

Country Report: State of Conservation of the World Heritage Property, "Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo – San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135)"



STATE PARTY: Republic of Panamá

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Presentation

The Country Report: State of Conservation of the World Heritage Property, "Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo – San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135)", represents the State Party's commitment and constitutes a new step towards the optimal conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of these UNESCO Sites which is promoted by the Government of Panama.

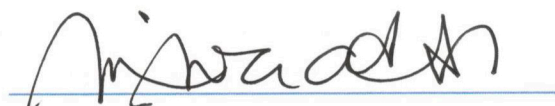
The World Heritage Committee approved by means of **Decision 40 COM/7A.3** of 2016 the strategy, with detailed work plans, timeframes and budgets for the full implementation of the corrective measures within a three-year period that the State Party of Panamá formulated and submitted for review, in response to **Decision 39 COM 7A.46** of 2015.

The actions necessary to implement the corrective measures originally assigned by **Decision 36 COM 7B.102**, have been reorganized and complemented with related tasks, and proposed on a three-year long timeframe for their implementation, and approved by **Decision 40 COM/7A.3**, as:

- Emergency Plan
- National Laws and Policies
- Management Plan / Master Plan
- Operational and Participatory Management System
- Parallel Tasks

In order to address **Decision 40 COM/7A.3**, the State Party of Panamá submits this State of Conservation Report for the consideration of the World Heritage Committee detailing progress achieved on the implementation of the detailed work plans, timeframes adjusted to improve efficiency, and budgets improved as well, for the full implementation of the corrective measures within a three-year period.

This State of Conservation Report constitutes an update on the implementation of the Corrective Measures in 2016, to inform the World Heritage Committee about the progress achieved.



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Executive Summary

The Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo – San Lorenzo were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1980, and were later inscribed on the World Heritage List in Danger in 2012 by **Decision 36 COM 7B.102**. Most recently, **Decision 40 COM 7A.3**, adopted a revised timeframe in order to reach the Desired State of Conservation for the property. Originally, the time frame adopted for the Corrective Measures covered three years from 2012 to 2015. However, due to the delay in the implementation of the Corrective Measures by the State Party, the World Heritage Committee, by means of **Decision 39 COM 7A.46** (2015), requested the State Party to draw up a strategy, detailed work plans, timeframes and budgets for the full implementation of the corrective measures within a three-year period, with due consideration to the set of recommendations of the 2014 Advisory Mission, and to take all the necessary legal, managerial and budgetary provisions for their implementation.

In the 40th World Heritage Committee Session in 2016, the Committee decides to retain the site on the list of World Heritage in Danger, and requested the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the corrective measures for examination by the Committee at its fore coming 41st session in 2017.

In order to fulfill the requests made by the World Heritage Committee on aforementioned **Decision 39 COM 7A.46** (2015) and **Decision 40 COM 7A.26** (2016), this report addresses the State of Conservation of the World Heritage Property, “Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo – San Lorenzo” from the baseline set by the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value adopted by **Decision 38 COM 8E** (2014), focusing on the Corrective Measures Adopted by **Decision 38 COM 8E** so as to ensure the desired state of conservation focusing on the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value and taking into account other related elements protected under Panamanian legislation, as national heritage, which are key to comprehend the relationships between the world heritage property, its immediate setting, and with other key elements considered in order to contribute to conveying and expressing the Outstanding Universal Value and its conditions of integrity and authenticity, as elements of the context of the world heritage property. It was noted that the factors affecting the property have not varied significantly. Also, the current status of the threats remains unchanged. Thus, the Desired State of Conservation conveyed by **Decision 36 COM 7B.102** remains accurate, but in order to accomplish its goals, the Corrective Measures need to be complemented with related relevant actions. As a consequence, the Corrective Measures have been reorganized and complemented with related tasks, on a new three-year long time frame from 2016 to 2019 for their full implementation. These measures have been organized as follows: Emergency Plan, National Laws and Policies, Management Plan / Master Plan, Operational and Participatory Management System and Parallel Tasks.

Introduction

The following report on the State of Conservation regarding the “Fortifications of the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo - San Lorenzo (C135)”, for the 2016 cycle, was prepared in response to the request by the World Heritage Committee in **Decision 39 COM 7A.46** (2015), and **Decision 40 COM 7A.26** (2016) as an update of the general conservation situation of the site and its management implementation.

The site, included in the World Heritage List, has 2 components (one being Portobelo Fortifications and the other one being the Castle San Lorenzo) located along the Caribbean coast of the Province of Colón, Republic of Panama. The said property was inscribed on the List in 1980, at the request of the State Party of Panama, due to the importance at the national, regional and worldwide scales, as a consequence of the transcontinental route across the Isthmus of Panama that had eased world trade and cultural exchange during the modern era. Subsequently, as will be described in Section 1 of this report, by means of the **Decision 36 COM 7B.102** (2012) the property was inscribed in the World Heritage List in Danger.

This report is composed of an Executive Summary, 5 Sections and 4 Annexes. It summarizes all conservation, protection and management activities that were performed during this past year 2016. Those activities are in direct line with the corrective measures outlined in the Desired State of Conservation that set forth in **Decision 39COM 7A.46** (2015). This report contains the implementation, of the corrective measures proposed for the 2016-2019 new cycle, with a view to removing the property, from the List of World Heritage in Danger, by the year 2019.

- State Party: The Republic of Panama
- Name of the World Heritage Property: Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo – San Lorenzo
- Geographical coordinates to the nearest second: N9 33 14 W79 39 21
- Date of inscription on the World Heritage List: 1980
- Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report: National Heritage Directorate Office, of the National Institute of Culture (INAC).
- Date of the report: January 22nd, 2017.

- Signature on behalf of the State Party: This Report is signed by the Focal Point to UNESCO, Ms. María Isabel Arrocha, Director of the National Heritage Directorate Office. Telephone number +507 (228) 3986, email address marrocha@inac.gob.pa

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ABBREVIATIONS

ATP:	Autoridad de Turismo de Panamá = Tourism Authority of Panamá
INAC:	Instituto Nacional de Cultura = National Institute of Culture
DNPH:	Dirección Nacional de Patrimonio Histórico = National Heritage Directorate Office
ICOMOS:	International Council of Monuments and Sites
MIAMBIENTE:	Ministerio de Ambiente = Ministry of the Environment

1. State of Conservation of the World Heritage Property, “Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo – San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135)”

*Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, as adopted by **Decision 38 COM 8E** of the World Heritage Committee in 2014.*

The Fortifications on the Caribbean side of Panamá: Portobelo and San Lorenzo were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1980, under criteria I and IV. Back then, as outlined by ICOMOS, it was established that the site represented a: *“A group of XVIIth and XVIIIth century fortifications, the historic sites of Portobelo and San Lorenzo are outstanding examples of Spanish colonial military architecture of this period. The forts, castles, barracks and batteries of Portobelo created a defensive line around the Bay and protected the harbour: the works at San Lorenzo guarded the mouth of the Chagres. Conquered by Henry Morgan in 1668 and by Admiral Edward Vernon in 1739, these fortifications were continuously rebuilt because they command the access to the Panamanian Isthmus which has always been of the outmost importance for Europe’s commerce with its colonies. Antonelli’s Spanish military architecture characterizes the first construction period (1596-1599) and the neo-classical style of Salas and Hernandez (1753-1760) dominated afterwards.”* Due to the fact that it took place back in 1980, the original inscription did not include an statement of Outstanding Universal Value. However, in regards to authenticity, integrity and state of conservation, ICOMOS briefly stated that: *“...The government of the Republic of Panama owns the nominated properties. The forts are in a poor state of preservation. Their conservation, restoration and development, rest on the Historical Heritage authority of the Panamanian State. Both the Portobelo and the San Lorenzo fortifications are included in the cultural Development Plan of the province of Colon.”* On the other hand, the original nomination Dossier stated that: *“...The forts are in poor state of preservation owing to factors such as the erosion of time and damage caused by occupants. Some of the outer structures such as the sentry boxes, walls and ramparts, are still standing and some of the defensive weapons, such as cannons, have also been preserved”*. Furthermore, regarding protection and management, the original nomination underscored that Portobelo and San Lorenzo were scheduled under the provisions of Law 61 of 31 Dec. 1908. In addition, the Portobelo component is protected by Law 91 of 1976, with the National Directorate for the Historical Heritage (now the National Directorate of Historic Heritage) as

main responsible for the law's implementation. Finally, it was noted that the San Lorenzo component, which was under United States jurisdiction (from 1911 to 1979), had reverted back to Panama on 1979 and, ever since, has also been designated under the management of the National Directorate of Historic Heritage. In any case, back then there was no management plan in place whatsoever.

Between the original inscription (1980) and the year in which the property was inscribed in the World Heritage List in Danger (2012), the World Heritage Committee has made 12 Decisions regarding the various State of Conservation Reports. These Decisions included the following: 17COM X - SOC: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) - 1993; 24COM VIIIiii.35-43 (2000); 25BUR V.248 - Fortifications on the Caribbean side of Panama: Portobelo - San Lorenzo (Panama) - 2001; 27COM 7B.96 - Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) – 2003; 28COM 15B.118 - Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) – 2004; 29COM 7B.94 - Fortifications on the Caribbean side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (2005); 31COM 7B.122 - Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) – 2007; 32COM 7B.125 - Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135) – 2008; 33COM 7B.140 - Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135) – 2009; 34COM 7B.112 - Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135) – 2010; 35COM 7B.129 - Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135) – 2011.

Subsequently, as stated before, by means of the Decision 36COM 8C.1 (2012) the property was inscribed in the World Heritage List in Danger. In the following years, several additional developments took place including the Decision 37COM 7A.36 - Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135) – 2013 and the reactive monitoring mission (as requested by Decision 36COM 8C.1 – 2012), which resulted in a mission report submitted to the World Heritage Center in 2014. In that same year, the Decision 38COM 7A.20 - Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135) took place along with the official adoption of the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (which will be described in the detail in section 1.1.1 of this report). As can be noted when comparing the original inscription text with Retrospective Statement, the latter complements and enhances the first one in regards to the description of the cultural components and the physical attributes that sustain their Outstanding Universal Value.

In addition, last year (2015), the World Heritage Committee adopted the 39COM 7A.46 - Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135). Finally, the World Heritage Committee adopted the most recent Decision 40COM 7A.3, by which, among other things, it adopts a new extended 3-year period timeframe in order to allow for all corrective measures take place with a view to removing the site, from the list of World Heritage in Danger, by the year 2019.

Original text as adopted by Decision 38 COM 8E of the World Heritage Committee in 2014 (Source: UNESCO, 2014: 188 – 190)

State Party:	Panama: Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo
Id. N°	135
Date of inscription	1980

Brief synthesis

The Fortifications on the Caribbean side of Panamá: Portobelo and San Lorenzo are located along the coast of the Province of Colón. There are diverse fortification sites around the Bay of Portobelo, denominated San Fernando fortifications: Lower Battery, Upper Battery and Hilltop Stronghold; San Jerónimo Battery Fort; Santiago fortifications: Castle of Santiago de la Gloria, Battery and Hilltop Stronghold; the old Santiago Fortress; ruins of Fort Farnese; the La Trincheras site; the Buenaventura Battery; and the San Cristóbal site. Forty-three kilometers away, at the mouth the Chagres River stands the San Lorenzo Castle (originally “San Lorenzo el Real del Chagre”) with its Upper Battery as a separate structure.

The component parts of the property represent characteristic examples of military architecture developed by the Spanish Empire in its New World territories largely between the 17th and the 18th centuries. The first plans for fortifying the entrance to the Bay of Portobelo and the mouth of the Chagres River were prepared in 1586 by Bautista Antonelli. Following his recommendations, the first fortifications in Portobelo were begun in the 1590's. As a whole, these structures comprised a defensive line to protect Portobelo's harbour and the mouth of the Chagres River, which were the Caribbean terminals of the transcontinental route across the Isthmus of Panama. The defensive system includes fortifications in different styles, some of them skillfully integrated into the natural landscape as part of its military defensive design. They were also adapted to the changing needs of defensive technologies in the course of three centuries in order to protect the capital resources sent from colonial America to Spain after

crossing the Isthmus of Panama. In the earliest constructions, a military style with mediaeval features prevailed, while in the eighteenth century the structures were rebuilt in the neo-classical style, which can be observed at the forts of Santiago, San Jeronimo and San Fernando, and also at San Lorenzo.

On the regional scale, these military compounds belonged to a larger defensive system, including Veracruz (Mexico), Cartagena (Colombia), and Havana (Cuba), so as to protect the route of commercial trade between the Americas and Spain. Portobelo, where the famous fairs were held, was one of the principal Caribbean ports and played a leading role controlling the imperial trade in the Americas.

The site is a key element to the understanding of the adaptation of European building models and their impact on the New World transformation during the modern era. This property demonstrates the strategic organization of the territory and represents an important concept of defense and technology development mainly between the 17th and 18th centuries.

The town of San Felipe de Portobelo was founded in March 20th, 1597, as a Caribbean Terminal of the trail through the Isthmus of Panama, to replace Nombre de Dios as a port of transit and trans-shipment. The need to ease the overland path along the Isthmus during the rainy season called for an alternative route. The Chagres River-Cruces path, a mixed fluvial and land trail, was the counterpart of Camino Real from Panama City to Portobelo, built as a response to this need. The site was inscribed under the following criteria:

Criterion (i): The Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo are a masterpiece of human creative genius. Portobelo is a remarkable example of an open fortified town, destroyed and built several times. San Lorenzo underwent the same process of renovations along the colonial era.

Criterion (iv): The Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo, a group of late 16th, 17th and 18th century fortifications, are among the most characteristic adaptations of Spanish military architecture to tropical climate and landscape features, and represent the structural and technological development of military structures in the Caribbean.

Integrity

The key elements that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are located within the original boundaries. These features still illustrate the evolution of military architecture developed by the Spanish colonial empire to protect the commerce route which connected South America with Spain across the Isthmus of Panama. The major components of the fortified system are still visible at Portobelo, where most colonial fortresses continue to be a resemblance of the original; the same applies to the bay, where the forts are emplaced. Likewise, at San Lorenzo the fort and the Chagres river mouth have been maintained.

However, the integrity of the property has been compromised to different degrees by environmental factors, by uncontrolled urban sprawl and development and by the lack of maintenance and management. A number of measures, including conservation works, enforcement of regulations and the operation of a site management unit, will need to be implemented in a sustained manner in order to prevent further erosion of the conditions of integrity, particularly at the component parts located in Portobelo.

Authenticity

In terms of form, design, material and setting the components of the property have remained mostly unchanged through time, expressing the essence of the fortified system and the evolution of European models of military architecture from the late 16th to the 18th century in the Americas. These military structures have largely retained the overall original form, although most architectural finishes, decorative elements and some wall sections have been lost as a result of decay. The vulnerability to decay factors will need to be addressed through sustained conservation actions, carried out in accordance with scientific conservation principles and standards.

Protection and management requirements

The Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo are protected by general Panamanian legislation on heritage (Law 14/1982, updated by Law 58/2003) and by specific legal instruments for each site. Underwater historic vestiges are protected nationwide by Law 32/2003.

In addition, existing legislation underscores the protection of Portobelo (Law 91/1976 and Executive Decree 43/1999). Further, Municipal Ordinance 32/2005 addresses long-standing land ownership issues in Portobelo's historic core and surrounding National Park. On December 27, 2011, the National Heritage Directorate Office established new guidelines for architectural projects in monuments and historic sites in the entire country, which also apply to the Fortifications on the Caribbean side of Panama (Resolution 172-11/DNPH). In the case of the Castle San Lorenzo, protection is granted by Law 61/1908, Law 68/1941, and the general heritage legislation mentioned above. However, due to its recent incorporation to the Panamanian administration after 83 years under United States government management, protection policies need to be strengthened.

The Protection and Development Plan for the Interoceanic Region approved by Law 21/1997 also includes conservation norms for San Lorenzo. In April 2005, the then National Environment Authority (now the Ministry for Environment - MIAMBIENTE) published a Management Plan for Chagres National Park which includes conservation measures for San Lorenzo.

Both fortified compounds are under the administration of the National Institute of Culture (INAC) through the National Heritage Directorate Office and since 2007 also by the Patronato Portobelo San Lorenzo, a mixed public-private organization currently responsible for management, conservation, and community outreach and fundraising. The Patronato's primary goals are protecting the architectural remains and making this heritage accessible to national and international communities.

Among the requirements identified for the proper protection of the property is the creation of a Master Plan to guide all short- and long-term actions and strategies at both sites. Protection mechanisms at San Lorenzo need to be updated in the form of a specific site law (including detailed protective measurements and the enlargement of boundaries and a buffer zone creation); the San Lorenzo component has recently been segregated from Chagres National Park and is in the process of being transferred to INAC's custody. At Portobelo, designation and effective protection and management of buffer zones for each fortified structure, are mandatory to guarantee its protection from the pressures of urban growth.

Key elements to be preserved in order to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value

The key elements to be preserved are the monuments included in the inscription on the World Heritage List of the property “Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo – San Lorenzo”:

A. World Heritage Property Component: Portobelo.

- San Fernando Fortifications: Lower Battery, Upper Battery and Hilltop Stronghold;
- San Jeronimo Battery Fort;
- Santiago fortifications: Castle of Santiago de la Gloria, Battery and Hilltop Stronghold;
- The old Santiago Fortress;
- Ruins of Fort Farnese;
- La Trinchera site;
- The Buenaventura Battery;
- The San Cristóbal site. [fortifications of the New City of Portobelo]

B. World Heritage Property Component: San Lorenzo

- San Lorenzo Castle (originally “San Lorenzo el Real del Chagre”) with its Upper Battery as a separate structure.

Considering that this World Heritage property “*is a key element to the understanding of the adaptation of European building models and their impact on the New World transformation during the modern Era*”, and it “*demonstrates the strategic organization of the territory and represents an important concept of defense and technology development mainly between the 17th and 18th centuries*” (WHC, 2014: 189), and taking into account that “*as a whole, these structures comprised a defensive line to protect Portobelo's harbour and the mouth of the Chagres River as a defensive system including fortifications of different styles skillfully integrated into the natural landscape as part of their design, changing and adapting to it over the course of three centuries in order to protect the terminal on the Caribbean to the trails through the Isthmus of Panama as part of vital communication routes,*” and also taking into account the property's relationship with the larger defensive system of the Caribbean (WHC, 2014: 189), other key elements are considered in order to contribute to conveying and expressing the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and

its conditions of integrity and authenticity as elements of the context of the world heritage property, such as:

A. World Heritage Property Component: Portobelo

Inside the perimeter of the Historic Monuments Group of Portobelo (Conjunto Monumental Histórico, Law 91/1976):

- The wider setting: The natural environs of the Portobelo Harbour, related brooks and mountain chain face towards Portobelo around the harbour.
- The Church of San Felipe de Portobelo (*).
- Church Hospital San Juan de Dios (local Museum for the Cristo Negro; *)
- The Aduana Building (former Royal Customs facilities; *)
- Three colonial bridges (*).
- Patio de Mulas (Mules Courtyard; *)
- Tres Cruces (Three Crosses; *)
- Casa Rodríguez (Tourists Center of the Tourism Authority of Panama – ATP; *)

Outside the perimeter of the Historic Monuments Group of Portobelo:

- The National Park of Portobelo (Law 91/1976) which envelops the Historic Monuments Group of Portobelo by land and sea.

Fuente (*): Alba, et al, 2003: 24 – 25)

B. World Heritage Property Component: San Lorenzo

- The Protection Forest and Protected Landscape of San Lorenzo (Law 21/1997), part of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) which envelops the Historic Monument of Castle San Lorenzo El Real de Chagre by land and sea.

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports by UNESCO and updated by the State Party of Panamá

As described on **section 1.1** of this Report, the property “Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo – San Lorenzo” presented a poor state of conservation at the time

of their inscription on the World Heritage List in 1980. Even though a number of conservation plans have been prepared taking the property into account for its preservation, the present factors that affect the property have not substantially varied since its inscription on the World Heritage List in Danger, in 2012, as follows

Factors affecting the property:

- a) Fragile state of the property and accelerated degradation by environmental factors, lack of maintenance and limited conservation planning;
- b) Erosion
- c) Lack of established boundaries and buffer zone;
- d) Absence of a conservation and management plan;
- e) Encroachments and urban pressure;
- f) Tourism pressure (particularly at Portobelo)
- g) Insufficient legislation for the preservation of built heritage and regulations combining the two components of the property

Concerning specifically point (d), an Emergency Plan has been formulated and its draft has already been submitted to the World Heritage Centre, as a first assessment phase for effective conservation planning of the two components of the property. *“A first assessment phase is thereby developed with regard to the risks which may affect the heritage in tandem with the joint application of adequate systems, techniques and regulations so as to deal with said risks, preventing the deterioration, destruction, and, ultimately, disappearance of the Fortifications.”* As this Report describes, some of the first steps to achieve the Desired State of Conservation are to clarify borders and buffer zones, and to further develop precise Emergency Plans, along with detailed Management and Conservation Plans for the fortifications, as well as measures to establish legislative measures for the comprehensive protection and territorial land planning.

Current status of the threats for which the property was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger

Protective measures for both components of the world heritage property “Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo – San Lorenzo” are gradually being implemented, including immediate consolidation, maintenance and cleaning work. The threats for which the property was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger do not yet present significant changes starting on 2014, and remain as follows.

Threats for which the property was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger

- a) Fragile state of the property and accelerated degradation by environmental factors, lack of maintenance and limited conservation planning
- b) Erosion
- c) Lack of established boundaries and buffer zone
- d) Absence of a conservation and management plan
- e) Encroachments and urban pressure
- f) Tourism pressure (particularly at Portobelo)
- g) Insufficient legislation for the preservation of built heritage and regulations combining the two components of the property.

2. Desired State of Conservation and new Proposed Time Frame to implement the Corrective Measures, 2016 – 2019.

Desired State of Conservation and Corrective Measures assigned to the property for removal from the World Heritage List in Danger

The World Heritage Committee, by means of **Decision 36 COM 7B.102** in its 36th Session held in Saint Petersburg from June 24th to July 6th 2012, adopted the Desired State of Conservation for Removal from the World Heritage List in Danger for the Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panamá: Portobelo – San Lorenzo, and Corrective Measures to be implemented from September 2012 to September 2015.

Owing to diverse difficulties, the time frame assigned by to the State Party to implement the Corrective Measures was not sufficient to fulfill all measures, and the time frame expired in September of 2015. The World Heritage Committee, by means of **Decision 39 COM 7A.46** regretted the very serious delay in the implementation of the Corrective Measures, essential to achieve the Desired State of Conservation, and urged the State Party to draw up a strategy, detailed work plans, timeframes and budgets for the full implementation of the corrective measures within a three-year period, with due consideration of the set of recommendations of the 2014 Advisory Mission, and to take all the necessary legal, managerial and budgetary provisions for their implementation and requested that these documents be submitted by 1 February 2016 for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

The Desired State of Conservation for the Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panamá: Portobelo – San Lorenzo, in 2012 adopted by the World Heritage Committee, by means of **Decision 36 COM 7B.102**, is described below:

DSOC (a). The approval and full implementation of an emergency plan, a comprehensive assessment of structural and mechanical risks, preventative conservation strategy and maintenance measures at San Lorenzo and Portobelo,

DSOC (b). National laws and policies for the conservation of built heritage at San Lorenzo and Portobelo defined and in place,

DSOC (c). Long-term consolidation and conservation through annual plans for the components of the inscribed property ensured,

- DSOC (d).** The operational and participatory management system, including its related public use plan, approved and implemented,
- DSOC (e).** The Management Plan fully integrated within territorial and urban development plans,
- DSOC (f).** Encroachments and urban pressure adequately controlled,
- DSOC (g).** The boundaries and buffer zone of all component parts of the World Heritage property precisely clarified,
- DSOC (h).** Budgets for the preparation, implementation and follow-up of the management structures and conservation measures secured.

2.1.1 Desired State of Conservation required by Decision 39 COM 7A.46 (2015), and recently adopted by Decision 40.COM/7A (2016)

I. Emergency Plan. DSOC (a).

(a). Emergency Plan on the key elements of the OUV:

- **Emergency Action Plan** approved and fully implemented, which must include a comprehensive assessment of structural and mechanical risks
- **Conservation and maintenance Action Plan**, which must include a preventative conservation strategy and maintenance measures at San Lorenzo and Portobelo.

II. National Laws and Policies. DSOC (b)

(b). National laws and policies for the conservation of built heritage at San Lorenzo and Portobelo defined and in place:

- National law regulation containing the key following issues:

Protection of key elements (attributes of OUV):

- o Adoption of the full text of the (Retrospective) Statement Outstanding Universal Value.

- o At Portobelo: Boundaries of each fortification and related structures, and buffer zone for each one.

- o At San Lorenzo: Boundaries of the core zones and buffer zone.

Manual of Normative applicable to Portobelo and San Lorenzo:

- o Compilation of normative from all governmental agencies applicable on both property components, including the National Institute of Culture (INAC), the Ministry of Environment (MIAMBIENTE), the Ministry of Housing (MIVIOT), the Ministry of Public Works (MOP), the National Institute of Aqueduct and Sewage (IDAAN); the National Authority of Aquatic Resources (ARAP); Maritime Authority of Panama (AMP); the Municipality of Portobelo; others.

Legal background to be considered shall include:

- o General Panamanian legislation on heritage (Law 14/1982, updated by Law 58/2003

- o Law 32/2003 that protects underwater historic vestiges nationwide, adopting the full text of the UNESCO Convention of 2001.

- o Existing regulations for Portobelo: Law 91/1976 and Executive Decree 43/1999; Municipal Ordinance 32/2005 on land ownership issues in Portobelo's historic core and surrounding National Park; Resolution 172-11/DNPH establishing guidelines for architectural projects in monuments and historic sites in the nationwide; and others.

- o Existing regulations for San Lorenzo: Law 61/1908, Law 68/1941, and the general Panamanian legislation on heritage; Law 21/1997 that approved the Protection and Development Plan for the Interoceanic Region, including conservation norms for San Lorenzo; Management Plan for Chagres National Park (April, 2005), the National Environment Authority (ANAM), which includes conservation measures for San Lorenzo.

- Additional National laws focused on the property components and their wider setting.
- Plan of Land Planning (POT) by the Ministry of Housing (MIVIOT), approved.

III. Management Plan / Master Plans. DSOC (c), (e), (g), (h),

- (c). Management Plan specific to each component of the world heritage property. It shall include/be related to the **Emergency Plan** and measures for long-term consolidation and conservation through annual plans for the components of the inscribed property ensured. See, **DSOC (c)**.
- (d). The Management Plan fully integrated within territorial and urban development plans (see **point 2.3.b** and **point 2.3.c.** as a directly related tasks). It shall include the Public Use Plan. See, **DSOC (e)**.
- (e). Budgets (on the Management Plan) for the preparation, implementation and follow-up of the management structures and conservation measures secured. See, **DSOC (h)**.
- (f). Partial Plan of Land Planning (by the Ministry of Housing and Land Planning – MIVIOT): Encroachments and urban pressure adequately controlled (see **point 2.3.b**), by means of the enforcement of a new Partial Plan of Land Planning that integrates heritage conservation criteria shared by the Management Plan. See, **DSOC (f)**.
- (g). Boundaries and buffer zone: The boundaries and buffer zone of all component parts of the World Heritage property precisely clarified (see **point 2.3.b**). See, **DSOC (g)**.

IV. Operational and Participatory Management System. DSOC (d)

- (h). Reactivation of the National Committee of World Heritage Cultural and Natural, as the channel to implement the operational and participatory management system nationwide, including the implementation of its related public use plan, approved and implemented. See, **DSOC (d)**.

2.1.2 Corrective Measures required to accomplish the Desired State of Conservation (reorganized and updated) approved by Decision 40.COM/7A (2016)

According to the Desired State of Conservation as described above, the actions necessary to implement the corrective measures assigned by **Decision 36 COM 7B.102**, have been reorganized and complemented with related tasks, and proposed on a three-year long time frame for their implementation, as:

- Emergency Plan
- National Laws and Policies
- Management Plan / Master Plan
- Operational and Participatory Management System
- Parallel Tasks

The corrective measures presented by **Decision 36 COM 7B.102** were divided in years from September to September, with the first year divided in two parts. In order to fit the corrective measures in a timeframe closer to Panamanian fiscal year, the proposed time frame is divided as follows:

- Preliminary stage (January 2016 – June 2016)
- Phase I (September 2016 – September 2017), which is year one, divided in quarters.
- Phase II (September 2017 – September 2018), which is year two, divided in quarters.
- Phase III (September 2018 – June 2019), which is year three, also divided in quarters.

For each year, the 1st Quarter is from July to September; the 2nd Quarter is from October to December; the 3rd Quarter is from January to March; and the 4th Quarter is from April to June.

Each September, a Status Report on the Implementation of the Corrective Measures will be prepared by the Patronato de Portobelo y San Lorenzo, in coordination with the National Heritage Directorate Office.

2.1.3 *New approved Time Frame to accomplish the Corrective Measures (2016 – 2019)*

Preliminary Stage (January 2016 – June 2016)

National Laws and Policies

- (i). Buffer zone (macro) for component “Portobelo” described by a DNPH Resolution, based on Law 91/1976.
- (ii). National law to establish the boundary and buffer zone of all component parts of the world heritage property, begun (February 2016).

Management Plan / Master Plan

- (i). Preliminary Studies to update the Management Plan (January 2016), begun.
- (ii). Budget allocation project to be submitted to the Ministry of Finance (MEF), draft begun (January 2016)
- (iii). Plan of Strategies for the Protection and Conservation of the Fortifications of Portobelo and San Lorenzo (Joint Research Project, DNPH/INAC – USMA), begun (February 2016).
- (iv). Budget allocation project submitted to the Ministry of Finance (MEF), finalized. (June 2016).

Operational and Participatory Management System

- (i). Reactivation of the National Commission of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. (January – June, 2016).
- (ii). Inter-agency coordination for the territorial and urban development plan (POT for Portobelo), begun (January 2016)

Parallel Tasks

- (i). Operational management arrangements and budgets for its implementation ensured. (January – June, 2016).
- (ii). Site Museum’s new museography (Old Customs building), begun (January 2016)

- (iii). Educational Project for Portobelo and San Lorenzo, begun (January 2016)
- (iv). Visitors Center of San Lorenzo (drafting construction plans), begun (January 2016)
- (v). Visitors Center of San Lorenzo (drafting construction plans), finalized (June 2016)
- (vi). Visitors Center of San Lorenzo (construction), begun (August. 2016)

Phase I (September 2016 – September 2017)

- a) To be carried out immediately (by September 2016 – March 2017)

1st Quarter 2016 – July, August, September.

Emergency Plan

- (i). San Lorenzo Castle and its Upper Battery (June 2016), begun
- (ii). Conservation project on Santiago Fortifications (Castle, battery and hilltop stronghold), begun (June 2016)
- (iii). San Jerónimo Battery Fort (July 2016), begun.

Management Plan / Master Plan

- (i). Preliminary Studies to update the Management Plan (September 2016), finalized.

2nd Quarter 2016 – October, November, December.

Management Plan / Master Plan

- (i). Update of the Management Plan 2018 – 2022 (October 2016), begun.

Operational and Participatory Management System

- (i). Inter-agency coordination for the territorial and urban development plan (POT for Portobelo), finalized (December 2016).

Parallel Tasks

- (i). Site Museum's new museography (Old Customs building), finalized (December 2016).

3rd Quarter 2017 – January, February, March.

Emergency Plan

- (i). Budgets for the implementation of the Emergency Plan (first stage) secured by approval of the Commission of National Budget at the National Assembly (January to February).
- (ii). San Fernando Fortifications (lower battery, upper battery and hilltop stronghold), begun (January 2017).
- (iii). Conservation project for Old Santiago Fortress (February 2017), begun
- (iv). Conservation project for Santiago Fortifications (Castle, battery and hilltop stronghold), begun (February 2017).

Management Plan / Master Plan

- (i). Budget allocation project to be submitted to the Ministry of Finance (MEF), draft begun (January 2017).
- (ii). Plan of Strategies for the Protection and Conservation of the Fortifications of Portobelo and San Lorenzo (Joint Research Project, DNPH/INAC – USMA), finalized (February 2017).

Operational and Participatory Management System

- (i). Approval process by the National Assembly for the territorial and urban development plan (POT for Portobelo), begun (January 2017).

b) To be carried out within one year (by September 2017)

4th Quarter 2017 – April, May, June.

Emergency Plan

- (i). Conservation project on Santiago Fortifications (Castle, battery and hilltop stronghold), begun (May 2017)
- (ii). Conservation project San Lorenzo Castle and its Upper Battery (May 2017), finalized.

- (iii). San Jerónimo Battery Fort (July 2017), finalized.

Management Plan / Master Plan

- (i). Long term consolidation and conservation annual plans (included in the Management Plan) San Lorenzo Castle and its Upper Battery (June 2017), start.
- (ii). Budget allocation project submitted to the Ministry of Finance (MEF), finalized. (June 2017).

1st Quarter 2017 – July, August, September.

Emergency Plan

- (i). San Fernando Fortifications (lower battery, upper battery and hilltop stronghold), finalized (September 2017).

Management Plan / Master Plan

- (i). Long term consolidation and conservation annual plans (included in the Management Plan) San Jerónimo Battery Fort (August 2017), start.

Phase II (September 2017 – September 2018)

2nd Quarter 2017 – October, November, December.

Emergency Plan

- (i). Conservation project for Old Santiago Fortress (October 2017), finalized.

Management Plan / Master Plan

- (i). Long term consolidation and conservation annual plans (included in the Management Plan) San Fernando Fortifications (lower battery, upper battery and hilltop stronghold) (oct. 2017), start.
- (ii). Update of the Management Plan 2018 – 2022 (October 2017), finalized.

Operational and Participatory Management System

- (i). Approval by the National Assembly for the territorial and urban development plan (POT for Portobelo), finalized (October 2017).

- (ii). Budget allocation by the National Budget Committee of the National Assembly for the implementation of the territorial and urban development plan (POT for Portobelo), begun (October 2017).
- (iii). Budget allocation by the National Budget Committee of the National Assembly for the implementation of the territorial and urban development plan (POT for Portobelo), finalized (December 2017).

Parallel Tasks

- (i). Visitors Center of San Lorenzo (construction), finalized (December 2018).

3rd Quarter 2018 – January, February, March.

Emergency Plan

- (i). Preliminary studies for Ruins of Fort Farnese, La Trinchera Site, Buenaventura Battery and San Cristóbal Site (New City of Portobelo Fortification), begun (January 2018).
- (ii). Preliminary studies for the bay of Portobelo (bathymetry and archeological studies), begun (January 2018), begun.

