

**ICOMOS:
PERU — CHAVIN DE HUANTAR**

**Monitoring and Follow up report
(1999 State of Conservation)**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- I. Chavin de Huantar is one of the most important monumental heritage pieces of Peruvian culture. The ceremonial nature that predominates in the whole Chavin complex has a high importance for the Peruvian Culture, especially the character found in the architecture of the Lanzon Temple, in the complex network of corridors and galleries that have made the Monument famous and in the carved decorations and ornamentations of the large rocks. In the buildings interiors there are found Galleries, which void spaces are maintained and where large rocks are used as columns and horizontal beams. Given the importance of the Monument, the integral conservation and maintenance of the whole complex needs to become a national and regional priority.
- II. The mission has been able to confirm that the Site is in a status of extreme fragility, despite the apparent strength conferred by the stones. The deterioration speed seems to be increasing and many signs of fatigue due to overcharge. It seems, in addition, that there are no scientifically designed restoration projects. Thus, it seems necessary to suspend new archeological excavations. It would not be convenient to continue extracting material as long as there are no real possibilities to preserve and maintain the materials already at hand.
- III. In spite of the problems that menace the Monument, nor the financial resources or the human resources devoted to maintain the Site are sufficient to ensure the necessary care. The current personnel have depressed wages and have minimal motivation. It is urgent to get better prepared staff, especially in the Archeological and Conservation fields.
- IV. More than five years have passed since the 1993 monitoring mission, but the Site's situation has not improved. The observations made by previous monitoring missions and the preparatory assistance work are quite valid still today. The inclusion of Chavin in the World Heritage List has not really helped to improve the monument's conservation. More importance has been given to purchasing an electric generator than requiring scientific conservation or preparing an adequate Management Plan that would guide a coordinated and integral development of the Site. The mission asked the opinion of CNI's General Director about the possible inclusion of Chavin in the Endangered Heritage List. It can be concluded from that discussion, that while there is a possibility that the inclusion could generate some frictions, it might be the best way to induce the government to give priority to the maintenance and preservation of the Site, including the provision of an adequate operating budget that will allow to hire experimented and qualified personnel, the preparation of a satisfactory Management Plan and the inclusion of a sound investment budget.
- V. For the above reasons, the archeological Site of Chavin de Huantar merits to be included in the Endangered Monuments List. The mission consulted with the CNI's Director about the possibility of including the Site in the Endangered List. While he indicated that there are inhibitions due to possible problems and misunderstandings, it could be the only way to call national attention to the Project and its financial, institutional and staffing needs, and the need to approve an adequate Management Plan. This would seem necessary, in addition, since the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, require as follows:
 - (i) **Articles 76(ii) and 78(i)(a) and (b):** The Site is under the threat of specific and serious dangers (see paras. 12(a)(i)-(iv));
 - (ii) **Article 78(i)(e):** There is the risk of loss of historical authenticity (para. 12(b)(i);
 - (iii) **Article 78(ii)(d):** There are additional dangers as a result of the high traffic road that runs in the area of the Archeological Site (para. 12(a)(v); and
 - (iv) **Article 78(ii)(f):** Gradual changes as a result of climatic and environmental factors, especially due to the recurrent "El Niño Phenomenon" and the permanent danger of a new alluvium similar to that of 1945 (paras. 17-19).
- VI. Furthermore, the Site completely lacks of a Management Plan, which needs to be developed and carried out as soon as possible (para. 31). CNI could request financial support from the World Heritage Fund.

INTRODUCTION

1. This report has been prepared at the invitation of Mr. Jean-Louis Luxen, Secretary General of ICOMOS, at the request of UNESCO's World Heritage Committee. Its purpose has been, to: (i) carry out the Monitoring of the Archeological Site of Chavin de Huantar (Chavin); and (ii) prepare an update of the Monitoring and Follow-up Report on the State of Conservation, prepared on December 1993. That report was prepared by the UNDP's regional office under the supervision of Mr. Silvio Mutal, UNDP's Chief Technical Advisor of Regional Project for Cultural, Urban and Environmental Heritage (also known as the Progress Report 1993 and Outlook).
2. For purposes of the mission, I reviewed the documents sent from Paris that had been prepared during the Application and Evaluation for the Declaration of the Site. I also reviewed a copy of the consulting report prepared by Prof. Ricardo Morales on Conservation Works, prepared in 1998 (Report on the State of Conservation – Problems and Perspectives), which was mentioned by the World Heritage Committee in its 22nd Meeting in Kyoto, Japan, in November 1998. This report concludes that the Site is in a state of extreme fragility in spite of the apparent strength of stone. That the physical and mechanical behavior of the structures shows signs of materials fatigue due to excessive overcharges and unnecessary exposure to tourism. The report also describes a preliminary study of the buildings and the environment; the analysis, evaluation and diagnostic work carried out as part of the UNESCO-INC Emergency Project. It provides recommendations to guide the emergency treatments in the short and medium terms and to prepare a Management Plan for the Site. The report also indicates that it is also probable that under the existing town of Chavin there are archeological remains in the surrounding area of the Ceremonial Center. Thus, it would be necessary to take this fact into account at the time of establishing the new limits for the archeological area.
3. Finally, during my last day of the mission, I was able to get a copy of the Report on the State of Conservation that was prepared by the archeologists of the area.^{1/} I also got a copy of the report prepared by UNESCO's consultant Dr. Jozef Buys in August 1994 (Report of the Preparatory Assistance Mission to the Site of Chavin)^{2/}. These reports contain valuable and authoritative information on the status of the Monument and the work that needs to be done. Lastly, I got a copy of a recent request by CNI to the World Monuments Watch on the Restoration and Conservation of Chavin's "Gallery of the Bats". This report includes the project objectives, as well as the justification and methodology to use and includes estimates of the project's cost. This project has not been carried out as of today.

THE MISSION

4. At the request of UNESCO's Representative in Lima, Ms. Patricia Uribe, the mission was carried out between September 25 and October 3, 1999, for which UNESCO's office in Lima prepared the work program (Annex # 1). In addition, as a special request of Dr. Luis Reppetto, Director General of the Cultural National Institute of Perú (CNI), it was asked of me to give an opinion on the installation of a new Site Museum in Chavin.

^{1/} This work was carried out by the Archeologist Wilder León Ascurra and Conservator Luis Sánchez Mendoza, as part of conservation works of the 1998 Project Chavin-UNESCO, to prevent the effects of the El Niño Phenomenon, following an Emergency Plan that described and analyzed the problems of the Site. Upon that work, works were executed to consolidate and level the structures, drainage systems, and coverings to prevent that rain further deteriorate the Monument. Special attention was given to areas at risk of collapse and works to repair and save damaged walls. In accordance to UNESCO's Lima representative, this report is mainly a description exercise and does not discuss the context of a needed Management Plan. The report just gave solutions to urgent needs, but does not provide orientation on needed maintenance work.

