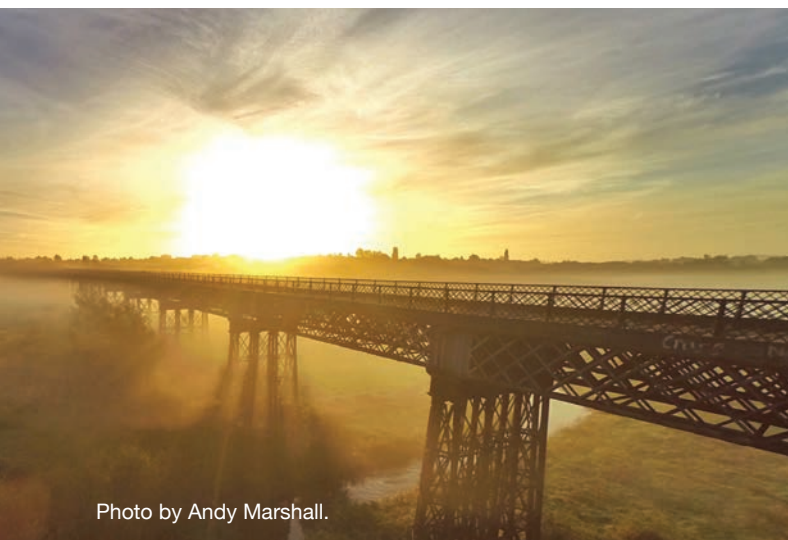


Photo by Andy Marshall.

BRITAIN

In 2021, World Monuments Fund Britain celebrated the completion of several projects. Bennerley Viaduct, a delicate wrought iron bridge that floats over the Erewash Valley and a 2020 Watch site, has reopened as an all-ability footpath and cycleway.

Meanwhile, Moseley Road Baths in Birmingham, saved from closure when they were placed on the 2016 Watch, were awarded a £15 million grant from the UK government. These funds, along with support from the City Council, Historic England, the National Trust, and WMF, mean that Moseley Road Baths are on their way to becoming one of “the best local baths in the world.”



Photo by Joginder Singh.

INDIA

Finally, World Monuments Fund India devoted 2021 to completing major work at two long-term projects, Osmania Women's College in Hyderabad and Lal Bagh Palace in Indore. In 2022, WMF India will embark on a project supported by Tata Consultancy Services Ltd (TCS) to document and restore historic water bodies across the country, partnering with environmental experts to bring these much-neglected resources back to life for the surrounding communities.

Also on the horizon is a new project supported by Citibank: the comprehensive restoration of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, better known as the Afghan Church, in Mumbai, which was built to commemorate the dead of the First Afghan War.



REVIVING THE MOSUL CULTURAL MUSEUM, IRAQ

An iconic example of modernist Iraqi architecture, the Mosul Cultural Museum was severely damaged by ISIS in 2015.

In February 2021, WMF joined the Iraqi State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH), the Musée du Louvre, the Smithsonian Institution, and the International alliance for the protection of heritage in conflict areas (ALIPH) in a project to rehabilitate the site. WMF's work will take an inclusive approach, engaging local experts and the community in the design process and envisioning the museum's future as a vibrant cultural center and gathering place that will aid in the city's post-conflict recovery.

2

IN TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO WOOLWORTH BUILDING SAVED

In March 1960, Woolworth's in San Antonio, Texas, made history by peacefully desegregating its lunch counter. WMF included the site on the 2020 World Monuments Watch to preserve this legacy.

In June, the decision by the Bexar County Commissioners Court to save the San Antonio Woolworth Building and rehabilitate it as part of the future home of the Alamo Museum ensures the site's preservation.

WMF looks forward to the opening of the new Alamo Museum as a milestone in enabling audiences to engage with this history and reflect on its relevance today, thanks to the tireless efforts of partners to secure the future of the site.



1. Assyrian Hall of the Mosul Cultural Museum. The large hole in the floor was caused by a bomb used to destroy the large stone lamassu (mythical creature featured in the art of Ancient Mesopotamia), the pieces of which are visible around the hole.

2. San Antonio Woolworth Building, ca. 1921. Photo courtesy UTSA Archives.

3. An abandoned ancestral Puebloan structure in Grand Gulch, Bears Ears National Monument, USA.



3

BOUNDARIES REINSTATED AT BEARS EARS NATIONAL MONUMENT, USA

In an act of spatial and social justice, the Biden administration restored the boundaries of Bears Ears National Monument in Utah on October 8, 2021. This reversed President Trump's 2017 decision to reduce the protected area by 85%, exposing large swaths of ancestral territory to drilling and mining and denying the resources necessary to protect it from environmental degradation, vandalism, and looting.

After Bears Ears was included on the 2020 Watch, WMF partnered with Friends of Cedar Mesa to protect its most at-risk sites, which are of immense significance to the Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Pueblo of Zuni, Ute Indian Tribe, and other modern Indigenous peoples. WMF's work at Bears Ears National Monument has been made possible, in part, by support from Butler Conservation, Inc., and Manitou Fund.

4



NEW PHASE OF WORK AT TAKIYYAT IBRAHIM AL-GULSHANI, EGYPT

Built between 1519 and 1524 by Sheikh Ibrahim al-Gulshani, the Takiyyat Ibrahim al-Gulshani complex was the first religious foundation established in Cairo after the Ottoman conquest in 1517. By the late twentieth century, the complex was left in various states of ruin, a result of earthquakes, financial limitations, looting, and changing religious administrative structures. Recent interest in its rehabilitation by local authorities has given new hope for the complex. With its inclusion on the 2018 World Monuments Watch, WMF supported initial research and documentation of the site.

A new grant from the U.S. Department of State through the Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation will support the second phase of the project, focusing on physical interventions to conserve and restore the exterior of the site's most outstanding feature, al-Gulshani's mausoleum, and the surrounding raised courtyard. Additionally, WMF will engage the local community in decision-making about adaptive reuse and strategies to ensure the site's conservation can contribute to economic revitalization of the neighborhood. WMF's work at this site has also been made possible, in part, by the International Music and Art Foundation.