Management Plan / Master Plan

- (i). Implementation of Phase 1 of the Management Plan (San Lorenzo, San Jerónimo Battery Fort, San Fernando Fortifications, Santiago Fortifications, Old Santiago Fortress), start.
- (ii). Budget allocation project to be submitted to the Ministry of Finance (MEF), draft begun (January 2018).

Operational and Participatory Management System

- (i). Implementation of the territorial and urban development plan (POT for Portobelo), start (January 2018).

4th Quarter 2018 – April, May, June.

Emergency Plan

- (i). Preliminary studies for Ruins of Fort Farnese, La Trinchera Site, Buenaventura Battery and San Cristóbal Site (New City of Portobelo Fortification), finalized (June 2018).
- (ii). Preliminary studies for the bay of Portobelo (bathymetry and archeological studies), finalized (June 2018).

Management Plan / Master Plan

- (i). Budget allocation project submitted to the Ministry of Finance (MEF), finalized. (June 2018).

1st Quarter 2018 – July, August, September.

Emergency Plan

- (i). Conservation project for Ruins of Fort Farnese, La Trinchera Site, Buenaventura Battery and San Cristóbal Site (New City of Portobelo Fortification), begun (July 2018).

Management Plan / Master Plan

- (i). Implementation of Phase 2 of the Management Plan (Ruins of Fort Farnese, La Trinchera Site, Buenaventura Battery and San Cristóbal Site), start on July 2018.

Phase III (September 2018 – September 2019)

2nd Quarter 2018 – October, November, December.

National Laws and Policies

- (i). National law to establish the boundary and buffer zone of all component parts of the world heritage property, finalized and approved by the National Assembly (October 2018)

3rd Quarter 2019 – January, February, March.

Emergency Plan

- (i). Conservation project for Ruins of Fort Farnese, La Trinchera Site, Buenaventura Battery and San Cristóbal Site (New City of Portobelo Fortification), finalized (January 2019).

Management Plan / Master Plan

- (i). Budget allocation project to be submitted to the Ministry of Finance (MEF), draft begun (January 2019).
- (ii). Long term consolidation and conservation annual plans (included in the Management Plan) Ruins of Fort Farnese, La Trinchera Site, Buenaventura Battery and San Cristóbal Site (New City of Portobelo Fortification) (February 2019), start.

4th Quarter 2019 – April, May, June.

Management Plan / Master Plan

- (i). Budget allocation project submitted to the Ministry of Finance (MEF), finalized. (June 2019).
- (ii). Long term consolidation and conservation annual plans (included in the Management Plan) San Lorenzo Castle and its Upper Battery (June 2019), end and review.
- (iii). Long term consolidation and conservation annual plans (included in the Management Plan) San Jerónimo Battery Fort (June 2019), end and review.
- (iv). Long term consolidation and conservation annual plans (included in the Management Plan) San Fernando Fortifications (lower battery, upper battery and hilltop stronghold) (June 2019), end and review.
- (v). Implementation of Phase 1 of the Management Plan (San Lorenzo, San Jerónimo Battery Fort, San Fernando Fortifications, Santiago Fortifications, Old Santiago Fortress), (June 2019) end and review.
- (vi). Implementation of Phase 2 of the Management Plan (Ruins of Fort Farnese, La Trinchera Site, Buenaventura Battery and San Cristóbal Site), (June 2019) end and review.
- (vii). Long term consolidation and conservation annual plans (included in the Management Plan) Ruins of Fort Farnese, La Trinchera Site, Buenaventura Battery and San Cristóbal Site (New City of Portobelo Fortification) (June 2019) end and review.

Operational and Participatory Management System

- (i). Implementation of the territorial and urban development plan (POT for Portobelo), status assessment and review (June 2019)

Parallel Tasks

- (i). Educational Project for Portobelo and San Lorenzo, finalized (June 2019).

2.1.4 New and updated Time Frame in order to accomplish the Corrective Measures 2016 – 2019, as a Gantt Chart

3. Desired State of Conservation. Corrective Measures Adopted, 2016.

3.1 Response to the Decision 40COM 7A.3 of the World Heritage Committee approved on its 40th Session in Istanbul, Turkey, on the 20th of July, 2016.

The World Heritage Committee approved by Decision **40COM 7A.3** (2016) the Desired State of Conservation for Removal from the World Heritage List in Danger (DSOCR) as submitted by the State Party of Panamá on the “Country Report: State of Conservation of the World Heritage Property, “Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo – San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135) – January 2016” (Ref. <http://whc.unesco.org/document/139889>).

The decision’s text is as follows:

Decision 40 COM 7A.3 (2016)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision 39 COM 7A.46, adopted at its 39th session (Bonn, 2015),
3. While regretting that the set of corrective measures adopted at the time of inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger was not implemented within the timeframe 2012-2015, appreciates the State Party’s renewed commitment to take all necessary measures for the proper conservation and management of the property;
4. Welcomes the strategy, programme and timeframe that are now submitted by the State Party that will ensure the implementation of the corrective measures in the period 2016-2019 with the aim of achieving the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) in 2019;

State of conservation of the properties WHC/16/40.COM/7A, p. 8 inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger

5. Urges the State Party to take all the necessary legal, institutional, managerial and financial measures to ensure the full implementation of the corrective measures and to inform the Committee in its annual reports on the progress made;

6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, **by 1 February 2017**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017;

7. Decides to retain the Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo San Lorenzo (Panama) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Response to Decision 40 COM 7A.3 by the State Party of Panama.

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/7A,

Response by State Party: Noted.

2. Recalling Decision 39 COM 7A.46, adopted at its 39th session (Bonn, 2015),

Response by State Party: Noted.

3. While regretting that the set of corrective measures adopted at the time of inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger was not implemented within the timeframe 2012-2015, appreciates the State Party's renewed commitment to take all necessary measures for the proper conservation and management of the property;

Response by State Party: Noted.

4. Welcomes the strategy, programme and timeframe that are now submitted by the State Party that will ensure the implementation of the corrective measures in the period 2016-2019 with the aim of achieving the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) in 2019;

State of conservation of the properties WHC/16/40.COM/7A, p. 8 inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger

Response by State Party: Noted.

5. Urges the State Party to take all the necessary legal, institutional, managerial and financial measures to ensure the full implementation of the corrective measures and to inform the Committee in its annual reports on the progress made;

Response by State Party: Noted. As soon as the Decision: **40 COM 7A.3** was adopted by the World Heritage Committee, the State Party of Panama begun to work on the implementation of corrective measures. At point 3.3.1 are described a list of corrective measures implemented by the State Party in 2016.

6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, **by 1 February 2017**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017;

Response by State Party: Noted. As soon as the Decision: **40 COM 7A.3** was adopted by the World Heritage Committee, the State Party of Panama begun to work on the implementation of corrective measures. At point 3.3.1 are described a list of corrective measures implemented by the State Party in 2016.

The Government of Panama has taken firm and responsible steps during 2016 for long-term assurance and sustainability for the preservation and maintenance of the country's historical heritage, as follows:

- **Government Support:**

Inter-institutional support has been reinforced by governmental entities such as the Ministry of the Environment, the Panamanian Tourism Authority, and the National Institute of Culture, who have contributed the budget for the implementation of projects and tools that contribute to better management and conservation of the sites.

- **Ministry of Environment**

The Public Use Plan for the Protected Forest of San Lorenzo and the Public Use Plan for the National Park of Portobelo have been created by the Ministry of the Environment. Both plans contribute to the conservation of the Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama Site: Portobelo - San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135).

- **Panama Tourism Authority**

The Tourism Authority of Panama (ATP) has provided in its budget for the implementation of blueprints and intervention project "Consolidation of Fort San Lorenzo", and basic infrastructure for tourism.

- **National Institute of Culture**

The INAC has contributed 150,000.00 USD to update the museography elements and design at the Customs of Portobelo. The Customs of Portobelo is a colonial structure located within the area occupied by the "Fortifications on

the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo - San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135)", and it contributes to the conveyance of the OUV of the site.

According to the updated timeframe for the implementation of the Corrective Measures required to accomplish the DSOCR, the following activities were advanced in year 2016:

3.1.1 Preliminary Stage (January 2016 – June 2016)

National Laws and Policies

- (iii). Buffer zone (macro) for component "Portobelo" described by a DNPH Resolution, based on Law 91/1976.

The resolution of the DNPH where is defined the buffer zone is still pending of approval. It remains to define the marine limits of the buffer zone, which should be coordinated with the Ministry of Environment, the entity that manages the Portobelo National Park. Actually the Historical Monumental Complex of Portobelo is located inside the Portobelo National Park, and its limits protected by the laws governing the National Park.

Currently it is in effect the Executive Decree 43/1999 which regulates chapters II and III of the Law 91 of December 22, 1976, and establishes the land use of the National Park of Portobelo and the Historic Monuments Complex of Portobelo.

In its article 5, Executive Decree 43/1999 indicates that the limits of the monumental area ~~must~~ shall be demarcated jointly by the National Authority of Environment, the Municipality of Portobelo, The Ministry of Housing, and the National Institute of Culture.

- (iv). National law to establish the boundary and buffer zone of all component parts of the world heritage property, begun (February 2016).

In the year 2016 is conducted meetings of coordination for the demarcation of the buffer zone of Portobelo.

The DNPH is currently working with the Ministry of the Environment on the demarcation of the boundaries. It is expected to establish such limits for the first half of the year 2017.

The limits of the Historical Monumental Complex of Portobelo are defined in the Law

91 of 22 of December of 1976, and the DNPH is working on the cadastral registry update of the all the monuments that make up the property.

The cadastral plans of all the fortifications that make up the site of Portobelo and its subsequent registration in favor of the National Institute of Culture are currently being surveyed and updated. The castle of San Lorenzo already has its limits registered and it is in process of registration of the property in favor of the National Institute of Culture.

Management Plan / Master Plan

- (v). Preliminary Studies to update the Management Plan (January 2016), begun.

As a first stage for the development of the Master Plan of the property, the PPSL has been made a compilation of all studies to date concerning the Historical Monumental Complex of Portobelo and the San Lorenzo Castle; and their immediate environments: the Portobelo National Park, the Municipality of Portobelo and the Protected Forest and Landscape Protected from San Lorenzo.

Such information includes National Parks management plans, public use plans of both Nationals Parks, Portobelo-land use Plan, all the studies carried out to date at both properties, historical information and a compilation of existing laws.

As next step the National Institute of Culture is managing the funding for the hiring of consultancy for the preparation of the Master Plan, which must be hired in the month of March 2017.

- (vi). Budget allocation project to be submitted to the Ministry of Finance (MEF), draft begun (January 2016)

The National Institute of Culture within its annual budget of investment requested to the Ministry of Economy and Finance funds for the implementation of the corrective measures planned for the year 2017. For the month of November 2016, the Ministry of Economy and Finance will notify the amount of funds granted for the investment budget of the INAC in 2017. The funds requested are for an amount of B/.2,000,000.00 for the year 2017.

- (vii). Plan of Strategies for the Protection and Conservation of the Fortifications of Portobelo and San Lorenzo (Joint Research Project, DNPH/INAC – USMA), begun (February 2016).

In the month of December was presented the first stage of the plan, which covers the historical research of the fortifications built by the military engineer Juan Bautista Antonelli. This research project is being done by professors of the Santa Maria La Antigua University, as part of their research projects.

The study was prepared by the architects Leonardo Casini (Professor and researcher at the University of Rome Tre - Italy), and Patricia Cid (Professor and researcher at Santa Maria La Antigua University - Panama).

The “Plan of Strategies for the Protection and Conservation of the Fortifications of Portobelo and San Lorenzo” shows up to 75% of progress. The third report “Plan of Strategies” presented in **Annex 5** consists of criterion and strategies for the protection and safeguarding of the historic military structures at Portobelo and San Lorenzo. The Plan of Strategies draws upon reference documentation selected for a critical analysis, in order to prepare a normative document for the use of DNPH to produce regulations specific for the conservation of the monuments and their strategic relationships with their natural environment.

- (viii). Budget allocation project submitted to the Ministry of Finance (MEF), finalized. (June 2016).

The budget requested by the National Institute of Culture for the implementation of the corrective measures for the year 2017 not were assigned. In view of this situation, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, on behalf of the National Institute of Culture, manages the procurement of a loan with the Inter-American Development Bank. The negotiations are currently at their last stages. The main objective of this desired financial support is to secure the necessary funds to implement the Corrective Measures, in order to obtain the removal of the “Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panamá: Portobelo – San Lorenzo (Panamá) (C 135)” from the World Heritage List in Danger as soon as 2019. The success of these efforts may be confirmed by the end of February 2017.

PROJECT INAC – BID

Support for the conservation and management of the World Heritage Cultural.

Currently the Government of Panama is managing a loan through the Inter-American Development Bank - IADB by an amount of forty five million USD (45,000,000.00 USD) for the implementation of the "Project of Support for the Conservation and Management of the Cultural Heritage" that consists in the restoration of the National Theatre, restoration of the Anthropological Museum Reina Torres de Arauz, and the Emergency Works of the fortifications of the Caribbean side of Panama: Portobelo and San Lorenzo.

This action shows the commitment of the Government of Panama with the Cultural Heritage of the country, establishing the importance of the rescue works, the rehabilitation and the restoration of historical heritage and culture of Panama as main objective of this loan.

In 2016 there have been two missions by the Inter-American Development Bank. The first, called Mission of Identification, held in the month of August of 2016; and a second, Mission of Orientation held in the month of November of 2016.

The objective of the second mission was to review, jointly with the technical team of the Government, the progress in the tasks agreed upon during the identification mission, with a view to defining the design for the operation and offer guidance for the timely completion of these tasks. This projects would have a duration of 4 years, 2017-2020.

Components of the Loan.

- **Restoration of the National Theatre of Panamá.**
- **Restoration of the Anthropological Museum Reina Torres de Arauz.**
- **Emergency Works of the Fortifications of the Caribbean side of Panama: Portobelo and San Lorenzo:**

The activities to be financed in this component are grouped into three main areas:

- (a) Works of emergency plan,
- (b) Tourism infrastructure,
- (c) Strengthening of the Patronato de Portobelo y San Lorenzo.

The specific activities and tasks agreed to conclude its design, including

responsibilities and delivery times, are presented in an attached document (see Annex 5)

- **Institutional Strengthening:**

The activities to be financed is grouped in the following themes:

- a) strategic planning,
- b) strengthening systems of planning, monitoring and evaluation,
- c) administrative areas of support; and
- d) creative industries.

- **Technical Cooperation:**

It was agreed that technical cooperation associated with the operation will have three main components:

Component 1. (Oriented to support the elaboration of the nomination dossier for the potential inscription of a new serial property called: The Colonial Transisthmic Route of Panama, through two actions mainly: to) the design of a model of management for the new property; (b) the development of the nomination dossier for the potential inscription of a new serial property called: The Colonial Transisthmic Route of Panama,

Component 2. Aimed at supporting the development of strategic plans and studies for the design of the operation of the loan:

- a) strategic plan for the National Theatre;
- b) the strategic plan for the Museum Reina Torres de Arauz (MARTA); and
- c) the management plan for the fortifications of Portobelo and San Lorenzo;

Component 3. (Oriented to support the development of instruments and studies for the execution of the operation of the loan, including:

- a) the operating manual;
- b) environmental and social analysis of the projects; among others.

The official note by which the Ministry of Economy and Finance formally requested the Inter-American Development Bank financial resources for the implementation of the project, in addition to the programming of the budget to carry out the works defined above are attached to this document (Annex 6).

The above mentioned project and actions reflect the hard work being currently done by

the Government of Panama responsible for Cultural heritage conservation and management which aims to ensure a sustainable, responsible and appropriate management of the nation's World Heritage sites.

Operational and Participatory Management System

- (iii). Reactivation of the National Commission of World Cultural and Natural Heritage.
(January – June, 2016).

The Ministry of Environment (MIAMBIENTE), asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the government agency that chairs the Natural and Cultural World Heritage National Commission, the reactivation of the same, through note No.DM-1463 - July 27, 2016-2016 .

Regular meetings of the Commission were coordinated in response to that note.

In August 18 of 2016 is filed the first meeting where the Ministry of Environment and the National Institute of Culture (INAC), presented the results of the meeting of the world heritage in Turkey, and were presented to the members of the Commission a presentation of the state of conservation of the five properties inscribed on the list of UNESCO World Heritage (including both cultural as well as natural properties).

The commitments required by the World Heritage Committee for removing Portobelo and San Lorenzo from the list of heritage in danger, were addressed as well as the requirements for funds to accomplish the overall conservation goals.

At December 5 was performs a second meeting of the Commission with the participation of the Minister of Foreign Relations, the minister of Environment and the General Director General of INAC. In the same meeting the Ministers of State were informed of the situation of the five Panamanian properties inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

- (iv). Inter-agency coordination for the territorial and urban development plan (POT for Portobelo), begun (January 2016)

This activity has shown little progress in the year 2016. The POT of Portobelo has not even been approved by the Ministry of Housing. The issue was discussed in the meetings of the Natural and Cultural World Heritage National Commission and will be addressed

again in early 2017.

At present, the Land Planning of Portobelo is regulated by Executive Decree 43/1999, that regulates chapters 2 and 3 of Law 91/1976 and establishes the land planning of Portobelo National Park and of the Historic Monuments Complex of Portobelo. Subsequent regulations in force are the Executive Decree 1366/2012 "that modifies the Executive Decree 43/1999, and the Executive Decree 1366/2012 which extensively modifies Executive Decree 43/1999, especially regarding land use, allowed activities and technical aspects on construction works within the Historic Monuments Complex of Portobelo.

Even if the POT has not yet been put into effect, for the year 2017 is plan is to tender the construction of the new sewerage system for the town of Portobelo. This project is being developed by the National Council for the Sustainable Development (CONADES), an agency derived from the Presidency of the Republic.

The National Institute of Culture has strengthened the management of the sites with the formation of the "World Heritage, Technical Team ", comprised of the National Director of the DNPH, the executive Directors of the Patronato of Portobelo and San Lorenzo, and the Patronato of Panamá Viejo and Casco Viejo, and the World Heritage advisor Arq. Daniel Young Torquemada (ICOMOS Panama/ICOMOS Academia).

Likewise, INAC has strengthened its financial contribution to the Patronato of Portobelo and San Lorenzo giving funds to the preparation of the documentation necessary to submit it to the World Heritage Centre; the recruitment of experts who collaborate in the drafting and put up of political of evaluation and conservation of those sites; as well as the reinforcement with technical units of the board.

Responsibly, INAC has assigned to the Patronato of Portobelo and San Lorenzo an additional budget of B/.68,000.00 for the survey and registration of polygons of fortifications and monuments of the historic monuments complex of Portobelo, and works of consolidation of walls and slabs of San Jeronimo fortress.

Parallel relevant Tasks

- (vii). Operational management arrangements and budgets for its implementation ensured. (January – June, 2016).

The National Institute of Culture (INAC) has assigned to the year 2017, a budget of B/.200,000.00 as a contribution to the Patronato of Portobelo and San Lorenzo to cover administrative and operation cost.

As part of the loan requested by the INAC to the IADB, is a departure for the strengthening of the administrative and technical capacities of the Patronato of Portobelo and San Lorenzo.

(viii). Site Museum's new museography (former Customs building), begun (January 2016)

The design of the new museography to the Museum of the former customs of Portobelo is at the stage of completion of the screenplay for the museography. This stage of design has been postponed in order to use for the development of the script new historical information collected by Dr. Alfredo Castellero Calvo in the new publication of the book "Portobelo y San Lorenzo de el Chagres, Perspectivas Imperiales" published by the Patronato of Portobelo and San Lorenzo in November, 2016.

(ix). Educational Project for Portobelo and San Lorenzo, begun (January 2016)

The start of the Educational Project for Portobelo and San Lorenzo was postponed due to lack of funds for its implementation. The Patronato of Portobelo and San Lorenzo is currently seeking sponsorship from the private sector in order to develop this project.

(x). Visitors Center of San Lorenzo (drafting construction plans), begun (January 2016)

In the month of January 2016 were approved by the Engineering Direction of the Municipality of Colon, San Lorenzo's Visitor Center preliminary plans.

(xi). Visitors Center of San Lorenzo (drafting construction plans), finalized (June 2016)

Drafting of the blueprints of the San Lorenzo's Visitor Center were completed in December 2016. The blueprints, developed by the firm of architects Mallol and Mallol, are currently at the stage of obtaining seal of approval in at the Municipality of Colón.

(xii). Visitors Center of San Lorenzo (construction), begun (August. 2016)

The construction of the San Lorenzo's Visitor Center will start at the end of the month of

March 2017. In November, the Panama Tourism Authority awarded funds from his investment budget of the year 2017, of B / 4,500,000.00 for the construction of the Center. In the month of February 2017 is planned performing the Act of public tender for the construction work.

3.1.2 Phase I (September 2016 – September 2017)

1st Quarter 2016 – July, August, September.

Emergency Plan

- (iv). San Lorenzo Castle and its Upper Battery (June 2016), begun

The works of consolidation and conservation of the Castle of San Lorenzo, referred to within the emergency plan for the rescue of the site have not initiated yet due to lack of budget.

The National Institute of Culture (INAC) is managing to obtain a loan with the Inter-American Development Bank, a process that is currently in the final stage of negotiation. Realized this loan, the State party can have the funds required for the implementation of the corrective measures. It is expected that by the end of February 2017 there will be confirmation about this financing.

- (v). Conservation project on Santiago Fortifications (Castle, battery and hilltop stronghold), begun (June 2016)

The works of consolidation and conservation of the Castle of San Lorenzo, referred to within the emergency plan for the rescue of the site have not initiated to date due to lack of budget.

Again, the National Institute of Culture (INAC) is managing to obtain a loan with the Inter-American Development Bank, a process that is currently in the final stage of negotiation. Realized this loan, the State party can have the funds required for the implementation of the corrective measures. It is expected that by the end of February 2017 there will be confirmation about this financing.

(vi). San Jeronimo Battery Fort (July 2016), begun

The works of consolidation and conservation of the Castle of San Lorenzo, referred to within the emergency plan for the rescue of the site have not initiated to date due to lack of budget. Currently it is working on the crest and consolidation of walls, with the field workers of the Patronato of Portobelo and San Lorenzo.

Again, the National Institute of Culture (INAC) is managing to obtain a loan with the Inter-American Development Bank, a process that is currently in the final stage of negotiation. Realized this loan, the State party can have the funds required for the implementation of the corrective measures. It is expected that by the end of February 2017 there will be confirmation about this financing.

Management Plan / Master Plan

(ii). Preliminary Studies to update the Management Plan (September 2016), finalized.

As a first stage for the development of the Management Plan of the property the Patronato of Portobelo and San Lorenzo has been made a compilation of all studies to date concerning the historical Monumental Complex of Portobelo and San Lorenzo Castle, and their immediate environments, Portobelo National Park, the town of Portobelo and the Protected Forest and Protected Landscape of San Lorenzo. Such information includes national parks management plans, public use plans of both parks, Portobelo-land use plan, all the studies carried out to date in both sites, historical information, and a compilation of existing laws.

As a next step, the National Institute of Culture (INAC) is managing the funding for the hiring of consultancy for the preparation of the Management Plan, which must be hired in the month of March 2017.

2nd Quarter 2016 – October, November, December.

Management Plan / Master Plan

(ii). Update of the Management Plan 2018 – 2022 (October 2016), begun.

The development of the new management plan of the site has not started yet due to lack of funds. Again, the National Institute of Culture (INAC) is managing to obtain a loan with the

Inter-American Development Bank, management that is currently in the final stage of negotiation. Realized this funding, the State may have the required funds for the development of the Management Plan, which is expected it can hire for the second half of 2017, and its completion in the month of December 2017.

Operational and Participatory Management System

- (ii). Inter-agency coordination for the territorial and urban development plan (POT for Portobelo), finalized (December 2016).

It has been strengthened inter-institutional support from governmental entities such as: Ministry of Environment, the Tourism Authority of Panama, and the National Institute of Culture who have brought the budget to carry out projects and tools that contribute to a better management and conservation of the sites. Ministry of the Environment has made in 2016, the public use plans for the protected forest of San Lorenzo and the Public Use Plan for the National Park of Portobelo. The Tourism Authority of Panama has provided of its investment budget B/.400,000.00 for the development of plans and consolidation studies of the Fort of San Lorenzo; and for a basic tourism infrastructure project. Finally, the National Institute of Culture (INAC) has contributed with B/.200,000.00 to cover the costs of administration and operation of the Patronato of Portobelo and San Lorenzo, as well as B/.150,000.00 for the renovation of the museography of the Customs Museum of Portobelo.

Parallel Tasks

- (ii). Site Museum's new museography (former Customs building), finalized (December 2016).

The design of the new museography to the Museum of the customs of Portobelo is at the stage of completion of the screenplay for the museography. This stage of design has been postponed in order to use for the development of the script new historical information collected by Dr. Alfredo Castellero Calvo in the new publication of the book "Portobelo y San Lorenzo de el Chagres, Perspectivas Imperiales" published by the Patronato of Portobelo and San Lorenzo in November, 2016.

The new date set for the completion of the new museography is June of 2017.

4. Final Remarks.

As described above and as in previous State of Conservation reports, the adoption of the Management Plan (September 2013) as well as the Emergency Plan (March 2014) have proven to be crucial steps forward as they constitute appropriate frameworks for all planned actions. Likewise, the endorsements of these plans by the current administration and our assurance to their full implementation remain among our top priorities. Further, the State Party of Panama is working restlessly in the continued implementation of all the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) over a new proposed extended timeframe (2016-2019). Furthermore, we continue to work in securing the funding for the implementation of these measures, including the continued implementation of the Emergency Plan as well as the Management Plan and its update.

As has been described, the National Institute for Culture (INAC) continues to be responsible for the national cultural heritage (Law 14, 1982), but the management of the site continues to be entrusted to the Patronato de Portobelo y San Lorenzo (PPSL). However, the INAC currently has a stronger and more active leading role, within the PPSL, so as to ensure that all corrective measures remain at the top of their priorities. In this sense, with the help of the Law 30-2014 (which defines that a yearly budget will be allocated to the PPSL for its administration, operation and activities), we are securing annual funds in order for the PPSL to improve and strengthen its technical department and staff. By this action, we have updated the legislative and regulatory measures and definitions of the functions of the Patronato.

Likewise, the Patronato has already made progress regarding the improvement of its technical staff and has even hired an architectural conservator as its Project Manager. The plans include establishing a technical office with adequate capacities, at the site level. Therefore, the strengthening of management arrangements and the creation of a technical office are well underway.

In addition, several other relevant measures have already begun to take place. The definition of the boundaries and buffer zone are already in process. On the other hand, the first draft for the Territorial Plan for Portobelo, by the Ministry of Housing (MIVIOT) is already done and the National Heritage Directorate Office is currently in process of reviewing and commenting on it. The analysis of that plan will be undertaken in order to ensure that it meets the requirements defined in the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger in the year 2019. Further, the said analysis will bear in mind that the Plan must directly respond to the recommendations regarding environmental degradation and deficiencies in infrastructure services that are impacting cultural and natural heritage assets.

Likewise, this report presents detailed accounts on the activities for conservation, stabilization and consolidation and for the maintenance of the fortifications and green areas undertaken in 2015, as well as detailed stabilization and consolidation plans and timeframes for the implementation of the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee at the time of the inscription of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the 2014 Advisory Mission's recommendations, especially in regards to the stabilization and consolidation of all cultural forts, fortifications and cultural components of the property.

In closing, this report contains the strategies, detailed work plans, timeframes and budget allocation plans, for the full implementation of the remaining corrective measures within an extended three-year period (2016-2019), including the set of recommendations of the 2014 Advisory Mission. By these means we plan to implement aggressive plans, actions and strategies in order to preserve the integrity and authenticity of the attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

5. References.

WHC (2014). Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo. In, *Item 8 of the Provisional Agenda: Establishment of the World Heritage List and of the List of World Heritage in Danger - 8E: Adoption of Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value (WHC-14/38.COM/8E)*. Electronic document, <http://whc.UNESCO.org/archive/2014/whc14-38com-8E-en.pdf>, consulted in January.

2014. 38th Session of the World Heritage Committee for the Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

2015. 39th Session of the World Heritage Committee for the Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

2016. 40th Session of the World Heritage Committee for the Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

Annex.

Annex 1. Curriculum vitae of the members of the working group and experts

Julieta de Arango, Bachelor in Fine Arts

Executive Director to the Patronato Panamá Viejo

Ms. Julieta de Arango holds over 35 years of working experience concerning management, administration, protection and preservation of cultural heritage in Panamá. She's been Deputy Director of the National Institute of Culture (INAC), National Director of Historic Heritage of INAC and she has been administrator of several museums in Panama City. Her experience also includes perfecting legal instruments for the protection of cultural heritage, as well as development of practical proposals for use planning for historic monuments groups and she has collaborated on the formulation of nomination dossiers to the World Heritage List of the Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo, and for the Historic District (Casco Antiguo) of Panamá City. Ms. Arango is the Executive Director to the Board of Patronato Panamá Viejo from the year 2000. Patronato Panamá Viejo is a non-profit organization focused on the conservation and enhancement of value of the Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo, and it integrates stakeholders from public and private sectors. The Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2003, as an extension of the World Heritage Property, "Historic District of Panama with the Salon Bolivar – C 790", to integrate the property now called, "Archaeological Site of Panama Viejo and Historic District of Panama – C 790bis". As Executive Director of Patronato Panamá Viejo, Ms. Arango is in charge of the implementation of the site's Master Plan, whose actions are based on conservation criteria, authenticity, research, divulgation, capacity building, community participation, sustainable development and maintenance. Under her administration of the Patronato Panamá Viejo, important projects have been undertaken such as, the recovery of the colonial urban layout, the intervention project on the La Concepción Convent, the conservation project on the Cathedral and its rehabilitation as a lookout, the construction of a Visitors Center and the creation of a site museum concerning the evolution of the Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo, research on the Cathedral, the San Juan de Dios Hospital, the Convent of La Concepción, Morelos Park, Main Square (Plaza Mayor), amongst other important projects. Her publications include, ***El Sitio de Panamá Viejo, un ejemplo de gestión patrimonial*** (the Site of Panamá Viejo, an example of heritage management). In Revista Canto Rodado, No1. 2006, pp. 1 -15;

and, ***Panamá Viejo, una experiencia exitosa en gestión patrimonial*** (*Panamá Viejo, a successful experience in heritage management*), jointly published with Dr. Juan Guillermo Martín Rincón in Revista de Estudios Sociales No. 45, Universidad de los Andes, Colombia, January – April 2013, pp. 158 -169.

María Isabel Arrocha, Architect and M.A. in Restoration

National Director to the National Directorate of Historic Heritage and Focal Point

Ms. María Isabel Arrocha obtained her Bachelor Degree in Structural Architecture at the Universidad de Santa María La Antigua. She successfully completed her Master Degree in Restoration of Architectural Monuments as well as a Master in “Project: An Approach to Architecture from the Historical and Social Environment”, at the Universidad Politécnica de Catalunya. She is a member of the College of Architects (COARQ) of the Panamanian Society of Engineers and Architects (SPIA). Ms. Arrocha has contributed to various architectural projects throughout her career in Barcelona and Panama, and she’s been awarded an Honorable Mention by the Best Works of Architecture (MOA) contest held by COARQ of SPIA in 2015. At present, Ms. Arrocha is the National Director of Historic Heritage at the National Institute of Culture - INAC. She speaks Spanish, English and Catalanian.

Wilhelm Franqueza Knopke, Architect and M.A. in Restoration

Project Manager for the Patronato de Portobelo y San Lorenzo

Mr. Wilhelm Franqueza obtained his Bachelor Degree in Structural Architecture at the Universidad de Santa María La Antigua. He successfully completed his Postgraduate Degree in Investment Projects Planning, Review and Management as well as the Comprehensive Course on Inspection, Safety and Quality Control for Construction Projects at the Universidad Tecnológica de Panamá (UTP). Mr. Franqueza obtained his Master Degree in Restoration and Rehabilitation of Historic Monuments at the University of Alcalá de Henares (Spain) under the auspices of the Scholarship of the Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI), BECAS MAE (2005). He has taught Architectural Design as professor for the Universidad

Santa María La Antigua, and he's been National Director of the National Directorate of Historic Heritage of the National Institute of Culture – INAC. He is a member of the College of Architects (COARQ) of the Panamanian Society of Engineers and Architects (SPIA), which he represented at the Board of Planning of the Municipality of Balboa in 2008, 2009 and 2010. He's currently a member of ICOMOS Panamá, for which he was Secretary General from 2006 to 2014. On his private practice, he has rehabilitated various historic buildings at the Historic District of Panamá and he collaborated on the restoration of the national monument “Cristo a Orillas del Mar” Episcopalian Church at the historic centre of Colón City, and he's been a project manager for urban projects since the year 1998. At present, Mr. Franqueza is Project Manager for the Patronato de Portobelo y San Lorenzo. He speaks Spanish and English.

**Katti Osorio Ugarte, Architect and Ph.D. in World Heritage Studies,
Expert**

National Deputy Director to the National Directorate of Historic Heritage

Dr. Katti Osorio Ugarte was born in Panamá City, Panamá. She studied at the University of Panamá, where she earned her degree in Architecture. She has been twice awarded the Monbukagakusho Scholarship (MEXT) for higher studies in Japan by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), successfully completing her Masters degree (M.A.) in Conservation of Cultural Property with a specialization in Buildings and Districts, by the Tokyo University of the Arts, and her Degree as Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in World Heritage Studies by the University of Tsukuba. “World Cultural Heritage Studies” was inaugurated in April 2006 as the first and only doctoral program in the world particularly relating to the studies of the world cultural heritage. Her doctoral dissertation was titled, “**Comparative Study on Conservation of Timber Frame and Mixed Construction Buildings of Cultural Interest in Panamá and Japan**”. During her studies at the University of Tsukuba, she participated in teaching and field surveys as Research Assistant (RA) and Teaching Assistant (TA). Dr. Osorio has been Director a.i. of the National Directorate of Historic Heritage at the National Institute of Culture - INAC, Director a.i. of the Oficina del Casco Antiguo de la Ciudad de Panamá (Historic District's Office), Consultant ad honorem to the Patronato de Portobelo y San Lorenzo, and Architect for the Urban Planning Section of the Mayor's Office of Panamá, among other occupations. She a member of

the College of Architects (COARQ) of the Panamanian Society of Engineers and Architects (SPIA), member of the Association of Anthropology and History of Panamá (AAHP), member of ICOMOS Panamá, and a former member of ICOMOS Japan. Dr. Osorio is also a former member of the Architectural Institute of Japan (AIJ). She is the author of several papers and articles such as, **"The attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Property - The case of Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá"** Canto Rodado Vol.7 (1-27 pp.) 2012, and **"Research on timber frame buildings in Panamá City"**, Journal of Architecture and Planning (Transactions of AIJ), 75 (650). pp. 989-995 (<http://doi.org/10.3130/aija.75.989>). She has contributed as peer reviewer of scholarly articles, and regularly participates in conferences and public speeches to raise public awareness about the importance of world heritage preservation. Her main interests are the protection and preservation of historical heritage, monuments and historic towns, their management and legal protection framework, with an emphasis on the research of related theoretical aspects. At present, Dr. Osorio is the National Deputy Director of Historic Heritage at the National Institute of Culture - INAC. She speaks Spanish, English, and Japanese.