^{2/} This report concludes that the Old Ceremonial Center of Chavin is an example of the genius of American civilizations, comparable to other great human race achievements. Nevertheless, even today there are unanswered questions about: (i) its real function as regional ceremonial center, (ii) how the society that built it was organized; and (iii) what was the knowledge in the engineering and astronomy fields and what was its cosmic vision. The time has come to give priority to carry out serious research and conservation work. Thus, it is recommended that National and International institutions make efforts to meet their obligations in regard to the Monument.

5. During the visit, I received support and information from Dr. Miguel Pazos Rivera, Advisor on Sites Declared World Heritage to CNI's Director, and from Dr. Lida Casas, Archeological Heritage Director of CNI, as well as from the Archeologist Dr. César Serna, CNI's Director in Ancash. The mission wants to thank the support and information received from the persons mentioned as well as from Lic. Ricardo Morales, Drs. Luis Guillermo Lumbreras and Elías Mujica, as well as from Arq. José Correa, President of ICOMOS/ Peru.

BASIC FACTS ON THE SITE

The Archeological Site of Chavin

6. The old civilization of Chavin was developed in South America between years 1500 and 300 BC. The Site, also called Chavin de Huantar, was one of the most important sanctuaries of the Peruvian Culture, a temple where people went to offer sacrifices to the Gods. The ceremonial nature that predominates all over the Chavin complex is quite evident, especially in the architecture of the Lanzon Temple and the Tello Pyramid —both constructed over a complex network of underground galleries— and in the carved decorations of huge pieces of stone. Chavin, over an area of 12,000 sq.meters, is located in a valley of the Peruvian Andes, the Conchucos Corridor, that is a humid region because two rivers that cross it, Mosna and Wacheqsa. The Site is at an altitude of 3,177 m. above sea level. It comprises a series of terraces and plazas built of stone. There are enormous stones with carved decorations, especially the Lanzon Monolith —a 4 m. Tall monolith made of granite— and the Raimondi Stella that is a diorite block 2 m. High. The carved sculptures on the floors, beams and columns are characterized by the representations of zoomorphic symbols in which sporadically human faces appear. The famous heads wedged on the walls are a species of salient spheres carved on the wall's stones and represent one of the creations most known in the Monumental Art of Chavin.
7. The buildings have been constructed using rocks and earth fillings that were deposited between contention walls. Thus, the structural behavior is quite special. According to Lumbreras,^{3/} these contention walls can be confused for fillings, since they are also made of similar stones to those of the fillings and are joint with clay also similar to that of the fillings. Thus, there is the danger of destroying the walls during filling clearing work. In the building interiors, there are the galleries that have made the Site famous. The galleries have several functions, from drainage of rainwater to secret rooms, acoustical and ventilation ducts, warehouses and sacrifice deposits.^{4/}
8. Chavin was declared World Heritage in 1985. The Peruvian State is the owner and is responsible for the Monument. By law, The Cultural National Institute (CNI) is the institution responsible for the preservation and conservation of the country's Cultural Heritage, including Chavin. CNI has a regional office in Huaraz (capital of the Department of Ancash), but the departmental government of Ancash does not provide financial support to the Site. Law No. 13457 of 1960 declares Chavin an Intangible Heritage Site, but there is no local or regional legislation that is applicable to the Site.
9. Chavin is located in one of the most remote and economically depressed areas of the country. It does not receive financial support from the central government, nor from the municipal government of Chavin. Furthermore, the Site is located in a zone subject from time to time to seismic activity. The left margin of River Mosna has not been reinforced, which can create flood situations, as it already happened in 1933 and 1945. Lastly, tourism is having a negative impact on some monuments. The tourism circuit does not prevent tourists from damaging the monuments, nor does provide them with information on the Site, its fragility or its historical importance.

^{3/} Lumbreras, Luis Guillermo; Chavin de Huantar en el Nacimiento de la Civilización Andina; page 24

^{4/} Ibid, page 24

Monitoring Activities and Technical Assistance for Preparatory Work

10. After the declaration as World Heritage, there was Monitoring and Follow-Up work undertaken in 1993 (according to Site archeologists it was carried out by Archeologist Roger Ravine). There was also work made under a Technical Assistance Preparatory Work Mission in 1994 by Dr. Jozef Buys. The Monitoring Report of 1993 indicated that because of the remote location of the Site and lack of sufficient financial resources, Chavin does not receive the necessary attention and that it is subject to deterioration that could be reverted only upon a sound Integral Management Plan. Also, the report concludes that 2 of the 15 galleries could be visited, that there was need of emergency cleaning because the 1945 flooding still cover precious objects, that the Lanzon Monolith is subject to erosion and that the major of Chavin with its 10,000 people should play an important role in its preservation and conservation. Finally, it recommended that before including the Site in the Endangered List, emergency assistance should be provided, to include the services of an Archeologist /Conservationist so as to establish a sound work relationship with CNI, both at local and regional levels, and to reach decisions on tourism income distribution to devote more resources to conservation, maintenance and salaries of local staff.
11. On its part, the Technical Assistance on Preparatory Work Mission of 1994 concluded and recommended:
 - (a) In the **Short Term**: (i) to protect the stone sculptures that are exposed to natural elements; (ii) to modify the tourism circuit to prevent further damage and better inform the public on the Site; (iii) to hire immediately a well recognized expert in stone preservation; (iv) to install an automatic electric generator to avoid tourists to stay trapped in the galleries; (v) to increase the human resources, so as to have at least a resident archeologist and five manual workers.
 - (b) In the **Medium Term**: (i) to redefine the official limits of the Site; and (ii) to modify the route of the road to Huaraz.
 - (c) In the **Long Term**: (i) to develop an Integral Management Plan for the Site; and (ii) to study a rational exploitation of the Site as a tourism resource.