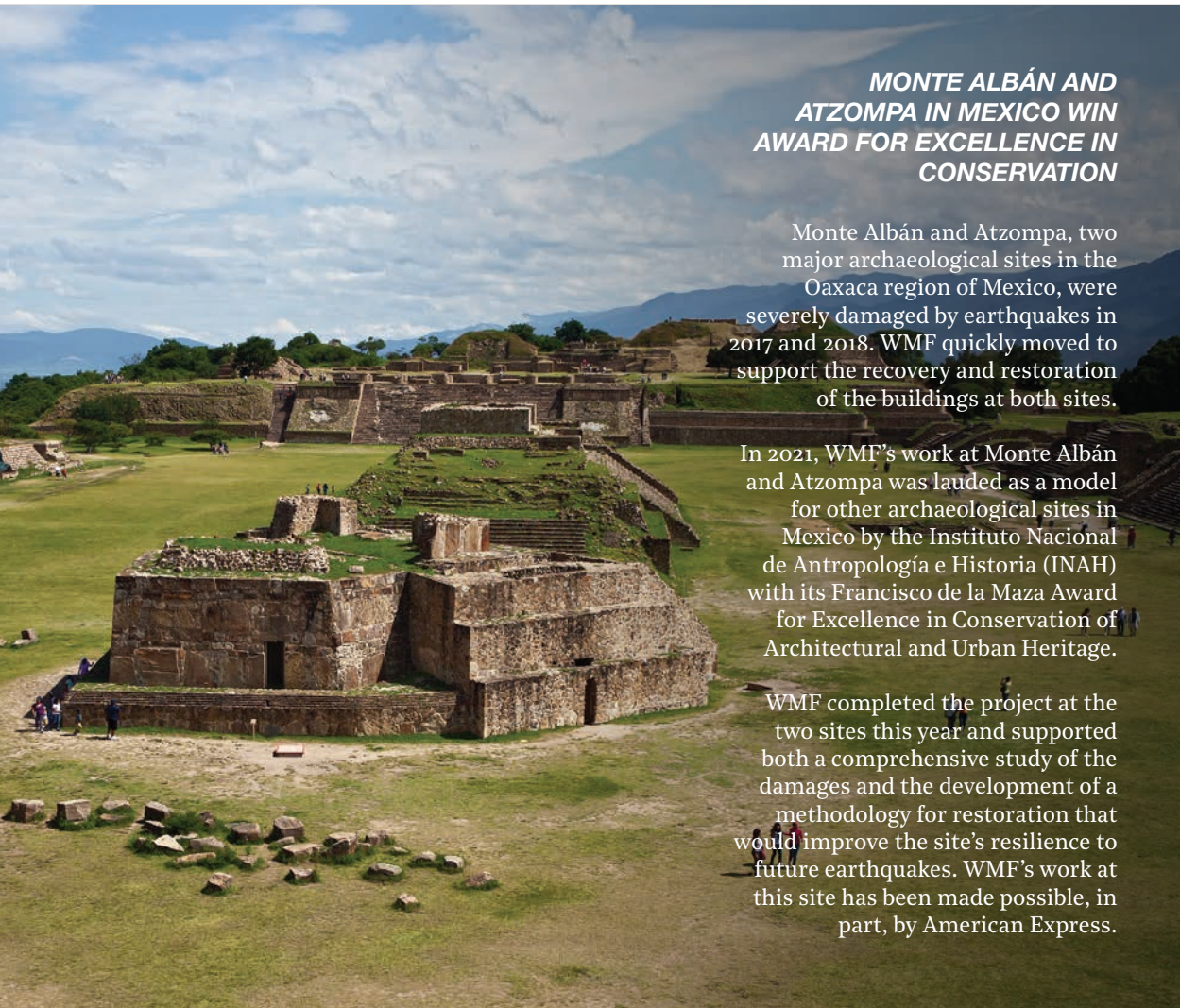
CHIVA CHAITYA ORGANIZATION HONORED FOR PIONEERING WORK

The *chivas* and *chaityas*, or Buddhist shrines, of the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal date back as early as the fifth century CE. Originally erected in memory of deceased family members, chaityas often resemble miniature buildings. Over time, they have become the focus of public worship by the Newar people and can be found across the valley in public and semi-public spaces.

In recent years, rapid urbanization has led to encroachment on these spaces and placed the shrines at risk. Inclusion of the chivas and chaityas on the 2020 World Monuments Watch supported local efforts to advance their recognition and preservation.

Last November, WMF's project partner, Chiva Chaitya Organization, received the Asha Chandra Dhakhwa Smriti Award from the Lotus Research Centre, Lalitpur, Nepal, in recognition of its pioneering work documenting and preserving the chivas and chaityas. The Lotus Research Centre is an academic institute dedicated to the development of applied Buddhism and Buddhist studies. Its prestigious award, given every two years, recognizes individuals and institutions who contribute to the protection and promotion of Buddhist heritage.





MONTE ALBÁN AND ATZOMPA IN MEXICO WIN AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN CONSERVATION

Monte Albán and Atzompa, two major archaeological sites in the Oaxaca region of Mexico, were severely damaged by earthquakes in 2017 and 2018. WMF quickly moved to support the recovery and restoration of the buildings at both sites.

In 2021, WMF's work at Monte Albán and Atzompa was lauded as a model for other archaeological sites in Mexico by the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) with its Francisco de la Maza Award for Excellence in Conservation of Architectural and Urban Heritage.

WMF completed the project at the two sites this year and supported both a comprehensive study of the damages and the development of a methodology for restoration that would improve the site's resilience to future earthquakes. WMF's work at this site has been made possible, in part, by American Express.

6

4. Facade at Takiyyat Ibrahim al-Gulshani, Egypt.

5. A restored chiva, Kathmandu, Nepal.

6. Monte Albán, Mexico.

7. Takeyama, Kesennuma, restored.

A DECADE AFTER DEVASTATING TSUNAMI, KESENNUMA HISTORIC CITYSCAPE WINS TWO UNESCO ASIA-PACIFIC AWARDS

Following the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, WMF worked with the Kesennuma Kazamachi Cityscape Preservation Association for Community Recovery (KKCPA) to help restore and revitalize Kesennuma's Historic Cityscape as a driver of the local economy and community spirit.

On December 1, WMF's decade-long project to preserve the Kesennuma Historic Cityscape in Japan received an Award of Distinction and a Special Recognition for Sustainable Development at the 2021 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation. WMF's work at this site has been made possible, in part, by The Freeman Foundation, American Express, Hermès Japon, Save Our Culture (SOC), and national and local government agencies in Japan.