Daniel Young-Torquemada, Architect and M.A. in Restoration, Expert Advisor to the National Directorate of Historic Heritage

Mr. Daniel Young-Torquemada studied architecture in Panamá, Buenos Aires and New York. Under the auspices of the Fulbright Scholarship by the Embassy of the United States in Panama, he obtained his Master Degree in Restoration by the University of Tulane, New Orleans. He has over 15 years of working experience in dozens of projects of restoration and rehabilitation of buildings at national and international level. He's been chosen by UNESCO's Advisory Bodies to integrate the "Network of Experts on World Heritage for Latin America", and has carried out international missions on site and technical evaluations by distance in Nicaragua, Honduras, Colombia, Guatemala and Chile by means of consultancies at the request of the World Heritage Centre, the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the World Monuments Fund (WMF). Mr. Young-Torquemada has addressed conferences on heritage issues in Spain, Mexico, the United States of America, Costa Rica and Panamá. He is a member of the College of Architects (COARQ) of the Panamanian Society of Engineers and Architects (SPIA), member of

ICOMOS Panamá and he is a member of the “ICOMOS Academy”, for which he has been a member of its Executive Board and of its Working Group for World Heritage (2011 – 2014). At present, he is an Advisor to the National Directorate of Historic Heritage. He speaks Spanish and English.

Annex 2. Decisions adopted for the property

Anexx 2.1. Decision 36 COM 7B.102 (2012)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-12/36.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.129**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2010),
3. Notes the limited implementation of activities being carried out by the State Party with regards to the fragile state of conservation of the property;
4. Reiterates its deep concern regarding the state of conservation of the property, in particular the significant and accelerated degradation of the historic fabric which directly impacts its Outstanding Universal Value, and the lack of significant progress made in addressing the decay conditions of the property;
5. Urges the State Party to finalize the processes related to the establishment of boundaries, buffer zones and the related regulations of the two components of the inscribed property, and to submit them within the Retrospective Inventory process of the Periodic Reporting exercise in the Latin America and the Caribbean region;
6. Considers that the State Party has not complied with all the requests expressed by previous World Heritage Committee Decisions, and that therefore the property is in danger in conformity with Chapter IV.B of the *Operational Guidelines* and **decides to inscribe the Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) on the List of World Heritage in Danger**;
7. Adopts the following Desired state of conservation for the property, for its future removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - a) The approval and full implementation of an emergency plan, a comprehensive assessment of structural and mechanical risks, preventative conservation strategy and maintenance measures at San Lorenzo and Portobelo,
 - b) National laws and policies for the conservation of built heritage at San Lorenzo and Portobelo defined and in place,
 - c) Long-term consolidation and conservation through annual plans for the components of the inscribed property ensured,

- d) The operational and participatory management system, including its related public use plan, approved and implemented,
- e) The Management Plan fully integrated within territorial and urban development plans,
- f) Encroachments and urban pressure adequately controlled,
- g) The boundaries and buffer zone of all component parts of the World Heritage property precisely clarified,
- h) Budgets for the preparation, implementation and follow-up of the management structures and conservation measures secured;

8. Also adopts the following corrective measures and the timeframe for their implementation:

a) To be carried out immediately (by September 2012-March 2013)

- (i) Risk assessment completed for all structures and built materials, and an Emergency Plan for all the components of the property in coherence with the recommendations of the reactive monitoring mission and defined timeframe and phasing for their implementation finalized,
- (ii) Operational management arrangements and budgets for its implementation ensured,
- (iii) Budgets for the implementation of the Emergency Plan (first stage) secured,
- (iv) Encroachments and urban pressure adequately controlled and reforestation undertaken,
- (v) Technical Office in Portobelo to secure the implementation of the conservation measures and management arrangements set up and functioning,

b) To be carried out within one year (by September 2013)

First phase of the Emergency Plan implemented:

Protection

- (i) Boundaries and buffer zones for each of the component parts of the property defined,

(ii) Regulatory measures for the established buffer zones for controlling development and addressing existing threats finalized and approved,

(iii) Monitoring indicators as a tool to assess the state of conservation of the fortified built heritage put in place,

Management and Planning

(iv) Development of a Management Plan begun,

(v) Awareness raising activities within the local communities to identify opportunities for eco and cultural tourism to contribute to the improvement of living conditions of the surrounding communities undertaken in full coherence with the conservation measures for the property,

c) To be carried out within two years (by September 2014):

Second Phase of the Emergency Plan implemented

Protection

(i) National laws and policies for the conservation of built heritage at San Lorenzo and Portobelo developed,

Management and planning

(i) Management Plan for the property, including scheduled and costed provisions for conservation, preventative conservation and maintenance of built heritage, public use, and risk management finalized, approved and adopted,

(ii) Management, territorial and urban development plans integrated,

(iii) Annual conservation plans for each of the components of the inscribed property developed and in place,

d) To be carried out within two-three years (by September 2015):

(i) Implementation of the Emergency Plan completed,

(ii) Operational management arrangements and budgets for the continued implementation of the approved Management Plan secured;

9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a financial estimation of the costs associated with the implementation of each of the corrective

measures, and invites the State Party to consider a request for international assistance from the World Heritage Fund for technical support ;

10. Also urges the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, as well as other relevant bodies, to cooperate with the State Party to implement the adopted corrective measures;

11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

Annex 2.2. Decision 36 COM 8C.1 (2012) Update of the World Heritage List in Danger

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Following the examination of the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHC-12/36.COM/7B and WHC-12/36.COM/7B.Add) and of proposals for inscription of properties on the World Heritage List (WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/8B.Add),

2. Decides to inscribe the following properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger:

- Mali, Timbuktu (Decision 36 COM 7B.106)
- Mali, Tomb of Askia (Decision 36 COM 7B.106)
- Palestine, Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Decision 36 COM 8B.5)
- Panama, Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Decision 36 COM 7B.102)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (Decision 36 COM 7B.93)

Annex 2.3. Decision 37 COM 7A.36 (2013)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,

2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.102** , adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),

3. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party on the conditions at the property and the actions implemented and regrets that the report did not specifically relate information to the adopted corrective measures;

4. Expresses its serious concern for the limited progress that has been achieved in the execution of the corrective measures and urges the State Party to implement them within the approved timeframe, with particular attention to:

a) Formulation of a budgeted Emergency Plan that includes the identification of priority interventions for stabilization, conservation and protection with timeframes and priority interventions for implementation,

b) Ensuring that operational conservation arrangements are in place and that budgets have been secured for the implementation of the Emergency Plan,

c) Identification of measures to address encroachments and urban pressure;

5. Requests the State Party to submit comprehensive technical and graphic information on the planned construction of a retaining wall at the Santiago de la Gloria fort in Portobelo by **30 October 2013**, and to halt the interventions until the evaluation of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies is submitted to the State Party;

6. Also requests the State Party to submit clear information on the role of the Patronato de Portobelo for the conservation of the property within the framework of a collective Management Plan for this property and the Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá;

7. Further requests the State Party to invite an advisory mission to support the State Party in providing guidelines to finalize the diagnosis and to prepare a comprehensive conservation Emergency Plan **as soon as possible**;

8. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;

9. Decides to retain Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Annex 2.4. Decision 37 COM 8C.2 (2013) Update of the World Heritage List in Danger

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (WHC-13/37.COM/7A, WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add and WHC-13/37.COM/7A.Add.

2. Decides to maintain the following properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger:

- Afghanistan, Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Decision 37 COM 7A.29)
- Afghanistan, Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Decision 37 COM 7A.30)
- Belize, Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Decision 37 COM 7A.16)
- Central African Republic, Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (Decision 37 COM 7A.1)
- Chile, Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Decision 37 COM 7A.37)
- Colombia, Los Katíos National Park (Decision 37 COM 7A.17)
- Côte d'Ivoire, Comoé National Park (Decision 37 COM 7A .2)
- Côte d'Ivoire / Guinea, Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Decision 37 COM 7A .3)
- Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Virunga National Park (Decision 37 COM 7A.4)
- Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Decision 37 COM 7A.5)
- Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Garamba National Park (Decision 37 COM 7A.6)
- Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Salonga National Park (Decision 37 COM 7A.7)
- Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Decision 37 COM 7A.8)
- Egypt, Abu Mena (Decision 37 COM 7A.23)
- Ethiopia, Simien National Park (Decision 37 COM 7A .10)

- Georgia, Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Decision 37 COM 7A.32)
- Georgia, Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Decision 37 COM 7A.33)
- Honduras, Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Decision 37 COM 7A.18)
- Indonesia, Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (Decision 37 COM 7A.14)
- Iraq, Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Decision 37 COM 7A.24)
- Iraq, Samarra Archaeological City (Decision 37 COM 7A.25)
- Jerusalem, Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (Decision 37 COM 7A.26)
- Madagascar, Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Decision 37 COM 7A.11)
- Mali, Timbuktu (Decision 37 COM 7A.19)
- Mali, Tomb of Askia (Decision 37 COM 7A.20)
- Niger, Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Decision 37 COM 7A.12)
- Palestine, Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Decision 37 COM 7A.27)
- Panama, Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Decision 37 COM 7A.36)
- Peru, Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Decision 37 COM 7A.38)
- Senegal, Niokolo-Koba National Park (Decision 37 COM 7A.13)
- Serbia, Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (Decision 37 COM 7A.34)
- Uganda, Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Decision 37 COM 7A.21)
- United Republic of Tanzania, Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (Decision 37 COM 7A.22)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (Decision 37 COM 7A.35)
- United States of America, Everglades National Park (Decision 37 COM 7A.15)
- Venezuela, Coro and its Port (Decision 37 COM 7A.39)
- Yemen, Historic Town of Zabid (Decision 37 COM 7A.28)

Annex 2.5. Decision 38 COM 7A.20 (2014)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7A.Add,

2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 7A.36** adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),

3. Appreciates the efforts made by the State Party to fund and organize the advisory mission conducted in 2014 and encourages it to implement the recommendations contained in the mission report;

4. Welcomes the development and adoption of the Emergency Plan for the property and urges the State Party to secure the necessary resources to commence the immediate implementation of the identified priority conservation and stabilization measures;

5. Expresses its concern about the findings of the mission regarding the continuing deterioration of the historic fabric and erosion of the conditions of authenticity and integrity and urges the State Party to priorities implementation of the following provisions of the UNESCO World Heritage Management Plan and of the Emergency Plan for the property:

a) Update the legislative and regulatory measures to ensure the protection of the property and its terrestrial and maritime setting and to legally define the functions of the Patronato Portobelo-San Lorenzo,

b) Strengthen management arrangements and establish a technical office for conservation, with specialised staff, at the local level to guarantee high quality interventions at the component parts,

c) Define the boundaries of the component parts of the property and their buffer zones, including regulatory measures for their management and submit the revised boundaries as a minor boundary modification for consideration by the World Heritage Committee,

d) Develop a land use plan for Portobelo and San Lorenzo and include provisions and measures to control urban development and relocation of families occupying the inscribed property;

e) Promote international and interdisciplinary collaboration for the implementation of conservation actions and define a capacity building strategy to ensure the sustainability of conservation efforts,

f) Define, in collaboration with local authorities, measures to address environmental degradation and deficiencies in infrastructure services that are impacting cultural and natural heritage assets and constitute public health concerns,

g) Carry out the necessary scientific studies in relation to deterioration processes to better inform decision-making regarding conservation options;

6. Requests that technical details of proposed major interventions be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review prior to making commitments to their implementation;

7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

8. Decides to retain Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Annex 2.6. Decision 38 COM 8C.2 (2014) Update of the World Heritage List in Danger

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (WHC-14/38.COM/7A and WHC-14/38.COM/7A.Add),

2. Decides to retain the following properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger:

- Afghanistan, Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Decision 38 COM 7A.14)
- Afghanistan, Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Decision 38 COM 7A.15)
- Belize, Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Decision 38 COM 7A.31)
- Central African Republic, Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (Decision 38 COM 7A.34)
- Chile, Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Decision 38 COM 21)
- Colombia, Los Katíos National Park (Decision 38 COM 7A.32)

- Côte d'Ivoire, Comoé National Park (Decision 38 COM 7A.35)
- Côte d'Ivoire / Guinea, Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Decision 38 COM 7A.36)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Virunga National Park (Decision 38 COM37)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Decision 38 COM38)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Garamba National Park (Decision 38 COM39)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Salonga National Park (Decision 38 COM40)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Decision 38 COM41)
- Egypt, Abu Mena (Decision 38 COM 1)
- Ethiopia, Simien National Park (Decision 38 COM 7A.43)
- Georgia, Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Decision 38 COM 7A.16)
- Georgia, Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Decision 38 COM 7A.17)
- Honduras, Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Decision 38 COM 7A.33)
- Indonesia, Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (Decision 38 COM 7A.28)
- Iraq, Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Decision 38 COM 2)
- Iraq, Samarra Archaeological City (Decision 38 COM 3)
- Jerusalem, Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (Decision 38 COM 4)
- Madagascar, Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Decision 38 COM 44)
- Mali, Timbuktu (Decision 38 COM 7A.24)
- Mali, Tomb of Askia (Decision 38 COM 7A.25)
- Niger, Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Decision 38 COM 7A.45)
- Palestine, Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Decision 38 COM 7A.5)
- Panama, Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Decision 38 COM 7A.20)
- Peru, Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Decision 38 COM 7A.22)
- Senegal, Niokolo-Koba National Park (Decision 38 COM 7A.46)
- Serbia, Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (Decision 38 COM 18)
- Solomon Islands, East Rennell (Decision 38 COM 7B.29)

- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Damascus (Decision 38 COM 7A.12)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Bosra (Decision 38 COM 7A.12)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Site of Palmyra (Decision 38 COM 7A.12)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Aleppo (Decision 38 COM 7A.12)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din (Decision 38 COM 7A.12)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient Villages of Northern Syria (Decision 38 COM 7A.12)
- Uganda, Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Decision 38 COM 26)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (Decision 38 COM 7A.19)
- United States of America, Everglades National Park (Decision 38 COM 7A.30)
- Venezuela, Coro and its Port (Decision 38 COM 23)
- Yemen, Historic Town of Zabid (Decision 38 COM 13)

Annex 2.7. Decision 38 COM 8E (2014) Adoption of Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/8E,
2. Congratulates the States Parties for the excellent work accomplished in the elaboration of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for World Heritage properties in their territories;
3. Adopts the retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value, as presented in the Annex of Document WHC-14/38.COM/8E, for the following World Heritage properties:

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC:

- China: Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area;
- Japan: Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu; Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara; Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama; The Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome);
- Sri Lanka: Sinharaja Forest;

- Vietnam: Hoi An Ancient Town; Complex of Hué Monuments;

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA:

- Albania: Butrint;
- Armenia: Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley;
- Austria: Semmering Railway; Wachau Cultural Landscape;
- Azerbaijan: Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower;
- Belarus / Estonia / Finland / Latvia / Lithuania / Moldova / Norway / Russian Federation / Sweden / Ukraine: Struve Geodetic Arc;
- Belgium: Major Town Houses of the Architect Victor Horta (Brussels); Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons); Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai; Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex;
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar;
- Cyprus: Paphos;
- Denmark: Ilulissat Icefjord;
- Finland: Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahdenmäki; Fortress of Suomenlinna; Old Rauma; Petäjävesi Old Church; Verla Groundwood and Board Mill;
- Georgia: Historical Monuments of Mtskheta; Upper Svaneti;
- Germany / Poland: Muskauer Park / Park Mużakowski;
- Germany: Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch; Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau; Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl; Collegiate Church, Castle and Old Town of Quedlinburg; Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz; Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg; Monastic Island of Reichenau; Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin; Pilgrimage Church of Wies; St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim; Völklingen Ironworks; Wartburg Castle; Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square; Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen;
- Holy See / Italy: Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura;
- Holy See: Vatican City;
- Iceland: Þingvellir National Park;

- Italy: Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua; Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta; Historic Centre of Florence; Historic Centre of Naples;
- Lithuania / Russian Federation: Curonian Spit;
- Lithuania: Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė);
- Malta: City of Valletta; Hal Saflieni Hypogeum; Megalithic Temples of Malta;
- Mongolia / Russian Federation:Uvs Nuur Basin;
- Montenegro: Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor;
- Netherlands: Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Curaçao;
- Norway: Vegaøyan -- The Vega Archipelago; West Norwegian Fjords -- Geirangerfjord and Nærøyfjord;
- Poland: Centennial Hall in Wrocław; Historic Centre of Warsaw;
- Portugal: Historic Centre of Évora; Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture; Monastery of Alcobaça; Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon;
- Russian Federation: Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye; Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl; Kizhi Pogost;
- Slovakia: Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve; Vlkolínec;
- Slovenia: Škocjan Caves;
- Spain: Archaeological Ensemble of Mérida; Burgos Cathedral; Historic Centre of Cordoba; Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid; Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias; Mudéjar Architecture of Aragon; Old City of Salamanca; Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches; Old Town of Cáceres; Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct; Poblet Monastery; Route of Santiago de Compostela; Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe; San Cristóbal de La Laguna; Santiago de Compostela (Old Town); Works of Antoni Gaudí;
- Turkey: Archaeological Site of Troy; City of Safranbolu; Hattusha: the Hittite Capital; Xanthos-Letoon;
- Ukraine: Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra;
- United Kingdom: Gough and Inaccessible Islands; Henderson Island; Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda;

- United States of America: Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site; Chaco Culture; Independence Hall; Mesa Verde National Park; Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville; Statue of Liberty;

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBBEANS:

- Argentina: Ischigualasto / Talampaya Natural Parks; Los Glaciares; Península Valdés;
- Belize: Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System;
- Bolivia: City of Potosí;
- Brazil: Brasilia; Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia; Historic Centre of São Luís; Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina; Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás; Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda; Historic Town of Ouro Preto; Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas;
- Colombia: Los Katíos National Park;
- Costa Rica / Panama: Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves / La Amistad National Park;
- Cuba: Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba; San Pedro de la Roca Castle, Santiago de Cuba; Urban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos; Viñales Valley;
- Dominican Republic: Colonial City of Santo Domingo;
- Guatemala: Tikal National Park;
- Panama: Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection; Fortifications on the Caribbean Side, Portobelo and San Lorenzo;
- Suriname: Central Suriname Nature Reserve; Historic Inner City of Paramaribo;

4. Decides that retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for World Heritage properties in Danger will be reviewed by the Advisory Bodies in priority;

5. Further decides that, considering the high number of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value to be examined, the order in which they will be reviewed by the Advisory Bodies will follow the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting, namely:

- World Heritage properties in the Arab States;
- World Heritage properties in Africa;
- World Heritage properties in Asia and the Pacific;

- World Heritage properties in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- World Heritage properties in Europe and North America;

6. Takes note that the World Heritage Centre is in the process of harmonising all sub-headings in the adopted Statements of Outstanding Universal Value and, as appropriate, reflects name changes of World Heritage properties throughout the text of the Statements as requested by the Committee at its 37th session, and requests the World Heritage Centre to also update the size of the property and/or its buffer zone, as appropriate, following subsequent Decisions of the World Heritage Committee concerning Minor Boundary Modifications.

7. Requests the States Parties to provide support to the World Heritage Centre for translation of the adopted Statements of Outstanding Universal Value into English or French respectively, and finally requests the Centre to upload the two language versions on its website.

Annex 2.8. Decision 39 COM 7A.46 (2015)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-15/39.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **38 COM 7A.20**, adopted at its 38th session (Doha, 2014),
3. Appreciates the endorsement by the new administration of previous approaches and recommendations to reach the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) and welcomes its commitment to its implementation;
4. Recalls that the timely implementation of the corrective measures defined at the time of inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger is an essential requirement for achieving the DSOCR;
5. Regrets the very serious delays in the implementation of the recommendations expressed in Decision **38 COM 7A.20** and of the corrective measures referred to above and expresses its very serious concern that this may cause irreparable damage to the property and the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);

6. Urges the State Party to draw up a strategy, detailed work plans, timeframes and budgets for the full implementation of the corrective measures within a three-year period, with due consideration of the set of recommendations of the 2014 Advisory Mission, and to take all the necessary legal, managerial and budgetary provisions for their implementation and requests it to submit these documents by **1 February 2016** for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;

7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016;

8. Decides to retain the **Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama)** on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Annex 2.9. Decision 39 COM 8C.2 (2015) Update of the World Heritage List in Danger

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (WHC-15/39.COM/7A and WHC15/39.COM/7A.Add),

2. Decides to retain the following properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger:

- Afghanistan, Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Decision 39 COM 7A.38)
- Afghanistan, Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Decision 39 COM 7A.39)
- Belize, Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Decision 39 COM 7A.18)
- Bolivia (Plurinational State of), City of Potosi (Decision 39 COM 7A.44)
- Central African Republic, Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (Decision 39 COM 7A.1)
- Chile, Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Decision 39 COM 7A.45)
- Côte d'Ivoire, Comoé National Park (Decision 39 COM 7A.2)
- Côte d'Ivoire / Guinea, Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Decision 39 COM 7A.3)

- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Virunga National Park (Decision 39 COM 7A.4)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Decision 39 COM 7A.5)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Garamba National Park (Decision 39 COM 7A.6)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Salonga National Park (Decision 39 COM 7A.7)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Decision 39 COM 7A.8)
- Egypt, Abu Mena (Decision 39 COM 7A.24)
- Ethiopia, Simien National Park (Decision 39 COM 7A.10)
- Georgia, Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Decision 39 COM 7A.40)
- Georgia, Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Decision 39 COM 7A.41)
- Honduras, Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Decision 39 COM 7A.20)
- Indonesia, Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (Decision 39 COM 7A.15)
- Iraq, Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Decision 39 COM 7A.25)
- Iraq, Samarra Archaeological City (Decision 39 COM 7A.26)
- Jerusalem, Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (site proposed by Jordan) (Decision 39 COM 7A.27)
- Madagascar, Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Decision 39 COM 7A.11)
- Mali, Timbuktu (Decision 39 COM 7A.21)
- Mali, Tomb of Askia (Decision 39 COM 7A.22)
- Niger, Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Decision 39 COM 7A.12)
- Palestine, Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Decision 39 COM 7A.28)
- Palestine, Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir (Decision 39 COM 7A.29)
- Panama, Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Decision 39 COM 7A.46)
- Peru, Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Decision 39 COM 7A.47)
- Senegal, Niokolo-Koba National Park (Decision 39 COM 7A.13)
- Serbia, Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (Decision 39 COM 7A.42)
- Solomon Islands, East Rennell (Decision 38 COM 7B.16)

- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Damascus (Decision 39 COM 7A.30)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Bosra (Decision 39 COM 7A.31)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Site of Palmyra (Decision 39 COM 7A.32)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Aleppo (Decision 39 COM 7A.33)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din (Decision 39 COM 7A.34)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient Villages of Northern Syria (Decision 39 COM 7A.35)
- Uganda, Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Decision 39 COM 7A.23)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (Decision 39 COM 7A.43)
- United Republic of Tanzania, Selous Game Reserve (Decision 39 COM 7A.14)
- United States of America, Everglades National Park (Decision 39 COM 7A.17)
- Venezuela, Coro and its Port (Decision 39 COM 7A.48)
- Yemen, Historic Town of Zabid (Decision 39 COM 7A.37)

Annex 2.10. Decision 40 COM 7A.3 (2016)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision 39 COM 7A.46, adopted at its 39th session (Bonn, 2015),
3. While regretting that the set of corrective measures adopted at the time of inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger was not implemented within the timeframe 2012-2015, appreciates the State Party's renewed commitment to take all necessary measures for the proper conservation and management of the property;
4. Welcomes the strategy, programme and timeframe that are now submitted by the State Party that will ensure the implementation of the corrective measures in the period 2016-2019 with the aim of achieving the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) in 2019;

State of conservation of the properties WHC/16/40.COM/7A, p. 8 inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger

5. Urges the State Party to take all the necessary legal, institutional, managerial and financial measures to ensure the full implementation of the corrective measures and to inform the Committee in its annual reports on the progress made;

6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, **by 1 February 2017**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017;

7. Decides to retain the Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo San Lorenzo (Panama) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Annex 2.11. Decision 40 COM 8C.2 (2016) Update of the World Heritage List in Danger

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (WHC/16/40.COM/7A, WHC/16/40.COM/7A.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/7A.Add.2),
2. Decides to retain the following properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - Afghanistan, Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Decision 40 COM 7A.26)
 - Afghanistan, Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Decision 40 COM 7A.27)
 - Belize, Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Decision 40 COM 7A.32)
 - Bolivia (Plurinational State of), City of Potosí (Decision 40 COM 7A.1)
 - Central African Republic, Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (Decision 40 COM 7A.34)
 - Chile, Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Decision 40 COM 7A.2)
 - Côte d'Ivoire, Comoé National Park (Decision 40 COM 7A.35)

- Côte d'Ivoire / Guinea, Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Decision 40 COM 7A.36)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Garamba National Park (Decision 40 COM 7A.37)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Decision 40 COM 7A.38)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Decision 40 COM 7A.39)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Salonga National Park (Decision 40 COM 7A.40)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Virunga National Park (Decision 40 COM 7A.41)
- Egypt, Abu Mena (Decision 40 COM 7A.9)
- Ethiopia, Simien National Park (Decision 40 COM 7A.43)
- Georgia, Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Decision 40 COM 7A.28)
- Honduras, Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Decision 40 COM 7A.33)
- Indonesia, Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (Decision 40 COM 7A.48)
- Iraq, Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Decision 40 COM 7A.10)
- Iraq, Hatra (Decision 40 COM 7A.11)
- Iraq, Samarra Archaeological City (Decision 40 COM 7A.12)
- Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (site proposed by Jordan) (Decision 40 COM 7A.13)
- Madagascar, Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Decision 40 COM 7A.44)
- Mali, Timbuktu (Decision 40 COM 7A.6)
- Mali, Tomb of Askia (Decision 40 COM 7A.7)
- Niger, Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Decision 40 COM 7A.45)
- Palestine, Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Decision 40 COM 7A.14)
- Palestine, Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir (Decision 40 COM 7A.15)
- Panama, Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Decision 40 COM 7A.3)
- Peru, Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Decision 40 COM 7A.4)
- Senegal, Niokolo-Koba National Park (Decision 40 COM 7A.46)
- Serbia, Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (Decision 40 COM 7A. 30*)

- Solomon Islands, East Rennell (Decision 38 COM 7B.49)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Aleppo (Decision 40 COM 7A.16)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Bosra (Decision 40 COM 7A.17)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Damascus (Decision 40 COM 7A.18)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient Villages of Northern Syria (Decision 40 COM 7A.19)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din (Decision 40 COM 7A.20)
- Syrian Arab Republic, Site of Palmyra (Decision 40 COM 7A.21)
- Uganda, Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Decision 40 COM 7A.8)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (Decision 40 COM 7A.31)
- United Republic of Tanzania, Selous Game Reserve (Decision 40 COM 7A.47)
- United States of America, Everglades National Park (Decision 40 COM 7A.50)
- Venezuela, Coro and its Port (Decision 40 COM 7A.5)
- Yemen, Historic Town of Zabid (Decision 40 COM 7A.23)
- Yemen, Old City of Sana'a (Decision 40 COM 7A.24)
- Yemen, Old Walled City of Shibam (Decision 40 COM 7B.25).

Annex 3. Executive Summary of the Report on the ICOMOS Advisory Mission to Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo – San Lorenzo (25 Feb – 1 March, 2014)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The fortifications on the Caribbean side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (Saint Petersburg, 2012). At its 37th session, the World Heritage Committee (Phnom Penh, 2013), expressed serious concern about the limited progress achieved in the implementation of the corrective measures and requested the State Party to formulate a costed Emergency Plan, to put in place operational conservation arrangements and to identify measures to address encroachments and urban pressure. It also requested that the State Party invite an Advisory Mission to provide guidelines to finalise the diagnosis and to prepare a comprehensive conservation emergency Plan. The ICOMOS advisory mission was carried out from February 25th to March 1st 2014.

The mission found that the UNESCO World Heritage Management Plan in Panama has only been partially implemented throughout 2013. The Emergency Plan has been completed and sent to the World Heritage Centre but it has yet to be internally approved which hinders the possibility to commence the implementation of actions. The mission also found that the boundaries of the property and the buffer zones have neither been defined nor approved and that control of urban growth and occupation of land is still lacking. Deterioration of built fabric continues at a fast rate as well as environmental degradation and limited scientific studies on conservation and restoration have been carried out. Institutional arrangements continue to be deficient as a technical office with a qualified staff is still lacking and resources have not been secured for full operation to implement sustained actions.

In light of these considerations, the mission recommends the following:

1. Urgently finalise the process to adopt the Emergency Plan, through a resolution from the National Historic Heritage Office.
2. Commence the systematic implementation of actions identified in the

Emergency Plan to ensure that the current progressive state of deterioration of the Portobelo-San Lorenzo property is adequately addressed. Conclude its implementation by September 2015 in accordance to the adopted timeframe for corrective measures.

3. Continue with the implementation of urgent actions included in the

Conservation and Protection Plan established by the UNESCO World Heritage Management Plan for the Portobelo-San Lorenzo property in Panama. Priority should be placed on:

a) Updating of the UNESCO protective regulations through a project for a law to protect the property and its terrestrial and maritime buffer zones.

b) Updating of the technical and regulating framework by concluding the elaboration of a law on the functions and self-finance of the Patronato Portobelo-San Lorenzo.

c) Reorganization of the working framework related to heritage in order for it to be more simple and to achieve more efficiency: revision of the administrative responsibilities; elaboration of norms to guarantee an efficient protection of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value; enforcement of INAC's and the Patronato's managerial capacity; the Patronato's plan on self - sustainability; establishment of a technical office for conservation with a specialized staff;

d) Rehabilitation of endangered or neglected historic buildings in Portobelo and San Lorenzo: integral studies on structural and mechanical risks; emergency plan for the protection and conservation of the fortifications; urgent consolidation of elements threatened of loss; immediate consolidation interventions and prevention of risks; general cleansing and treatment of macro and micro flora;

e) Rehabilitation and environmental preservation of the properties' surroundings plan for the control of pressures from urban growth; elaboration of a Plan on the interpretation and protection of the complex of fortifications including Portobelo Bay and the access to Chagres River as defensive spaces, allowing the rehabilitation of both the historic and the natural patrimony; fences to avoid vandalism.

4. Conclude the definition and legal approval of the boundaries and the buffer zone of each component of the World Heritage property to control urban development pressures and encroachment to ensure the protection of the property. The established boundaries for the property and buffer zone need to be submitted as a minor boundary modification for consideration by the World Heritage Committee as requested in 2012.
5. Develop and enforce adequate regulatory measures and legislative arrangements to manage the proposed buffer zones. These should include clear protection arrangements, delimitation and, in the case of San Lorenzo, an extension to the buffer zone.
6. Apply a rigorous plan for surveying, for study and for archaeological mapping before interventions are undertaken in order to safeguard the conditions of authenticity and integrity of the property and to ensure the conservation of attributes that convey Outstanding Universal Value.
7. Establish collaboration between international interdisciplinary experts for the preservation works in fortifications taking into consideration that the State Party has limited capacities in these fields.
8. Collaboration efforts should be geared toward capacity building to strengthen capabilities and therefore the sustainability of efforts. The mission recommends that a Capacity building programme on preservation, maintenance and cultural tourism be formulated. The programme should consider the support of Panamanian universities and international institutions specialized in these disciplines.
9. Take urgent measures together with local authorities to rehabilitate the natural setting and environment. The current situation has caused a negative and direct impact on the structures of Santiago, Santiago de Gloria and more particularly in San Jerónimo due to the Guinea Brook (quebrada) that has caused the erosion and collapse of a large section of the wall located next to the bank. In addition, urgent sanitizing measures in the village (damaged sewage system, waste waters, solid waste on the Quebrada de Guinea or the Bay) are also needed not only because of public health concerns but also because they are factors that also contribute to the further decay of the foundations of those fortifications built on the seabed.

10. Expedite the relocation of families occupying the inner areas of the Santiago de Gloria Castle – and, if possible, of those who live next to the Guinea brook – to new houses currently under construction.

11. Prospect and study the San Lorenzo Castle from the geological and ecological point of view, particularly where the Chagres River and the Caribbean Sea converge. In this place, two vaults have been affected and constitute a risk area at present.

12. Carry out a study on the corrosion of foundations in direct contact with the sea as the battery of San Jerónimo and undertake research about the actions undertaken in other fortifications of the Caribbean region that have the same problem as, for example, the battery of San Fernando in Cartagena de Indias and San Juan de Ulúa Castle in Mexico, among others, to inform potential conservation options.

13. Carry out studies on the environmental threats to the bay of Portobelo Bay in order to find solutions. Pending results from these studies, the use of the Bay by tourism and navigation, through maritime and tourist authorities and the INAC, should be limited.

14. Find funding for the creation of the Technical Bureau in Portobelo, with specialized technicians and qualified staff in conservation, urban regulation and territorial planning in order to have adequate response capabilities at the local level.

15. Promote the creation of “Heritage Guardians” with high school students. A proposed programme would entail training on conservation of cultural heritage and on Portobelo and its fortifications and securing employment as site guardians and guides. Depending on skills, trainees could also assist in archaeological and conservation works. For the case of San Lorenzo, possibilities for involving youth beyond high school students could be explored. Such a programme would incorporate youth in heritage endeavours and could eventually lead to further conservation training.

16. Promote the creation of the Crafts School in order to train young people in crafts related to conservation and restoration of built heritage: stonework, woodwork, building work, maintenance and control of vegetation and ironwork, etc., using the methods already developed by the Spanish Agency for International Co-operation (AECI) and models implemented in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia and Havana, Cuba.

17. Undertake a petrographic study of the Portobelo and San Lorenzo fortifications to understand mineralogy and pathologies of building materials to better inform

conservation decisions regarding interventions. Mortars, renders and bricks will be also included in this petrographic study.

18. Organize and/or promote a congress or expert meeting to evaluate the main problems affecting of Portobelo and San Lorenzo fortifications. For example, Panama could offer to be the venue of annual meetings of the next meeting for the ICOMOS International Scientific Committees on Fortification and Military Heritage or on the Committee on Stone and organize some working sessions on Portobelo and San Lorenzo fortifications.

The mission considers that the property is still faced with considerable threats and should remain on the List of World Heritage in Danger until the corrective measures and the above recommendations are fully implemented.

Annex 4. Portobelo and San Lorenzo Patronage. Projects Execution Report – 2016.

Please see attached file. “Project Execution Report - Portobelo San Lorenzo Patronage December 2016.docx”.