STATE OF CONSERVATION

Physical State of Conservation

12. The main findings on the state of conservation of the monument are:
 - (a) **Technical Aspects:**^{5/}
 - (i) There are serious problems in the state of conservation and management practices at the Site. The inclined walls and the large quantity of damaged or broken beams create structural problems, which can affect the safety of visitors and of the constructions. In general, the sculpted stone heads are well preserved but the carved stones and bas-reliefs suffer from several problems such as lichens and mushroom growth and major temperature variations that cause stone fragmentation. Lastly, the road to Huaraz goes through the archeological site and crosses close to the New Temple, causing vibrations that threat the Site. In view of the needed work, the existing human resource currently devoted to the Site maintenance and Preservation, seems highly insufficient.
 - (ii) In addition, the exterior walls have precious carved stones fully exposed to the elements without any protection.
 - (iii) In several cases, structural stones have suffered exfoliations, which can cause collapses. Furthermore, the walls have lost the mortar that joined the rows of

^{5/} Given the time limitations and adverse climate, the mission limited its inspection work to try to corroborate the problems found by prior missions. While no physical analysis was carried out on materials, nor humidity or other factors were quantified, there were no instances where evidence contrary to prior findings was discovered, including on aspects mentioned in the 1993 Monitoring report or the State of Conservation report by Prof. Morales.

stones and in some cases the mortar has been replaced by grass --known as “kikuyo” or crab grass-- that needs to be eliminated. This work should be performed with great care, however, since in many cases it is the grass that keeps the stone pieces together.

- (iv) The ventilation ducts in many galleries are blocked by the remaining of the alluvium of 1945 and also due to the lack of periodical cleaning and maintenance.^{6/}
- (v) This creates excess humidity in the galleries. Something similar happens with the drainages of the buildings. These aspects need to be considered urgent at the time of developing the Integral Management Plan.
- (vi) The humidity problems creates also a danger to the electric installation. Electric lights are not indirect and several types of cables have been connected among each other, which creates an ugly visual impression. Also, illumination is deficient since normal incandescent bulbs generate heat in the galleries. They need to be replaced for “cold lights” that will be more secure for visitors and staff. Due to water filtrations, there is the danger of short circuits and shocks.
- (vii) The presence of the nearby road is another permanent cause of danger. As a result of claims to the Ministry of Transport, it has been approved that the road will be moved to the other side of river Mosna, crossing the San Marcos district. Nevertheless, Dr. Lumbreras ^{7/} indicates that on the other side of the river there are also archeological remains, which indicates the need to carry out first examination works.

(b) Aspects of Authenticity and of Previous Restorations:

- (i) The authenticity of the Site is also in danger. In the recent past no restoration work, strictly speaking, has been carried out. Instead, reconstructions have been made using stones of the zone, like in the case of the Square Plaza. These works have not been, as required by the norms, work of anastylosis, which requires reassembling monuments using the original stones. Furthermore, there is no authoritative information regarding the number and nature of interventions carried out to the present.
- (ii) While many archaeological excavations have been performed, they have been made without a master plan based upon scientific conservation work. There are no records on work carried out in this respect, except for the ones carried out under the Emergency Project, El Niño Phenomenon 1998, UNESCO-CNI.^{8/}

Presence of Incongruent Spatial Elements or that are Visually Disturbing

13. There seem to be no major problems in regard to this aspect, except for a commercial sign (Annex #xx) at the entrance to the Site that needs to be moved to a farther location. On the other hand, there is no sign with the logo of a World Monument Site, as required by UNESCO guidelines.

RELEVANT FACTORS TO THE STATE OF CONSERVATION

Socio-Economical Factors

14. Chavin is located in one of the most remote and poorest zones of Peru. The economy of the area is strictly agricultural of subsistence or commercial of simple accumulation. Income per capita in the region is under US\$400 per year, well below the national average, which does not allow obtaining

^{6/} In most cases, the galleries are quite narrow and have a height that varies between 50 cm to 180 cm, allowing a standing person. Their width, generally one-meter, varies in accordance to the type of structure.

^{7/} Dr. Lumbreras indicated this aspect during a meeting held on October 1st, 1999.

^{8/} The living memory of the Site is Mr. Marino González, a man who knows well the Site but who lacks technical or scientific criteria. He works at the Site since 1949 and has been appointed “Conservator for Life”. He could be quite useful to train Chavin people to become guides and to understand better the importance of the Site.

substantial financial resources for the Site's maintenance. The town of Chavin does not have sufficient financial resources to even satisfy its basic social services like drinking water, sewerage or public lights. It is not feasible to expect municipal contributions for the Site, unless it is ensured that a substantial tourism income could contribute to the town's finances. Most tourists that come to the area stay for not more than two hours and do not make expenditures that substantially favor the town's inhabitants.

15. Furthermore, the distance between Chavin and Lima is enormous –510 km—, which requires more than 12 hours to arrive to the Site.^{9/} The road between Cataj and Chavin is 74 km. And is not paved, making it difficult to reach the Site. These two factors of lack of local resources and distance are main obstacles to adequately maintain the Site. The government has initiated extension and paving works on the road between Cataj and the Cawish tunnel, which will allow that more than half of the road between Cataj and Chavin gets paved and will facilitate somewhat the future access to the Site.
16. The Site's administrative and maintenance budget amounts to US\$2,300 per month (less than US\$200 per staff), which is minimal and inadequate to deal with the problems facing the Monument. As can be seen, there is no room for an investment budget. CNI indicates, however, that there are some funds available for these type of sites but Chavin has not submitted applications to obtain financial resources in 1999, which indicates a lack of administrative capability on the part of the staff responsible for the Site's maintenance and restoration.

Environmental Aspects

17. Possibly, the most serious deterioration factor is the Site's location. Its nature, of being exposed to the elements, makes it quite vulnerable to humidity, rains, and constant and substantial temperature variations between day and night. As indicated by Lic. Morales, this vulnerability “ is complemented by the manifest fragility of the stones and especially the fragile mortars used to join the stone pieces”. Evidently, seismic phenomena and cyclical rains have been determinant to make more serious the problems that affect the Site.

Natural Disasters and their Prevention

18. The Site is located between two rivers, the Mosna and the Wacheqsa. Therefore it is exposed to the permanent flood danger, especially because river Mosna shows a strong meander at the eastern sector of the Site. During rainy seasons the river increases its speed at the meander and tends not to turn around. Some simple repairs have been carried out and simple earth dams have been constructed, but they do not seem sufficient to deal with the flood danger. Being between two rivers exacerbates the dangers. IN 1945 an alluvium of water and mud “*huayco*” practically buried the Site and destroyed the Site Museum that existed at the time.
19. The buildings and other areas of the Site that were buried in the 1945 alluviums have a thick crust of material. It is deposited on top of the buildings, which poses great dangers due to the humidity that accumulates and penetrates to the galleries and also due to the heavy weight of the deposits. Some beams in the galleries have ceded because of the heavy weight. Walls are curved and are at danger of collapse, creating also dangers to visitors. Evidently, some galleries that have this problem are closed to visitors (e.g., the Bats Gallery), but there are other galleries that are in danger and not closed to visitors (e.g., the Columns Gallery). Since it is possible that an alluvium can be repeated, the Civil Defense authorities and SERMAT are taking safety measures, mainly water level monitoring and their control in high altitude lakes. In the event of seismic activity, Civil Defense has established recommendations to the Guides but their efficacy can be put in doubt. There are no plans to develop defenses against the alluviums. Furthermore, for being in a highly humid region, there is the danger that in rainy seasons the superficial earth layers increases in weight. This makes it more difficult to protect the Site without substantial investment.