Traditional Takienta Architecture of Benin and Togo Recognized as Contemporary Climate Solution at COP26

Koutammakou, land of the Batammariba, is a remarkable cultural landscape that straddles the border of Benin and Togo at the foot of the Atacora mountain range. Batammariba means “those who are the real architects of earth,” pointing to the importance of their earthen construction traditions. This concept is epitomized by the *takienta*, the traditional Batammariba earthen building type.

Following the inclusion of Koutammakou on the 2020 Watch, World Monuments Fund engaged in an initiative to revive traditional knowledge of takienta construction, working with the Benin Volunteers Corps to document and assess traditional settlements of Koutammakou in both Benin and Togo and carry out physical conservation at selected sites with local artisans. The project also planted 5,000 trees across a number of communities to provide a sustainable supply of the wooden elements that compose the structural frame of the takienta. WMF’s work at this site has been made possible, in part, by American Express.

In November 2021, Ibrahim Tchan, founder and head of the Benin Volunteers Corps, traveled to Europe to attend the UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow (COP26), where the takienta was named a contemporary climate solution at the Construction21 Green Solutions Awards. Considered alongside 192 sites across 25 countries, the takienta received a special Jury Mention in the categories of Low Carbon, Energy, and Temperate Climates, and Health and Comfort.

In an interview, Ibrahim Tchan explains how traditional takienta building techniques offer important lessons for sustainable climate-adaptive architecture.



During COP26, the traditional architecture of takienta in Benin and Togo was named a contemporary climate solution at the Construction21 Green Solutions Awards. What aspects of the takienta make it an effective response to climate change?

The use of bio-sourced materials contributes significantly to the storage of atmospheric carbon and the preservation of natural resources. The construction of the takienta makes intelligent use of locally available eco-materials, including earth, wood, néré and shea fruits, straw, raffia, kenaf, millet stalk, and cow dung. The design and use of these materials also provide for excellent natural air conditioning.

What did you learn during your participation at COP26?

At COP26 I learned that we must act faster than ever to reverse the current trend of global warming. States around the world are already feeling the impact of this change in different ways. For southern countries it is unprecedented precipitation, heat waves, and drought. It is, therefore, difficult to be satisfied with COP26 knowing that the commitments made so far will not achieve the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) goal of keeping global warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius. Moreover, there is no guarantee that the commitments already made will be honored.

What was the place of cultural heritage and its preservation in the discussions of global warming?

It is important to remember that just before the opening of COP26 in Glasgow, the cultural sector was included among the strategic priorities of the Rome Declaration of G20 leaders. The role of culture was confirmed by the events organized by the Climate Heritage Network (CHN) at COP26 and the release of its first manifesto, “Accelerating Climate Action through the Power of Arts, Culture and Heritage,” which calls on governments to integrate the knowledge and skills of cultural professionals in the fight against climate change.

Is there anything else you would like to highlight about the tradition of takienta in Koutammakou, particularly in relation to global warming and sustainable development?

The Batammariba must be recognized as masters of architecture and land use planning. Batammariba architecture is the fruit of several centuries of reflection and adaptations. As a result, it is extremely attuned to the natural environment and in perfect correspondence with the religious concepts and the social organization of the Batammariba. This architecture and spatial planning are responses to complex contemporary needs and a lesson for today’s architecture in the face of climate change. ●

Celebrating Two Decades of Work in Japan



Japan presents an interesting case in the world of heritage preservation and the work of World Monuments Fund (WMF). Long admired worldwide for its generous public support of its rich cultural treasures, Japan sits at the forefront of preservation theory and practice. The country has gone to extraordinary lengths to preserve its often fragile built heritage, from ornate wooden architecture to contemplative moss gardens, and to maintain its intangible heritage, including artisanal practices, theater, and music.





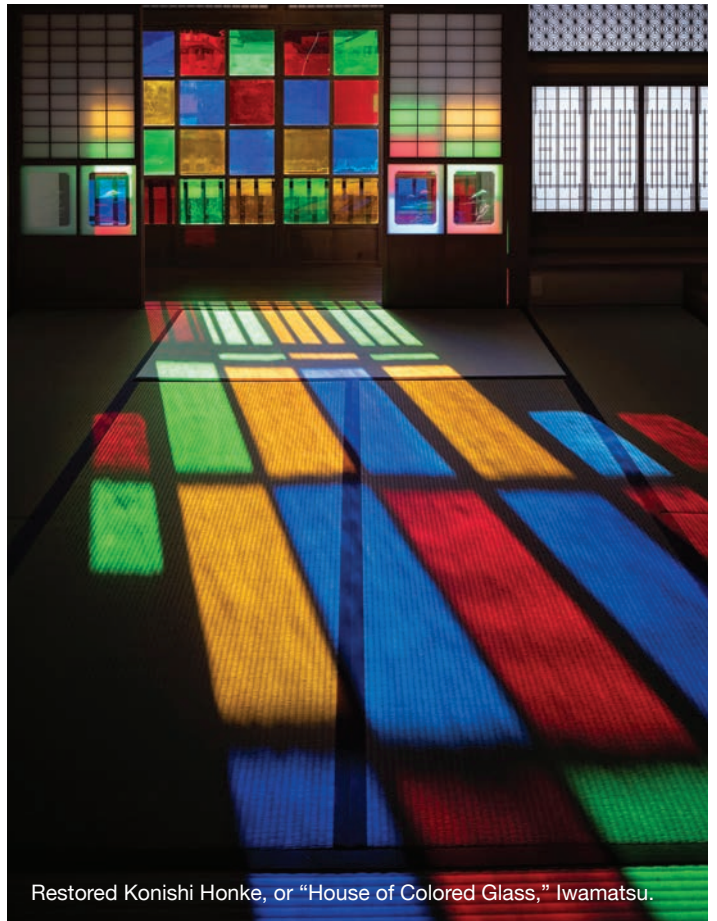
Kagawa Prefectural Gymnasium.
Photo by Noriyuki Kawanishi.



Sanro-den, Ōzu, after restoration.
Photo by Toru Kitamura.



Restored facade of Otokoyama Honten, Kesenuma.



Restored Konishi Honke, or "House of Colored Glass," Iwamatsu.