PATRONATO DE PORTOBELO Y SAN LORENZO

PROJECTS EXECUTION REPORT

2016



December 2016



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1. Introduction.

This report is a summary of the projects and activities executed by the Portobelo and San Lorenzo Patronage (PPSL) in the year 2016 as part of the effort of consolidation, restoration and recuperation of the forts of the Historic Monumental Complex (CMH) of Portobelo and the Castle of San Lorenzo El Real de Chagres.

The activities of conservation that were realized throughout the year are described in the fortifications of Portobelo and the Castle of San Lorenzo, and the projects that have been formulated for this period of execution corresponding the year 2016 are numbered.



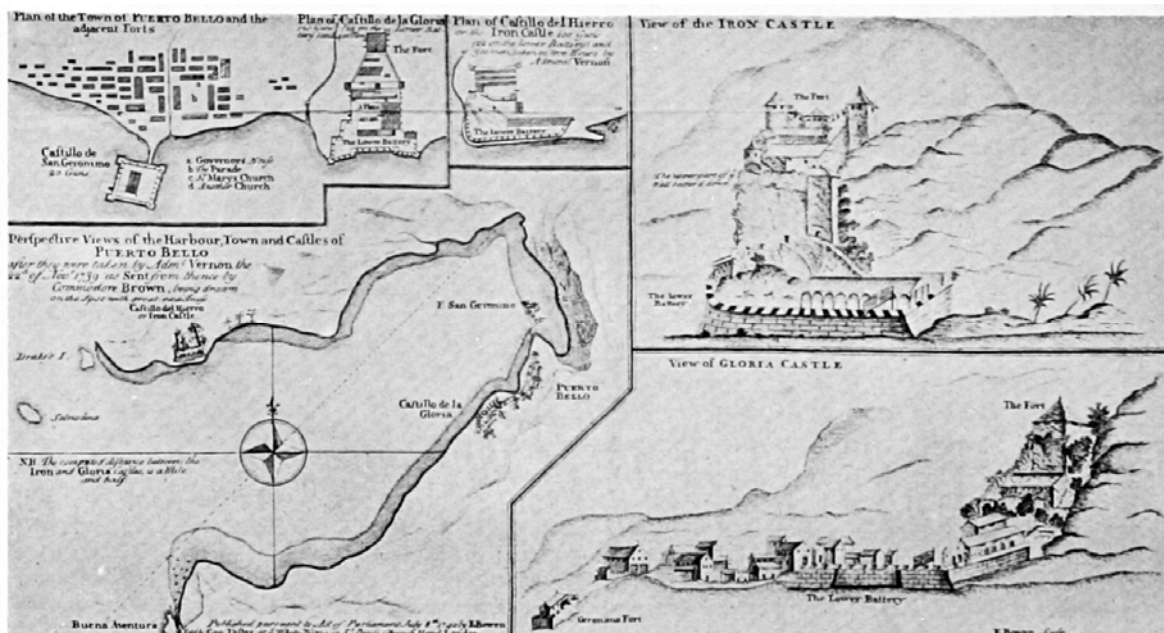
2. Background:

The PPSL is a nonprofit organization, of mixed nature conformed by governmental entities and private enterprises under the Legal Identity No. 581-279 from November 1st 2007; with the fundamental objective of contributing to enhancing the value, preservation, conservation, protection and restoration of the Panamanian Forts at the Caribbean, made up by the CMH of Portobelo and the Castle of San Lorenzo El Real de Chagres.

Portobelo.

On March 20th 1597, the city was founded by Francisco Velarde y Mercado, with its original name being San Felipe de Portobelo, in honor of Felipe II. During the XVI and XVIII centuries the city was one of the most important ports for the export of silver from la Nueva Granada, and one of the ports of departure of the Spanish Treasure Fleet (Flota de Indias).

In the year 1601, Portobelo was attacked and sacked by the buccaneer William Parker; in 1688 the city is attacked again by the corsair Sir Henry Morgan, who was in charge of a fleet of 9 boats and 460 corsairs. The siege lasted 14 days. Later, in 1739, the port was captured once again by the English admiral Edward Vernon. Finally, in 1744, the city was bombarded by the pirate William Drake and with the original functions of the Customs suppressed, the activities of the fairs declined.



In 1976, through Law 91, the CMH of Portobelo is delimited. It encompasses the area of the old city of Portobelo, the ruins of the castle Santiago de la Gloria, the castle of San Felipe,

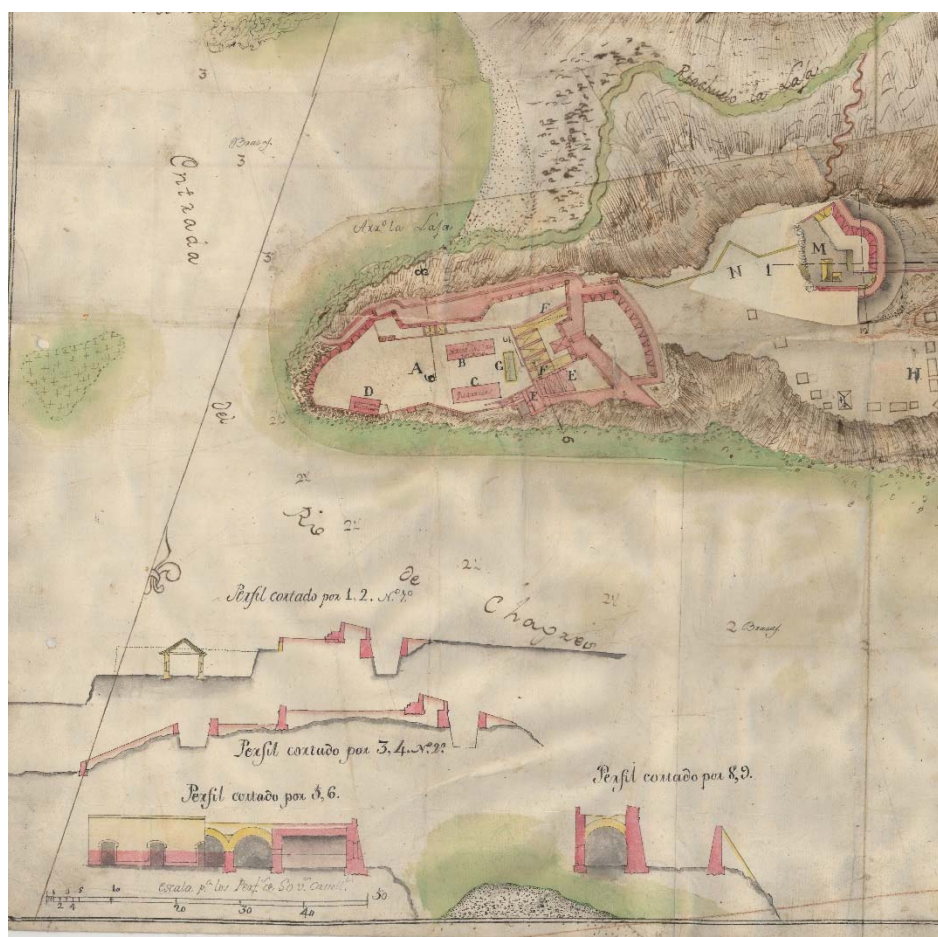


The Battery Fort of San Jerónimo, the Battery Fort and the House Fort of Santiago, the Batteries of High and Low and the House Fort of Fernando, the ruins of the Trench Fort of the primitive Santiago, the battery of Buenaventura, the ruins of the Fort of Farnesio, of the Trench of the Gun Powder House, the Customs, the bastion of the walled compound called San Cristóbal, and other ruins that exist within and in the vicinity of the city.

In 1980, the ruins of the forts, along with the neighboring Fort of San Lorenzo were declared World Heritage Site, by UNESCO, under the name: "Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo - San Lorenzo."

Castle of San Lorenzo El Real de Chagres.

The Castle of San Lorenzo, El Real, was erected on the rugged skirt of an elevated rock over the sea level, facing the mouth of the Chagres River, constructed by the military engineer Bautista Antonelli. The current Fort, a XVIII century building, was later erected by the military engineer Manuel Hernández, occupying the ridge of "Marco de Castilla", a cliff located in the northern border of the mouth of the Chagres River.



At the beginning, the actual Castle never had the shape of proportions of the actual Factory, and therefore the facts that took place during its time, were not conducted under a warlike scenario in the existing buildings. In other words, the events of the pirate incursions of Francis Drake (1595-1596), Henry Morgan (1668 y 1670-1671), or of Edward Vernon (1739, 1740-1742), did not occur in the actual fort.

Subsequently, the Fort was declared a National Historic Monument through the Law N° 68 of June 11, 1941. Again, as stated before, in 1980, the Castle of San Lorenzo, along with the fortifications of Portobelo, was declared World Heritage by UNESCO under the name: "Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo - San Lorenzo. In 2012 the site was added to UNESCO's List of World Heritage in Danger.

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3. Aide Memoire.

Localization:

Situated in the districts of Portobelo and Cristobal, province of Colon.

Property Conditions:

Several decades after being declared a World Heritage Site and in the light of its state of deterioration and lack of a management plan, proposed by the Republic of Panama; in 2010 a Reactive Monitoring mission visits our country in order to determine the state of conservation of the site, and so the said the mission made the following decisions:

Decision 36 COM 7B.102 of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO

Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-12/36.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.129**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2010),
3. Notes the limited implementation of activities being carried out by the State Party with regards to the fragile state of conservation of the property;
4. Reiterates its deep concern regarding the state of conservation of the property, in particular the significant and accelerated degradation of the historic fabric which directly impacts its Outstanding Universal Value, and the lack of significant progress made in addressing the decay conditions of the property;
5. Urges the State Party to finalize the processes related to the establishment of boundaries, buffer zones and the related regulations of the two components of the inscribed property, and to submit them within the Retrospective Inventory process of the Periodic Reporting exercise in the Latin America and the Caribbean region;
6. Considers that the State Party has not complied with all the requests expressed by previous World Heritage Committee Decisions, and that therefore the property is in danger in conformity with Chapter IV.B of the *Operational Guidelines* and **decides to inscribe the Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) on the List of World Heritage in Danger**;
7. Adopts the following Desired state of conservation for the property, for its future



removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger:

- a) The approval and full implementation of an emergency plan, a comprehensive assessment of structural and mechanical risks, preventative conservation strategy and maintenance measures at San Lorenzo and Portobelo,
- b) National laws and policies for the conservation of built heritage at San Lorenzo and Portobelo defined and in place,
- c) Long-term consolidation and conservation through annual plans for the components of the inscribed property ensured,
- d) The operational and participatory management system, including its related public use plan, approved and implemented,
- e) The Management Plan fully integrated within territorial and urban development plans,
- f) Encroachments and urban pressure adequately controlled,
- g) The boundaries and buffer zone of all component parts of the World Heritage property precisely clarified,
- h) Budgets for the preparation, implementation and follow-up of the management structures and conservation measures secured;

8. Also adopts the following corrective measures and the timeframe for their implementation:

a) To be carried out immediately (by September 2012-March 2013)

- (i) Risk assessment completed for all structures and built materials, and an Emergency Plan for all the components of the property in coherence with the recommendations of the reactive monitoring mission and defined timeframe and phasing for their implementation finalized,
- (ii) Operational management arrangements and budgets for its implementation ensured,
- (iii) Budgets for the implementation of the Emergency Plan (first stage) secured,
- (iv) Encroachments and urban pressure adequately controlled and reforestation undertaken,



(v) Technical Office in Portobelo to secure the implementation of the conservation measures and management arrangements set up and functioning,

b) To be carried out within one year (by September 2013)

First phase of the Emergency Plan implemented:

Protection

(i) Boundaries and buffer zones for each of the component parts of the property defined,

(ii) Regulatory measures for the established buffer zones for controlling development and addressing existing threats finalized and approved,

(iii) Monitoring indicators as a tool to assess the state of conservation of the fortified built heritage put in place,

Management and Planning

(iv) Development of a Management Plan begun,

(v) Awareness raising activities within the local communities to identify opportunities for eco and cultural tourism to contribute to the improvement of living conditions of the surrounding communities undertaken in full coherence with the conservation measures for the property,

c) To be carried out within two years (by September 2014):

Second Phase of the Emergency Plan implemented

Protection

(i) National laws and policies for the conservation of built heritage at San Lorenzo and Portobelo developed,

Management and planning

(i) Management Plan for the property, including scheduled and costed provisions for conservation, preventative conservation and maintenance of built heritage, public use, and risk management finalized, approved and adopted,

(ii) Management, territorial and urban development plans integrated,

(iii) Annual conservation plans for each of the components of the inscribed property



developed and in place,

d) To be carried out within two-three years (by September 2015):

(i) Implementation of the Emergency Plan completed,

(ii) Operational management arrangements and budgets for the continued implementation of the approved Management Plan secured;

9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a financial estimation of the costs associated with the implementation of each of the corrective measures, and invites the State Party to consider a request for international assistance from the World Heritage Fund for technical support ;

10. Also urges the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, as well as other relevant bodies, to cooperate with the State Party to implement the adopted corrective measures;

11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

Initiated actions to date:

Upon notification of the report of the Reactive Monitoring Mission's Report, the Panamanian National Government has commenced a series of limited actions, mainly due to lack of budget, in order to address points and actions raised in the said report.

The following are among the actions that have already been accomplished by Panama:

- a. An Emergency Plan was developed and finalized on January 2014.
- b. A new law that grants economic resources from the National Government to the PPSL has been approved, in order to guarantee the financing and management of the site.
- c. The works of measuring and inscription of the confinements of both property's components have begun.
- d. Conservation works on San Jeronimo Fort have begun.
- e. Preliminary studies to update the management plan have begun.
- f. The approval of the constructions plans of the Visitor's Center of San Lorenzo have begun.



Project Execution – 2016

In 2016 the PPSL executed the cleaning and consolidation works, mainly at the Portobelo Fortifications. On the other hand, in the Castle of San Lorenzo the works were limited to the trimming of the grass and control of green areas.

3.1. Execution Budget

For 2016, the PPSL received from the National Government for the management of the site 200,000.00 USD from the INAC, under the compromise stipulated in Law 30 from the 18th of November 2014 which annually assigns funds from the National Government budget to the management of the site. Additional to this grant, the PPSL managed a cooperation agreement with the INAC, which assigns a grant of 100,000.00 USD, for the improvement of the on-site museum, which is located at the historical Customs House of Portobelo. It must be noted that these funds are still in process of execution.

On behalf of the ATP, a technical cooperation agreement was accomplished for the execution of a conservation Project in the Castle of San Lorenzo, for 400,000.00 USD, which is currently going through the construction plans development.

Further, the PPSL receives 115,000.00 USD from the Company Manzanillo International Terminal (MIT), for the edition of the new book about the history of Portobelo and San Lorenzo, writed by Dr. Alfredo Castillero, and published in the month of November 2016.

Finally, in addition to the economic contributions, the ATP, assign 4,500,000 USD of his 2017 investment budget for the construction of San Lorenzo Visitors Center, that will began the construction in march of 2017. The Visitors Center will be located in the sector of Fort Sherman (a former US Military complex), seven kilometers from Fort San Lorenzo,

3.2. 2016 Assigned resources.

During the year 2016, the technical team of the PPSL was formed by a workforce of 12 people, plus a field Architect and 11 technicians and helpers in restoration. The need to increase the PPSL's workforce is evident as well as the need to incorporate more technical personnel specialized on restoration works. For this reason it is imperative to secure more economical resources in order to hire the required personnel for the property's management.

Likewise, for the year 2017 the plan is to conduct several Capacity Building programs for the personnel, as well as incrementing the personnel for the conservation that needs to be undertaken at the Castle of San Lorenzo.



Currently the Government of Panama is managing a loan through the Inter-American Development Bank - IADB by an amount of twenty millions of balboas (B/.20,000,000.00) approximately for the implementation of the Emergency Works of the fortifications of the Caribbean side of Panama: Portobelo and San Lorenzo.

In 2016 there have been two missions by the Inter-American Development Bank. The first, called Mission of Identification, held in the month of August of 2016; and a second, Mission of Orientation held in the month of November of 2016. The objective of the second mission was to review, jointly with the technical team of the Government, the progress in the tasks agreed upon during the identification mission, with a view to define the design of the operation and offer guidance for the timely completion of these tasks. This projects would have a duration of 4 years, 2017-2020.

The activities to be financed in this component are grouped into three main areas:

- (a) Works of emergency plan,
- (b) Tourism infrastructure,
- (c) Strengthening of the Patronato de Portobelo y San Lorenzo.

The specific activities and tasks agreed to conclude its design, including responsibilities and delivery times, are presented in an attached document.

3.3. Accomplished Interventions

Due to the limited budget for executions assigned in 2016, and the lack of personal at the PPSL, the consolidation works at the site have been limited and very specific, taking place mainly at the Battery of San Jeronimo, and including the cleaning and maintenance of green areas in the rest of the fortifications.

- **Santiago de la Gloria Battery:**
 - Maintenance and adornment of the green areas.
- **Fort of San Jeronimo:**
 - Maintenance and adornment of the green areas.
 - Consolidation of the domes of the gatehouses.
 - Consolidation of the merlones, loopholes, benches and Wall crowning's.
 - Removal of mud and debris of the land slide.
 - Canalization of rain water.
- **Fort of San Fernando:**
 - Maintenance and adornment of the green areas.
- **El Farnesio Platform:**
 - Maintenance and adornment of the green areas.



- **Castle of Santiago:**
 - Maintenance and adornment of the green areas.
- **Mercado de la Negrería:**
 - Cleaning and adornment of the green areas.
- **Baluarto de San Carlos:**
 - Cleaning and adornment of the green areas.
- **Castillo de San Lorenzo:**
 - Maintenance and adornment of the green areas.

3.4. Executed Projects executed in 2016.

3.4.1. The Design for the new Visitor`s Center of the Castle of San Lorenzo.

Project that is being financed with funds from the MIT Company. It comprises the design of a new Visitor`s Center for the attention of tourists that come to the site. The Center is expected to have an interpretation hall, an auditorium, capacity building rooms, cafeteria, gift shop, toilettes and administrative offices.



The Center will be located at Fort Sherman (a former US Military complex), seven kilometers away from the Castle of San Lorenzo, thus outside of its perimeter.





This Project is currently at the stage of the approval of constructive blueprints. The investment for the construction stage will be 4,500,000.00 USD. The ATP has been assigned the funds for its construction in 2017.

This project is to be developed in four stages:

a. Development of conceptual plans and final/construction plans

This stage, financed with the funds from the Company MIT, is being developed by the local architecture firm Mallol & Mallol. It is currently in the face of approval of the conceptual plans, and it is estimated to be concluded in March 2016. Once this stage is finalized a detailed budget regarding the cost for the construction of the project will be needed. Again, Annex 2 of this report includes some architectural plans of this project.

b. Construction of the Visitor's Center.

This stage of construction of the project has an estimated cost of around 3,500,000.00 USD, executed in an estimated time of 18 months. Currently we do not have the funds for its execution; the PPSL through its Board of Directors is promoting the project in order to collect the necessary funds.

c. Equipment and Museography.

This stage, should take place in parallel with the construction of the building, and has an approximated cost of 1, 000,000.00 USD, and it entails equipping the



building with the necessary air conditioning systems, audio, video, vigilance, and data; as well as the pieces that conform the collection and the elaboration of the educational program and the training of the guides.

d. Setting operations.

This stage comprises the elaboration of a plan of promotions for the site, as well as the Budget of operation for the center for the first years of operations, the time that is estimated for the center to be self-sustaining. This cost is still to be determined.

3.4.2. Capacity building

In September 2016, the technical team of the PPSL took several Capacity building trainings, for the restauration of stones, delivered by the Spanish expert Pelayo Seonae, who restore the Cathedral of Leon, in Spain.

This workshop is focused on techniques of restoration of stone masonry walls and structures, to be dictated by the Spanish expert master mason with vast experience, which has intervened many projects of great importance in more than 20 cathedrals, castles and ancient structures. The workshop is organized in two stages:

First Stage: Theory.

It will last one week in which all of the theory and technical information will be addressed:

- Technical and photographic documentation about various topics like, historical visions, constructive and restauration processes, material analysis and types of stone.
- Stone as a constructive material, limestone and sandstone, extraction methods, carving and collocation, technical characteristics of the stones, lime mortars, historical overview, how to obtain calcination, additives, times of lime, etc.
- Decomposition and reposition stone mortars, pathologies, exposed zones in which edifications, micro fissure, salt attacks, humidity, contamination, inadequate interventions, cleaning, consolidations, water repellence, etc.

Second Stage: Practice.

- It will last three weeks where the material taught on the field will be put into practice.

The spirit of the course is for the participants to become familiar with the world of restoration having very clear that it is an old practice in the construction world, and



to have knowledge of techniques and know how to take advantage of the existing materials.

All of this is conceived with a view to procuring a Panamanian restoration team, capacitated in order to properly start the consolidation and restoration of our heritage.

The course will have an approximated cost of 17,500.00 USD. This cost includes the honoraria of the technical expert, flight ticket, accommodations and other costs.



4. Conservation Projects in the Castle of San Lorenzo.

Managed by the PPSL through the funds given by the ATP to be developed through an agreement between both parties, this project has four components:

a. Construction of installations for the visitor's center.

This component comprises the construction of a reception station for visitors, W/Cs, billboard installation, vigilance and information post, the creation of a museum script and habilitating trails and security rails.

b. Habilitating basic infrastructure.

This component includes the equipment of basic necessary services for the functioning of the installations for the visitors. The construction of a water treatment plant, water bombing system, water storage tanks, and an electric energy plant.

c. Conservation plan, habilitation and interpretation of the site.

This component includes the studies of previous conservation of the monuments, the complete survey plans of the fortress, the stronghold, the existing vegetation and the topography. In the same manner studies will be realized with respect to the concentration of humidity in the walls of the castle and the evaluation of the loss of stone material.

The studies will include the historical research and its technical specifications are included. This section includes the participation of a forestry engineer, a sanitary engineer and a civil engineer as a complement to the team of architects and restorers.

d. Consolidation and conservation works of the Castle of San Lorenzo.

This component comprises the supervision, materials and equipment's for the realization of the works of consolidation of the structures of the House of the Castellano and the House for the Troops; as well as the habilitation of the basic installations necessary for the field team (W/C for workers, deposits, field offices). For the execution of these works we count with a budget for the Project of 400,000.00 USD, granted by ATP through the agreement signed by the PPSL. These funds are expected to be given to the PPSL in the month of January 2016.

4.4.3. Preliminary study for Updating the Management Plan of the Fortifications of the Caribbean Coast.

The greatest deficiency that we currently face at the PPSL is the lack of an update of the Management Plan. With this preliminary study we expect to be able to analyze the following necessary details in order for the site to be adequately managed:



-
- Specify the objectives of updating the Management Plan, meaning the reason why this update is being elaborated. In this way a sketch of the mission and vision for the fortifications can be developed.
 - Coordinate with the PPSL, including its administrative and technical personnel, in order to address how will information management take place? how the management will be developed and what will be the implementation method?
 - Study the legislation of Portobelo and San Lorenzo in order to know in detail its level of protection that they count on to this date, and its limits and specifications regarding its conservation, among other things.
 - Review previous studies and take into consideration the aspects that they have in common in the areas of diagnosis and planning in order to include them in the new management plan. Just to mention a few recent ones, the works of Architect Almyr Alba and the plan elaborated by José María Ezquiaga should be taken into consideration. In this way one can have an idea of the topics to cover in such a plan.
 - Create a working chronogram in the short, medium and long term for the realization of the management plan.
 - In all moments include the planned projects by the PPSL in the management plan.
 - Add in the preliminary study a budget or total amount of the works of the management plan.

4.4.4. Renovation Project of the Exhibition for the Portobelo Customs Museum.

This Project emerges from the necessity to review the museography of the Custom's House of Portobelo, and to re-direct it to the objectives and ends traced by the plans of the PPSL. The idea is to focus this alternative more towards the comprehension of the defense system, its architecture and political, social and economic context of the time, but at the same time, rescuing the main architects of these buildings by putting them in the spotlight that they deserve in the history of Hispanic American architecture.

The objectives of the exhibition focus on the following:

- a. Present to the national and international public the history of commerce and the fortifications of Portobelo, adjusting to the most recent museographic tendencies



through attractive resources, in addition to the traditional presentations of material content.

- b. Demonstrate to the local and national community, the commitment of the PPSL as manager of the human, investigative, touristic and social development as actions worth focusing on.
- c. Offer an exhibition that can serve as an anchor for the visitors of the CMH of Portobelo in order to provide an introductory visit of each ancient edification and to facilitate their interpretation.
- d. Extend the scope of the exhibition for a better management and distribution of the contents of the sample.
- e. Enlarge and enhance the activities proposed for tourists that visit Portobelo every year.
- f. Update the contents of the exhibition.



This first stage of the Project, which consists on the design of the script, production and design of the interiors and the museography, would be in the hands of local Architect Reinier Rodriguez, who originally designed the museum a couple of years ago.

The cost of this consultancy sums up to a total of 35,845.00 USD. These funds will be obtained from the budget of the INAC, managed through the agreement that was signed by



both parties. Annex 6 of this report includes some general information related to this renovation project.

4.4.5. Geophysical prospection for the Castle of San Lorenzo.

During the month of March 2016 and in collaboration with the Investigation in Engineering and Applied Sciences Laboratory (of the Experimental Engineering Center of the Technological University of Panama - UTP) and the Sorbonne University of Paris (UPS), the noninvasive geophysical prospection of the high battery of the Castle of San Lorenzo will be performed.

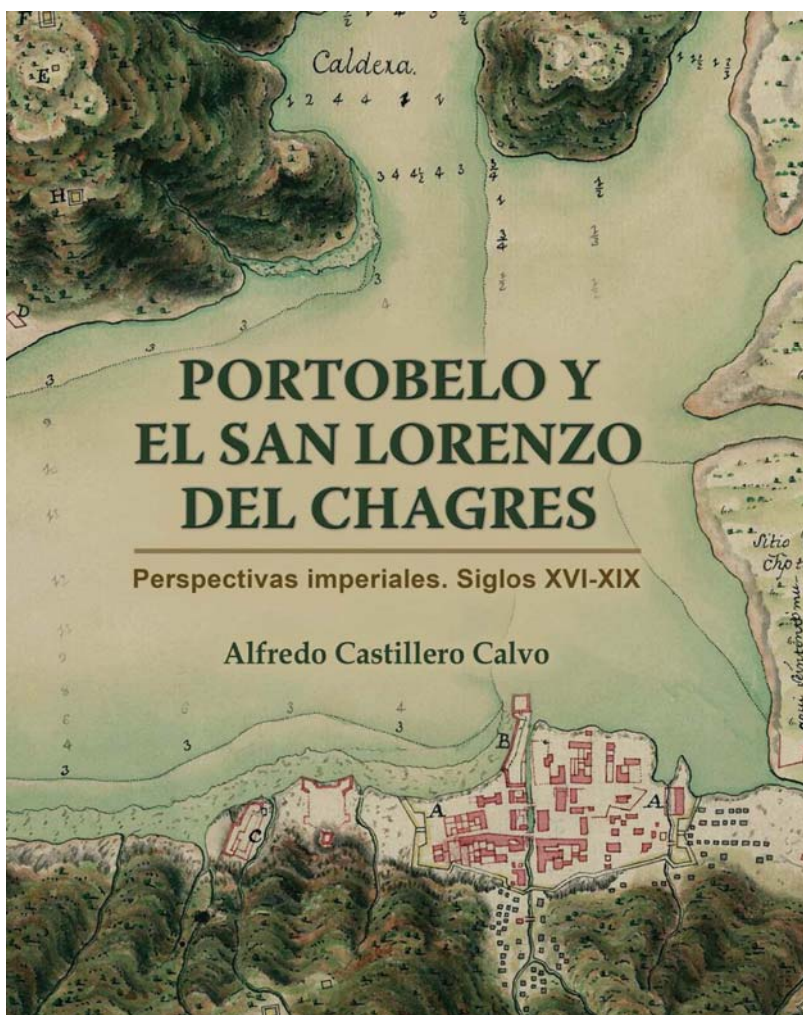


The prospection works will be directed by Dr. Louis Pastor of the UPS, and Dr. Alexis Mojica from the UTP, in coordination with the National Directorate of Historic Heritage.



4.4.6. Publication of the book about the history Portobelo.

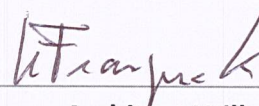
During the month of November was presented the new publication about the history of San Felipe de Portobelo and San Lorenzo, a new book written by the Panamanian historian Dr. Alfredo Castillero. This publication was sponsored by the MIT company.



5. Conclusions

- In the year 2016, we worked with a tight budget, a situation that reflected itself in a lack of an integral program of interventions for the Fortifications.
- For the year 2017, we expect to be able to count with larger Budgets that will allow the PPSL to implement the emergency measures needed for the conservation of the site, and to start a short term strategy to execute the emergency measures listed in the World Heritage's Committee in order to remove the site from the List of World Heritage in Danger.
- It is imperative that the site updates and continues to implement its short term management plan, and to execute the emergency plan in the next two years because if significant actions are not taken we will face the risk of even more deterioration of the built fabric of the forts and fortifications.
- With the resources attained from the National Government for the year 2017, a technical team has to be put together in order to work in the elaboration of the investment projects, as well as the improvement of the technical equipment and the capacity building of the members and staff of the field team.

Report prepared by,



Architect Wilhelm Franqueza
Executive Director
Patronage of Portobelo and San Lorenzo



6. Abbreviations:

- PPSL: Portobelo and San Lorenzo Patronage
- CMH: Historic Monumental Complex
- INAC: National Institute of Culture
- ATP: Tourism Authority of Panama
- MIT: Manzanillo International Terminal
- UTP: Technological University of Panama
- UPS: Sorbonne University of Paris



Annex 5. Plan of Strategies for the Protection and Conservation of the Fortifications of Portobelo and San Lorenzo - Third Report: Plan of Strategies.

For the full text in Spanish, please see attached file "PC_PLAN DE ESTRATEGIAS.pdf"

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Plan of Strategies for the Protection and Conservation of the Fortifications of Portobelo and San Lorenzo is a collaboration of the Catholic University of Santa María La Antigua (USMA) to the National Directorate of Historical Heritage (DNPH) of the National Institute of Culture of Panama (INAC). It is oriented to the search for instruments that allow the preservation and conservation of both national historical monuments, as well as the securing their removal from the List of World Heritage In Danger, under the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The base of this document is the observations and recommendations the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) issued in February 2014, following its Advisory Mission to Panama as advisory bodies to UNESCO's World Heritage Committee. The mission was requested by said Committee in light of issues such as the deterioration of fortification structures, need for advances in institutional arrangements in the planning of protection and management policies, and the need to create resources for the adoption of corrective measures and implementation of strategies for action, among other issues.

The aim of the Plan of Strategies is to be a reliable resource for the INAC and DNPH for the definition of new strategies to fulfill the institution's mission to protect and conserve the "Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panamá: Portobelo - San Lorenzo". The strategies are based on the deep understanding of the attributes of this historical and cultural heritage, which convey the exceptional universal value (VUE) that the historical structures at the "Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panamá: Portobelo - San Lorenzo" possess and that are integral part of it.

In order to achieve these objectives, a collaboration has been established between the USMA and the DNPH to address said issues. The project's experts hold experience in the field of Guardianship and Monumental Architectural Restoration and have national and international experience in the conservation and preservation of fortifications.

INDEX

Presentation

Introduction

Plan of Strategies for the Protection and Conservation of the Fortifications of Portobelo and San Lorenzo

1. Background

1.1 Background information on protection and conservation

- 1.2 Data on properties and management of fortifications and their environment
- 1.3 Description of current issues
- 1.4 Background of academic collaborations
- 2. Rationale and relationship with management plan and master plan
- 3. General objectives
- 4. Protection strategies
 - 4.1 Guardianship plans
 - 4.1.1 Landscape Heritage
 - 4.1.2 Urban Heritage
 - 4.1.3 Architectural Heritage
 - 4.1.4 Archaeological and Underwater Heritage
 - 4.1.5 Ethnoanthropological Heritage
 - 4.2 Cooperation Plan
- 5. Conservation Strategies
 - 5.1 Inventory, classification and cataloging of cultural property and protected areas
 - 5.2 Properties of Cultural Interest (BIC) knowledge plan
 - 5.3 Plan for the valuation of cultural, environmental and socio-economic heritage
 - 5.4 Promotion, training and communication plan

About the Authors

Information sources

Acronyms and abbreviations

Regarding the "Rationale and relation to the management plan and master plan" of the Strategy Plan, this consists of the following:

RATIONALE AND RELATIONSHIP WITH MANAGEMENT PLAN AND MASTER PLAN

The Plan of Strategies is an integral part of the management plan and master plan. It is an instrument for the protection and conservation of the forts of Portobelo and San Lorenzo. The Plan of Strategies for Preservation and Conservation (PEPC) of the Fortifications of Portobelo and San Lorenzo is a project of the Catholic University of Santa Maria La Antigua carried out by international specialists and the restoration of fortifications. These experts, in addition, collaborate as research professors in this academic institution (see "about the authors"). This

collaboration is an effort to address points 7 and 8 of the recommendations and issued by ICOMOS in the 2014 report, described in point 1.2 of this document.

The Plan of Strategies for Preservation and Conservation (PEPC) is an instrument oriented to the following:

A) Identification of policies that allow the protection conservation and enhancement of value of monumental sites and their archaeological, architectural, urban and natural heritage based on the understanding of their values as a unique landscape and cultural heritage.

B) Strengthening of capacities regarding guardianship and restoration or conservation interventions to the monuments through deepening knowledge about the monuments;

C) To encourage interdisciplinary collaborations between experts and institutions related to the conservation of historical and cultural heritage, to encourage the inclusion of their study in higher education programs and to foster the dissemination of knowledge, and of its theoretical, technical and scientific products.

The Plan of Strategies is based on the criteria and objectives of the World Heritage Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean (2014-2024), the Regional Work Plan on Culture for Latin America and the Caribbean (2016-2021), and the "Practical Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention". All of these share a common priority in the field of culture: the protection of heritage, and the production and transmission of knowledge about cultural and historic heritage.

The Plan of Strategies aims to three areas of activity: 1) the fort of San Lorenzo, 2) the fortifications at Portobelo, and 3) the historic center of Portobelo. Each area presents different but related needs. The strategies presented have been separated in protection strategies and conservation strategies, detailed in points 5 and 6 (of the Plan of Strategies attached report).