^{9/} The distance between Lima and Huaraz is 400 km by paved road and between Huaraz and Cataj 36 km, also a paved road. The distance between Cataj and Chavin is 74 km on unpaved road.

Tourism

20. Currently, the tourism circuit has been partly modified. This has been one of the few aspects that have developed in accordance with the recommendations of the 1993 Monitoring Report. An effort is being made so that visitors circulate only through safe places and that damage to the structures is avoided. For this, arrows and signs have been placed all over the Site to indicate the way to go and to indicate the name of main locations. Signs have been a donation of Mining Company Antamina.
21. While the Site authorities indicate that all guide services are free and that all visitors are required to go accompanied by a guide, it was evident—even to CNI’s Ancash Director—that this is not always the case. Sometimes tourists do enter alone and at times they even have to turn the lights on their own to visit the galleries.
22. Total number of visitors to Chavin amount to 70,000 per year. In 1999 the number of visitors has been increasing at 10.4% compared to 1998. Only 5% of visitors are foreigners. Most tourists come in the months of October and November, when the number of tourists is two and a half times the average monthly number. Total revenues amount to about US\$70,000 per year (US\$5,900 per month). Average revenue per tourist amounts to S/3.50 (US\$1.26). For details see Annex # 4.

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Legal Framework

23. At the national level, the following norms have been established:
 - (a) Conservation of Pre-Hispanic Monuments by Supreme Decree No. 89 of April 2, 1822;
 - (b) Prohibition, by Supreme Decree of June 11, 1921, of extracting materials of the Site or to destroy it and of exploiting the Archeological monuments for agricultural, mining, or industrial purposes;
 - (c) Conservation of monuments and National Treasures by Law No. 6634 of June 1929;
 - (d) Establishment of Chavin’s National Archeological Park and of the Center for the Archeological Tourism Zone of the Huari Province in the Ancash Department, by Law No. 13.442 of November 28, 1960.
 - (e) Law No. 13.457 of 1960, furthermore, declared the Site, Intangible Heritage Area.

Invasions by squatters are fortunately not a problem anymore. The presence of the Peruvian Police at the Site has helped in solving this issue.^{10/}

24. The established Site limits are the Wacheqsa and Mosna Rivers, which includes land with an extension of 13.5 has. The legal framework implies restrictions to the land use and the exploitation of the Site, but does neither allocate resources nor provide it with local support. At the regional level, there are no additional norms, neither on economical nor on social aspects. It is not clear what norms apply to define the level of charges to tourists, or how to allocate them among the town, the central government and the maintenance of the Site. It is not clear, either, which norms apply to the town, CNI and the Central Government, in regards of the preparation of a Management Plan and its financing.

Institutional Framework

25. The institution in charge of the Archeological Site is the Cultural National Institute (CNI), whose headquarters are located in Lima. The main authorities that work at the central level do have their offices there. CNI also has regional offices in the capitals of Departments and other important centers, all over Peru. At the regional level, the Site is under the control of CNI’s office in Huaraz, the capital of Ancash, three hours away from Chavin. The Lima authorities have the responsibility to oversee the Huaraz office, including planning and supervision tasks. Nevertheless, the long distances make it

^{10/} During the 1997-98 take-over by terrorists of the Japanese Embassy in Lima, the Government Rescue Operation was named Chavin de Huantar. Since then, there has been danger of sabotage to the Site. The Government, therefore, decided to send a permanent Unit of the National Police to be based at the Site.

difficult for the Site to be paid satisfactory attention, not only from the central authorities but also from the regional ones. In any case, the Ancash Director of CNI is a qualified archeologist who has the experience and sensitivity to fully understand the problems affecting the Site and, therefore, he devotes more attention than could normally be expected. In the Site, itself, CNI has an office within the limits of the archeological area. The staffs—who are paid by CNI— amount to 12 in total, including a director, an assistant archeologist (whom I did not know because he was not present when I visited the Site), an administrator in charge of selling the tickets to visitors, and nine workers. There are, in addition, five guides that provide private services to tourists and who are not paid by CNI.

POSSIBLE BUDGET (in US\$)	
Wages	1999
Director	2,000
Subdirector	1,000
Administrador	300
9 Workers	1,800
Total Monthly Budget	5,100
TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES	61,200
INVESTMENT BUDGET	10,045
GRAND TOTAL	71,245

Source: Consultant's Estimates on data of CNI, Ancash.

26. The tourism income and the sale of videos cover the Site's budget. These revenues are sent to Lima, inflow into a common account and are used to finance exclusively administrative costs and salaries. The price of entry for adults is S/. 5.00 (about US\$1.80) and the average price, including students, is S/. 3.54 (US\$1.26). The budget does not include investment costs. Total tourism revenue amounts to S/71,000 per month (US\$6,000), while monthly current expenditures average only about US\$2,300. Current Chavin tourism revenues would be sufficient to cover reasonable wages and a modest investment budget. Current revenues should be enough to cover the following budget, without representing a cost to the central government or CNI.
27. In previous years, the Site used to enjoy administrative autonomy since a Government resolution used to authorize CNI to pay salaries from its own budget and use 100% of the tourism revenues to maintain the Site. This resolution does not apply anymore, however. It would appear that Chavin is not getting its fair share of tourism revenues.
28. I got recently an interview with the previous Administrative Manager of CNI in Ancash, who expects to retire soon, Ms. Nydia Calderón-García. She indicated that the Site had not sent any proposal to CNI to apply for project investment funds. It does not seem satisfactory that the professional in charge of the Site's administration—an archeologist candidate who has not presented yet his graduation thesis work— does not give the outmost priority to the need to obtain financial resources for the maintenance and preservation of the Site. Chavin is a Site that has been included in the World Heritage List by UNESCO and that deserves the highest attention and care. It is necessary to establish a clear conscience that World Heritage Monuments imply conditions that need to be met. Current tourism income could cover at least US\$10,000 per year to carry out projects, without using government or external funds. Given the restoration needs, it is not adequate that the Site is missing opportunities to get funds.
29. By the end of the mission, at the offices of CNI in Huaraz, the Regional Director handed out to CNI Lima representatives, a project to clean the alluvium layers that cover the buildings. This project needs now to be reviewed by the Archeological Committee. The project seems an excellent opportunity to clean the Monument and should not be lost. I did not have, however, a chance to analyze the project in detail and, thus, it is only possible for me to expect that when cleaning tasks are carried out, the valuable material be treated to ensure its adequate conservation.