Historic image of Tomo, ca. 1930.

Yet even in a country like Japan, additional support can be needed. Many historic places without national designation depend on community-driven efforts and uncertain resources. WMF first came to Japan to support one such community-led project in the port town of Tomo, which was included on the 2002 and 2004 World Monuments Watch.

Two decades and 13 projects later, we are proud to mark the 20th anniversary of WMF's engagement in Japan. During this time, we have worked with communities around the country to support projects, such as an eighteenth-century Buddhist chapel once housed in the Imperial Palace in Kyoto and Kenzo Tange's Kagawa Prefectural Gymnasium, a modernist community landmark. WMF has also built strong local and national partnerships to preserve a further 35 historic buildings throughout the country. At the same time, communities and organizations across Japan have come to WMF to strengthen their own capacity to safeguard the heritage places they value.

Much of the work accomplished is directly linked to the nominations-based World Monuments Watch. For WMF Field Representative Mitsuo Inagaki, who has spearheaded our work in Japan for more than a decade, a clear example of its positive impact lies in the restoration of the Sanro-den of Sukunahikona Shrine in the city of Ōzu.

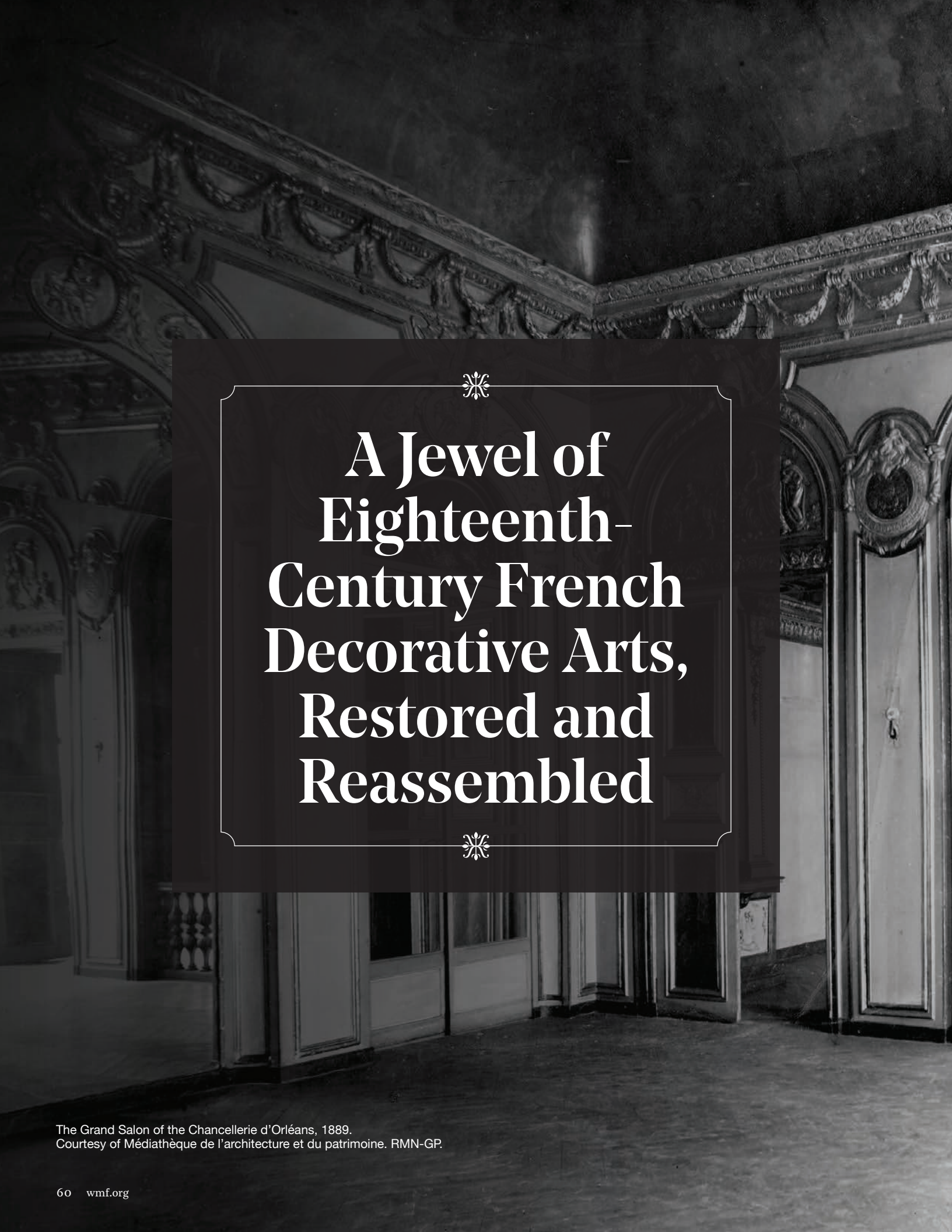
"The site had no parishioners," he said. "It had been protected by a limited number of local people who could do nothing but watch the building deteriorate. Calling for support overseas was the last thing they could think of." A successful nomination to the 2014 Watch inspired the community to organize the site's

restoration and to raise half of the cost locally. The project improved the overall state of the shrine, resulting in its designation as a municipal cultural property and earning the Award of Excellence in UNESCO's Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation in 2016.

More recently, WMF worked to rehabilitate heritage sites and historic neighborhoods damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011, starting with their inclusion on the 2012 and 2014 Watch. In the coastal city of Kesenuma, WMF worked with local partners for nearly a decade to restore heritage buildings as drivers of the local economy and symbols of community spirit. Late last year, the project was honored with the Award of Distinction in UNESCO's Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation and a Special Recognition for Sustainable Development.

Today, we look to the future of our work in Japan with a vision to support the protection of traditional craftsmanship through new training opportunities, to foster the use of public-private partnerships to fund disaster recovery projects, and to preserve places important to local communities.

Working with communities to safeguard the places they treasure while fostering socioeconomic growth is at the heart of WMF's work around the world. It has guided our projects across Japan for the past two decades and will continue to do so for many more to come. WMF's work in Japan has been supported over the years, in part, by The Freeman Foundation, American Express, Hermès Japon, and The Tiffany & Co. Foundation, among others. ●



A black and white photograph of an ornate 18th-century French interior. The ceiling is highly decorated with intricate carvings and a central medallion. The walls feature arched doorways with decorative panels. The overall atmosphere is one of grandeur and historical elegance.