The bases for the preparation of the Plan of Strategies for Preservation and Conservation (PEPC) are the technical knowledge and experience of the authors, in restoration of fortifications recognized for their importance as monumental assets of the Italian cultural heritage, as well as the collaboration of the Directorate of Architectural and Landscape Management of the Historic City of Lucca - Superintendence for the Historical, Artistic and Ethnoanthropological Heritage, and for the Architectural And Landscape Assets of the Provinces of Lucca and Massa Carrara. In addition, the authors studied strategic plans of fortifications related by their historical and technical correspondence with the fortifications of Portobelo and San Lorenzo, according to information compiled during the historical research carried out by the authors. The research and analysis of these materials support the Outstanding Universal Value that justified the inscription of the "Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panamá: Portobelo - San Lorenzo" on the World Heritage List in 1980, under the UNESCO Convention of 1972.

Annex 6. Translation into English of the Letter Ref. DdFP/NRI/1409 addressed to Inter-American Development Bank Representative Ms. Gina Montiel by the Deputy Minister of Economy at MEF Iván A. Zarak A. requesting financial resources to fund partially the “Support Project for the Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage” on behalf of INAC, and its attached budget detail. A copy of the original in Spanish is included.

Please see next page.

INAC - IDB PROJECT: Support for the Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage:

At present, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) manages a reimbursable loan to the Government of Panamá for an amount of 45 million USD, to facilitate the implementation of “Support Project for the Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage”.

The “Support Project for the Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage” addresses the following projects: Restoration of the National Theater; Restoration of the Anthropological Museum Reina Torres de Araúz; and the implementation of the Emergency Plan for the “Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panamá) (C 135)”. See Annex 6.

The request to obtain this reimbursable loan from the IDB demonstrates the high level of commitment by the State Party of Panamá for the preservation of the country's and the world's cultural heritage. The reimbursable loan's main objective is to give utmost importance to financing works of rescue, rehabilitation and restoration of the historic heritage and culture of Panamá.

The IDB sent two missions to Panamá, as part of the evaluation process for the loan. The first mission was the “Identification Mission”, and the second mission was the “Guidance Mission”.

The objective of the second mission was to jointly review with the government technical team the progress achieved on the tasks agreed during the Identification Mission, with a view to defining the design of the operation and providing guidance for the timely completion of those tasks.

This loan would last 4 years, 2017-2020.

Republic of Panamá
Ministry of Economy and Finance
Office of the Deputy Minister of Economy

December 27th 2016

DdFP/NRI/1409

Mrs

Gina Montiel Representative

Inter-American Development Bank

City

Respected Mrs. Montiel:

I am willing to formally request financial resources for up to forty-five million American Dollars with 00/100 (45,000,000.00 USD) to partially finance the implementation of the "Support Project for the Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage". This Support Project consists of the restoration of the National Theater, the restoration of the Anthropological Museum "Reina Torres de Araúz", and the rehabilitation and underpinning of the structures of the Fortifications of Portobelo and San Lorenzo.

The aforementioned is due at the request of the National Institute of Culture (INAC), an institution attached to the Ministry of Education, [submitted to the Ministry of Economy and Finance] by means of Letter Ref.DG/120 of September 15, 2016. It is also due to the agreements expressed in the memory aid document of December 2, 2016 where the scope, the amount of the financing, as well as the components and activities of the project were established; highlighting the importance of rescue, rehabilitation and restoration of the historic heritage and culture of our country.

Finally, we have submitted the above request for financing to the Bank for your consideration, for which we have enclosed a detail of the estimated cost of the items of the aforementioned project (Appendix PN-L1146). On the other hand, we would like to continue with the programming of the missions between your technical team, the National Institute of Culture and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, in order to formalize this operation within the corresponding instances of the Bank and the Republic of Panama with the Priority required.

Sincerely,

IVÁN A. ZARAK A.
Deputy Minister

DC. Eng. Janelle Davidson Director General
Attachment: As indicated
IAZAJKCdeJNMRijvr

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CULTURE (INAC)
Support Project for the Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage
PN · L1146
December 12, 2016

NATIONAL THEATRE	BID Resources	Local Budget	Other Sources INAC	Total
Component #1 – Rehabilitation of the National Theatre				
Decontamination			80.000,00	80.000,00
Project management			1.200.000,00	1.200.000,00
Equipment Consulting			30.000,00	30.000,00
Climatization works			30.000,00	30.000,00
Replacement of roof and waterproofing of slabs and terraces			1.000.000,00	1.000.000,00
Integral Restoration (work)	9.000.000,00			9.000.000,00
Purchase of stage equipment	5.000.000,00			5.000.000,00
Restoration of artistic and decorative painting			2.000.000,00	2.000.000,00
Subtotal	14.000.000,00		4.340.000,00	18.340.000,00

MARTA – ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM “REINA TORRES DE ARAÚZ”	IDB Resources	Local Budget	Other Sources INAC	Total
Component #2 – Rehabilitation of the MARTA – Anthropological Museum “Reina Torres De Araúz”				
Stage 1 - Main Building in front of Plaza 5 de Mayo and Temporary Exhibition Hall	4.345.000,00	500.000,00	1.213.000,00	6.058.000,00
Consultancy for planning, technical insumes, contracting, monitoring and inspection of works		500.000,00		500.000,00
Facade cleaning and restoration			600.000,00	600.000,00
Jobs Various · elevator, roof, security meshes			237.000,00	237.000,00
Mechanical Design, Electricity and Plumbing- Stage 1			221.000,00	221.000,00
Integral Restoration (work) - Stage 1	4.345.000,00			4.345.000,00
Mechanical Design, Electricity and Plumbing - Stage 2			155.000,00	155.000,00
Economics Study. Business Model and Management Plan				-
Stage 2 · Barriles Hall, Perpendicular Wing and Parts Storage Vault	4.158.000,00		115.000,00	4.273.000,00
Integral restoration (work) - Stage 2	4.158.000,00			4.158.000,00
Mechanical design, electricity and plumbing - Stage 3			115.000,00	115.000,00
Subtotal	8.503.000,00	500.000,00	1.328.000,00	10.331.000,00

PORTOBELLO – SAN LORENZO	IDB Resources	Local Budget	Other Sources INAC	Total
Component #3: Rehabilitation of Fortifications at Portobelo and San Lorenzo				
Emergency Plan: Underpinning and consolidation of structures				
Consultancy for planning, technical inputs, contracts, monitoring and inspection of works		2.000.000,00		2.000.000,00
Castle of San Lorenzo	2.100.000,00			2.100.000,00
Fort Santiago El Nuevo	2.955.000,00			2.955.000,00
Fort Santiago El Viejo	3.300.000,00			3.300.000,00
San Jerónimo Battery Fort	2.970.000,00			2.970.000,00
Fort San Fernando	2.655.000,00			2.655.000,00
Registration of Properties and Enforcement of Protection Laws			90.000,00	90.000,00
Study and Development of Management Plan		765.000,00		765.000,00
Heritage Conservation Projects				-
Execution of the Management Plan	2.400.000,00			2.400.000,00
Recovery of the Camino Real				-
Recovery of the Camino de Cruces				-
Renovation of the Museum at the Customs of Portobelo			200.000,00	200.000,00
Recovery of the urban layout of the Historic Center of Portobelo				-
Tourist Infrastructure, Promotion, diffusion and signage of Heritage	3.500.000,00			3.500.000,00
Subtotal	19.880.000,00	2.765.000,00	290.000,00	22.935.000,00

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	IDB Resources	Local Budget	Other Sources INAC	Total
Component #4 Institutional Strengthening				
Consultancy for planning, technical materials, contracts, monitoring and supervision of works		200.000,00		200.000,00
Technical assistance · Strategic plan and organizational structure, diagnosis of the existing HH.RR. and development of the number of job positions and their profiles required according to implement a new administrative structure.	80.000,00			80.000,00
Design and Implementation of the Training Plan	600.000,00			600.000,00
Consolidation of support areas (computation, purchases, legal, Architecture, treasury and maintenance), definition of the		144.000,00		144.000,00

required HR, training, etc.		
Attorney specializing in public procurement and procurement	144.000,00	144.000,00
Architect specializing in architectural restoration	144.000,00	144.000,00
Jr. Architect (2)	192.000,00	192.000,00
Civil Engineer or Structural Engineer (2)	180.000,00	180.000,00
TN- Executive / Administrative Management	144.000,00	144.000,00
TN-Program Directorate	180.000,00	180.000,00
MARTA- Executive / Administrative Directorate	144.000,00	144.000,00
MARTA - Technical Management / Museology	30.000,00	30.000,00
Technical Assistance - Design and implementation of planning system, identifying priorities, budget, schedule, evaluation instrument and monitoring with their respective indicators and training.	30.000,00	30.000,00
Design of Modules for the development of creative economies for Theater, Museums, and Forts among others.	2.030.000,00	2.030.000,00

Executive Unit, External Financing Project

Physical space and equipment for the operation of the CPU	600.000,00	600.000,00
Coordinator and Expert Planning and Budget	216.000,00	216.000,00
Technical Support Engineer	144.000,00	144.000,00
Technical Expert in Heritage Properties (TN and M)	144.000,00	144.000,00
Accounting, Finance and Tramitology	96.000,00	96.000,00
Lawyer (for professional services)	36.000,00	36.000,00
Unforeseen issues	641.000,00	641.000,00
Subtotal	2.617.000,00	3.502.000,00

TOTAL	45,000,000.00	6.767.000,00	5.958,000,000.00	57,725,000.00
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República de Panamá
Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas
Despacho del Viceministro de Economía

27 de diciembre de 2016
DdFP/NRI/1409

Señora
Gina Montiel
Representante
Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo
Ciudad

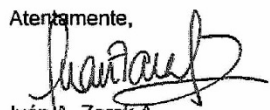
Respetado señora Montiel:

Tengo a bien solicitar formalmente recursos financieros por un monto de hasta cuarenta y cinco millones de dólares de los Estados Unidos de América con 00/100 (US\$45,000,000.00), para financiar parcialmente la implementación del "Proyecto de Apoyo para la Conservación y Gestión del Patrimonio Cultural" que consiste en la restauración del Teatro Nacional, el Museo Reina Torres de Arauz, y la rehabilitación y apuntalamiento de las estructuras de los Fuertes Portobelo y San Lorenzo.

Lo anterior obedece, a la solicitud del Instituto Nacional de Cultura (INAC), institución adscrita al Ministerio de Educación, mediante Nota DG/120 de 15 de septiembre de 2016 y a los acuerdos alcanzados en la ayuda memoria del 02 de diciembre de 2016 en donde se estableció el alcance, el monto del financiamiento, así como los componentes y actividades del proyecto; destacándose la importancia del rescate, rehabilitación y restauración del patrimonio histórico y la cultura de nuestro país.

Finalmente, elevamos a consideración del Banco que usted representa, la solicitud de financiamiento antes indicado, para lo cual le adjuntamos un detalle del costo estimado de los rubros del precitado proyecto (Anexo PN-L1146). Por otro lado, agradecemos continuar con la programación de las misiones entre su equipo técnico, del Instituto Nacional de Cultura y del Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas, a fin de formalizar esta operación dentro de las instancias correspondientes del Banco y la República de Panamá con la prioridad requerida.

Atentamente,


Iván A. Zarak A.
Viceministro

c.c. Ing. Janelle Davidson Directora General

Adjunto: Lo indicado

IAZA/KCdeJ/VMR/jvr

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE CULTURA (INAC)
Proyecto de Apoyo para la Conservación y Gestión del Patrimonio Cultural
PN-11146
versión 12 de diciembre de 2016

TEATRO NACIONAL	Recursos BID	Aporte Local	Otros Fuentes INAC	Total
Componente No.1: Rehabilitación de Teatro Nacional				
Descontaminación			80.000,00	80.000,00
Gerencia de Proyecto			1.200.000,00	1.200.000,00
Consultoría para equipamiento			30.000,00	30.000,00
Trabajo de climatización			30.000,00	30.000,00
Reemplazo de cubierta e impermeabilización de lozas y terrazas			1.000.000,00	1.000.000,00
Restauración Integral (obra)	9.000.000,00			9.000.000,00
Compra de equipo escenotécnico	5.000.000,00			5.000.000,00
Restauración de pintura artística y decorativa			2.000.000,00	2.000.000,00
Subtotal	14.000.000,00		4.340.000,00	18.340.000,00
MARTA - MUSEO REINA TORRES DE ARAÚZ				
Componente No.2: Rehabilitación Marta - Museo Reina Torres de Araúz				
Etapas 1 - Edificio Principal frente a Plaza S de Mayo y Sala Temporal de Exhibición	4.345.000,00	500.000,00	1.213.000,00	6.058.000,00
Consultoría para planificación, insumos técnicos, contrataciones, seguimiento e inspección de trabajos		500.000,00		500.000,00
Limpieza y restauración de fachada			600.000,00	600.000,00
Trabajos Varios - elevador, azotes, mallas de seguridad			237.000,00	237.000,00
Diseño mecánico, electricidad y plomería - Etapa 1			221.000,00	221.000,00
Restauración Integral (obra) - Etapa 1	4.345.000,00			4.345.000,00
Diseño mecánico, electricidad y plomería - Etapa 2			155.000,00	155.000,00
Estudio Económico, Modelo de Negocio y Plan de Gestión				
Etapas 2 - Sala Barriles, Ala Perpendicular y Bóveda de Almacenaje de Piezas	4.158.000,00		115.000,00	4.273.000,00
Restauración Integral (obra) - Etapa 2	4.158.000,00			4.158.000,00
Diseño mecánico, electricidad y plomería - Etapa 3			115.000,00	115.000,00
Subtotal	8.503.000,00	500.000,00	1.328.000,00	10.331.000,00
PORTOBELLO Y SAN LORENZO				
Componente No.3: Rehabilitación Fuertes Protobelo y San Lorenzo				
Plan de Emergencia: apuntalamiento y consolidación de estructuras				
Consultoría para planificación, insumos técnicos, contrataciones, seguimiento e inspección de trabajos		2.000.000,00		2.000.000,00
Castillo de San Lorenzo	2.100.000,00			2.100.000,00
Fuerte Santiago el Nuevo	2.955.000,00			2.955.000,00
Fuerte Santiago el Viejo	3.300.000,00			3.300.000,00
Fuerte San Jerónimo	2.970.000,00			2.970.000,00
Fuerte San Fernando	2.655.000,00			2.655.000,00
Inscripción de Propiedades y Reformamiento de Leyes de Protección			90.000,00	90.000,00
Estudio y Elaboración de Plan de Gestión		765.000,00		765.000,00
Proyectos de Conservación Patrimonial				
Ejecución del Plan de Gestión	2.400.000,00			2.400.000,00
Recuperación del Camino Real				
Recuperación del Camino de Cruces				
Renovación del Museo de la Aduana de Portobelo			200.000,00	200.000,00
Recuperación de la traza urbana del Centro Histórico de Portobelo				
Infraestructura Turística, Promoción, difusión y señalización del Patrimonio	3.500.000,00			3.500.000,00
Subtotal	19.880.000,00	2.765.000,00	290.000,00	22.935.000,00
FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL				
Componente No.4 Fortalecimiento Institucional				
Consultoría para planificación, insumos técnicos, contrataciones, seguimiento y supervisión de trabajos		200.000,00		200.000,00
Asistencia técnica - Plan estratégico y estructura organizacional, diagnóstico del RRHH existente y desarrollo de cantidad de posiciones y perfiles requeridos según nueva estructura.	80.000,00			80.000,00
Diseño e Implementación del Plan de Capacitación	600.000,00			600.000,00
Consolidación de Areas de apoyo (cómputo, compras, legal, arquitectura, tesorería y mantenimiento), definición del RRHH requerido, capacitaciones, etc.				
Abogado especialista en contrataciones públicas y adquisiciones		144.000,00		144.000,00
Arquitecto especialista en restauración arquitectónica		144.000,00		144.000,00
Arquitecto Jr. (2)		144.000,00		144.000,00
Ingeniero Civil o Ingeniero Estructural (2)		192.000,00		192.000,00
TN - Dirección Ejecutiva / Administrativa		180.000,00		180.000,00
TN - Dirección de Programación		144.000,00		144.000,00
MARTA - Dirección Ejecutiva / Administrativa		180.000,00		180.000,00
MARTA - Dirección Técnica / Museología		144.000,00		144.000,00
Asistencia Técnica - Diseño e implementación de sistema de planificación, identificando prioridades, presupuesto, cronograma, instrumento de evaluación y monitoreo con sus respectivos indicadores y capacitaciones.	30.000,00			30.000,00
Diseño de Módulos para desarrollo de economías creativas para Teatro, Museos, y Fuertes entre otros.	30.000,00			30.000,00
Asistencia Técnica - Desarrollo y puesta en marcha de plataforma informática (página web, agenda cultural, interconexión a nivel nacional, gestión de documentos)		2.030.000,00		2.030.000,00
Unidad Ejecutora Proyecto Financiamiento Externo				
Espacio físico y equipo para funcionamiento de la UCP	600.000,00			600.000,00
Coordinador y Experto Planificación y Presupuesto	216.000,00			216.000,00
Técnico Experto en Fuertes	144.000,00			144.000,00
Técnico Experto en Bienes Patrimoniales (TN y M)	144.000,00			144.000,00
Contabilidad, Finanzas y Tramitología	96.000,00			96.000,00
Abogado (por servicios profesionales)	36.000,00			36.000,00
Imprevistos	641.000,00			641.000,00
Sub Total	2.617.000,00	3.502.000,00		6.119.000,00
TOTALES	45.000.000,00	6.767.000,00	5.958.000,00	57.725.000,00



PATRONATO DE PORTOBELO Y SAN LORENZO

PROJECTS EXECUTION REPORT

2016



December 2016



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1. Introduction.

This report is a summary of the projects and activities executed by the Portobelo and San Lorenzo Patronage (PPSL) in the year 2016 as part of the effort of consolidation, restoration and recuperation of the forts of the Historic Monumental Complex (CMH) of Portobelo and the Castle of San Lorenzo El Real de Chagres.

The activities of conservation that were realized throughout the year are described in the fortifications of Portobelo and the Castle of San Lorenzo, and the projects that have been formulated for this period of execution corresponding the year 2016 are numbered.



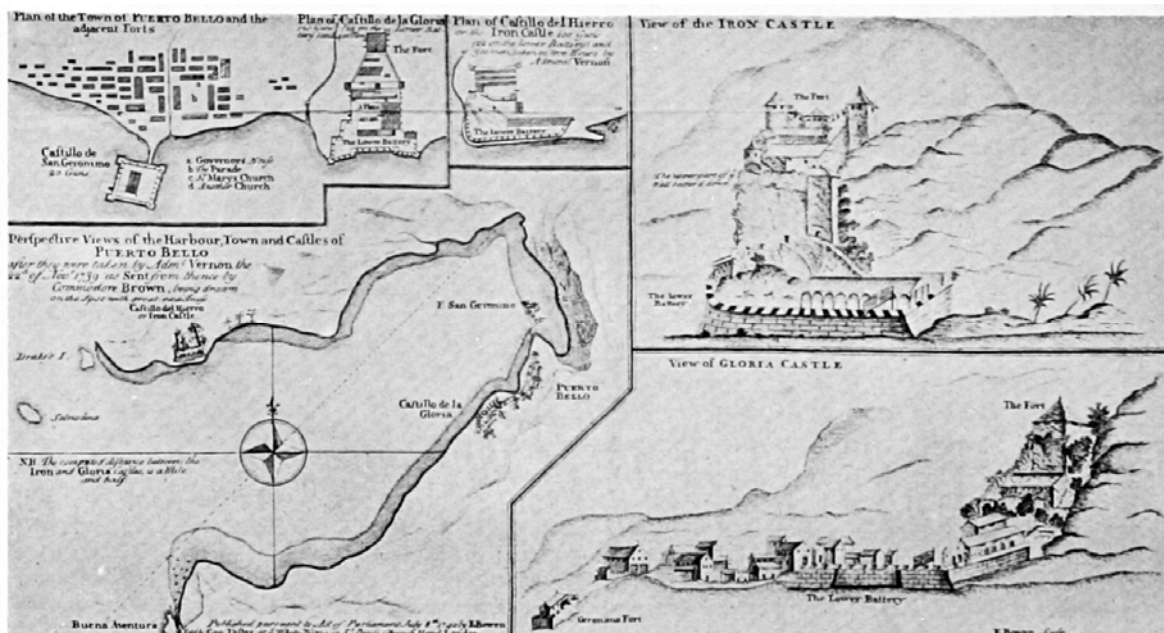
2. Background:

The PPSL is a nonprofit organization, of mixed nature conformed by governmental entities and private enterprises under the Legal Identity No. 581-279 from November 1st 2007; with the fundamental objective of contributing to enhancing the value, preservation, conservation, protection and restoration of the Panamanian Forts at the Caribbean, made up by the CMH of Portobelo and the Castle of San Lorenzo El Real de Chagres.

Portobelo.

On March 20th 1597, the city was founded by Francisco Velarde y Mercado, with its original name being San Felipe de Portobelo, in honor of Felipe II. During the XVI and XVIII centuries the city was one of the most important ports for the export of silver from la Nueva Granada, and one of the ports of departure of the Spanish Treasure Fleet (Flota de Indias).

In the year 1601, Portobelo was attacked and sacked by the buccaneer William Parker; in 1688 the city is attacked again by the corsair Sir Henry Morgan, who was in charge of a fleet of 9 boats and 460 corsairs. The siege lasted 14 days. Later, in 1739, the port was captured once again by the English admiral Edward Vernon. Finally, in 1744, the city was bombarded by the pirate William Drake and with the original functions of the Customs suppressed, the activities of the fairs declined.



In 1976, through Law 91, the CMH of Portobelo is delimited. It encompasses the area of the old city of Portobelo, the ruins of the castle Santiago de la Gloria, the castle of San Felipe,

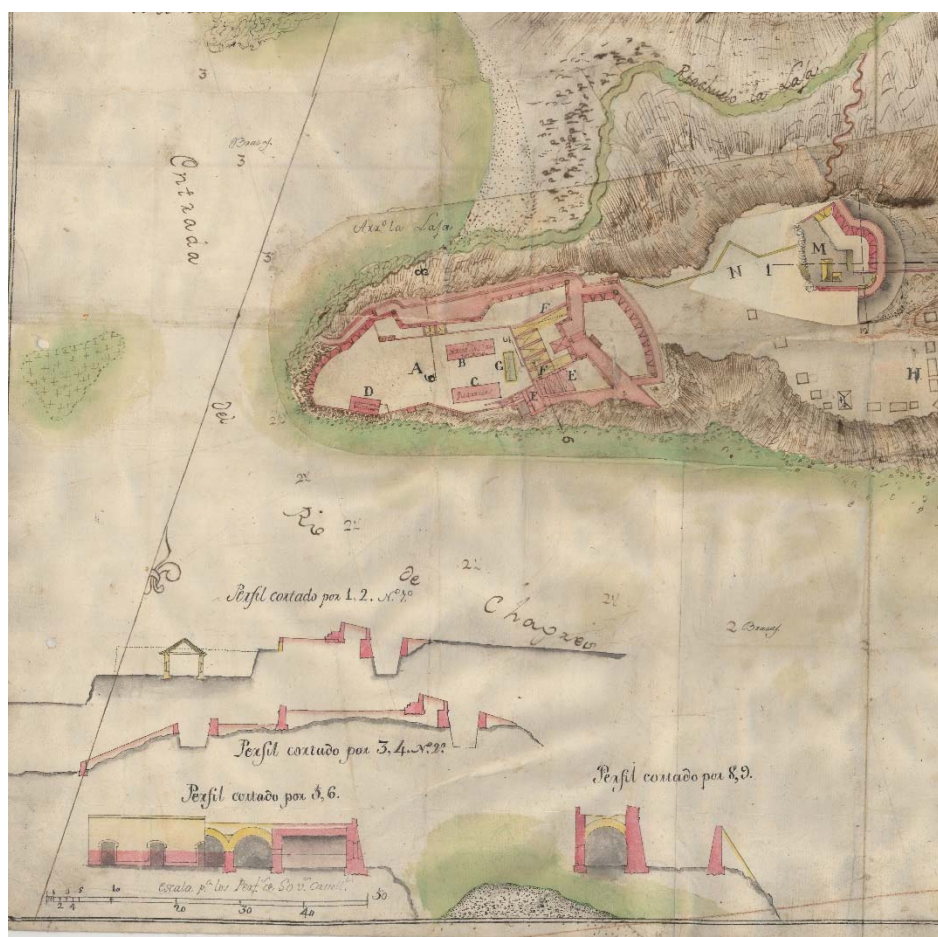


The Battery Fort of San Jerónimo, the Battery Fort and the House Fort of Santiago, the Batteries of High and Low and the House Fort of Fernando, the ruins of the Trench Fort of the primitive Santiago, the battery of Buenaventura, the ruins of the Fort of Farnesio, of the Trench of the Gun Powder House, the Customs, the bastion of the walled compound called San Cristóbal, and other ruins that exist within and in the vicinity of the city.

In 1980, the ruins of the forts, along with the neighboring Fort of San Lorenzo were declared World Heritage Site, by UNESCO, under the name: "Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo - San Lorenzo."

Castle of San Lorenzo El Real de Chagres.

The Castle of San Lorenzo, El Real, was erected on the rugged skirt of an elevated rock over the sea level, facing the mouth of the Chagres River, constructed by the military engineer Bautista Antonelli. The current Fort, a XVIII century building, was later erected by the military engineer Manuel Hernández, occupying the ridge of "Marco de Castilla", a cliff located in the northern border of the mouth of the Chagres River.



At the beginning, the actual Castle never had the shape of proportions of the actual Factory, and therefore the facts that took place during its time, were not conducted under a warlike scenario in the existing buildings. In other words, the events of the pirate incursions of Francis Drake (1595-1596), Henry Morgan (1668 y 1670-1671), or of Edward Vernon (1739, 1740-1742), did not occur in the actual fort.

Subsequently, the Fort was declared a National Historic Monument through the Law N° 68 of June 11, 1941. Again, as stated before, in 1980, the Castle of San Lorenzo, along with the fortifications of Portobelo, was declared World Heritage by UNESCO under the name: "Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo - San Lorenzo. In 2012 the site was added to UNESCO's List of World Heritage in Danger.

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3. Aide Memoire.

Localization:

Situated in the districts of Portobelo and Cristobal, province of Colon.

Property Conditions:

Several decades after being declared a World Heritage Site and in the light of its state of deterioration and lack of a management plan, proposed by the Republic of Panama; in 2010 a Reactive Monitoring mission visits our country in order to determine the state of conservation of the site, and so the said the mission made the following decisions:

Decision 36 COM 7B.102 of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO

Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) (C 135)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-12/36.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.129**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2010),
3. Notes the limited implementation of activities being carried out by the State Party with regards to the fragile state of conservation of the property;
4. Reiterates its deep concern regarding the state of conservation of the property, in particular the significant and accelerated degradation of the historic fabric which directly impacts its Outstanding Universal Value, and the lack of significant progress made in addressing the decay conditions of the property;
5. Urges the State Party to finalize the processes related to the establishment of boundaries, buffer zones and the related regulations of the two components of the inscribed property, and to submit them within the Retrospective Inventory process of the Periodic Reporting exercise in the Latin America and the Caribbean region;
6. Considers that the State Party has not complied with all the requests expressed by previous World Heritage Committee Decisions, and that therefore the property is in danger in conformity with Chapter IV.B of the *Operational Guidelines* and **decides to inscribe the Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama) on the List of World Heritage in Danger**;
7. Adopts the following Desired state of conservation for the property, for its future



removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger:

- a) The approval and full implementation of an emergency plan, a comprehensive assessment of structural and mechanical risks, preventative conservation strategy and maintenance measures at San Lorenzo and Portobelo,
- b) National laws and policies for the conservation of built heritage at San Lorenzo and Portobelo defined and in place,
- c) Long-term consolidation and conservation through annual plans for the components of the inscribed property ensured,
- d) The operational and participatory management system, including its related public use plan, approved and implemented,
- e) The Management Plan fully integrated within territorial and urban development plans,
- f) Encroachments and urban pressure adequately controlled,
- g) The boundaries and buffer zone of all component parts of the World Heritage property precisely clarified,
- h) Budgets for the preparation, implementation and follow-up of the management structures and conservation measures secured;

8. Also adopts the following corrective measures and the timeframe for their implementation:

a) To be carried out immediately (by September 2012-March 2013)

- (i) Risk assessment completed for all structures and built materials, and an Emergency Plan for all the components of the property in coherence with the recommendations of the reactive monitoring mission and defined timeframe and phasing for their implementation finalized,
- (ii) Operational management arrangements and budgets for its implementation ensured,
- (iii) Budgets for the implementation of the Emergency Plan (first stage) secured,
- (iv) Encroachments and urban pressure adequately controlled and reforestation undertaken,



(v) Technical Office in Portobelo to secure the implementation of the conservation measures and management arrangements set up and functioning,

b) To be carried out within one year (by September 2013)

First phase of the Emergency Plan implemented:

Protection

(i) Boundaries and buffer zones for each of the component parts of the property defined,

(ii) Regulatory measures for the established buffer zones for controlling development and addressing existing threats finalized and approved,

(iii) Monitoring indicators as a tool to assess the state of conservation of the fortified built heritage put in place,

Management and Planning

(iv) Development of a Management Plan begun,

(v) Awareness raising activities within the local communities to identify opportunities for eco and cultural tourism to contribute to the improvement of living conditions of the surrounding communities undertaken in full coherence with the conservation measures for the property,

c) To be carried out within two years (by September 2014):

Second Phase of the Emergency Plan implemented

Protection

(i) National laws and policies for the conservation of built heritage at San Lorenzo and Portobelo developed,

Management and planning

(i) Management Plan for the property, including scheduled and costed provisions for conservation, preventative conservation and maintenance of built heritage, public use, and risk management finalized, approved and adopted,

(ii) Management, territorial and urban development plans integrated,

(iii) Annual conservation plans for each of the components of the inscribed property



developed and in place,

d) To be carried out within two-three years (by September 2015):

(i) Implementation of the Emergency Plan completed,

(ii) Operational management arrangements and budgets for the continued implementation of the approved Management Plan secured;

9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a financial estimation of the costs associated with the implementation of each of the corrective measures, and invites the State Party to consider a request for international assistance from the World Heritage Fund for technical support ;

10. Also urges the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, as well as other relevant bodies, to cooperate with the State Party to implement the adopted corrective measures;

11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

Initiated actions to date:

Upon notification of the report of the Reactive Monitoring Mission's Report, the Panamanian National Government has commenced a series of limited actions, mainly due to lack of budget, in order to address points and actions raised in the said report.

The following are among the actions that have already been accomplished by Panama:

- a. An Emergency Plan was developed and finalized on January 2014.
- b. A new law that grants economic resources from the National Government to the PPSL has been approved, in order to guarantee the financing and management of the site.
- c. The works of measuring and inscription of the confinements of both property's components have begun.
- d. Conservation works on San Jeronimo Fort have begun.
- e. Preliminary studies to update the management plan have begun.
- f. The approval of the constructions plans of the Visitor's Center of San Lorenzo have begun.



Project Execution – 2016

In 2016 the PPSL executed the cleaning and consolidation works, mainly at the Portobelo Fortifications. On the other hand, in the Castle of San Lorenzo the works were limited to the trimming of the grass and control of green areas.

3.1. Execution Budget

For 2016, the PPSL received from the National Government for the management of the site 200,000.00 USD from the INAC, under the compromise stipulated in Law 30 from the 18th of November 2014 which annually assigns funds from the National Government budget to the management of the site. Additional to this grant, the PPSL managed a cooperation agreement with the INAC, which assigns a grant of 100,000.00 USD, for the improvement of the on-site museum, which is located at the historical Customs House of Portobelo. It must be noted that these funds are still in process of execution.

On behalf of the ATP, a technical cooperation agreement was accomplished for the execution of a conservation Project in the Castle of San Lorenzo, for 400,000.00 USD, which is currently going through the construction plans development.

Further, the PPSL receives 115,000.00 USD from the Company Manzanillo International Terminal (MIT), for the edition of the new book about the history of Portobelo and San Lorenzo, writed by Dr. Alfredo Castillero, and published in the month of November 2016.

Finally, in addition to the economic contributions, the ATP, assign 4,500,000 USD of his 2017 investment budget for the construction of San Lorenzo Visitors Center, that will began the construction in march of 2017. The Visitors Center will be located in the sector of Fort Sherman (a former US Military complex), seven kilometers from Fort San Lorenzo,

3.2. 2016 Assigned resources.

During the year 2016, the technical team of the PPSL was formed by a workforce of 12 people, plus a field Architect and 11 technicians and helpers in restoration. The need to increase the PPSL's workforce is evident as well as the need to incorporate more technical personnel specialized on restoration works. For this reason it is imperative to secure more economical resources in order to hire the required personnel for the property's management.

Likewise, for the year 2017 the plan is to conduct several Capacity Building programs for the personnel, as well as incrementing the personnel for the conservation that needs to be undertaken at the Castle of San Lorenzo.



Currently the Government of Panama is managing a loan through the Inter-American Development Bank - IADB by an amount of twenty millions of balboas (B/.20,000,000.00) approximately for the implementation of the Emergency Works of the fortifications of the Caribbean side of Panama: Portobelo and San Lorenzo.

In 2016 there have been two missions by the Inter-American Development Bank. The first, called Mission of Identification, held in the month of August of 2016; and a second, Mission of Orientation held in the month of November of 2016. The objective of the second mission was to review, jointly with the technical team of the Government, the progress in the tasks agreed upon during the identification mission, with a view to define the design of the operation and offer guidance for the timely completion of these tasks. This projects would have a duration of 4 years, 2017-2020.

The activities to be financed in this component are grouped into three main areas:

- (a) Works of emergency plan,
- (b) Tourism infrastructure,
- (c) Strengthening of the Patronato de Portobelo y San Lorenzo.

The specific activities and tasks agreed to conclude its design, including responsibilities and delivery times, are presented in an attached document.

3.3. Accomplished Interventions

Due to the limited budget for executions assigned in 2016, and the lack of personal at the PPSL, the consolidation works at the site have been limited and very specific, taking place mainly at the Battery of San Jeronimo, and including the cleaning and maintenance of green areas in the rest of the fortifications.

- **Santiago de la Gloria Battery:**
 - Maintenance and adornment of the green areas.
- **Fort of San Jeronimo:**
 - Maintenance and adornment of the green areas.
 - Consolidation of the domes of the gatehouses.
 - Consolidation of the merlones, loopholes, benches and Wall crowning's.
 - Removal of mud and debris of the land slide.
 - Canalization of rain water.
- **Fort of San Fernando:**
 - Maintenance and adornment of the green areas.
- **El Farnesio Platform:**
 - Maintenance and adornment of the green areas.



- **Castle of Santiago:**
 - Maintenance and adornment of the green areas.
- **Mercado de la Negrería:**
 - Cleaning and adornment of the green areas.
- **Baluarto de San Carlos:**
 - Cleaning and adornment of the green areas.
- **Castillo de San Lorenzo:**
 - Maintenance and adornment of the green areas.