Local Monitoring Systems

30. We cannot say that there is continuous monitoring of the Site on the part of National authorities. During the mission, there were present Lima authorities and CNI's regional director. It was ascertained that the latter visits the Site frequently. In accordance to the 1993 Monitoring Report, however, CNI does not carry out monitoring tasks of the Site, although quarterly visits are carried out but no official reports are prepared and kept.

Management Plan

31. There is no Management Plan for the Site. Without an adequate Plan it is impossible to carry out a demanding control on the development of conservation and preservation projects. The Management Plan should be prepared shortly, taking into account Mr. Jozef Buys and Lic. Ricardo Morales recommendations. An effort must be made to ensure meeting criteria of the World Heritage Center and fully apply the Operating Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention. The experience of well recognized experts like Dr. Lumbreras, who has recently returned to Peru, to direct the preparation of the Management Plan. CNI should apply for financial support from the World Heritage Fund. Funds could be managed by UNESCO's office in Lima. Criteria on the preparation of the Management Plan are clearly described in the Manual for the Management of Cultural World Heritage Sites (Jukka Jokilehto and Bernard Feilden).

HUMAN RESOURCES IN CONSERVATION AND RELATED DISCIPLINES

At National and Regional Levels

32. Perú is a country that evidently has experts and professionals well prepared in conservation and preservation of Monuments and related disciplines. CNI, on its part, has well-prepared and efficient staff in the conservation field. Many of them, however, are involved in managerial tasks and are dedicated preferentially to management in Lima. Other archeological professionals with excellent knowledge on the subject, are living in the main cities and are difficult to attract for site work in far away locations, especially if they are not given autonomy and generous salaries. The same is true for conservation professionals. An apparent deficiency is that outside Cusco, there is no satisfactory center for the training of professionals involved in Monument conservation work, nor training in monitoring and follow up work in far away zones, even if they are listed as World Heritage Monuments. At the regional level, CNI's director in Huaraz, Ancash, is a professional archeologist that knows well the Site. He worked at the site ad-honorem for several years. Given his responsibilities, however, he does not have sufficient time to devote to Chavin, even if remuneration would be attractive, because in the region there are other archeological sites that need his attention.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS FOR MAINTAINING THE SITE

Policies and Programs

33. An important deficiency in this case is that there are no satisfactory policies in place for the maintenance and preservation of the Site. Lamentably, other than minor contributions from time to time, such as the Antamina's grant, the Site does not get resources from institutions that finance these types of projects. However, the presence of Antamina in the region has not been exploited sufficiently. The mining company has helped on small works like the signs or providing plastic sheet for temporary protection from rains, or providing one week of workers to help during the 1998 El Niño Season before the UNESCO project was put in place. Given that Antamina is the largest enterprise in the region and that it uses heavily the nearby road, better advantage could be taken. Apparently, Antaminas is dealing directly with CNI's headquarters so as to plan better its provision of possible support to Chavin.
34. It is also urgent that the responsible staff prepares projects in a professional and complete manner so as to get access to the scarce resources available for these types of monument conservation projects. For example, the Japanese Government seems to have offered resources for Chavin, but evidently it will require well-prepared projects—in line with international requirements and norms—to access the funds. Therefore, the priority should be given to the preparation of projects that make part of a carefully prepared Management Plan.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

Technical Assistance Provided by the United Nations System

35. The World heritage Fund financed, early 1994, US\$7,500 to carry out a diagnostic on the Conservation Needs of the Monument, with the purpose of recommending on steps to follow to research, restore and conserve the Site. The archeologist Dr. Luis Guillermo Lumbreras, an important authority on the Site, carried out the above diagnostics work.^{11/} Later on, on April 1994, the World heritage Fund approved additionally US\$ 4,000 —upon a request of preparatory assistance by the Government of Peru— to send a mission to Chavin to assess the immediate needs of the Site. Mr. Jozef Buys carried out the above work and as a result of his recommendations; an automatic electric generator was purchased under the assistance project.
36. In 1998, the World Heritage Fund contributed US\$37.250 to finance the “Emergency Project Chavin de Huantar, El Niño Phenomenon 1998, UNESCO-INC.^{12/} Through the UNESCO representative in Peru, Ms. Patricia Uribe and Mr. Hermann van Hooff from the World Heritage Center, the services from Prof. Ricardo Morales were contracted so that he will prepare a technical report on the conservation state and the outlook for the Site’s conservation. Finally, UNESCO contributed in 1998, by financing a Conservationist —Dr. Morales— who was in charge of the works carried out because of the El Niño Phenomenon of 1998. In this case, the consultant left precise criteria and instructions on how to proceed to avoid further deterioration. I do not have any additional information on other projects that may have been financed by the United Nations System.

Site Museum

37. To the request of CNI’s Director General, Dr. Luis Reppetto, I analyzed the issue in regards to a Site Museum that is projected to be installed at Chavin. The museum project presented by archeologist Lida Casas, CNI’s National Heritage Director, has already been sent by CNI’s regional office to the headquarters and it already has the approval of the Architecture Heritage Commission. This building project simply consists of an architectural project for the building the Site’s museum. When we checked the proposed location, it was evident that the topographical work had been erroneous. The location did not match with reality, especially because it did not take into account existing buildings that could be used for the purpose. It was not clear whether the existing buildings were to be demolished or used in part. Because of this, it was suggested that the project be reformulated, upon an objective topographical work. The proposed location did not appear adequate, since it was a terrace placed in a low level, subject to flooding in case of alluviums. Finally, it is a location where no archeological examination has been made. While the current offices are located there, there is no evidence that below there are no archeological remains.
38. There are strong pressures to construct a site museum as soon as possible. Authorities suggested that there might be financing from the Japanese Government, especially because the Site was able to inspire the rescue strategy of the hostages during the 1997-98 take-over of its embassy in Lima. Pressure exists also from local authorities. They want the museum to be located in the town of Chavin, so as to ensure that visitors will have a reason to go into the town. Currently, visitors return to Lima or other cities without visiting the town, since you arrive to the Site before arriving to the town of Chavin.
39. It is important to take the following main criteria into account, when designing the Site Museum project:
- (a) To define the resources that will be available for the museum. During the mission, the authorities did not know yet, which materials were to be assigned as the museum resources. Dr. Lumbreras indicated that San Marcos University would have no problems in returning

^{11/} In 1989, Dr. Lumbreras wrote the book: “Chavin de Huantar: Birth of Andean Civilization”. Later, he has published other important books on the Site.