❁

A Jewel of Eighteenth- Century French Decorative Arts, Restored and Reassembled

❁

The Grand Salon of the Chancellerie d'Orléans, 1889.
Courtesy of Médiathèque de l'architecture et du patrimoine. RMN-GP.





Photos courtesy the French Ministry of Culture.

After two decades of painstaking work, the restored interiors of the Chancellerie d'Orléans, an extraordinary eighteenth-century Parisian townhouse, or *hôtel particulier*, were inaugurated in the Hôtel de Rohan in Paris, France, on October 19, 2021. The project, carried out by the Banque de France, World Monuments Fund, and the French Ministry of Culture, brought a happy conclusion to the Chancellerie's remarkable story.

From its very beginnings, the Chancellerie d'Orléans, a jewel of French eighteenth-century decorative arts, was destined for a life of magnificence and adversity. Surviving changes in ownership, numerous alterations, dismantling, and even demolition, the sumptuous townhouse is exceptional in the history of French cultural heritage.

Built in the early eighteenth century by architect Germain Boffrand, the famed building stood on the edge of the garden of the Palais-Royal. The splendid painted ceiling of its grand salon, by famous painter Antoine Coypel, was admired by all of Paris.

Esteem and admiration for the Chancellerie's stunning decors is a thread of continuity in the site's turbulent history. First commissioned by the Duke of Orléans in 1703, the building served as a home for Abbé Dubois, favored by the Duke, and then for the Duke's mistress, Mademoiselle de Séry. A falling out with Mademoiselle de Séry eventually led the Comte de Argenson, loyal to the Orléans household, to take over the house. It is under the Argenson family ownership in the 1760s that its interiors were redecorated by French architect and urbanist Charles de Wailly, who added a neoclassical touch to their style, with the help of some of the most important contemporary artists, such as Augustin Pajou, Jean-Honoré Fragonard, and Jean-Jacques Lagrenée. The Chancellerie would change ownership multiple times—and even serve as a gaming room during the French Revolution—over the course of the eighteenth century, with little damage to its integrity.

It is at the beginning of the twentieth century that the site faced its biggest challenge yet: demolition. This challenge was in fact a double threat: first, from the Banque de France, which wanted to extend its real estate holdings to the south, and second, from the city of Paris, which was planning to cut a street through the Palais-Royal that would require demolition of the Chancellerie d'Orléans.

The prospect of losing the Chancellerie to redevelopment sparked a spirited controversy in the heritage world, the first of its kind after the passage of the Law on Historic Monuments of 1913. Eventually, a compromise was made, and the Chancellerie d'Orléans was set to be demolished in 1923 with the promise that the Banque de France would rebuild the interior of its main rooms elsewhere. The interiors were then dismantled piece by piece, carefully stored, and preserved.

Over the following 80 years, proposals to reconstruct the site's fragile interiors, though put forward many times, yielded no results. It is only in the early 2000s that an idea took hold, suggested by World Monuments Fund's French affiliate, which would eventually bring the Chancellerie back into the spotlight: the Chancellerie interiors would be reassembled on the first floor of the Hôtel de Rohan, in the prestigious quadrilateral of the National Archives. Also built in the early eighteenth century, the Hôtel de Rohan had lost its original interiors in the nineteenth century and its first floor was similar in layout to that of the Chancellerie d'Orléans.

With this plan in place, the Banque de France, World Monuments Fund, and the Ministry of Culture began a decades-long project of reassembling the Chancellerie once more. The best artisans of France, including painters, carpenters, and gilders, gradually brought the Chancellerie's exceptional interiors back to life. First overseen by WMF France's then President, Bertrand du Vignaud, the project was subsequently led by the Operator of Cultural Heritage and Real Estate Projects (OPPIC) and in particular Emmanuel Pénicaut and completed in 2021. An official inauguration event was held on-site on October 19, 2021, in the company of project partners, supporters, and guests.

Since World Monuments Fund was founded in 1965, we have led over 700 projects with local partners in 112 countries. Our work at the Chancellerie d'Orléans stands out in this long list of achievements as a beautiful illustration of our values, exemplifying what a coalition of individuals and public and private institutions can achieve when motivated by a shared passion to preserve treasured places for the benefit of future generations. WMF's work at this site has been supported, in part, by The Robert W. Wilson Charitable Trust, The Selz Foundation, the Florence Gould Foundation, and the Samuel H. Kress Foundation. ●



A YEAR IN EVENTS

Lectures, celebrations, and award ceremonies brought together new friends and dedicated supporters to champion the world's most treasured places.



2021 Paul Mellon Lecture

In May, World Monuments Fund hosted its annual Paul Mellon Lecture, *Afghanistan: Cultural Heritage and the Forever War*. The virtual event was hosted by WMF President and CEO Bénédicte de Montlaur and welcomed Rory Stewart, British diplomat and author; Dr. Omar Sharifi, Country Director at the American Institute of Afghanistan Studies (AIAS); and Shoshana Stewart, CEO of Turquoise Mountain, to reflect on the history and importance of cultural heritage in Afghanistan, critical preservation efforts over the past 20 years, and the impacts the new political equilibrium may have on heritage sites. This annual event is supported by the Paul Mellon Education Fund.



2021 Spring Spotlight

The 2021 Spring Spotlight was held in June and gathered supporters to reflect on the role of cultural heritage as a means of recovery and reconciliation in Iraq. The hybrid event featured a virtual conversation moderated by WMF President and CEO Bénédicte de Montlaur. Joining her with diverse experiences and backgrounds were guest speakers General David H. Petraeus, U.S. Army (Ret.), and His Excellency Dr. Fareed Yasseen, Iraq's ambassador to the United States. The virtual event also included a special message from Dr. Jala Makhzoumi, architect and Adjunct Professor of Landscape Architecture, American University of Beirut. Following the virtual conversation, guests in New York City had the opportunity to join General Petraeus and Ambassador Yasseen at an outdoor reception hosted by WMF Trustee Hélène Marie Shafran and Jake Shafran.