3.4. Executed Projects executed in 2016.

3.4.1. The Design for the new Visitor`s Center of the Castle of San Lorenzo.

Project that is being financed with funds from the MIT Company. It comprises the design of a new Visitor`s Center for the attention of tourists that come to the site. The Center is expected to have an interpretation hall, an auditorium, capacity building rooms, cafeteria, gift shop, toilettes and administrative offices.



The Center will be located at Fort Sherman (a former US Military complex), seven kilometers away from the Castle of San Lorenzo, thus outside of its perimeter.





This Project is currently at the stage of the approval of constructive blueprints. The investment for the construction stage will be 4,500,000.00 USD. The ATP has been assigned the funds for its construction in 2017.

This project is to be developed in four stages:

a. Development of conceptual plans and final/construction plans

This stage, financed with the funds from the Company MIT, is being developed by the local architecture firm Mallol & Mallol. It is currently in the face of approval of the conceptual plans, and it is estimated to be concluded in March 2016. Once this stage is finalized a detailed budget regarding the cost for the construction of the project will be needed. Again, Annex 2 of this report includes some architectural plans of this project.

b. Construction of the Visitor's Center.

This stage of construction of the project has an estimated cost of around 3,500,000.00 USD, executed in an estimated time of 18 months. Currently we do not have the funds for its execution; the PPSL through its Board of Directors is promoting the project in order to collect the necessary funds.

c. Equipment and Museography.

This stage, should take place in parallel with the construction of the building, and has an approximated cost of 1, 000,000.00 USD, and it entails equipping the



building with the necessary air conditioning systems, audio, video, vigilance, and data; as well as the pieces that conform the collection and the elaboration of the educational program and the training of the guides.

d. Setting operations.

This stage comprises the elaboration of a plan of promotions for the site, as well as the Budget of operation for the center for the first years of operations, the time that is estimated for the center to be self-sustaining. This cost is still to be determined.

3.4.2. Capacity building

In September 2016, the technical team of the PPSL took several Capacity building trainings, for the restauration of stones, delivered by the Spanish expert Pelayo Seonae, who restore the Catedral of Leon, in Spain.

This workshop is focused on techniques of restoration of stone masonry walls and structures, to be dictated by the Spanish expert master mason with vast experience, which has intervened many projects of great importance in more than 20 cathedrals, castles and ancient structures. The workshop is organized in two stages:

First Stage: Theory.

It will last one week in which all of the theory and technical information will be addressed:

- Technical and photographic documentation about various topics like, historical visions, constructive and restauration processes, material analysis and types of stone.
- Stone as a constructive material, limestone and sandstone, extraction methods, carving and collocation, technical characteristics of the stones, lime mortars, historical overview, how to obtain calcination, additives, times of lime, etc.
- Decomposition and reposition stone mortars, pathologies, exposed zones in which edifications, micro fissure, salt attacks, humidity, contamination, inadequate interventions, cleaning, consolidations, water repellence, etc.

Second Stage: Practice.

- It will last three weeks where the material taught on the field will be put into practice.

The spirit of the course is for the participants to become familiar with the world of restoration having very clear that it is an old practice in the construction world, and



to have knowledge of techniques and know how to take advantage of the existing materials.

All of this is conceived with a view to procuring a Panamanian restoration team, capacitated in order to properly start the consolidation and restoration of our heritage.

The course will have an approximated cost of 17,500.00 USD. This cost includes the honoraria of the technical expert, flight ticket, accommodations and other costs.



4. Conservation Projects in the Castle of San Lorenzo.

Managed by the PPSL through the funds given by the ATP to be developed through an agreement between both parties, this project has four components:

a. Construction of installations for the visitor's center.

This component comprises the construction of a reception station for visitors, W/Cs, billboard installation, vigilance and information post, the creation of a museum script and habilitating trails and security rails.

b. Habilitating basic infrastructure.

This component includes the equipment of basic necessary services for the functioning of the installations for the visitors. The construction of a water treatment plant, water bombing system, water storage tanks, and an electric energy plant.

c. Conservation plan, habilitation and interpretation of the site.

This component includes the studies of previous conservation of the monuments, the complete survey plans of the fortress, the stronghold, the existing vegetation and the topography. In the same manner studies will be realized with respect to the concentration of humidity in the walls of the castle and the evaluation of the loss of stone material.

The studies will include the historical research and its technical specifications are included. This section includes the participation of a forestry engineer, a sanitary engineer and a civil engineer as a complement to the team of architects and restorers.

d. Consolidation and conservation works of the Castle of San Lorenzo.

This component comprises the supervision, materials and equipment's for the realization of the works of consolidation of the structures of the House of the Castellano and the House for the Troops; as well as the habilitation of the basic installations necessary for the field team (W/C for workers, deposits, field offices). For the execution of these works we count with a budget for the Project of 400,000.00 USD, granted by ATP through the agreement signed by the PPSL. These funds are expected to be given to the PPSL in the month of January 2016.

4.4.3. Preliminary study for Updating the Management Plan of the Fortifications of the Caribbean Coast.

The greatest deficiency that we currently face at the PPSL is the lack of an update of the Management Plan. With this preliminary study we expect to be able to analyze the following necessary details in order for the site to be adequately managed:



-
- Specify the objectives of updating the Management Plan, meaning the reason why this update is being elaborated. In this way a sketch of the mission and vision for the fortifications can be developed.
 - Coordinate with the PPSL, including its administrative and technical personnel, in order to address how will information management take place? how the management will be developed and what will be the implementation method?
 - Study the legislation of Portobelo and San Lorenzo in order to know in detail its level of protection that they count on to this date, and its limits and specifications regarding its conservation, among other things.
 - Review previous studies and take into consideration the aspects that they have in common in the areas of diagnosis and planning in order to include them in the new management plan. Just to mention a few recent ones, the works of Architect Almyr Alba and the plan elaborated by José María Ezquiaga should be taken into consideration. In this way one can have an idea of the topics to cover in such a plan.
 - Create a working chronogram in the short, medium and long term for the realization of the management plan.
 - In all moments include the planned projects by the PPSL in the management plan.
 - Add in the preliminary study a budget or total amount of the works of the management plan.

4.4.4. Renovation Project of the Exhibition for the Portobelo Customs Museum.

This Project emerges from the necessity to review the museography of the Custom's House of Portobelo, and to re-direct it to the objectives and ends traced by the plans of the PPSL. The idea is to focus this alternative more towards the comprehension of the defense system, its architecture and political, social and economic context of the time, but at the same time, rescuing the main architects of these buildings by putting them in the spotlight that they deserve in the history of Hispanic American architecture.

The objectives of the exhibition focus on the following:

- a. Present to the national and international public the history of commerce and the fortifications of Portobelo, adjusting to the most recent museographic tendencies



through attractive resources, in addition to the traditional presentations of material content.

- b. Demonstrate to the local and national community, the commitment of the PPSL as manager of the human, investigative, touristic and social development as actions worth focusing on.
- c. Offer an exhibition that can serve as an anchor for the visitors of the CMH of Portobelo in order to provide an introductory visit of each ancient edification and to facilitate their interpretation.
- d. Extend the scope of the exhibition for a better management and distribution of the contents of the sample.
- e. Enlarge and enhance the activities proposed for tourists that visit Portobelo every year.
- f. Update the contents of the exhibition.



This first stage of the Project, which consists on the design of the script, production and design of the interiors and the museography, would be in the hands of local Architect Reinier Rodriguez, who originally designed the museum a couple of years ago.

The cost of this consultancy sums up to a total of 35,845.00 USD. These funds will be obtained from the budget of the INAC, managed through the agreement that was signed by



both parties. Annex 6 of this report includes some general information related to this renovation project.

4.4.5. Geophysical prospection for the Castle of San Lorenzo.

During the month of March 2016 and in collaboration with the Investigation in Engineering and Applied Sciences Laboratory (of the Experimental Engineering Center of the Technological University of Panama - UTP) and the Sorbonne University of Paris (UPS), the noninvasive geophysical prospection of the high battery of the Castle of San Lorenzo will be performed.

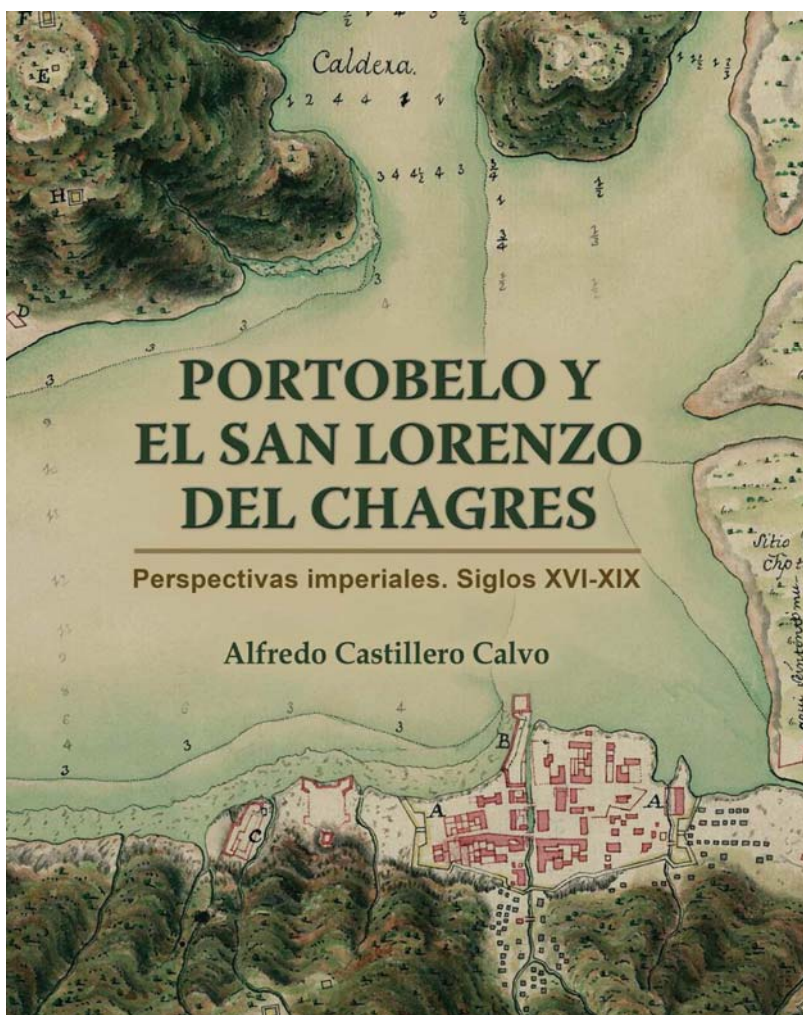


The prospection works will be directed by Dr. Louis Pastor of the UPS, and Dr. Alexis Mojica from the UTP, in coordination with the National Directorate of Historic Heritage.



4.4.6. Publication of the book about the history Portobelo.

During the month of November was presented the new publication about the history of San Felipe de Portobelo and San Lorenzo, a new book written by the Panamanian historian Dr. Alfredo Castillero. This publication was sponsored by the MIT company.



5. Conclusions

- In the year 2016, we worked with a tight budget, a situation that reflected itself in a lack of an integral program of interventions for the Fortifications.
- For the year 2017, we expect to be able to count with larger Budgets that will allow the PPSL to implement the emergency measures needed for the conservation of the site, and to start a short term strategy to execute the emergency measures listed in the World Heritage's Committee in order to remove the site from the List of World Heritage in Danger.
- It is imperative that the site updates and continues to implement its short term management plan, and to execute the emergency plan in the next two years because if significant actions are not taken we will face the risk of even more deterioration of the built fabric of the forts and fortifications.
- With the resources attained from the National Government for the year 2017, a technical team has to be put together in order to work in the elaboration of the investment projects, as well as the improvement of the technical equipment and the capacity building of the members and staff of the field team.

Report prepared by,

Architect Wilhelm Franqueza

Executive Director

Patronage of Portobelo and San Lorenzo



6. Abbreviations:

- PPSL: Portobelo and San Lorenzo Patronage
- CMH: Historic Monumental Complex
- INAC: National Institute of Culture
- ATP: Tourism Authority of Panama
- MIT: Manzanillo International Terminal
- UTP: Technological University of Panama
- UPS: Sorbonne University of Paris





PLAN DE ESTRATEGIAS PARA LA PROTECCION Y CONSERVACION DE LOS FUERTES DE PORTOBELO Y SAN LORENZO

Proyecto Preliminar

Proyecto Financiado por:

UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA SANTA MARIA LA ANTIGUA
Vicerrectoría de Investigación, Postgrado y Extensión
Facultad de Arquitectura y Diseño

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16 Enero 2017

Panamá

PRESENTACION

El **Plan de Estrategias para la Protección y Conservación de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo**¹ es una colaboración de la *Universidad Católica Santa María la Antigua (USMA)* a la *Dirección Nacional de Patrimonio Histórico (DNPH)* del *Instituto Nacional de Cultura de Panamá (INAC)*, en la búsqueda de instrumentos que permitan la preservación y conservación de ambos monumentos históricos nacionales², así como, la eliminación de su inclusión en la *Lista del Patrimonio Mundial en Peligro*³ de la *Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)*.

El presente documento se basa en las observaciones y recomendaciones emitidas por el *Consejo Internacional de Monumentos y Sitios (ICOMOS)* en febrero del 2014⁴, después de su visita a Panamá en calidad de Misión Consultiva como organismo asesor de la UNESCO, ante la problemática del continuo deterioro de las estructuras de las fortificaciones, los avances en los acuerdos institucionales en la planificación de políticas de protección y gestión, y la necesidad de crear recursos para la adopción de medidas correctivas y de implementación de estrategias de acción, entre otros.

El **Plan de Estrategias** pretende ser un recurso para el INAC y la DNPH en el cual, apoyarse para la definición de nuevas estrategias que permitan cumplir con la misión de proteger y conservar los **Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo** fundamentándose en la comprensión profunda de sus atributos histórico – culturales originales que transmiten el Valor Universal Excepcional (VUE) que poseen estas obras arquitectónicas y que forman parte del Patrimonio de la Humanidad.

Para esto, se ha creado una sinergia entre la USMA y la DNPH para afrontar el tema, donde los autores del proyecto son expertos en el ámbito de la Tutela y la Restauración Arquitectónica Monumental y cuentan con una experiencia nacional e internacional en la conservación y preservación de fortificaciones (ICOMOS 2014:5, puntos 7 y 8).

¹ Proyecto financiado a través del Convenio de Subsidio Económico para Investigación N°16-03 de la Dirección de Investigación. Vicerrectoría de Investigación, Postgrado y Extensión. Universidad Católica Santa María la Antigua. Marzo, 2016

² El Castillo de San Lorenzo de Chagres y las ruinas históricas del Distrito de Portobelo junto con el edificio de la Aduana fueron declarados Monumentos Históricos Nacionales por la Ley N° 68 del 11 de junio de 1941, Artículo 1.

³ Decisión 36 COM 7B.102 adoptada el 27 de junio de 2012, por el Comité del Patrimonio Mundial (WHC) en la 36ma Sesión celebrada en Saint Peterburg, Rusia.

⁴ *Report on the ICOMOS Advisory Mission to Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo*. Febrero, 25 a Marzo, 1 del 2014. 65 págs.



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INTRODUCCION

En 1941, las **Fortificaciones de Portobelo y San Lorenzo** fueron reconocidas y declaradas como “Monumentos Históricos Nacionales” por la Ley N°68; mientras que, en 1976 la concepción de Portobelo se amplía a “Conjunto Monumental Histórico” por la Ley N°91. La inscripción de ambas fortificaciones a UNESCO como Patrimonio Mundial de la Humanidad y en una única propiedad, en cambio, se da 4 años más tarde, bajo los criterios de evaluación del Valor Universal Excepcional (VUE): (i) y (iv)⁵.

De acuerdo con la “Evaluación del Estado de Conservación de la Propiedad (*Assessment of the State of Conservation of the Property*)” de ICOMOS⁶ y con los “Análisis y Conclusiones del Centro del Patrimonio Mundial, ICOMOS e ICCROM (*Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM*)”⁷ emitidos por el Comité del Patrimonio Mundial un año después, en la 39ma Sesión de la Convención para la Protección del Patrimonio Mundial Cultural y Natural; en ambos documentos se observa que, a pesar de que, las fortificaciones aún conservan la condición de “integridad” en gran parte de sus estructuras, éstas continúan a verse amenazadas por una serie de factores enunciados en ellos, lo que aumenta la posibilidad de perder la condición de “autenticidad” de sus atributos si no se toman medidas actuativas inmediatas.

El presente proyecto, por una parte, se concentra en ahondar en la comprensión del VUE⁸ atribuido a los **Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo** a través del estudio histórico de sus características originales y posteriores, así como, de las relaciones políticas, militares, arquitectónicas y constructivas que comprenden estos bienes monumentales y que expresan la “autenticidad” de sus valores. Y por otra, se identifican diversas estrategias orientadas a la protección y conservación de las estructuras actuales para la preservación de los bienes monumentales y del Patrimonio Mundial de las costas caribeñas de Panamá.

⁵ Criterios de Selección UNESCO de los Bienes con Valor Universal Excepcional para un monumento, conjunto de edificaciones o sitio (Operational Guidelines 1978:3):

- (i) *Represent a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius*
- (iv) *Be among the most characteristic example of a type of structure, the type representing an important cultural, social, artistic, scientific, technological or industrial development*

⁶ ICOMOS 2014:18-20

⁷ Documento WHC-15/39.COM/7A.46, pág. 93 y 94

⁸ Documento WHC.15/01, II E. Authenticity, págs. 17 y 18



PLAN DE ESTRATEGIAS PARA LA PROTECCION Y CONSERVACION DE LOS FUERTES DE PORTOBELLO Y SAN LORENZO

1. ANTECEDENTES

1.1. Antecedentes Actuativos de Protección y Conservación

Las Fortificaciones de Portobello y San Lorenzo, localizadas en la Costa Atlántica de Panamá, han pasado por diversos planteamientos a lo largo de los años con la intención de protegerlas, conservarlas y valorizarlas. Las primeras leyes de tutela se dan en 1941 con la declaración de ambos fuertes como **“Monumentos Históricos Nacionales”**⁹ y con la asignación del Departamento de Bellas Artes del Ministerio de Educación, como encargada de su conservación. Antes de esto, las leyes que se crean son sólo de tipo administrativo referentes a la destinación de fondos para la mantención de los sitios. A partir de los años 60 y con la creación del Instituto Panameño de Turismo¹⁰ (IPAT) y del Instituto Nacional de Cultura¹¹ (INAC) en 1974, Panamá se concentra en crear el inicio de una legislación coherente con el reconocimiento, protección y salvaguarda de los bienes históricos nacionales y con un primer proceso de sistemación, organización normativa e incentivos para la restauración y puesta en valor de los primeros bienes nacionales identificados como tales. En 1976, Portobello es declarado **“Conjunto Monumental Histórico”**¹² que, además del conjunto de fortificaciones de los siglos XVI al XVIII, incluye el reconocimiento de su centro histórico, sus bienes arquitectónicos y su patrimonio socio – cultural; y se crea también, el **“Parque Nacional de Portobello”** que reconoce la relación ecológico – cultural del conjunto y su cualidad de convivencia entre el patrimonio natural y el patrimonio construido¹³.

La jurisdicción del territorio donde se encuentran ubicadas ambas Fortificaciones, ha pasado por varias fases políticas. El siglo XX se inicia para Panamá, por un lado, con su separación definitiva de Colombia, y por otra, con la inclusión de una jurisdicción norteamericana en una parte del territorio nacional dedicada a la construcción, administración y defensa del Canal Interoceánico¹⁴; dejando de este modo, a Portobello a

⁹Ley 67 del 11 de junio de 1941. Título: *“Por la cual se dictan varias disposiciones relacionadas con los Monumentos y Objetos Arqueológicos”*. Dictada por: la Asamblea Nacional. Gaceta Oficial: 08538

¹⁰Con el Decreto Ley 22 del 15 de septiembre de 1960, se crea el Instituto Panameño de Turismo, primera entidad nacional dedicada a *“proteger, mantener, reconstruir y dar a conocer sitios de interés histórico, así como lugares de belleza natural o de importancia científica...”* (cap. II, art. 3, letra h)

¹¹Ley 63 del 6 de junio de 1974. Título: *“Por la cual se crea el Instituto Nacional de Cultura”* y donde además, se crea la Dirección de Patrimonio Histórico. Dictada por: el Consejo Nacional de Legislación. Gaceta Oficial: 17622

¹²Ley 91 del 22 de diciembre de 1976. Título: *“Por la cual se regulan los Conjuntos Monumentales Históricos de Panamá Viejo, Portobello y el Casco Antiguo de la Ciudad de Panamá”*. Dictada por: el Consejo Nacional de Legislación. Gaceta Oficial: 18252

¹³Art.15, Ley 91/1976: *“Créase como Parque Nacional de Portobello, el espacio territorial que circunda la ciudad de Portobello, que con ella integra una sola unidad de paisaje y refleja una relación ecológico – cultural.”*

¹⁴Tratado Hay – Bunau Varilla establecido por Panamá y Estados Unidos, el 18 de noviembre de 1903.



cargo de la custodia panameña, y a San Lorenzo, de la custodia de los Estados Unidos a través de la Panama Canal Commission¹⁵ la cual, se ocupó principalmente del mantenimiento y limpieza del sitio y de las estructuras. Esto se mantiene así, hasta 1979 cuando el territorio donde está ubicado el Fuerte de San Lorenzo, revierte a Panamá de acuerdo con el Tratado Torrijos – Carter firmado dos años antes. Gracias a este pasaje, Panamá decide presentar a finales del mismo año, las *Fortificaciones de la Costa Caribeña de Panamá: Portobelo y San Lorenzo*¹⁶ ante la UNESCO para solicitar su tutela internacional y el reconocimiento de estos bienes como Patrimonio de la Humanidad.

Los años 70 y 80 fueron significativos en la creación de instrumentos actuativos que permitieran la recuperación de la edificación histórica panameña. Se solicita la asesoría internacional de dos importantes y reconocidas figuras en la investigación histórica y la restauración monumental: el historiador español, el Dr. Juan Manuel Zapatero¹⁷, y el arquitecto mexicano Carlos Flores Marini¹⁸.

En 1971, el Dr. Zapatero entrega a la OEA y al IPAT, el primer **Estudio Asesor para la Restauración y Rehabilitación Museográfica de las Fortificaciones de Portobelo**, basado en una profunda y exhaustiva investigación histórica; mientras que, el Arq. Flores Marini desarrolla los **Planes Maestros** para la puesta en valor del Casco Antiguo de la Ciudad de Panamá (1972), del Sitio Arqueológico de Panamá Viejo y del **Complejo de Fortificaciones de Portobelo** (1974 – 1977)¹⁹.

La intervención al Centro Histórico de Portobelo fue organizada a través del **Plan Piloto Portobelo**²⁰, por el Dr. arquitecto José Manuel González Valcárcel y el arquitecto Francisco Landínez Gutiérrez, ambos españoles y en calidad de expertos de la OEA. El Plan contemplaba inicialmente el traslado de la población (600 personas aprox.), la recuperación del trazado urbanístico original y la restauración de sus bienes arquitectónicos a través de la creación de un sitio protegido y destinado al turismo que conservase sus cualidades y características históricas a actuar como una “ciudad museo”. Este planteamiento fracasó y en su lugar, se decidió optar por la integración cultural de sus pobladores al proyecto, la lectura del trazado urbano, el inventario de los bienes arqueológicos y arquitectónicos presentes y a la restauración de sólo los monumentos principales.

A finales de los años 70 e inicios de los 80, con la reversión del territorio norteamericano, la nominación UNESCO y el interés en restaurar y revalorizar los bienes monumentales, la Dirección de Patrimonio

¹⁵ Entidad que se llamó: Isthmian Canal Commission (1904 - 1979), Panama Canal Commission (1979 – 1997), Autoridad del Canal de Panamá (1997 - hoy)

¹⁶ El documento se presenta el 26 de diciembre de 1979, con el N°135 y obtiene su aprobación en 1980, en la 4ta Sesión del Comité del Patrimonio Mundial, en la Convención para la Protección del Patrimonio Mundial Cultural y Natural celebrado en París, Francia (CC-80/CONF.016/10)

¹⁷ Director de la Sección de Ultramar del Servicio Histórico Militar español y Doctor en Historia. Asesor para la restauración de fortalezas en España, Puerto Rico, Perú, Colombia, Honduras y Venezuela.

¹⁸ Reconocido por su importante labor en el patrimonio monumental de México, República Dominicana, Brasil, Venezuela y Colombia, y por su participación en la redacción de la Carta de Venecia de 1964, las Normas de Quito de 1967 y la Resolución de Santo Domingo de 1974.

¹⁹ Tejeira, 2007: 174. Además, de 1976 a 1982, la Dirección de Turismo Cultural del IPAT es la encargada del manejo del Conjunto Monumental de Portobelo (Art. 55, Ley 91/1976)

²⁰ Gutiérrez, 1971: 147 – 151.



Histórico del INAC llama nuevamente al Dr. Juan Manuel Zapatero, para realizar una investigación que sustentase los criterios de Valor Universal Excepcional del Fuerte de San Lorenzo e individuase una serie de estrategias de protección y conservación para éste: el **Estudio Asesor para la Restauración y Rehabilitación Museográfica del Castillo San Lorenzo el Real de Chagre** (1981). La información recaudada serviría de base al **Proyecto de Restauración y a la Rehabilitación Museográfica** que formarían parte del **Plan de Atractivo Turístico** del INAC, que contaba además, con el apoyo de la Dirección General de Relaciones Culturales, el Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores de España, el Comité del Patrimonio Mundial de la UNESCO y la Junta del **Plan de Desarrollo, CODERO, de la ciudad de Colón**²¹.

En 1982, con la promulgación de la Ley N°14 donde “*se dictan medidas sobre la custodia, conservación y administración del Patrimonio Histórico de la nación*”, se inicia un importante período de intervenciones de tipo restaurativo y conservativo para las construcciones monumentales más representativas del país. Los primeros trabajos por parte del gobierno panameño en San Lorenzo, se efectuaron entre 1982 y 1984, financiados por el Banco Mundial y el gobierno español.

Con la llegada de los años 90, se reaviva el interés por el rescate de las Fortificaciones y se reinicia con un nuevo período de planteamientos en la tutela y recuperación de estos sitios orientados a la conmemoración de los 500 años del descubrimiento de América. El **Plan de Acción de Portobelo** (1990 – 1992) comprendía intervenciones inmediatas sobre las fortificaciones y en tres de las edificaciones más representativas del Centro Histórico: la Aduana de Portobelo, la Casa Rodríguez y en el techo de la Iglesia de San Felipe.

En 1992, Panamá recibe una delegación de expertos de ICOMOS, donde se evalúa el estado de conservación de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo. El Reporte recibido por UNESCO²² y comunicado en la 17° Sesión celebrada en Colombia, informa sobre las condiciones aceptables del Fuerte de San Lorenzo y sobre la presión que vive Portobelo ante el crecimiento de su población dentro de un área monumental y ante un sistema de infraestructuras deficientes que afectan a las estructuras de las fortificaciones. Además de esta problemática, se comunica sobre la realización del Plan de Acción de Portobelo:

“...The mission concluded that the Fortress of San Lorenzo was in an acceptable state of conservation, although stone conservation requires some special attention. The city of Portobelo is under pressure from increased population and deficient infrastructure. An action plan was drawn up for the execution of the necessary archeological survey before construction works are undertaken in the town. Underwater excavations should not be considered as a priority.”

En este período, el INAC, el IPAT y el INRENARE²³ realizan diversos planes de manejo importantes para Portobelo. Entre ellos: el **Plan de Manejo del Parque Nacional de Portobelo** (1992 – 1994) con la

²¹ Zapatero, 1985: 35.

²² WHC-93/CONF.002/14e, pág. 23

²³ Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales Renovables, creado por la Ley 1 del 3 de febrero de 1994 que con la Ley 41 de julio de 1998 cambia a Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente (ANAM). Actualmente, Ministerio del Ambiente (MiAmbiente) por la Ley 8 del 25 de marzo de 2015.



colaboración del Instituto para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ICONA) de España, donde la ciudad histórica viene clasificada como la Zona 4: Histórica – Monumental; el **Plan Maestro de Desarrollo Turístico** (1994) a escala nacional donde se promueven los atractivos del Parque Nacional de Portobelo; y el **Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial del Parque Nacional de Portobelo y el Conjunto Monumental Histórico de Portobelo** (1999)²⁴, donde también participa el MIVI y está dirigido, entre algunos de sus objetivos, a fortalecer la conservación del Conjunto Monumental y lograr un desarrollo turístico sostenible y cónsono con el uso especial del Parque.

Durante la segunda mitad de los años 90, inicia la organización para la reversión total del territorio ocupado por la antigua Zona del Canal y sus bases militares norteamericanas. En 1997, se establece el **Plan Regional para el Desarrollo de la Región Interoceánica** y el **Plan General de Uso, Conservación y Desarrollo del área del Canal** donde se incluye la protección del Fuerte de San Lorenzo, clasificado dentro de la Categoría I – Areas Silvestres Protegidas de la Subregión 1 – Atlántico Oeste. Se define un bosque protector con un área paisajística con fines turísticos y ecoturísticos donde San Lorenzo es reconocido como un área valiosa por sus recursos marinos, costeros e históricos. A esta área se le llamará “*Bosque Protector y Paisaje Protegido San Lorenzo*”.

Con la Ley 41 de 1 de julio de 1998, el área de San Lorenzo y su Bosque Protector como el Parque Nacional de Portobelo pasan a formar parte del **Sistema Nacional de Areas Protegidas (SINAP)** a cargo de la ANAM y desde el 2015, por el Ministerio del Ambiente²⁵.

Posteriormente, el desarrollo urbanístico y ordenamiento territorial del sector Atlántico fueron regulados por el MIVI a través de la integración del Plan Regional y el Plan General de las áreas revertidas (1997) y comprendidos en el **Plan de Desarrollo Urbano de las Areas Metropolitanas del Pacífico y el Atlántico**²⁶, que inicia a regir con el Decreto Ejecutivo N°205 del 28 de diciembre del 2000.

El patrimonio subacuático de ambos territorios, en cambio, se acoge a las observaciones realizadas en la “**Convención sobre la Protección del Patrimonio Cultural Subacuático**” de la UNESCO, efectuada en su 31° reunión²⁷ (2001) las cuales, vienen ratificadas por la Ley 32 del 26 de marzo del 2003²⁸. Entre sus objetivos destacan el no permitir la explotación comercial de estos bienes y el acceso al público para su observación y/o documentación con la finalidad de, favorecer a la sensibilización, el reconocimiento y su protección.

La promoción turística y las actividades culturales en Portobelo y San Lorenzo siguen el **Plan Maestro de Turismo Sostenible de Panamá 2007 – 2020 (PMTS)** creado por el IPAT²⁹ con la colaboración del grupo de

²⁴ Modificado por el Decreto Ejecutivo 1366 del 28 de diciembre de 2012, del Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas. Gaceta Oficial: 27197

²⁵ Ley 8 del 25 de marzo de 2015 que crea el Ministerio del Ambiente.

²⁶ Actualmente, este Plan se encuentra en revisión y actualización.

²⁷ Reunión celebrada del 15 de octubre al 3 de noviembre de 2001, en París – Francia.

²⁸ Con la adopción de las observaciones de la Convención, la Ley 14 de 1982 viene modificada por la Ley 58 del 7 de agosto de 2003, de la Asamblea Legislativa. Gaceta Oficial: 24864

²⁹ Un año más tarde, con el Decreto Ley 4 del 27 de febrero de 2008, dictado por el Consejo de Gabinete, se crea la Autoridad de Turismo de Panamá que remplazará al IPAT. Gaceta Oficial: 25989. Y viene reglamentada por el Decreto Ejecutivo 82 del 23 de diciembre de 2008, del Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias. Gaceta Oficial: 26213



consultoría español, Tourism and Leisure – Europraxis Consulting, la ANAM, el BID, el PNUD, entre otros; donde a través del turismo cultural y científico como línea de producto a ofrecer, se pretende valorizar y conservar el patrimonio cultural y natural nacional. El Plan plantea como una de las 8 estrategias turísticas, la conservación del medio ambiente y la adecuación de las Areas Protegidas para este uso, y organiza los destinos turísticos del país en 8 regiones de desarrollo. El Fuerte de San Lorenzo y su Bosque Protector se encuentran localizados en la Región Turística 6³⁰; mientras que, Portobelo en la Región Turística 7³¹ que además, es indentificada en la selección de destinos turísticos prioritarios. De acuerdo con la programación del PMTS, a partir del 2015, en San Lorenzo se pretende alcanzar un alto nivel de intensidad en las actividades de desarrollo turístico, y en Portobelo, a partir del 2017.

1.2. Descripción de la Problemática Actual

En diciembre del 2010, el poblado de Portobelo es seriamente afectado por deslizamientos provenientes de la zona montañosa provocados por las fuertes lluvias³². Principalmente, el Fuerte de Santiago, ubicado al ingreso del poblado, es el mayor afectado al sufrir algunas pérdidas y daños en su parte posterior colindante con la carretera, así como, en sus estructuras interiores a causa del avance del terreno, de troncos y de piedras.



Foto 1. Fuerte de Santiago afectado por los deslizamientos, Portobelo
Autor: Periódico El Panamá América, publicada el 23 sept. 2011

³⁰Destino 6.3 (Puerto de Colón): “Situado en la costa atlántica de Panamá, este amplio destino se conforma en torno al conglomerado urbano de la Ciudad de Colón y la Zona Franca, el sector de las esclusas de Gatún y el área litoral conocida como Costa Abajo de Colón... Ciudad de Colón tiene interesantes valores urbanos y arquitectónicos que merecen ser rescatados y limita con el Paisaje Protegido Isla Galeta, además de facilitar el acceso al Bosque de Protección y Paisaje Protegido San Lorenzo donde se encuentra el Fuerte español del mismo nombre declarado Patrimonio de la Humanidad por la UNESCO, el Parque Nacional Chagres y el Área Recreativa Gatún...”

³¹Destino 7.1 (Portobelo – Santa Isabel): “Zona litoral y de la costa del Caribe panameño que se distingue por su historia con testimonios como el Conjunto Monumental Portobelo, Sitio Patrimonio de la Humanidad y la cultura afro, con sus tradiciones y gastronomía vigentes, que se complementan con la naturaleza conservada del Parque Nacional del mismo nombre...”

³²El Informe de Panamá sobre el Estado de Conservación de la Propiedad, del 11 de febrero del 2011, comunicaba los daños apenas sufridos: “...the majority of the damages occurred in Portobelo’s Fort Santiago, where landslides affected already damaged structures, destroyed 30 meters of wall, structures and drains collapsed and a significant portion of the central plaza of the fortification was covered by 1 300 cubic metres of mud and trees....”