^{12/} See “The State of Application of the World Heritage Convention in the Andes”, Hermann van Hooff, UNESCO, World Heritage Center, April 1998.

material obtained in previous excavations at Chavin, especially if there is the certainty that pieces will be adequately protected in a safe place. Currently, at the Site offices there are two showcases that contain ceramics that are not the most valuable or representative of the Chavin culture. In the corridors there are also some stone pieces that are not accompanied with any information at all.

- (b) There is the need to prepare a museum script upon the available materials. It is not possible to design a museum without knowing what is to be exhibited. Clearly, the museum should be an introduction to visitors to the Monument. If the script and information flows are adequate, the visitors will have a clear idea of the Site and the sectors of most interest. It should also provide audio-visual materials to inform visitors on areas not open to the public, whether for security or maintenance reasons. Also, it should be an opportunity for the visitor to learn about research done and how new excavations have been developing.
- (c) There is the need to decide upon a museum location that is closest to the ruins, ensuring that: (i) it is within the limits of the Site, (ii) it will not alter or affect any of the monuments/buildings. It has also been proposed that the museum be located on the other side of river Mosna, prior an archeological survey to clear the proposed location. If the new road is also to go on the other side of the river, it could become a needed stop for tourists with a view to the museum, which would be adequate to serve as an introduction to the Site.
- (d) The location chosen should not alter the view of the archeological complex.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. The Monument under supervision, Chavin de Huantar, is one of the most important sanctuaries of the Peruvian culture. The ceremonial nature that predominates all over the complex is of high cultural importance, especially the one found in the architecture of the Lanzon Temple, in the complex network of galleries and in the decorated carvings on the huge stone pieces. In the interior of these buildings, one can find the Galleries that have made the Site famous, which were built leaving void spaces between the walls and using large pieces of stone to function as columns or horizontal beams. The integral preservation and maintenance of the whole complex should be a National and Regional priority.
- II. The mission was able to confirm that the Site, quite evidently, is in a state of high fragility, in spite of the apparent toughness of the stones. The deterioration speed seems to be increasing and the physical and mechanical behavior of the structures shows that there are signs of material fatigue due to excess pressures and weights.
- III. It is urgent to prepare a Management Plan that includes not only emergency treatment, at short and medium terms, but also to include a rational exploitation of the Monument as a tourist resource.
- IV. It is also a priority to redefine the Site limits, upon new studies to be carried out on the possible existence of important archeological remains in the peripheral areas of the Ceremonial Center, including the town of Chavin. The Heritage Director of CNI indicated that in a few days, she will be sending an archeologist/ topographic expert to carry out delimitation work. The Special Land Titling Project (PETT) has updated information on the protected area. Previous supervision work indicated that there used to be squatter land invasions. Updated reports indicate that these dangers have disappeared.
- V. It seems that there are no scientifically prepared studies to guide the restoration work, which would make it necessary to suspend new archeological excavation projects. It would not be convenient to continue unearthing materials, when there are no real possibilities to conserve materials that have already been extracted. It should be stressed that authenticity is fundamental, especially in archeological sites of the Andean Area. These sites are the only physical evidence available to understand the societies and cultures of our history.^{13/} The value of archeological sites resides in the

^{13/} Mujica, Elías, "Authenticity and Heritage Diversity: Archaeological Sites and Cultural Landscapes in the Andean Countries", Working Papers, Nara Conference on Authenticity, ICOMOS, 1994, pp. 261-263

evidence that they contain and should not be altered with excavations that are not fully scientific, nor upon hypothetical reconstructions. An archeological site that has lost its authenticity has also lost its value and, furthermore, implies a loss of our history. Archeological sites are the only ones that reveal the history of millennia of pre-Hispanic development. These Sites are a fundamental identity element of originary peoples, because they demonstrate what they achieved without foreign influences. We should also stress that this is even more important in the case of archeological sites that have been included in the World Heritage List. In the specific case of Chavin, if further non-scientific reconstructions are made with the possible purpose of showing an idealized site, an important part of its authenticity will be lost; and with it, the identity of the originary peoples.

- VI. In spite of the problems that affect the Monument, nor the financial or human resources allocated to take care of it. The staff have meager salaries and lack sufficient motivation. It is urgent to provide more prepared staff in the fields of archeology and monument conservation. Chavin is really important for Peruvian and American History and should not be disdained or abandoned
- VII. While the Site has a sign at its entrance, it does not have an adequate plate with the logo that indicates that it is included in the World Heritage List, as required by the Operating Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (paras. 126-128).

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**Work Program for
Mireya Muñoz Mission
September 26 to October 3rd, 1999**

**Follow Up to the State of Conservation
of the Archeological Site of Chavin**

Sábado 25 de setiembre

09h45 Arribo a Lima, vuelo Lloyd Aereo Boliviano LAB 926
Alo Taxi (Tel: 225 43 55) te esperará en el Aeropuerto.
Alojamiento:

Hotel Continental Inn
Av. Comandante Espinar 310
Miraflores
Tel.: 241 74 71

11h00 Reunión con la Sra. Patricia Uribe, Representante de UNESCO en el Hotel
p.m. *Reunión con el Arq. José Correa, Presidente de ICOMOS/Perú*

Domingo 26 de setiembre

08h30 Vuelo de Aerocontinente N° 3143, con destino a **Trujillo**
Llegada: 09h30
Alojamiento:

Hotel Conquistador
Diego de Almagro 586, (a media cuadra de la Plaza de Armas)
Trujillo
Tel: 044. 20 33 50
Fax: 044.23 59 17

a.m. y p.m. Reuniones con los Sres. Luis Repetto, Director Nacional del Instituto Nacional de Cultura y Prof. Ricardo Morales, Director del Proyecto Arqueológico Huacas de Moche
Lugar: Hotel Conquistador
Visita a las Ruinas de Huaca de la Luna Prof. Morales

Lunes 27 de setiembre

a.m. *Visita a Chan Chan con el Dr. Briceño del INC La Libertad y Huaca de El Brujo con el Dr. Luis Repetto*

p.m. Viaje a **Huaraz** desde Trujillo por vía terrestre
(Transportes Expreso Chan Chan)
Alojamiento:

Punto de contacto en Huaraz:
Sr. César Serna, Director del INC de Ancash
Av. Luzuriaga 766, Plaza de Armas, Huaraz
Tel: 044- 72 18 29
Fax: 44-72 13 93