Maya Lin: Ghost Forest Tour

In September, WMF welcomed an intimate group of supporters for a tour of *Maya Lin: Ghost Forest*, the haunting public installation by artist and environmental activist Maya Lin at Madison Square Park in New York City. The tour was led by Brooke Kamin Rapaport, Deputy Director and Martin Friedman Chief Curator at Madison Square Park Conservancy.



World Monuments Fund Annual Summer Drinks in London

The WMF Britain Trustees hosted their Annual Summer Drinks Reception at the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew in September. The event took place within the balmy climate of the Princess of Wales Conservatory, surrounded by orchids, waterlilies, and the resident Chinese Water Dragon lizards. John Darlington, WMF Britain Executive Director, gave members and guests an overview of the year's achievements and Hélène Marie Shafran, Chair of WMF Britain's Board, thanked everyone for the support that enables WMF to continue our work both in the UK and abroad.



2021 World Monuments Summit and Celebration

In November, WMF held its inaugural *World Monuments Summit and Celebration*, an all-day hybrid event gathering experts from the international heritage preservation field and WMF supporters. The Summit included four virtual panel discussions exploring the driving issues behind WMF's work at sites around the world and the contemporary challenges of cultural heritage preservation. Following the virtual Summit, guests in New York City gathered in person at 620 Loft & Garden at Rockefeller Center to celebrate the achievements of the past year and reflect on the critical work that lies ahead. WMF President and CEO Bénédicte de Montlaur also announced WMF's move from the Empire State Building to Rockefeller Plaza in spring of 2022.



2021 World Monuments Fund/ Knoll Modernism Prize Ceremony

In December, WMF and Knoll Inc. presented the 2021 World Monuments Fund/Knoll Modernism Prize to John Puttick Associates for their thoughtful and detailed conservation of Preston Bus Station in Preston, United Kingdom, a monument of central importance that serves as a civic center of transit and urban connectivity. The award ceremony, which took place at the Center for Architecture in New York City and was also live-streamed, featured a conversation between John Puttick, the 2021 World Monuments Fund/Knoll Modernism Prize laureate, and jury members Barry Bergdoll and Mabel O. Wilson.



Camel trekking in the mountainous interior of Soqatra, Yemen. Photo by Chris Miller.



Join Us

*Help us safeguard the
world's irreplaceable treasures.*

Considered one of Thailand's most significant monuments, Wat Chaiwattanaram sits adjacent to the central area of Ayutthaya, which was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1991.





Membership

As a WMF member, you are a part of an international network of advocates for some of civilization's greatest achievements.

Join a global community of individuals who support the preservation of cultural heritage. Members champion treasured places around the world that face threats from climate change, imbalanced tourism, and underrepresentation.

WMF members enjoy exclusive events throughout the year, including virtual programs that connect you to experts in the field and the remarkable places you help save through your support.

MEMBERSHIP LEVELS

\$25 / \$50 / \$100 / \$250

Your tax-deductible gift of \$25 or more entitles you to:

- Email updates from WMF sites around the world
- Priority access to register for WMF public programs
- Invitations to virtually attend select conversations and lectures
- Complimentary mailing of *Watch*, WMF's annual magazine

\$500

All the above benefits, plus:

- Recognition in *Watch*

\$1,000

All the above benefits, plus:

- Annual members breakfast briefing with WMF President and CEO

\$2,500

All the above benefits, plus:

- Invitation to annual day trip
- Access to pre-sale tickets for our annual fundraising events in the spring and fall

Join or renew at
wmf.org/friends

For more information about membership, tax deductibility, and other ways of giving, please contact us at membership@wmf.org or +1 646 424-9594.

More Ways to Give

ANNUAL FUND

Partnering with local communities, funders, and governments, World Monuments Fund addresses some of today's most pressing challenges—climate change, underrepresentation, imbalanced tourism, and post-crisis recovery—through the preservation of cultural heritage. Your fully tax-deductible donation to the Annual Fund helps WMF advance its global mission to safeguard the world's most treasured places to enrich people's lives and build mutual understanding across cultures and communities. wmf.org/annualfund

RECURRING GIFTS

WMF donors have the option to schedule their gifts on a recurring basis. Your gift can be charged directly to a credit card according to a schedule you determine. You may cancel your recurring gift at any time. wmf.org/recurringgifts

JEWISH HERITAGE PROGRAM

World Monuments Fund inaugurated the Jewish Heritage Program in 1988, and since that time it has completed 54 projects in 28 countries on 5 continents, including the restoration of 47 synagogues. Your tax-deductible gift will support our efforts to underscore the contribution of Jewish life to communities around the world, showcasing the extent and diversity of the Jewish diaspora and its culture. wmf.org/jewishheritagefund

CRISIS RESPONSE PROGRAM

The Crisis Response Program was created to raise awareness about the increasing destruction of cultural heritage by disasters, to implement projects that strengthen the ability of communities to recover, and to prevent the loss of cultural heritage around the world. With your support WMF can provide resources for early recovery actions in the aftermath of disasters. wmf.org/crisisresponse

WATCH FUND

Launched in 1996, every two-year cycle of the Watch includes 25 heritage places from around the world that have been selected for their cultural significance, the need for action in light of global challenges, and the potential for WMF to make a meaningful impact for local communities. Support the sites on the 2022 Watch today with a fully tax-deductible gift. wmf.org/watchfund

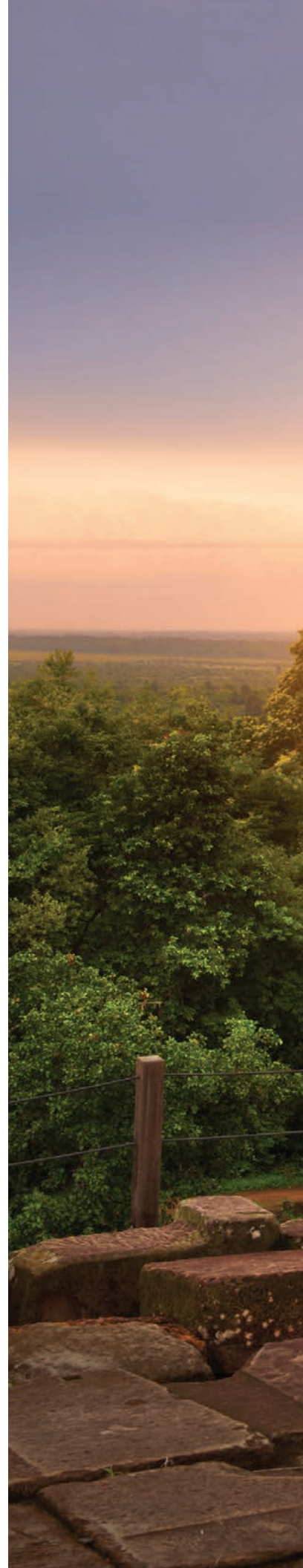
CORPORATE SPONSORSHIP

By partnering with World Monuments Fund, corporations benefit from an association with the leading independent organization devoted to worldwide cultural heritage preservation. Our corporate partners show commitment to their local communities, as well as global society. Sponsorships can align with a company's goals by focusing on the pressing issues that affect cultural heritage including climate change, imbalanced tourism, diverse representation, and crisis response. wmf.org/corporatesponsorship