El Fuerte de Santiago de la Gloria construido en las faldas de la montaña y único vestigio del proyecto de Battista Antonelli y el más antiguo de las estructuras del lugar, en cambio, sufrió menos daños, ya que, los deslizamientos se produjeron en uno de sus costados como se aprecia en la fotografía a continuación.



Foto 2. Fuerte de Santiago de la Gloria (derecha)
Autor: Gaspar Serrano, publicada en Flickr, el 12 febr. 2011

Otro de los afectados fue el Fuerte de San Jerónimo que, a causa de la crecida de la Quebrada Guinea, de su fuerte impacto y del deterioro en las condiciones de sus estructuras, ocasionó el colapso de un sector de sus muros.

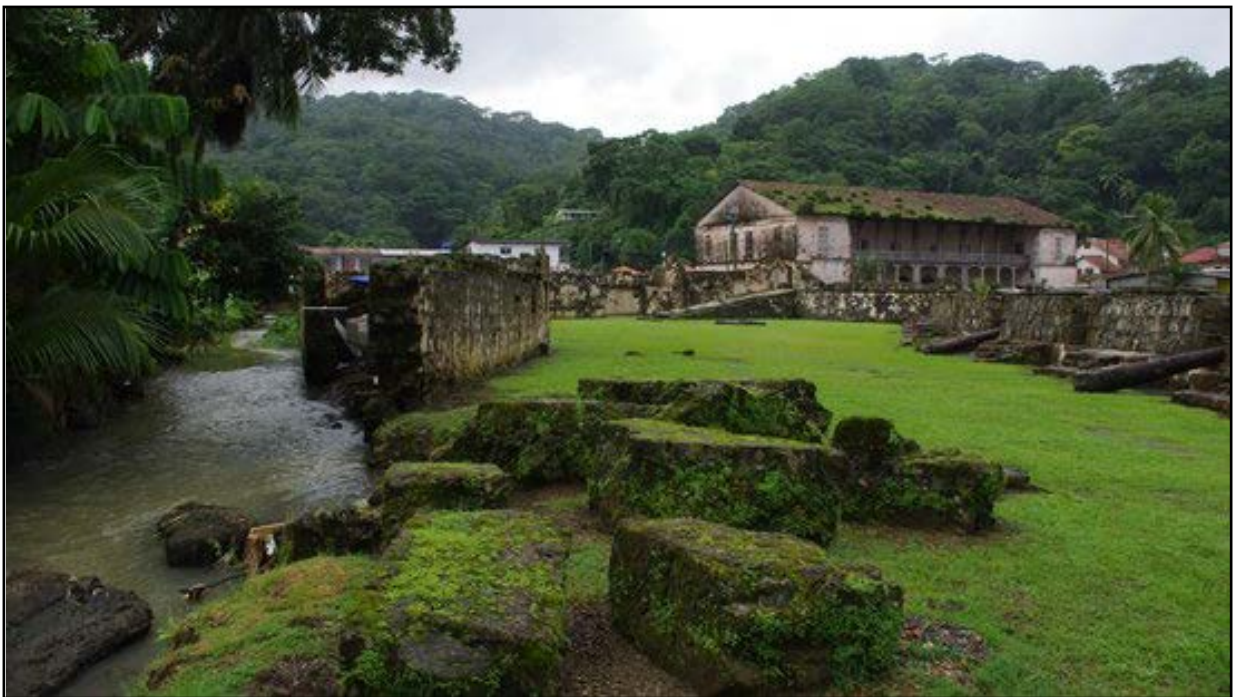


Foto 3. Fuerte de San Jerónimo y Quebrada Guinea.
Autor: TripAdvisor España

Ante lo ocurrido, en la Reunión 35° del WHC³³, UNESCO expresa su evaluación como el resultado de una práctica inadecuada en las intervenciones de tipo conservativo realizadas a las Fortificaciones hasta ese momento:

“...The heavy rains and resulting landslide also demonstrated that previously undertaken conservation works were inadequate and did not contribute significantly to the property’s conservation...”

Adicional a esto, se suman los Reportes de Monitoreo a las fortificaciones, efectuados por ICOMOS en el 2001 y el 2010 donde se concluye que los factores que han afectado a la Propiedad en los últimos 10 años, han sido los siguientes³⁴:

“a) Deterioro y destrucción de la estructura de la propiedad por factores ambientales, falta de un programa de mantenimiento, así como, por el agua contaminada;

b) Erosión;

c) Ausencia de políticas de manejo incluidas en planes de manejo;

d) Desarrollo urbano incontrolado;

e) Presiones del turismo (en particular en Portobelo);

f) Lluvias torrenciales.”

El estado de emergencia que se produce y la falta de recursos inmediatos (económicos, de planificación y de intervención) para resolver adecuadamente esta problemática, causan que la propiedad UNESCO: “Fortificaciones de la Costa Caribeña de Panamá: Portobelo y San Lorenzo”, sea inscrita en la **Lista del Patrimonio Mundial en Peligro**³⁵, en el 2012. Para cumplir con las condiciones de protección y conservación de un bien monumental UNESCO, se solicita a Panamá adoptar las siguientes medidas³⁶:

³³ Documento WHC-11/35.COM/7B, pag. 265. 35° Session, WHC - UNESCO. Paris, 19 – 29 June 2011

³⁴ Conservation issues presented to the World Heritage Committee in 2011:

“a) Deterioration and destruction of the fabric of the property by environmental factors, lack of a maintenance programme, as well as polluted water; b) Erosion; c) Absence of management policies included in management plans; d) Uncontrolled urban development; e) Tourism pressures (in particular at Portobelo); f) Torrential rains.”

³⁵ Decision Report WHC-12/36.COM/7B.102, p. 173. Paris, 11 May 2012. Documento WHC-12/36.COM/19, p. 221. 36° Session, WHC - UNESCO. Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation. 24 June – 6 July 2012

³⁶ Decision Report WHC-12/36.COM/7B.102, p. 174, n. 7: *“Adopts the following Desired state of conservation for the property, for its future removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger: a) The approval and full implementation of an emergency plan, a comprehensive assessment of structural and mechanical risks, preventative conservation strategy and maintenance measures at San Lorenzo and Portobelo, b) National laws and policies for the conservation of built heritage at San Lorenzo and Portobelo defined and in place, c) Long-term consolidation and conservation through annual plans for the components of the inscribed property ensured, d) The operational and participatory management system, including its related public use plan, approved and implemented, e) The Management Plan fully integrated within territorial and urban development plans, f) Encroachments and urban pressure adequately controlled, g) The boundaries and buffer zone of all component parts of the World Heritage property precisely clarified, h) Budgets for the preparation, implementation and follow-up of the management structures and conservation measures secured;”*



“a) La aprobación y la plena aplicación de un plan de emergencia, una evaluación exhaustiva de los riesgos estructurales y mecánicos, una estrategia preventiva de conservación y medidas de mantención en San Lorenzo y Portobelo,

b) La aplicación al sitio de leyes y políticas nacionales para la conservación del patrimonio construido en San Lorenzo y Portobelo,

c) La consolidación y conservación a largo plazo a través de planes anuales garantizados para los componentes de los bienes inscritos,

d) La aprobación y aplicación del sistema operativo y de gestión participativa, incluido su plan de uso público,

e) El Plan de Gestión plenamente integrado en los planes de desarrollo territorial y urbano,

f) Las invasiones y la presión urbana adecuadamente controladas,

g) Los límites y la zona de amortiguación de todos los componentes del Bien del Patrimonio Mundial se aclararon con precisión,

h) Los presupuestos para la preparación, ejecución y seguimiento de las estructuras de gestión y medidas de conservación garantizadas;”

Un año más tarde, Panamá presenta en su Informe sobre el Estado de Conservación de sus Propiedades UNESCO: un Plan de Gestión para las dos propiedades de tipo cultural inscritas al cual, llamará **Plan de Gestión del Patrimonio Mundial UNESCO de Panamá: Sitio Arqueológico de Panamá Viejo y Casco Antiguo de Panamá (C-790bis) y Fortificaciones del Mar Caribe de Portobelo y San Lorenzo (C-135)**³⁷; una comunicación sobre las intervenciones realizadas al Fuerte de Santiago (sólo limpiezas y mantención del sitio; no se efectuaron operaciones de consolidación estructural), una investigación sobre las condiciones del subsuelo en las áreas afectadas, estrategias para la prevención de nuevos deslizamientos y una propuesta de construcción de un muro de contención para evitar el riesgo de colapso y deslizamientos hacia el Fuerte de Santiago.

En enero del 2014, Panamá presenta a UNESCO: el **Emergency Plan for the Property C135 Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo – San Lorenzo**³⁸, las intervenciones realizadas para estabilizar las áreas afectadas por los deslizamientos del 2010 y las evaluaciones y medidas adoptadas para evitar nuevos colapsos.

A finales de febrero, consultores de ICOMOS son enviados para evaluar el caso de las Fortificaciones de Portobelo y San Lorenzo. Su visita³⁹ consiste en analizar el estado de conservación de la propiedad,

³⁷ El Plan de Gestión de los Sitios UNESCO de Panamá es aprobado por la Resolución N°186 de la DNPH del INAC, del 12 de septiembre del 2013.

³⁸ Aprobado por la Resolución N°62 de la DNPH del INAC, marzo 2014.

³⁹ Report on the ICOMOS Advisory Mission to Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo – San Lorenzo. February 25 to March 1, 2014. P. 10



recomendar la formulación de un Plan de Emergencias, asesorar en la identificación de medidas necesarias para controlar la presión del crecimiento urbano, evaluar las intervenciones en curso y recomendar la implementación de un sistema de gestión eficaz y un Plan de Manejo factible. Como resultado de la evaluación, se emiten 18 recomendaciones⁴⁰ para que se implementen las siguientes medidas correctivas urgentes:

1. *Finalizar de manera urgente, el proceso de adopción del **Plan de Emergencia** a través de una resolución de la DNPH⁴¹.*
2. *Comenzar la implementación sistemática de las acciones identificadas en el **Plan de Emergencia** para asegurar que el actual estado progresivo de deterioro de la propiedad Portobelo-San Lorenzo, sea adecuadamente abordado. Concluir su aplicación para septiembre de 2015 de conformidad con el calendario adoptado para las medidas correctivas⁴².*
3. *Continuar con la implementación de acciones urgentes incluidas en el **Plan de Conservación y Protección** establecido por el **Plan de Gestión del Patrimonio Mundial UNESCO** para la propiedad **Portobelo-San Lorenzo** en Panamá⁴³. Debe darse prioridad a:*
 - a. *Actualización de los reglamentos de protección de la UNESCO mediante un proyecto de ley para proteger la propiedad y sus zonas de amortiguamiento terrestre y marítimo.*
 - b. *Actualización del marco técnico y normativo concluyendo la elaboración de una ley sobre las funciones y autofinanciación del Patronato Portobelo-San Lorenzo.*
 - c. *Reorganización del marco de trabajo relacionado con el patrimonio para que sea más simple y lograr una mayor eficiencia: revisión de las responsabilidades administrativas; elaboración de normas que garanticen una protección eficiente de la propiedad y de su Valor Universal Excepcional; aplicación de la capacidad de gestión del INAC y del Patronato; autosostenibilidad del plan del Patronato; creación de una oficina técnica de conservación con personal especializado;*
 - d. *Rehabilitación de edificios históricos amenazados o deteriorados en Portobelo y San Lorenzo: estudios integrales sobre riesgos estructurales y mecánicos; plan de emergencia para la protección y conservación de las fortificaciones; consolidación urgente de elementos*

⁴⁰ Traducción por los autores del ICOMOS Advisory Mission's Report 2014, p. 4 – 7

⁴¹ El Plan de Emergencias enviado a UNESCO en enero del 2014, es adoptado por Panamá en el mes de marzo a través de la Resolución 62/2014, ya antes mencionada

⁴² La implementación del Plan de Emergencia queda suspendida durante el 2014, debido al proceso de cambio de gobierno en el país y de consecuencia, el cambio de directivos y funcionarios a nivel institucional (SOC Panama's Report. January 24th, 2015. N°4 – “Response about the Decision of the World Heritage Committee 38 COM 7a.20”). Por esta razón, las intervenciones que se realizaron en el 2014 fueron de menor escala: limpieza, mantención y consolidaciones puntualizadas. Durante el 2015, se fijaron objetivos de organización, coordinación y programación entre la DNPH y el PPSL para la implementación del Plan estimada para el 2016 (SOC Panama's Report. January 22th, 2016. “Proposed Time Frame to accomplish the Corrective Measures 2016 – 2019. Phase 1”, p.25).

⁴³ Los datos actualizados sobre las acciones realizadas durante el 2016 y en respuesta a las observaciones de ICOMOS, se presentará en el SOC Panama's Report de enero 2017 (mes en curso) por la DNPH del INAC.



amenazados de pérdida; intervenciones de consolidación inmediatas y prevención de riesgos; limpieza general y tratamiento de macro y micro flora;

- e. Plan de rehabilitación y preservación ambiental del entorno de la propiedad para el control de las presiones del crecimiento urbano; elaboración de un Plan sobre la interpretación y protección del complejo de fortificaciones incluyendo la Bahía de Portobelo y el acceso al Río Chagres como espacios defensivos, permitiendo la rehabilitación tanto del patrimonio histórico como del natural; cercas para evitar el vandalismo.*
- 4. Concluir la definición y aprobación legal de los límites y de la zona de amortiguamiento de cada componente de la propiedad del Patrimonio Mundial para controlar las presiones de desarrollo urbano y de invasión, para garantizar la protección de la propiedad. Los límites establecidos para la propiedad y la zona de amortiguación deben presentarse como una modificación de los límites menores para su consideración al Comité del Patrimonio Mundial, como se solicitó en el 2012.*
- 5. Elaborar y aplicar medidas reglamentarias y disposiciones legislativas adecuadas para gestionar las zonas de amortiguación propuestas. Estos deben incluir disposiciones claras de protección, delimitación y, en el caso de San Lorenzo, una extensión de la zona de amortiguación.*
- 6. Aplicar un riguroso plan de topografía, estudio y cartografía arqueológica antes de intervenir para salvaguardar las condiciones de autenticidad e integridad de la propiedad y asegurar la conservación de atributos que transmitan el Valor Universal Excepcional.*
- 7. Establecer la colaboración entre expertos interdisciplinarios internacionales para las obras de preservación en fortificaciones, teniendo en cuenta que, el Estado Parte tiene capacidades limitadas en estos campos.*
- 8. Los esfuerzos de colaboración deberían orientarse hacia la creación de habilidades para fortalecer las capacidades y, por lo tanto, la sostenibilidad de los esfuerzos. La misión recomienda que se formule un programa de fomento de la competencia en materia de preservación, mantenimiento y turismo cultural. El programa debe considerar el apoyo de las universidades panameñas y las instituciones internacionales especializadas en estas disciplinas.*
- 9. Tomar medidas urgentes junto con las autoridades locales para recuperarlas características naturales y del entorno. La situación actual ha causado un impacto negativo y directo en las estructuras de Santiago, Santiago de la Gloria y más, particularmente, en San Jerónimo debido a la Quebrada Guinea que ha causado la erosión y el colapso de una gran parte del muro al lado del banco. Además, también se necesitan medidas sanitarias urgentes en el pueblo (sistema de alcantarillado dañado, aguas residuales, residuos sólidos en la Quebrada Guinea o en la Bahía), no sólo por razones de salud pública sino también, porque son factores que también contribuyen a al deterioro de los cimientos de las fortificaciones construidas en el fondo marino.*



10. *Acelerar la reubicación de las familias que ocupan las zonas internas del castillo de Santiago de Gloria y, si es posible, de las que viven al lado de la Quebrada Guinea, a nuevas viviendas actualmente en construcción.*
11. *Prospeccionar y estudiar el Castillo de San Lorenzo desde el punto de vista geológico y ecológico, en particular, donde convergen el Río Chagres y el Mar Caribe. En este lugar, dos bóvedas se han visto afectadas y constituyen un área de riesgo en la actualidad.*
12. *Realizar un estudio sobre la corrosión de las fundaciones en contacto directo con el mar, como en la batería de San Jerónimo, y realizar investigaciones sobre las acciones emprendidas en otras fortificaciones de la región caribeña que tienen el mismo problema, como por ejemplo, la batería de San Fernando en Cartagena de Indias y el Castillo de San Juan de Ulúa en México, entre otros, para informar sobre posibles opciones de conservación.*
13. *Realizar estudios sobre las amenazas ambientales a la bahía de Portobelo para encontrar soluciones. En espera de los resultados de estos estudios, las autoridades marítimas y turísticas y el INAC deben limitar el uso de la Bahía para el turismo y la navegación.*
14. *Buscar financiamiento para la creación de la Oficina Técnica en Portobelo, con técnicos especializados y personal calificado en conservación, regulación urbana y ordenamiento territorial para contar con capacidad de respuesta adecuada a nivel local.*
15. *Promover la creación de "Guardianes del Patrimonio" con estudiantes de secundaria. Un programa propuesto consistiría en la formación sobre la conservación del patrimonio cultural y sobre Portobelo y sus fortificaciones y la obtención de empleo como guardianes y guías del lugar. Dependiendo de las habilidades, los aprendices también podrían ayudar en obras arqueológicas y de conservación. Para el caso de San Lorenzo, se podrían explorar las posibilidades de involucrar a los jóvenes más allá de los estudiantes de secundaria. Dicho programa incorporaría a los jóvenes en actividades relacionadas con el patrimonio y, en última instancia, podría conducir a una mayor capacitación en materia de conservación.*
16. *Promover la creación de la Escuela de Oficios para la formación de jóvenes en labores relacionadas con la conservación y restauración del patrimonio edificado: cantería, carpintería, construcción, mantenimiento y control de la vegetación y de la siderurgia, utilizando los métodos ya desarrollados por la Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI) y modelos implementados en Cartagena de Indias, Colombia y La Habana, Cuba.*
17. *Realizar un estudio petrográfico de las fortificaciones de Portobelo y San Lorenzo para comprender la mineralogía y las patologías de los materiales de construcción para informar mejor las decisiones de conservación de las intervenciones. Los morteros, los renderizados y los ladrillos también se incluirán en este estudio petrográfico.*
18. *Organizar y / o promover un congreso o reunión de expertos para evaluar los principales problemas que afectan a las fortificaciones de Portobelo y San Lorenzo. Por ejemplo, Panamá podría ser la*



sede de los encuentros anuales en la próxima reunión de los Comités Científicos Internacionales de ICOMOS en Fortificaciones y Patrimonio Militar o en el Comité de la Piedra y organizar algunas sesiones de trabajo en las fortificaciones de Portobelo y San Lorenzo.

1.3. Datos de la Propiedad y Administración de las Fortificaciones y su entorno

Las Fortificaciones de Portobelo y San Lorenzo, ubicadas en la costa atlántica de la Provincia de Colón, cuentan con la protección de sus bienes arqueológicos, arquitectónicos, subacuáticos y culturales a través de la **Dirección Nacional de Patrimonio Histórico** del **Instituto Nacional de Cultura**, autoridades encargadas.

Las extensiones territoriales donde se encuentra el Conjunto Monumental de las Fortificaciones de Portobelo forma parte del Distrito de Portobelo, Corregimiento de Portobelo (Cabecera del Distrito) y es administrado por el **Municipio de Portobelo**; mientras que, el área del Monumento del Fuerte de San Lorenzo pertenece al Distrito de Colón, Corregimiento de Cristóbal⁴⁴ y es administrado por el **Municipio de Colón**. El mantenimiento, conservación y restauración de estos bienes monumentales históricos para su puesta en valor está a cargo del **Patronato de Portobelo y San Lorenzo**⁴⁵, organismo sin fines de lucro creado con la participación de representantes de entidades públicas y del sector privado.

El contexto ambiental en el cual, están inmersas ambas Fortificaciones, forman parte del patrimonio natural tutelado de Panamá y son componentes del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas: Parque Nacional de Portobelo y el Bosque Protector San Lorenzo. La institución responsable de la protección, conservación, preservación y restauración del ambiente y el uso sostenible de los recursos naturales de estos sitios recae en el **Ministerio del Ambiente**.

El desarrollo, la promoción y la regulación del turismo es tarea de la **Autoridad de Turismo de Panamá** que, además, debe procurar por que se mantenga el equilibrio ecológico y el respeto de las costumbres de los habitantes. A través del turismo, está encargada de que se valore y conserve el patrimonio cultural y natural nacional.

1.4. Antecedentes de Colaboraciones Académicas

La DNPH ha contado con diversas colaboraciones con universidades nacionales y extranjeras como instituciones de reconocida labor internacional que, a lo largo del tiempo, han proporcionado importante

⁴⁴ En 1979, el territorio revierte a Panamá. Con la Ley N°1 de 1982, se crea la división político – administrativa de la Provincia de Colón y el Fuerte de San Lorenzo se ubica en el Corregimiento de Cristóbal. La Ley N°20 del 30 de septiembre de 2014, en cambio, divide el Corregimiento de Cristóbal en dos: Cristóbal Este y Cristóbal. El Fuerte se ubica dentro de los límites políticos del actual Corregimiento de Cristóbal.

⁴⁵ Ley N°30 del 18 de noviembre de 2014. Título: “*Que asigna al Patronato de Portobelo y San Lorenzo, fondos del estado para mantenimiento, conservación y restauración del Conjunto Monumental Histórico de Portobelo y del Monumento Histórico Castillo de San Lorenzo de Chagres*”. Dictada por: Asamblea Nacional. Gaceta Oficial: 27676 – C



información a través de asesorías, proyectos de investigación o de la participación directa de estudiantes en el sitio. A continuación, se mencionan algunas de éstas:

1.4.1. Análisis de las Técnicas de Construcción de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo (2017)

Proyecto de investigación de la Facultad de Arquitectura y Diseño de la Universidad Católica Santa María la Antigua financiado por SENACYT que pretende colaborar con la DNPH en la expansión del conocimiento sobre las fortificaciones. Es una extensión del proyecto de cooperación **“Plan de Estrategias para la Protección y Conservación de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo”**, de la USMA y la DNPH.

El proyecto consiste en la individuación del sistema tecnológico constructivo de época colonial y en la lectura arquitectónica de sus elementos compositivos para la documentación de sus técnicas constructivas como una forma de proteger y conservar estos bienes arquitectónicos y monumentales, y crear material didáctico universitario para que continúen a ser estudiados y se promueva la profundización de su información.

1.4.2. Prospecciones electromagnéticas con georadar para estudios arqueológicos en el Fuerte de San Lorenzo (2016)⁴⁶

Un grupo de investigadores de las universidades francesas: Université Paul Sabatier – Toulouse III (Muriel Llubes), Université Pierre et Marie Curie – París (Louis Pastor, Julien Thiesson) y Université Paris Diderot (Richard Vanhoeserlande); en conjunto con profesionales panameños, estuvieron realizando prospecciones electromagnéticas con georadar en diversas estructuras históricas de Panamá, entre ellas, el Fuerte de San Lorenzo. Esta actividad formó parte del Seminario “Escuela de Geofísica aplicada a la arqueología y el medio ambiente para América Central”, organizado por la Universidad Tecnológica de Panamá, a cargo del ingeniero Alexis Mojica.

1.4.3. Asesoría en la implementación del Plan de Emergencia⁴⁷ (2014 – 2015).

La DNPH, a cargo del arquitecto Whilhelm Franqueza en el período 2014 – 2015, contó con la colaboración de dos especialistas en restauración arquitectónica y monumental de la **Universidad de Alcalá de Henares** de España que, a finales del 2014 y a inicios del 2015, visitaron los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo y expresaron sus recomendaciones para la implementación del **Plan de Emergencia**, adoptado por la Resolución N°62 de marzo del 2014.

1.4.4. Proyecto para la documentación de las Fortificaciones en el Caribe⁴⁸ (2010, 2013 – 2014).

Proyecto de investigación realizado por las siguientes instituciones académicas italianas: el Departamento de Ingeniería Civil y Arquitectura de la Università degli Studi di Pavia (Sandro

⁴⁶ Artículo “Investigación subterránea. Estructuras históricas cubiertas bajo el suelo”. Diario La Prensa, Sección Cultura. Sotillo, Irlanda. 22 de marzo de 2016.

⁴⁷ SOC Panama’s Report. January 24th, 2015. N°4 – “Response about the Decision of the World Heritage Committee 38 COM 7a.20”

⁴⁸ “The complex of San Lorenzo del Chagres in Panama: historical development and survey project for the documentation of the Caribbean Fortress”. Parrinello, Sandro y Picchio, Francesca. Artículo publicado en: Defensive Architecture of the Mediterranean. XV to XVIII centuries. Vol II. Rodríguez - Navarro (Ed.). Editorial Universitat Politècnica de València, 2015



Parrinello, responsable principal) y el Departamento de Arquitectura de la Università degli Studi di Firenze (Francesca Picchio), con la finalidad de documentar las obras monumentales de la familia Antonelli en el Caribe.

En Panamá, el proyecto fue realizado en varias etapas a través de campañas de levantamiento métrico y fotográfico para la recomposición tridimensional de los ambientes virtuales de las fortificaciones y el análisis del sistema arquitectónico y del estado de conservación. En el 2010, la primera investigación se realizó en el Fuerte de Portobelo; mientras que, en el 2013, la segunda investigación se concentró en el Fuerte de San Lorenzo. En el 2014, el informe de ICOMOS incluye a Sandro Parrinello como responsable de un acuerdo de cooperación con la DNPH y parte integrante del equipo de profesionales en la protección y conservación de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo.

Las entidades panameñas que involucró el proyecto fueron: el Patronato de Portobelo y San Lorenzo (Nilda Quijano, Yelitza Norse, Rodolfo Suñé); el INAC (María Eugenia Herrera), la DNPH (Almyr Alba); el Parque Nacional de Portobelo (Elizabeth Castro); la Fundación Bahía de Portobelo (Caridad García); y el Municipio de Portobelo (Carlos Chavarría Cerezo). El material obtenido fue entregado a las autoridades panameñas.

1.4.5. Caracterización de los materiales constructivos del Fuerte de San Fernando en Portobelo⁴⁹.

Proyecto de investigación realizado por las siguientes instituciones italianas: Institute of Atmospheric Sciences and Climate ISAC – CNR de Boloña (Chiara Ciantelli y Alessandra Bonazza) y el Departamento de Física y Ciencias de la Tierra de la Università degli Studi di Ferrara (Carmela Vaccaro), como colaboración para el Patronato de Portobelo y San Lorenzo (Rodolfo Suñé, coordinador).

El proyecto consistió en la caracterización y evaluación del estado de conservación de los materiales constructivos del Fuerte de San Fernando en Portobelo, considerando el efecto ocasionado por el impacto del medio ambiente en ellos. El estudio preliminar produjo resultados sobre la caracterización mineral y petrográfica obtenidos por instrumentación y análisis científicos (Polarized Light Microscopy, Environmental Scanning Electron Microscopy and X-Ray Diffraction).

1.4.6. Redescubriendo el Caminio Real de Panamá⁵⁰.

Un equipo interdisciplinario de arqueólogos, históricos y expertos en desarrollo sostenible desarrollaron el proyecto de investigación para localizar la ruta interna colonial que comunicaba

⁴⁹“San Fernando Batteries in Portobelo – Panama: building materials characterization and the environmental impact evaluation”. Ciantelli, Chiara; Bonazza, Alessandra; Sabbioni, Cristina; Suñé, Rodolfo; y Vaccaro, Carmela. Artículo publicado en: *Defensive Architecture of the Mediterranean. XV to XVIII centuries. Vol II*. Rodríguez - Navarro (Ed.). Editorial Universitat Politècnica de València, 2015. P. 353

⁵⁰<https://caminorealproject.wordpress.com/research/>



Portobelo con Panamá la Vieja: el Camino Real. El proyecto a cargo de Christian Strassning, fue financiado por SENACYT y bajo la coordinación del INAC y el PPV.

A continuación, se mencionan algunos de los objetivos del proyecto:

- a. Localizar, investigar, documentar y proponer el Camino Real como Monumento Nacional para detener su deterioro.
- b. Elaborar un plan de desarrollo turístico incluyendo un concepto interpretativo para varios sitios a lo largo del Camino Real.
- c. Establecer como proyecto piloto un centro para la investigación, interpretación y desarrollo sostenible.
- d. Crear una página web del proyecto del Camino Real para fomentar el intercambio de información entre instituciones de investigación, la presentación de los resultados del proyecto y la promoción de los atractivos turísticos.

1.4.7. Identificación *in situ* de material pétreo correspondiente a los Fuertes de Portobelo (colaboración después de los deslizamientos del 2010).

La universidad ISTHMUS – Escuela de Arquitectura y Diseño de América Latina y el Caribe con sede en Panamá, brindó a la DNPH, al PPSL y al Municipio de Portobelo, la colaboración de sus estudiantes para identificar *in situ*, el material pétreo que formaba parte de las estructuras de los Fuertes de Portobelo y que había sido desplazado por la desconexión de sus partes durante el episodio de los deslizamientos ocurridos en el 2010. El material recogido serviría para la recomposición de las estructuras murarias de las fortificaciones durante el proceso de restauración arquitectónica.

2. FUNDAMENTACION Y RELACION CON EL PLAN DE GESTION Y EL PLAN MAESTRO

El Plan de Estrategias es parte integrante del Plan de Gestión y el Plan Maestro, y es un instrumento para la Protección y Conservación de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo. En relación a los puntos 7 y 8 de las recomendaciones emitidas por ICOMOS en el informe del 2014, descritas en el punto 1.2 de este documento, el **PEPC de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo** es un proyecto de la **Universidad Católica Santa María la Antigua** realizado por especialistas internacionales en la restauración de fortificaciones quienes, además, colaboran como profesores e investigadores en esta institución académica (ver “Sobre los Autores”).

El PEPC es un instrumento orientado a:

- a. La identificación de políticas que permitan la protección, conservación y revalorización de los sitios monumentales y su patrimonio arqueológico, arquitectónico, urbano y natural dentro de la comprensión de sus valores como un único patrimonio paisajístico y cultural;



- b. al fortalecimiento de las capacidades en la tutela y en las intervenciones restaurativas o conservativas a través de la profundización en el conocimiento del bien monumental;
- c. a la sensibilización en la investigación como un instrumento a favor de la documentación y preservación de la cultura del bien y su VUE;
- d. al incentivo de las colaboraciones interdisciplinarias de expertos y de instituciones afines a la conservación del patrimonio histórico – cultural, a la educación superior y a la divulgación de sus conocimientos y productos teóricos, técnicos y científicos.

Se fundamenta en los criterios y objetivos del “**Plan de Acción para el Patrimonio Mundial en América Latina y el Caribe (2014 – 2024)**”, en el “**Plan de Trabajo Regional de Cultura para América Latina y el Caribe (2016 – 2021)**” y en las “**Directrices Prácticas para la aplicación de la Convención del Patrimonio Mundial**”, que comparten una prioridad en común en el ámbito de la cultura: la protección, promoción y transmisión del patrimonio.

El Plan está dirigido hacia tres zonas de actuación: el Fuerte de San Lorenzo, el Conjunto de Fortificaciones de Portobelo y el Centro Histórico de Portobelo; cada una con necesidades distintas pero relacionadas entre sí. Las estrategias que se presentan han sido individuadas en **Estrategias de Protección** y en **Estrategias de Conservación** a detallarse en los puntos 5 y 6.

Las bases utilizadas para la confección del PEPC han sido el conocimiento técnico y experiencia restaurativa de los autores, en fortificaciones reconocidas por su importancia como bienes monumentales del patrimonio cultural italiano; la colaboración de la Dirección de Tutela Arquitectónica y Paisajística de la Ciudad Histórica de Lucca – *Superintendencia para el Patrimonio Histórico, Artístico y Etnoantropológico y para los Bienes Arquitectónicos y del Paisaje de las Provincias de Lucca y Massa Carrara*; y del estudio de Planes de Estrategias de fortificaciones relacionadas por correspondencia histórica y técnica con los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo, según la información obtenida en la investigación histórica realizada por los autores y que sustenta los VUE inscritos de la propiedad UNESCO⁵¹.

3. OBJETIVOS GENERALES

Las Fortificaciones de Portobelo y San Lorenzo son ejemplos únicos y representan una obra maestra del ingenio creativo humano (criterio i – inscripción UNESCO), así como, las adaptaciones posteriores de las características de su arquitectura militar a causa de nuevas estrategias defensivas y de combate y a las condiciones naturales del territorio y el clima tropical durante los siglos XVI, XVII y XVIII (criterio iv) los

⁵¹La investigación histórica del PEPC de Portobelo y San Lorenzo está por ser entregada a las autoridades en el primer trimestre del 2017. Actualmente, en diciembre del 2016, se publicó en la Revista “Investigación y Pensamiento Crítico” de la USMA, una parte del estudio en el artículo: “Estudios de las fortificaciones italianas de época moderna. El retro tierra cultural de los ingenieros militares Antonelli, activos en Panamá”.



cuales, representan además, el desarrollo estructural y tecnológico de un sistema militar que funcionó en el Caribe.

El Centro Histórico de Portobelo, puerto de enlace en el Atlántico de Tierra Firme con la España y con el tráfico comercial y cultural con el resto de la América, cuenta con condiciones históricas, arquitectónicas y paisajísticas excepcionales que a su vez, se relacionan con el carácter defensivo de sus estructuras restantes y su entorno natural, formando un único complejo patrimonial e integrado.

Los valores a proteger y conservar poseen una doble naturaleza. Por un lado, el carácter histórico de la ciudad y monumental de las fortificaciones, bienes materiales que constituyen el patrimonio arqueológico, arquitectónico, urbano y natural; y por otro lado, las tradiciones, costumbres y expresiones de los habitantes, valores simbólicos y espirituales que representan el patrimonio socio – cultural y etnoantropológico de la costa colonense. La realización estratégica del PEPC será encaminada al desarrollo centrado e integrado hacia el patrimonio histórico – cultural, natural – paisajístico y arquitectónico – militar, puntos de fuerza de Portobelo y San Lorenzo, y religioso – cultural sólo para Portobelo.