Martes 28 de setiembre Chavín

a.m. Salida para Chavín en compañía de los Sres. César Serna, Director del INC Ancash y Miguel Pazos Rivera, Asesor del Sr. Luis Repetto, Punto Focal para el Patrimonio Cultural de la UNESCO
Alojamiento: Hotel Ricay, Plaza de Armas, Chavin

Miércoles 29

Todo el día Trabajo en Chavín

Jueves 30

Todo el día Regreso a Lima por vía terrestre

Viernes 1 de octubre Lima

a.m. Preparación del Informe
Lugar: Representación de UNESCO

p.m. *Entrevistas con los Drs. Luis G. Lumbreras y Elías Mujica B.*

Sábado 2 de octubre

11h00 Reunión de información final, conclusiones y recomendaciones con los Sres. Luis Repetto, Miguel Pazos y la Sra. Patricia Uribe. *Asistieron Sra. P. Uribe, Prof. R. Morales y Dra. Lida Casas*

p.m. *Reunión con el Arq. José Correa*

Domingo 3 de octubre

14h40 Salida con destino a La Paz. LAB 927

NOTA: Las actividades anotadas *en cursivas* fueron realizadas por la Consultora, fuera del programa oficial.

AIDE MEMOIRE
Misión a Chavín Arq. Mireya Muñoz

OBJETIVO DE LA MISION.-

La misión fue solicitada por ICOMOS/París a pedido del Centro de Patrimonio Mundial para llevar a cabo una misión de monitoreo al Sitio Arqueológico de Chavín en relación al informe preparado por UNDP en 1993, bajo la dirección del Sr. Silvio Mutal.

Además, a solicitud del Sr. Luis Repetto, Director del INC, la consultora debería participar en las discusiones acerca de la construcción de un museo de sitio en Chavín.

FECHAS DE LA MISION.-

A pedido de la oficina de UNESCO en Lima, la misión se realizó entre el 25 de septiembre y el 3 de octubre de 1999 de acuerdo al Programa Adjunto.

En el viaje a Chavín se contó con la compañía de los arqueólogos Sr. Miguel Pazos, Asistente de la Dirección del INC y la Srta. Lida Casas, Directora de Patrimonio Arqueológico del INC, quienes desde Lima formaron parte de la comisión, y del Sr. Cesar Serna L., director del INC Ancash. En el sitio se nos unió el Sr. Victor Peña, arqueólogo encargado del Sitio.

VISITA AL SITIO.-

Se realizaron dos visitas al sitio, una durante la tarde del día 28 y otra durante la mañana del 29. En ambas oportunidades se visitaron las ruinas y se hizo evaluaciones acerca de la ubicación del Museo de Sitio.

Estado de Conservación.-

Se hizo una inspección ocular de los trabajos de conservación efectuados durante el proyecto de emergencia por el Fenómeno de El Niño con apoyo de UNESCO y la continuación de éstos. Se pudo constatar que estos trabajos de conservación fueron hechos básicamente con enfoque en tres aspectos, a saber:

- (a) Consolidación de estructuras
 - (i) Reposición y consolidación de emboquillados
 - (ii) Colocación de puntales de refuerzo y testigos de posibles deslizamientos o roturas
 - (iii) Limpieza y habilitación de drenajes
- (b) Instalación de cubiertas temporales y permanentes para proteger las estructuras y los ingresos a las galerías
- (c) Relleno de excavaciones anteriores y protección de cabeceras de muros

Museo de Sitio.-

Existen grandes presiones para la construcción de un Museo de Sitio. La arqueóloga de la Dirección de Patrimonio Arqueológico del Inc llevo consigo los planos del Proyecto aprobado en primera instancia por la Comisión de Arquitectura del INCS, y pudo constatar “in situ” que el citado proyecto estaba elaborado sin tener un conocimiento exacto del sitio, porque además esta hecho sobre un levantamiento que no concuerda con la realidad. En virtud de ello se propuso desechar el proyecto existente y elaborar otro de acuerdo con la realidad. En virtud de ello, se propuso desechar el proyecto existente y elaborar otro de acuerdo con la realidad. Las recomendaciones se anotarán en detalle en el Informe de la misión.

Plan de Manejo.

En todo momento las autoridades del INC, especialmente el asesor de la dirección con relación a Sitios de Patrimonio Mundial, han expresado su firme voluntad de elaborar un Plan de Manejo con la participación de todas las autoridades y personalidades que tienen relación con el sitio arqueológico: arqueólogos que hayan participado en excavaciones, historiadores, etc. Es de esperar que este Plan de Manejo incluya entre otros, proyectos de conservación del sitio.

Evaluación de las recomendaciones del Informe de 1993

Las recomendaciones emanadas del Informe de 1993 han sido parcialmente cumplidas, y con bastante retraso. De no haber sido por el proyecto de conservación financiado por UNESCO y por la dotación del generador eléctrico, también como fruto de la asistencia preparatoria de UNESCO durante 1994, poco se hubiera hecho.

El sitio, que ha pasado a ser más famoso aún, después de la toma y el rescate de la Embajada Japonesa en Lima, no cuenta con apoyo financiero permanente de parte del INC, en todos los casos funciona solamente con fondos recaudados por ingreso de los visitantes y esto apenas alcanza para el pago de los salarios de los empleados que son doce entre director, arqueólogo asistente, administrador y 9 obreros. Los guías que son 5 son particulares y han sido preparados a pedido del Municipio de Chavín.

Sobre las recomendaciones a mediano plazo, se me ha informado que la carretera que pasa cerca al monumento tendrá un nuevo trazo pasando por el otro lado del río, en una zona que no afecte a las ruinas. En relación a la delimitación definitiva del sitio, se propuso durante la visita, que en vista de la pronta presencia de un arqueólogo-topógrafo que se encargará de replantear el área donde se ubicará el Museo de Sitio, se aproveche para la realización de una nueva delimitación del sitio.