FOUNDATION AND GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

World Monuments Fund works with major foundations as well as national and local government agencies worldwide to facilitate a wide range of projects and programs. The visionary commitment of our institutional donors has facilitated pioneering partnerships with demonstrated benefit to local communities. wmf.org/institutionalpartners

Donors who give \$500 or more during the fiscal year will be listed in Watch, WMF's annual magazine, in recognition of your leadership support.



In 1989, WMF's mission to survey the temples of Angkor Archaeological Park in Cambodia was the first of any Western organization since the country's devastating civil war from 1975 to 1979. Over 30 years later, WMF employs almost 100 local workers to conserve four of the temples.

Double Your Impact

When you give a new or increased gift to World Monuments Fund, your contribution will be matched dollar for dollar by The Robert W. Wilson Charitable Trust.

To learn more, visit wmf.org/wilsonchallenge



International Council

The International Council is a prestigious circle of visionary leaders from around the world who care about cultural heritage.

When you join, you become part of an outstanding global community, extending from WMF headquarters in New York City to Council chapters in the UK, France, India, Peru, Portugal, Southeast Asia, and Spain. Members engage firsthand with WMF's extraordinary projects through programs and events and take part in our exclusive travel program *Monumental Journeys*. These trips include behind-the-scenes tours of WMF sites with special access to restoration projects and meetings with conservators and scholars, as well as visits to private collections and special receptions and dinners.

MEMBER - \$5,000

- Access to *Monumental Journeys*, WMF's exclusive travel program
- Invitation to the annual *World Monuments Summit*
- Invitations to special events in New York, as well as events hosted by WMF Council chapters in the UK, France, India, Peru, Portugal, Southeast Asia, and Spain
- Complimentary private tours of select WMF sites around the world with conservation experts
- Invitation to annual day trip in the New York City area
- Priority ticketing and reserved seating at all WMF public programs
- Invitations to online programs featuring virtual tours of WMF projects
- Recognition in the annual *Watch* magazine

CHAMPION MEMBER - \$10,000

All benefits listed above, plus:

- Invitation for two to VIP dinners in New York City and London
- Invitation for two to a privately hosted reception held in conjunction with the *World Monuments Summit*

LEADERSHIP MEMBER - \$25,000

All benefits listed above, plus:

- Opportunities throughout the year to attend exclusive Trustee events in New York City and hosted by Council chapters
- Invitation for two to a private lunch with the President and CEO

PRESIDENT'S CIRCLE MEMBER - \$50,000

All benefits listed above, plus:

- Invitation to travel with the President and CEO on working trips
- Invitation to a presentation about strategic organizational initiatives

As a special opportunity, individuals between the ages of 21 and 39 may join the International Council for \$2,500 and receive all the benefits of the Council Members level, as well as invitations to special events throughout the year hosted by the Junior Board.

**For more information about the International Council,
please contact Brian Keliher, Associate Director of Individual Giving,
at bkeliher@wmf.org or +1 646 424-9594.**

Legacy Society

A meaningful way to ensure the work of World Monuments Fund continues into the future is by planning for a special gift such as a bequest in your will or as a beneficiary of your retirement plan or other accounts. Throughout the history of WMF, individuals who believe in our mission have understood the value of leaving a legacy and creating a sustainable future for cultural heritage.

Over the next two years, The Robert W. Wilson Charitable Trust has established a generous matching program for WMF's Legacy Society. The Robert W. Wilson Charitable Trust will match ten percent (10%) of the value of bequests from donors aged 65 years or older, up to a maximum of \$25,000 per donor. The matching funds from the Wilson Trust will provide critical operating support for World Monuments Fund to continue our work safeguarding the irreplaceable. Your future commitment has an impact *today*.

There are several ways in which you can create a personal legacy, have a meaningful impact on the important work of WMF, and ensure the organization's long-term vitality. Some of the options available are to:

- Leave WMF a bequest in your will
- Name WMF as a beneficiary of your IRA, 401(k), 403(b), or other retirement plan
- Name WMF as a beneficiary of your life insurance policy, savings, or investment account
- Name WMF as the beneficiary of a charitable lead trust or charitable remainder trust*

**These forms of trusts are generally set up during the process of estate planning when benefactors wish to reduce tax liabilities for inheritance beneficiaries. Please check with your financial institution or financial planner to see if this option is available to you.*



My husband Bob and I first became aware of World Monuments Fund when visiting Cambodia in 2002. A bright blue hand-painted sign at one entrance to the Preah Khan temple complex caught our attention: World Monuments Fund in big letters along with an impressive list of partners and donors. Very intrigued, we followed up and discovered the true global scope and extraordinary work of WMF. We have been supporters ever since. While I am now engaged with WMF as a member of the Board of Trustees, it is both Bob's and my wish that our involvement continue well past the time we are able to actively participate. To this end, we have made a bequest in our estate plans.

**Wendy Brandow, Trustee,
World Monuments Fund**



Visiting World Monuments Fund sites around the world over the years, and talking to some of its dedicated staff, has enriched my life enormously. Simply put, WMF touches many of the issues I care about and that is why, when creating my will, I made WMF a major beneficiary. I am proud to be a donor to WMF during my lifetime, and it gives me great pleasure that I can continue to be part of its important work even afterward.

Ambassador Jenonne Walker (retired)

For more information about the Legacy Society,
and to learn how your gift can be doubled, please visit

wmf.org/plannedgiving

or contact Brian Keliher, Associate Director of Individual Giving,
at bkeliher@wmf.org or +1 646 424-9594.