En la definición de una política eficaz de protección y conservación de estos bienes culturales, se identifican los siguientes Objetivos Generales del PEPC, que son:

- a. La revalorización de las Fortificaciones y de sus restos arqueológicos a través de un adecuado estado de conservación que permita mantener la integridad y autenticidad de sus construcciones, un acceso peatonal y recorridos que no afecten a las estructuras, y la divulgación de su historia, características y relaciones político – defensivas para la mayor comprensión de estos bienes arquitectónicos.
- b. La revalorización y recualificación del Centro Histórico de Portobelo junto con su trazado original y las edificaciones históricas civiles y religiosas que constituyen el patrimonio arquitectónico y urbano de este sitio, así como, la integración de sus tradiciones locales a través de programas que promuevan actividades académicas y eventos culturales que divulguen el patrimonio cultural del lugar y sus habitantes.
- c. El reconocimiento, creación e implementación de una “tutela paisajística” inclusiva entre el “patrimonio natural” y el “patrimonio construido” que establezca los valores de pertenencia, territorialidad, interacción y de relaciones intrínsecas entre ambos tipos de patrimonios, condiciones únicas que permitieron el asentamiento y construcción de este complejo de fortificaciones, su poblado y área portuaria en las costas caribeñas de Panamá.
- d. La potenciación principal de un turismo cultural, sostenible y controlado junto con actividades comerciales dirigidas al rescate del patrimonio histórico – cultural de estos sitios, cuyos beneficios económicos colaboren a la conservación de las estructuras y los VUE del conjunto de bienes monumentales de Portobelo y San Lorenzo, así como, a la obtención de una mejor calidad de vida de los habitantes del centro histórico.



- e. La promoción, creación de incentivos, valorización e implementación de proyectos a través de la cooperación de entidades académicas e instituciones nacionales e internacionales reconocidas por su labor en la protección y conservación del patrimonio cultural y en la calidad de sus expertos y sus productos técnicos, científicos, de tutela y en gestión de bienes históricos.
- f. La creación de incentivos para la expansión del conocimiento de los bienes monumentales, de sus características, del territorio y de sus relaciones históricas; dirigidas a documentarlos para la preservación y conservación de sus datos histórico – culturales. La profundización del conocimiento histórico, técnico y científico permitirá identificar criterios y estrategias restaurativas, conservativas y de tutela apropiadas al bien y a sus valores que contribuirán al fortalecimiento de las capacidades de los profesionales y técnicos en la edificación colonial panameña.
- g. La divulgación y promoción de los resultados de estudios y proyectos y de las experiencias en la planificación, en las intervenciones y en las excavaciones realizadas en los sitios monumentales en las diferentes áreas de interés técnico, científico, de tutela y de gestión permitirán un enriquecimiento cíclico y mejoras al sistema de planificación estatal y al de enseñanza superior en pro de la formación de profesionales y técnicos especializados panameños, comprometidos con la conservación de su patrimonio histórico y la preservación de su legado cultural.

4. ESTRATEGIAS DE PROTECCION

4.1. Planes de Tutela

La creación de Planes de Tutela integrados y organizados de acuerdo a la individuación tipológica del patrimonio presente en el territorio de la Bahía de Portobelo y en el acceso al Río Chagres, serán instrumentos de actuación con los cuales, iniciar un proceso de intervención sobre los bienes culturales y ambientales del lugar para el rescate de las estructuras arquitectónicas en peligro y de adecuación del territorio para que sea capaz de recibir un flujo socio - cultural, comercial y turístico apto a la conservación de la integridad de los monumentos y sus VUE.

4.1.1. Patrimonio Paisajístico

Actualmente, Panamá cuenta con la tutela del patrimonio arquitectónico monumental de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo, y de las edificaciones de interés cultural del Centro Histórico de Portobelo, además de, contar con la tutela del patrimonio natural donde se emplazan estas estructuras.

El **Plan de Tutela del Patrimonio Paisajístico** pretende incorporar los valores del “patrimonio construido” y los del “patrimonio natural” dentro de una comprensión única de actuación, fundamentada en su relación histórico – cultural intrínseca e indispensable para la protección y conservación de un territorio patrimonial. La implementación del Plan deberá contar con un proceso cíclico de evaluación programada a determinar, para crear mejoras o ampliaciones al Plan.



Para su elaboración, se seguirá el desarrollo de las siguientes directrices:

- a. Identificación y reconocimiento de los valores que unen el “patrimonio construido” al “patrimonio natural”. Del Complejo Monumental Histórico de la Bahía de Portobelo al Parque Natural de Portobelo y del Monumento Histórico de San Lorenzo al Bosque Protector y Paisaje Protegido de San Lorenzo.
- b. Conocer y comprender al territorio como un organismo unitario que ha sido el resultado de interacciones y estratificaciones de factores históricos, arquitectónicos y ambientales, así como, identificar el concepto de “Paisaje” como el patrimonio cultural que ha sido el resultado y reflejo de la interacción prolongada a través de diversas sociedades entre el ser humano, la naturaleza y el ambiente físico.
- c. Identificar y catalogar los “valores ambientales” de los territorios de la Bahía de Portobelo y de San Lorenzo en el acceso al Chagres para la conservación, protección y defensa del Patrimonio Paisajístico de estos lugares.
- d. Establecer criterios y políticas territoriales, ambientales y de conservación que integran al paisaje arqueológico y estático con el desarrollo de paisajes dinámicos a través de la consideración de valores sociales, culturales y estéticos.
- e. Reconocer los aspectos de peligrosidad antrópica y sus posibles consecuencias hacia los bienes paisajísticos de los territorios de la Bahía de Portobelo y de San Lorenzo en el acceso al Chagres.
- f. Establecer vínculos de tutela del patrimonio paisajístico de Portobelo y San Lorenzo para la conservación, protección y defensa del territorio y de su patrimonio histórico – cultural.

4.1.2. Patrimonio Urbano

El Centro Histórico de Portobelo creado por el traslado de la antigua ciudad de Nombre de Dios, sugerido por Battista Antonelli al Rey Felipe II a finales del siglo XVI, e importante por su puerto y el tráfico comercial de época colonial entre el Virreinato del Perú, la España y el resto de América; está conformado en la actualidad por una traza urbana que todavía mantiene su lineamiento original, por algunas edificaciones coloniales civiles y religiosas de importancia cultural, por el complejo monumental de fortificaciones y por el desarrollo incontrolado de edificaciones de nueva construcción que han invadido parte de las estructuras defensivas históricas, como en el caso de Santiago de la Gloria, la más antigua de las fortificaciones existentes y único vestigio de la imponente obra antonelliana en Portobelo.

El **Plan de Tutela del Patrimonio Urbano** consiste en la comprensión de una escala urbana y territorial del desarrollo del patrimonio edilicio histórico en la Bahía de Portobelo que ha determinado la identidad cultural del sitio y de un sistema de estructuras que se relacionan entre sí por origen, con la finalidad de, reglamentar su protección, conservación y restauración urbana. La implementación del Plan deberá contar con un proceso cíclico de evaluación programada a determinar, para crear mejoras o ampliaciones al Plan.

Para su elaboración, se seguirá el desarrollo de las siguientes directrices:



- a. Identificación y reconocimiento de los valores del patrimonio edilicio histórico a escala urbana y territorial del Centro Histórico de Portobelo y su sistema defensivo militar de época colonial en la Bahía de Portobelo.
- b. Identificar y catalogar las características del Patrimonio Urbano de Portobelo para reconocerlas como valores a preservar.
- c. Establecer criterios y políticas territoriales y de conservación para preservar los valores identificados del Patrimonio Urbano de Portobelo.
- d. Establecer criterios para la planificación de la Restauración Urbana de las estructuras a través de un Código de Práctica.
- e. Establecer vínculos de tutela que controlen el desarrollo urbano en la Bahía de Portobelo para la protección, defensa y conservación de su patrimonio histórico - cultural.

4.1.3. Patrimonio Arquitectónico

Las fortificaciones de Portobelo y San Lorenzo son estructuras coloniales adaptadas y ampliadas a lo largo de los siglos XVI, XVII y XVIII, realizadas con materiales del lugar y con técnicas constructivas europeas que conforman un sistema arquitectónico, tecnológico y funcional único y excepcional que, además, interactúa con el sistema defensivo militar del Caribe, así como fue, proyectado originalmente según los criterios estratégicos de Battista Antonelli para Felipe II.

El Centro Histórico de Portobelo, hoy en día, cuenta con pocas edificaciones históricas civiles y religiosas de época colonial realizadas con materiales del lugar y de diversas escalas. Su Patrimonio Arquitectónico es caracterizado por la imponente edificación de la Real Contaduría o Aduana de Portobelo, y por las estructuras religiosas de la Iglesia de San Juan de Dios, la Iglesia de San Felipe y las ruinas del Convento de los Padres Mercedarios. La antigua área residencial del poblado ha desaparecido a causa del desarrollo urbano no regularizado e invasivo.

El **Plan de Tutela del Patrimonio Arquitectónico** comprende la reglamentación de la puesta en valor de los bienes arquitectónicos y de las ruinas existentes en el Complejo Monumental Histórico de Portobelo y en San Lorenzo para su protección, conservación y restauración arquitectónica. La implementación del Plan deberá contar con un proceso cíclico de evaluación programada a determinar, para crear mejoras o ampliaciones al Plan.

Para su elaboración, se seguirá el desarrollo de las siguientes directrices:

- a. Identificación y clasificación de los “valores tipológicos, compositivos y estéticos” de los bienes histórico - arquitectónicos para la conservación y protección de éstos.
- b. Inventariar y catalogar las edificaciones históricas con importancia cultural del Patrimonio Arquitectónico de Portobelo y San Lorenzo a través de un sistema de registro tecnológico que permita difundir la información para el conocimiento del patrimonio mundial con VUE.
- c. Profundizar en el conocimiento del sistema arquitectónico, tecnológico y funcional del patrimonio arquitectónico presente en Portobelo y San Lorenzo desde una perspectiva



histórica, técnica y científica que fortalezcan la información técnica y especializada necesarias para la práctica restaurativa y conservativa de las estructuras.

- d. Establecer criterios de protección, conservación y valorización de las características tipológicas y del lenguaje estético de los bienes arquitectónicos, que permitan el reconocimiento de la autenticidad de sus características originales y la preservación de su importancia histórico - cultural.
- e. Establecer criterios para la evaluación del estado de conservación de las edificaciones y un programa de mantenimiento periódico de las estructuras.
- f. Identificar los factores que ponen en riesgo la protección de los bienes arquitectónicos a nivel local.
- g. Establecer vínculos de tutela, Normas para la Restauración Arquitectónica y un Código de Práctica.

4.1.4. Patrimonio Arqueológico y Subacuático

El Complejo Monumental de Portobelo y su bahía, así como, el Fuerte de San Lorenzo y el área de acceso al río Chagres, cuentan con una significativa cantidad de datos históricos a través de su Patrimonio Arqueológico y Subacuático a documentar. Estos están regulados por la Ley 58/2003 que modifica a la Ley 14/1982, y la Ley 32/2003 que acoge las observaciones realizadas en la *“Convención sobre la Protección del Patrimonio Cultural Subacuático”* de la UNESCO, en el 2001.

El **Plan de Tutela del Patrimonio Arqueológico y Subacuático** pretende reglamentar la práctica investigativa, proteger el patrimonio arqueológico y subacuático de prácticas comerciales y de intervenciones no apropiadas, incentivar la práctica científica y crear un programa de comunicación de la información histórica y los datos y objetos encontrados. La implementación del Plan deberá contar con un proceso cíclico de evaluación programada a determinar, para crear mejoras o ampliaciones al Plan.

Para su elaboración, se seguirá el desarrollo de las siguientes directrices:

- a. Identificación y clasificación de los bienes arqueológicos encontrados para la conservación y protección de éstos.
- b. Inventariar y catalogar los datos y objetos encontrados en patrimonio arqueológico y en patrimonio subacuático a través de un sistema de registro tecnológico que permita difundir la información.
- c. Establecer criterios de protección, conservación y valorización del patrimonio arqueológico y subacuático de Portobelo y San Lorenzo que permitan la preservación de su importancia histórico - cultural.
- d. Identificar los factores que ponen en riesgo la protección de los bienes arqueológicos y subacuáticos a nivel local.
- e. Establecer vínculos de tutela, Normas para las prospecciones arqueológicas en ámbito terrestre y en ámbito subacuático, y un Código de Práctica.



4.1.5. Patrimonio Etnoantropológico

La tradición local, costumbres y expresiones culturales de los habitantes del Centro Histórico de Portobelo provenientes de sus raíces étnicas se aprecia, principalmente, en sus eventos religiosos, folklor y gastronomía. La valorización y potenciación de éstos, contribuye a la puesta en valor y promoción del sitio como un atractivo turístico y cultural.

El **Plan de Tutela del Patrimonio Etnoantropológico** permitirá proteger las manifestaciones histórico - culturales de los habitantes de Portobelo e incentivar a los ciudadanos en la promoción organizada de sus actividades locales a nivel nacional. El Plan estará basado en las reflexiones de la ***“Declaración de principios y recomendaciones sobre el valor de la Herencia Cultural y del Paisaje para la construcción de una Sociedad de paz y democracia”*** emitidas por ICOMOS en la Reunión 18° de la Asamblea General, celebrada en Florencia – Italia, en el 2014. La implementación del Plan deberá contar con un proceso cíclico de evaluación programada a determinar, para crear mejoras o ampliaciones al Plan.

Para su elaboración, se seguirá el desarrollo de las siguientes directrices:

- a. Identificación y clasificación de las manifestaciones culturales de importancia histórica para la conservación y protección de éstas.
- b. Inventariar y catalogar el patrimonio etnoantropológico a través de un sistema de registro tecnológico que permita difundir la información.
- c. Establecer criterios de protección, conservación y valorización del patrimonio etnoantropológico del Centro Histórico de Portobelo que permita la preservación de su importancia histórico - cultural.
- d. Promocionar las actividades culturales de importancia histórica a nivel nacional a través de una red de comunicación organizada y en conexión con otros Centros Históricos del país para la difusión del turismo cultural en Panamá.

4.2. Plan de Cooperación

“...La adopción gradual del enfoque basado en el fortalecimiento de las capacidades⁵² parte del reconocimiento de que, para establecer una diferencia y mejorar las perspectivas de los lugares del patrimonio, hay que dirigirse a un público amplio, diverso y cada vez más numeroso. Crear y reforzar las capacidades de las instituciones y de las redes que vinculan el sector del patrimonio con comunidades más amplias es tan prioritario como impartir una formación individual a los profesionales. Si el enfoque tiene éxito, los resultados serán unos marcos e interfaces de organización más sólidos entre el patrimonio y su entorno más amplio, incluidos los profesionales que no se dedican al patrimonio, con el consiguiente aumento de la eficacia de la acción. Esta nueva manera de pensar fue reconocida por el Comité del Patrimonio Mundial cuando aprobó la “Estrategia para el

⁵² Una de las cinco directrices estratégicas del Comité del Patrimonio Mundial.



*Fortalecimiento de las Capacidades del Patrimonio Mundial*⁵³ (en adelante “la Estrategia”) en 2011.”⁵⁴

El **Plan de Cooperación para la Protección y Conservación de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo** se basa en el “**Plan de Acción para el Patrimonio Mundial en América Latina y el Caribe (2014 – 2024)**”⁵⁵ y en el “**Plan de Trabajo Regional de Cultura para América Latina y el Caribe (2016 – 2021)**”⁵⁶, y propone el intercambio y colaboración de especialistas, de entidades académicas e instituciones nacionales e internacionales reconocidas por su labor en la protección y conservación del patrimonio cultural, para el fortalecimiento de las capacidades y la expansión del conocimiento. Los beneficiarios serán nuestras instituciones estatales encargadas de la salvaguarda del patrimonio nacional, nuestras universidades públicas y privadas en la formación de especialistas panameños, y nuestros profesionales en el campo de la tutela, gestión, restauración y conservación del patrimonio histórico y cultural. La implementación del Plan deberá contar con un proceso cíclico de evaluación programada a determinar, para crear mejoras o ampliaciones al Plan.

Con este objetivo, la **Universidad Católica Santa María la Antigua**⁵⁷ actuó como interlocutor entre la **DNPH** e **ICCROM** en marzo del 2016 y actualmente, se mantiene comunicación para la colaboración de esta entidad en la formación de especialistas panameños a través de la “*Maestría Internacional en Restauración, Conservación y Gestión del Patrimonio Arquitectónico y Urbano*” (en fase de acreditación) que apoyen a esta institución en la protección y rescate del patrimonio histórico nacional.

Para la elaboración del Plan, se seguirá el desarrollo de las siguientes directrices:

- a. Incentivar la formulación de convenios de cooperación nacional e internacional y de la participación de especialistas en las problemáticas de tutela, gestión, restauración y conservación del patrimonio histórico nacional con la finalidad de, encontrar y establecer soluciones para la preservación de los valores culturales.
- b. Reforzar los conocimientos y las capacidades en el tema de la tutela, gestión, restauración y conservación del patrimonio histórico nacional a través de proyectos de investigación, de formación y de actividades prácticas.
- c. Divulgar los resultados de los proyectos y experiencias obtenidas a través de la cooperaciones, como material de retroalimentación que colabore en las mejoras del sistema de tutela, gestión, restauración y conservación del patrimonio histórico nacional.

⁵³ UNESCO World Heritage Centre. 2011. Presentation and adoption of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building. (Presentación y adopción de la Estrategia del Patrimonio Mundial para el Fortalecimiento de las Capacidades) París, Centro del Patrimonio Mundial de la UNESCO. (Doc WHC-11/35.COM/9B) <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2011/whc11-35com-9Be.pdf>

⁵⁴ Gestión del Patrimonio Mundial Cultural. Manual de referencia del Patrimonio Mundial. Pág. 52

⁵⁵ Capítulo III: Estrategias Generales para la Implementación. Títulos: Cooperación y Financiación.

⁵⁶ Áreas Temáticas del Plan de Trabajo de la UNESCO. Área 4: Mecanismos de Cooperación

⁵⁷ Como representante de la USMA y de la DNPH, se presentó la arq. Patricia Cid. La reunión se llevó a cabo en Roma, en la Oficina del Director General de ICCROM y por parte de esta entidad, participaron Stefano De Caro (Director General) y Joseph King (Director de Unidad de Sitios).



- d. Implementar un sistema de evaluación de la cooperación, de los resultados y de los productos obtenidos.

5. ESTRATEGIAS DE CONSERVACION

5.1. Inventario, Clasificación y Catalogación de Bienes Inmuebles de Interés Cultural y Espacios Protegidos

Como medida de conservación de los bienes inmuebles o espacios de interés artístico, histórico, paleontológico, arqueológico, etnológico, arquitectónico o botánico y los que integren un ambiente característico o tradicional, así como, los que se pretendan conservar por su representatividad del acervo cultural común o por razones paisajísticas, se hace necesario realizar una campaña de inventario, clasificación y catalogación de éstos de modo organizado y por un método científico.

La profundización y la difusión del conocimiento de los bienes histórico – culturales y naturales – paisajísticos a través de un sistema informativo territorial de información accesible a la globalidad del patrimonio cultural, la digitalización de documentos de interés histórico y artístico, y la difusión telemática del conocimiento es imperante cuando hablamos de bienes monumentales que son Patrimonio de la Humanidad.

Para la elaboración del **Catálogo de Bienes Inmuebles de Interés Cultural y Espacios Protegidos** será necesario considerar las siguientes directrices:

- a. Identificar las edificaciones históricas, los espacios urbanos de interés cultural y los componentes que caracterizan el ambiente natural circundante e inventariarlos
- b. Clasificar la información recopilada en patrimonio arqueológico y subacuático, arquitectónico, urbano y paisajístico.
- c. Elaborar las Fichas Técnicas del Patrimonio Arqueológico y Subacuático que identifiquen ubicación territorial, datos históricos, información del estado de conservación, descripción de las características, información fotográfica, cartografías, levantamientos, entre otros.
- d. Elaborar las Fichas Técnicas del Patrimonio Arquitectónico que identifiquen ubicación territorial, datos históricos, información del estado de conservación, descripción de las características, información fotográfica, cartografías, levantamientos, entre otros.
- e. Elaborar las Fichas Técnicas del Patrimonio Urbano del Centro Histórico de Portobelo que identifiquen ubicación territorial, datos históricos, información del estado de conservación, descripción de las características, información fotográfica, cartografías, levantamientos, entre otros.
- f. Elaborar las Fichas Técnicas del Patrimonio Paisajístico que identifiquen ubicación territorial, datos históricos, información del estado de conservación, descripción de las características vegetativas, información fotográfica, cartografías, levantamientos, entre otros.
- g. Catalogación de los datos recopilados en el sistema informativo georeferenciado con accesibilidad global para el estudio de los bienes del Patrimonio Mundial.



Una vez creado el Catálogo, el sistema permitirá recopilar información sobre las intervenciones restaurativas, conservativas y de mantención que se realicen a los bienes monumentales y a aquéllos con importancia histórico – cultural. Documentar los criterios planteados, los análisis de laboratorio, las técnicas utilizadas, la ubicación puntualizada de las intervenciones y los materiales empleados brindará una información técnica y científica que permitirá medir y evaluar los efectos de los procedimientos realizados en el tiempo y la toma de decisiones posteriores para la correcta conservación del bien.

5.2. Plan del Conocimiento del BIC

“La educación, en un sentido amplio, ha sido identificada como una necesidad para una mejor comprensión, conservación y gestión del patrimonio cultural y natural. Por lo tanto es fundamental llevar a cabo programas y campañas de sensibilización a todos los niveles de la sociedad (sociedad civil, incluyendo niños y jóvenes, comunidades locales, tradicionales e indígenas, administradores y decisores políticos, etc.), con el objetivo de concientizar aún más sobre el sentido y el valor del patrimonio cultural y natural como factor identitario y vector de desarrollo.”⁵⁸

El **Plan del Conocimiento del Bien Inmueble de Interés Cultural (BIC)** es un instrumento dedicado a la extensión del conocimiento, a la profundización de los valores histórico – culturales del BIC a través de la investigación histórica, técnica y científica, y a la sensibilización en la búsqueda de información que permita expandir datos útiles para la protección, restauración, conservación y preservación del bien histórico.

Actualmente, a través de acuerdos de cooperación e investigación científica, la USMA está colaborando con la DNPH en la producción de información histórica, de tutela para la protección y conservación y en la documentación del sistema tecnológico constructivo de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo. Los proyectos: **“Plan de Estrategias para la Protección y Conservación de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo”** y **“Análisis de las Técnicas de Construcción de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo”**, brindarán material de apoyo para las instituciones encargadas de la salvaguarda del patrimonio monumental panameño e información útil para el estudio y profundización del Patrimonio Mundial.

El **Plan del Conocimiento del BIC** se fundamenta en las disposiciones del **“Plan de Acción para el Patrimonio Mundial en América Latina y el Caribe (2014 – 2024)”⁵⁹** y en el **“Plan de Trabajo Regional de Cultura para América Latina y el Caribe (2016 – 2021)”⁶⁰** y se enfoca en los siguientes objetivos⁶¹:

⁵⁸ Plan de Acción para el Patrimonio Mundial en América Latina y el Caribe (2014 – 2024). Capítulo IV – Prioridades Regionales. Punto 1 – Educación, Comunicación e Información.

⁵⁹ Capítulo IV – Prioridades Regionales. Punto 2 – Gestión integral del patrimonio.

⁶⁰ Las Áreas Temáticas del Plan de Trabajo de la UNESCO. Área 2: Fortalecimiento de Capacidades y Área 3: Investigación y Sensibilización.

⁶¹ Letras “b” y “c” en los cuales, se fundamenta el PEPC de Portobelo y San Lorenzo.



- a. El fortalecimiento de las capacidades en la tutela y en las intervenciones restaurativas o conservativas a través de la profundización en el conocimiento del bien monumental;
- b. La sensibilización en la investigación como un instrumento a favor de la documentación y preservación de la cultura del bien y su VUE.

5.3. Plan de Valorización del Patrimonio Cultural, Ambiental y Socio – Económico

El Plan está orientado a la adecuación de la oferta de servicios culturales, de infraestructuras, de servicios de recibimiento y del conjunto de servicios territoriales cuya actividad está relacionada directa o indirectamente a las actividades de valorización.

El Plan se fundamenta en los siguientes objetivos:

- a. La salvaguarda y valorización social y económica de los bienes culturales a través de exposiciones museales, representaciones teatrales y el acondicionamiento de las áreas protegidas para el recibimiento del público.
- b. La realización de estructuras no invasivas, infraestructuras, materiales y servicios y lugares equipados, organizados por una red cultural de conexión nacional, para la información y documentación integrada concernientes a los bienes culturales, las instituciones y los servicios culturales sobre eventos y la oferta integrada cultural, turística, recreativa y de espectáculo.
- c. Fortalecimiento de la producción literaria histórica, técnica, científica y cultural como una estrategia de preservación de los VUE de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo⁶².
- d. Fortalecimiento del turismo cultural sostenible como una estrategia de protección y conservación de los bienes monumentales de Portobelo y San Lorenzo⁶³ a través de la creación de rutas históricas, religiosas y museales.

5.4. Plan de Promoción, Formación y Comunicación

En el ámbito profesional panameño, la falta de recursos humanos suficientes con un conocimiento altamente especializado en la práctica de la restauración y conservación del patrimonio arquitectónico y arqueológico, así como, de documentación que permita la comprensión y orientación en el proceso de estudios histórico – constructivos, de análisis técnicos y científicos de la degradación de los materiales, y de la realización de una propuesta de intervención cónsona con el valor cultural de la edificación histórica de nuestro patrimonio nacional, han impedido que las intervenciones de restauración, conservación, mantención y reconstrucción sean técnica y científicamente adecuadas, causando en el peor de los casos, daños irreversibles a sus estructuras y la pérdida de estos valores.

El **Plan de Promoción, Formación y Comunicación** trabajará en conjunto con el **Plan de Cooperación**, el **Plan de Conocimiento del BIC** y con el **Plan de Valorización del Patrimonio Cultural, Ambiental y**

⁶² Plan de Trabajo Regional de Cultura para América Latina y el Caribe (2016 – 2021). Las Áreas Temáticas del Plan de Trabajo de la UNESCO. Área 2: Fortalecimiento de Capacidades y Área 3: Investigación y Sensibilización.

⁶³ Plan de Acción para el Patrimonio Mundial en América Latina y el Caribe (2014 – 2024). Capítulo IV – Prioridades Regionales. Punto 3 – Turismo sostenible en sitios Patrimonio Mundial.



Socio – Económico, con la finalidad de, fortalecer las capacidades⁶⁴ y habilidades de los profesionales panameños en las áreas especializadas de la tutela, gestión, restauración y conservación del patrimonio histórico nacional, y cumplir con los objetivos del **“Plan de Acción para el Patrimonio Mundial en América Latina y el Caribe (2014 – 2024)”**.

El Plan contempla los siguientes objetivos:

- a. Incentivar la formación teórica y práctica especializada en los temas de tutela, gestión, restauración y conservación del patrimonio edilicio histórico.
- b. Potencializar la comunicación de productos académicos y de instituciones reconocidas en la protección del patrimonio cultural a nivel local para expandir el conocimiento sobre los bienes monumentales y con importancia histórico – cultural.
- c. Divulgar y difundir a nivel local e internacional información sobre la cultura histórica, técnica y científica de los bienes monumentales de Portobelo y San Lorenzo para la preservación de sus VUE.

⁶⁴ Plan de Acción para el Patrimonio Mundial en América Latina y el Caribe (2014 – 2024). Capítulo IV – Prioridades Regionales. Punto 2 – Gestión integral del patrimonio; y Plan de Trabajo Regional de Cultura para América Latina y el Caribe (2016 – 2021). Las Areas Temáticas del Plan de Trabajo de la UNESCO. Area 2: Fortalecimiento de Capacidades y Area 3: Investigación y Sensibilización.



SOBRE LOS AUTORES

El estudio **Casini Cid Architetti** con sede en Italia, es una firma que cuenta con más de 10 años de experiencia en el campo de la **Restauración Arquitectónica Monumental** realizados, principalmente, bajo las estrictas estipulaciones y normativas de las superintendencias italianas. En Panamá, la labor de **Leonardo Casini** y **Patricia Cid**, se ha visto enfocada hacia la protección y tutela de los bienes monumentales de la nación, a través del campo educativo universitario y, recientemente, a través de proyectos de investigación para la Universidad Católica Santa María la Antigua (USMA) y la Secretaría Nacional de Ciencias, Tecnología e Innovación (SENACYT), dirigidos a colaborar con las autoridades panameñas en la salvaguarda del patrimonio histórico nacional.

Entre sus principales proyectos de restauración y conservación en el tema de fortificaciones, se destacan:

- **La Muralla Defensiva del Centro Histórico de Lucca.** Obras de restauración del paramento de la muralla renacentista de la ciudad de Lucca. El proyecto incluyó los Bastiones de la Libertad, San Regolo, San Colombano, San Salvatore, San Pietro y San Martino comprendidos en el Tramo de la Puerta Monumental de Santa María hasta la Puerta Monumental de San Pietro.
Proyecto financiado por la *Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio de Lucca*.
El Bastión del Bastardo y la Casa del Verdugo, Lucca. Obras de restauración y rehabilitación para uso museal y de congresos de la antigua fortaleza en la muralla de la ciudad de Lucca del siglo XIV – XVI. Proyecto financiado por la *Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio de Lucca*.
- **El Bastión de Sassi, Molazzana (Lucca).** Proyecto de restauración y conservación e investigación histórica del antiguo fuerte medieval y de la Iglesia de San Frediano.
Proyecto para la Superintendencia para el Patrimonio Histórico, Artístico y Etnoantropológico y para los Bienes Arquitectónicos y del Paisaje de las Provincias de Lucca y Massa Carrara.

Entre los proyectos y actividades dirigidos hacia la protección del patrimonio histórico panameño, se destacan:

- **Análisis de las Técnicas de Construcción de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo.** Proyecto de investigación y cooperación cuya finalidad es documentar el sistema tecnológico constructivo de época colonial de las fortificaciones y la elaboración de material didáctico dirigido a la educación universitaria y de postgrado. La documentación, además, será una colaboración para las autoridades que salvaguardan los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo.
Proyecto para la USMA y la Dirección Nacional de Patrimonio Histórico (DNPH), financiado por SENACYT.
- **Plan de Estrategias para la Protección y Conservación de los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo.** Proyecto de investigación y cooperación con una doble finalidad. Por un lado, la búsqueda de información histórica que expanda el conocimiento sobre las fortificaciones y contribuya a sustentar los VUE por los cuales, fueron inscritas como Patrimonio UNESCO bajo los Criterios (i) y (iv); y por otro lado, la elaboración de un Plan que colabore en la definición de estrategias para la protección y conservación de los bienes monumentales. La documentación obtenida está dirigida a colaborar con las autoridades que salvaguardan los Fuertes de Portobelo y San Lorenzo y como material didáctico en la educación de postgrado.
Proyecto para la USMA y la DNPH, financiado por la USMA.



- **Urban Heritage 2016: Santa Ana. Seminario Internacional en la Tutela y Protección del Patrimonio Urbano (USMA).** Organización del Seminario dirigido al reconocimiento del Corregimiento de Santa Ana como Centro Histórico y componente del actual Casco Antiguo que juntos formaban la Ciudad de Panamá de los siglos XVII, XVIII, XIX y XX. Como resultado del Seminario, se realizó la “Declaración del Centro Histórico de Santa Ana (Antiguo Arrabal)” la cual, fue presentada ante la DNPH y la CONAMOH para solicitar formalmente su tutela.
Responsable de la organización del Seminario y de la presentación de la Declaración: Patricia Cid
- **Presentación de Panamá ante ICCROM.** Interlocución entre Panamá e ICCROM a través de una representación universitaria de la USMA, para la búsqueda de acuerdos de cooperación dirigidos a la formación de profesionales panameños a especializarse en las áreas de la restauración, conservación y gestión del patrimonio arquitectónico y urbano.
Representante USMA: Patricia Cid
- **Maestría Internacional en Restauración, Conservación y Gestión del Patrimonio Arquitectónico y Urbano.** Organización de la Maestría y de los acuerdos internacionales de la Maestría la cual, está enfocada hacia la formación de profesionales panameños a especializarse en las áreas de la restauración, conservación y gestión del patrimonio histórico nacional.
Directora de la Maestría: Patricia Cid

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Arquitecto Restaurador

Investigador de la USMA

- Licenciatura en Arquitectura. Università degli studi di Firenze, Italia. 2002
- Maestría Europea en Restauración Arquitectónica y Rehabilitación Edilicia, Urbana, Ambiental.
Director: Prof. Arq. Paolo Marconi. Università degli studi di Roma Tre, Italia. 2005
- Miembro de ICOMOS, Capítulo de Panamá. Desde el 2015.
- Investigador de la USMA, desde el 2016

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- Licenciatura en Arquitectura. Universidad de Panamá. 2001
- Licenciatura en Arquitectura (reconocimiento del título). Università degli studi di Roma Tre, Italia. 2006
- Maestría Europea en Restauración Arquitectónica y Rehabilitación Edilicia, Urbana, Ambiental.
Director: Prof. Arq. Paolo Marconi. Università degli studi di Roma Tre, Italia. 2005
- Especialización en Educación Universitaria. Universidad Católica Santa María la Antigua, Panamá. 2015
- Profesora de los cursos: “Restauración y Protección del Patrimonio Arquitectónico” y de “Historia de la Arquitectura”. Universidad Católica Santa María la Antigua, Panamá. Desde el 2013
- Directora de la “Maestría Internacional en Restauración, Conservación y Gestión del Patrimonio Arquitectónico y Urbano” (en fase de acreditación). Universidad Católica Santa María la Antigua, Panamá. Desde el 2014
- Miembro de la Comisión Nacional de Arqueología y Monumentos Históricos (CONAMOH) para la DNPH.
Representante USMA. Período 2014 – 2015
- Miembro de ICOMOS, Capítulo de Panamá. Desde el 2015.
- Investigadora de la USMA, desde el 2016



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ACRONIMOS y ABREVIATURAS

A	ANAM	Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente
	ATP	Autoridad de Turismo de Panamá
B	BIC	Bien Inmueble de Interés Cultural
	BID	Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo
D	DNPH	Dirección Nacional de Patrimonio Histórico
I	ICCROM	<i>International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property</i> Centro Internacional para el Estudio de la Preservación y Restauración de la Propiedad Cultural
	ICOMOS	<i>International Council on Monuments and Sites</i> Consejo Internacional de Monumentos y Sitios
	INAC	Instituto Nacional de Cultura
	INRENARE	Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales Renovables
	IPAT	Instituto Panameño de Turismo
	MIVI	Ministerio de Vivienda
	OEA	Organización de los Estados Americanos
P	PEPC	Plan de Estrategias para la Protección y Conservación
	PNUD	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
	PMTS	Plan Maestro de Turismo Sostenible
	PPSL	Patronato de Portobelo y San Lorenzo
	PPV	Patronato de Panamá Viejo
S	SENACYT	Secretaría Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación
	SINAP	Sistema Nacional de Areas Protegidas
	SOC	State of Conservation



U	UNESCO	<i>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</i> Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura
	USMA	Universidad Católica Santa María La Antigua
V	VUE	Valor Universal Excepcional
W	WHC	<i>World Heritage Centre</i> Centro del Patrimonio Mundial
		<i>World Heritage Committee</i> Comité del Patrimonio Mundial
		<i>World Heritage Convention</i> Convención del Patrimonio Mundial