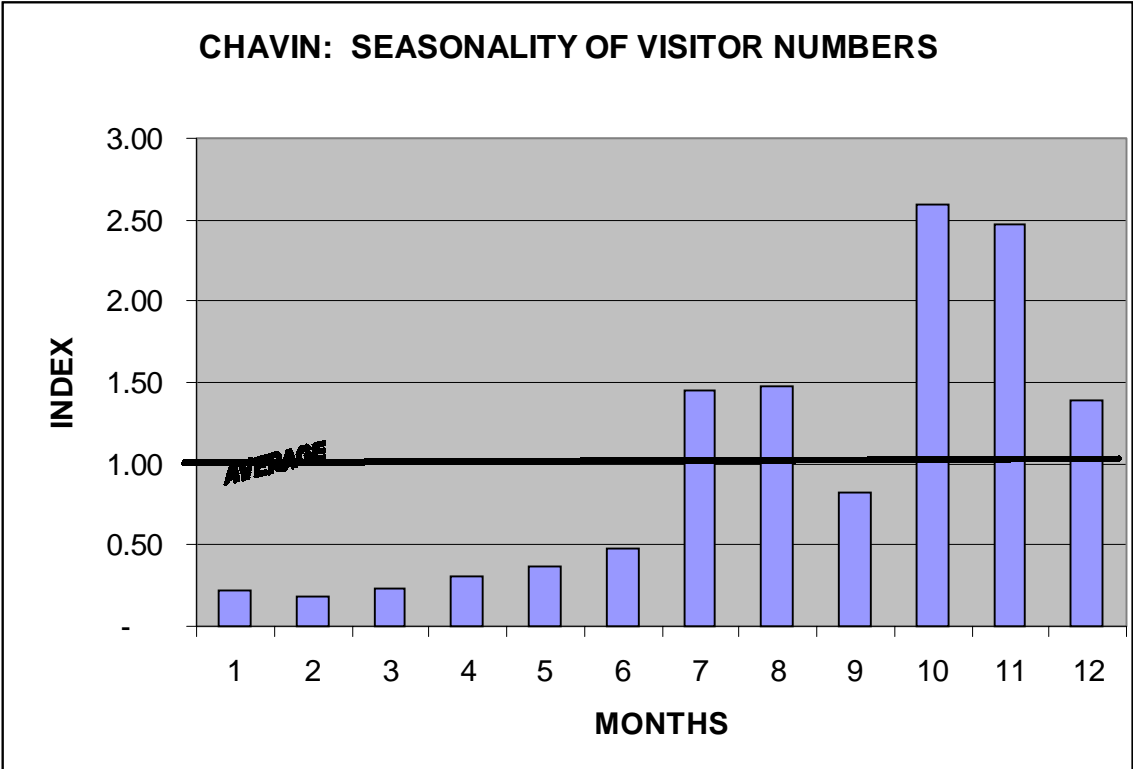
Con relación al Plan de Manejo, ya se anotó que existe la firme decisión de prepararlo a la brevedad posible.

RECOMENDACIONES GENERALES

En tanto se haga entrega del Informe Final de la misión, ya reserva de las recomendaciones detalladas que se hagan, se aceptó lo siguiente:

- Continuar y acrecentar las labores de consolidación de las estructuras para evitar un mayor deterioro con la época de lluvias. Estos trabajos junto a la limpiezas de drenajes evitaría futuros deterioros. Es muy urgente que no se continúe con ningún trabajo de reconstrucción, de exploración o excavaciones arqueológicas en tanto no se haga un trabajo integral de conservación del sitio. No es posible seguir sacando a la luz elemento que luego no serán conservados.
- Debe desecharse el proyecto de Museo de Sitio y, luego de un relevamiento exacto del sitio donde se encuentran las instalaciones de las oficinas del INC, proceder a un concurso de ideas para el nuevo museo.

Lima, Octubre 1^a de 1999



NUMBER OF VISITORS							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	GROWTH	1996-98	INDEX
JANUARY	834	1,329	1,249	2,854	342%	3,412	0.23
FEBRUARY	834	1,363	554	1,366	164%	2,751	0.18
MARCH	1,226	2,002	223	952	78%	3,451	0.23
APRIL	2,465	818	1,399	2,304	93%	4,682	0.31
MAY	1,544	2,323	1,596	1,772	115%	5,463	0.36
JUNE	2,038	2,814	2,344	2,953	145%	7,196	0.48
JULY	6,270	10,002	5,411	6,937	111%	21,683	1.44
AUGUST	8,259	7,106	6,823	7,196	87%	22,188	1.48
SEPTEMBER	3,949	3,589	4,814	4,814	22%	12,352	0.82
OCTOBER	6,819	16,168	15,916	15,916	133%	38,903	2.59
NOVEMBER	8,221	12,064	16,790	16,790	104%	37,075	2.47
DECEMBER	6,298	6,764	7,857	7,857	25%	20,919	1.39
TOTAL	48,757	66,342	64,976	71,711	118%	15,006	
Growth rates		36.1%	-2.1%	10.4%			
	4,063	5,529	5,415			5,002	
		136.1%	97.9%				
Eight months 1996-99	23,470	27,757	19,599	26,334			
Growth rates		18.3%	-29.4%	34.4%			
	1998		1999		1,998	1,999	
	LOCALES	FOREIGN	LOCALES	FOREIGN	% foreign	% foreign	
JANUARY	1,014	235	2,514	340	18.8%	11.9%	
FEBRUARY	423	131	1,150	216	23.6%	15.8%	
MARCH	158	65	741	211	29.1%	22.2%	
APRIL	1,220	179	2,116	188	12.8%	8.2%	
MAY	1,389	207	1,579	193	13.0%	10.9%	
JUNE	1,967	377	2,648	305	16.1%	10.3%	
JULY	4,753	658	6,386	551	12.2%	7.9%	
AUGUST	5,796	1,027	6,713	483	15.1%	6.7%	
SEPTEMBER	4,448	366	4,448	366	7.6%		
OCTOBER	15,564	352	15,564	352	2.2%		
NOVEMBER	16,574	216	16,574	216	1.3%		
DECEMBER	7,675	182	7,675	182	2.3%		
TOTAL	60,981	3,995	68,108	3,603	6.1%		
		6.0%		5.0%			
TOURISM REVENUES IN S/.				Revenue per tourist in S/.			
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	
JANUARY	5,231	5,277	12,432	3.94	4.22	4.36	
FEBRUARY	4,821	2,156	5,442	3.54	3.89	3.98	
MARCH	8,322	931	4,292	4.16	4.17	4.51	
APRIL	3,592	6,205	10,690	4.39	4.44	4.64	
MAY	9,093	6,512	7,953	3.91	4.08	4.49	
JUNE	8,734	9,286	12,320	3.10	3.96	4.17	
JULY	30,052	22,210	27,950	3.00	4.10	4.03	
AUGUST	24,894	24,153	27,127	3.50	3.54	3.77	
SEPTEMBER	11,388	12,789	12,789	3.17	2.66	2.66	
OCTOBER	30,593	33,843	33,843	1.89	2.13	2.13	
NOVEMBER	25,890	28,524	28,524	2.15	1.70	1.70	
DECEMBER	14,654	16,125	16,125	2.17	2.05	2.05	
TOTAL	177,264	168,011	199,487	3.24	3.41	3.54	