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World Monuments Fund

Safeguarding the Irreplaceable.

Mission Statement

World Monuments Fund (WMF) safeguards the world’s most treasured places to enrich people’s lives and build mutual understanding across cultures and communities.

Values

A Sense of Wonder

The extraordinary achievements of humankind fill us with awe and admiration. We celebrate the world’s remarkable built heritage, highlighting its diversity and amplifying the voices less often heard, while protecting it against the natural and human forces that threaten to destroy it.

A People-First Approach

The world’s irreplaceable and unique places were shaped by human hands and have sustained people for generations. The link between place and community is essential and collaboration is the foundation of our work. We embrace humility, listening, and learning as the basis to develop projects that support long-term social and economic benefits for local communities.

A Can-Do Attitude

We approach all we do with passion, an openness to challenges, and a readiness to intervene rapidly in the most demanding environments—all while employing the highest international standards in cultural heritage preservation and continuing to expand the field.

Global Directors:

98

Full-Time Staff:

43

Approximate Annual
Project Employment
(More than 3 Months):

400

Founder

Colonel James A. Gray

President and CEO

Bénédicte de Montlaur: 2019–Present

Joshua David: 2015–2018

Bonnie Burnham: 1985–2015

Global Headquarters

Rockefeller Center

600 Fifth Avenue, 25th floor

New York, NY 10020

Status

New York–based 501(c)(3) public charity

Tax ID

13-2571-900

FY22 Budget

\$16,541,000*

Program to Expense Ratio

77.5%

*Consolidated organizational budget including HQ and five affiliate budgets. Does not include matching funds.

Active Projects

50

Total Projects

including

08

Signature Projects

16

Major Projects

03

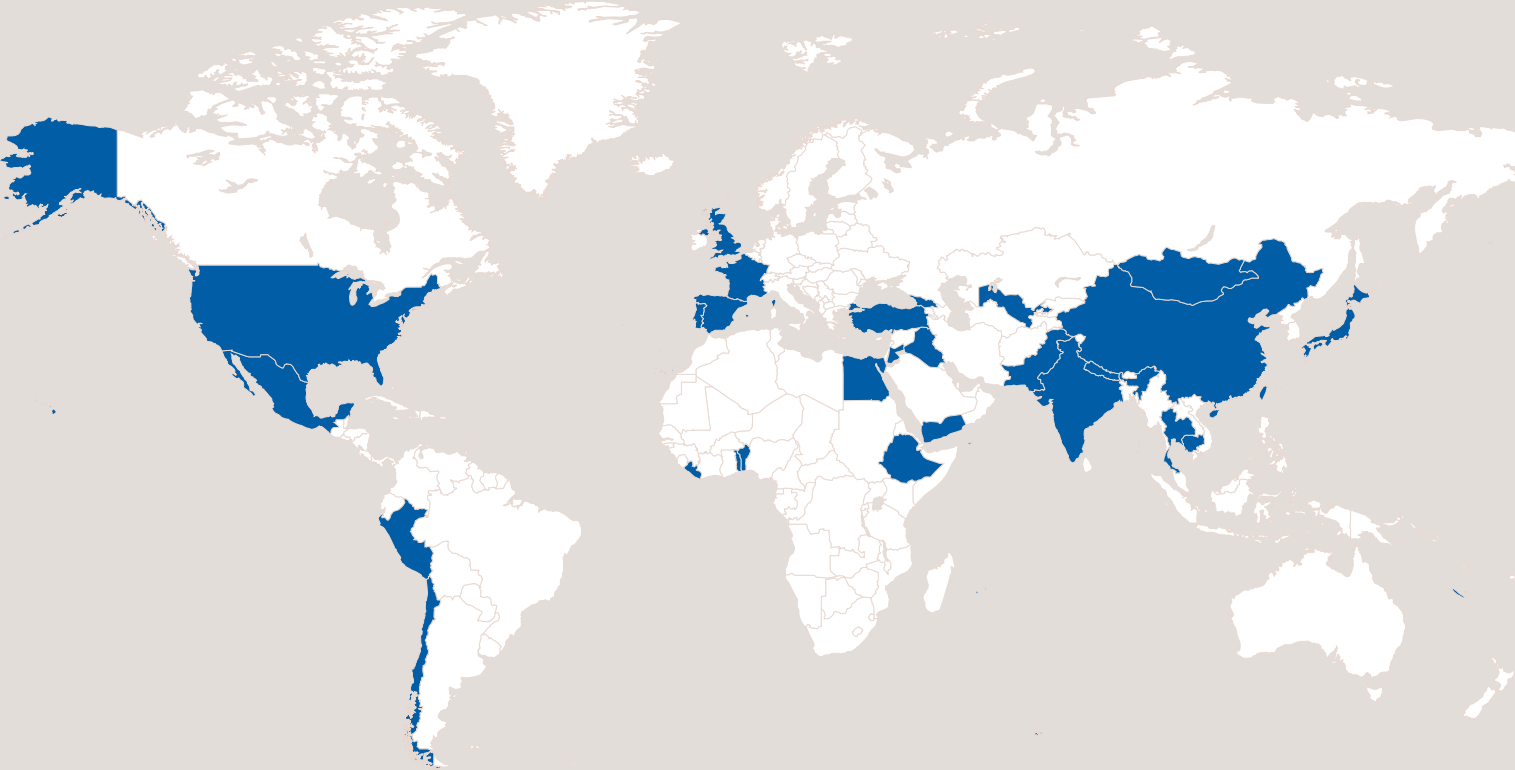
Training Programs

Located in

31

Countries

Of these 50 active projects, 33 resulted from their inclusion on the World Monuments Watch.



Thank You to Our Supporters

World Monuments Fund's transformative work at cultural heritage sites and within communities around the world is made possible by the remarkable support of dedicated individuals and organizations. With deep appreciation, we recognize the generous supporters listed on the following pages who gave gifts of \$500 or more between July 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021. We also gratefully thank the many supporters who made contributions up to \$500 in this period. Thank you for all you do for irreplaceable sites around the world.

\$1,000,000+

American Express
The Selz Foundation
U.S. Department of State
The Robert W. Wilson
Charitable Trust

\$500,000–\$999,999

ALIPH
European Union
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