

JOYA DE CERÉN, EL SALVADOR
MANAGEMENT PLAN
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CONSEJO NACIONAL PARA LA CULTURA Y EL ARTE – CONCULTURA, EL SALVADOR

THE GETTY CONSERVATION INSTITUTE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

JOYA DE CERÉN, EL SALVADOR	1
THE JOYA DE CERÉN MANAGEMENT PLAN	2
RELEVANCE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	3
PLANNING METHODOLOGY	4
CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE OF JOYA DE CERÉN	6
VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF JOYA DE CERÉN	9
POLICIES OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	10
FLOWCHART OF OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	11
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	15
FINANCING SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS AT THE SITE	17
FINANCING SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS IN THE SURROUNDING AREA	19
PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS	21



Structure 4, Storage building.

THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR JOYA DE CERÉN, EL SALVADOR

Joya de Cerén provides a unique window into the past. The remains and artifacts of this prehispanic village, dating to the Classic Maya period, were buried by volcanic activity in the sixth century and have been preserved almost intact to this day. Perhaps in no other place can one so clearly see continuity in traditional lifeways and the connection between past and present. At the archaeological site, many of the features that characterize the farming communities of Central America today, from traditional pottery to agricultural fields, have been discovered as though frozen in time.

The accidental discovery of the archaeological site in 1976 provided new information that has improved our understanding of groups living on the Mesoamerican periphery during the Classic Maya period. The site was recognized internationally for its significance and unique characteristics when it was included on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1993. Assuming their responsibility to preserve and conserve the site, the authorities of El Salvador responded to one of the most important obligations of that recognition: the preparation of a management plan.

This Executive Summary presents the most relevant aspects of the Management Plan for Joya de Cerén. The plan is the result of an interdisciplinary, participatory process, and encompasses all the projects and activities necessary to ensure the conservation of the values which make Joya de Cerén significant for present and future generations. By considering how to respond to the specific conditions present at the site and encouraging coordinated action between the public and private sectors interested in site preservation, the plan works to achieve a greater commitment to the conservation of Joya de Cerén's cultural heritage.



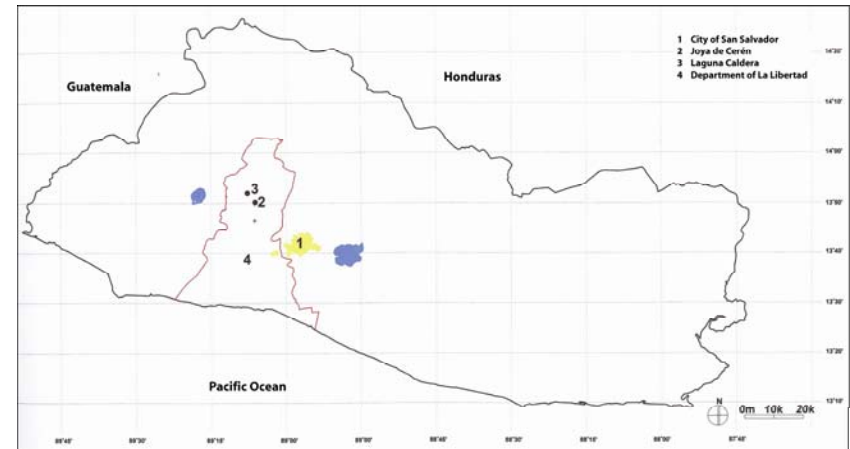
JOYA DE CERÉN, EL SALVADOR

The archaeological site of Joya de Cerén is located to the northwest of the city of San Salvador, in the Zapotitán Valley, part of the Municipality of San Juan Opico, Department of La Libertad. The rich biodiversity in the area has attracted mankind ever since the prehispanic era, through the colonial period, and even in modern times. The area also reflects catastrophic volcanic activity and its contradictory effects: in the short term, huge eruptions have devastated the area, but in the long term, the decomposition of volcanic ash creates the most fertile soil found in the country.

Joya de Cerén was inhabited for almost a century, before being abandoned when the Caldera volcano erupted. Since 1976, with the site's discovery and related research, archaeological structures have been uncovered, and a great number of domestic and ritual artifacts have been retrieved.

Today, the site encompasses an area of five hectares and is divided into two major sectors: the restricted area or archaeological reserve, and the public area or archaeological park.

Over five seasons of research, eighteen structures have been identified, ten of which have been completely uncovered, in Complexes A, B, C, and D. The archaeological exploration has been accompanied by conservation work, including structural stabilization and the construction of a system of protective shelters.



Situating map.



Aerial view of the site.



THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR JOYA DE CERÉN

Since 1997, Concultura has worked to develop a plan for the management and conservation of Joya de Cerén. One of Concultura's first activities was the holding of a seminar, with international participation and support from UNESCO, to establish general action guidelines. Since 1999 the Getty Conservation Institute, under the "Maya Initiative," has been involved in ongoing activities to prepare the Management Plan for the site. The project was of interest to both these institutions, which saw in this work an opportunity to develop a model management process that supported policies for the conservation of cultural heritage. The methodological approach, as in other theoretical models, was that all activities related to this heritage should be linked to sustainable development, so as to conserve the values of Joya de Cerén. Through a participatory process, a momentum was created for the administration and management of the site. Various governmental institutions, professional groups, and communities of the area were involved in this effort, aimed at strengthening collaboration in heritage conservation endeavors.

As a result of this process, the following objectives were defined for the Management Plan:

- Integrate all activities carried out at the archaeological site including conservation, research, and presentation, as well as outreach, promotion, education, and administration, with the aim of conserving the site and its values.
- Be a frame of reference for activity planning and optimization of material and human resources, by addressing priority issues, and address conditions that arise at the site or in the surrounding area with short-term and long-term management strategies.
- Reconcile the interests of stakeholders, with their varying degrees of influence in the management of the archaeological site, so as to attain a larger commitment to the site's conservation.

RELEVANCE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Joya de Cerén Management Plan is an efficient tool for planning and interrelating the various initiatives and activities being carried out at the archaeological site and in the surrounding natural and social environment.

The Plan has relevance with respect to the following aspects:

Application to a National Monument and a World Heritage Site

Given its characteristics, this site has been included on the World Heritage List. Planning is critical to ensure the conservation of the values of Joya de Cerén and contemplates the development of the site, while also fomenting new community and humanistic values.

A Pilot Project

Given that this is the first management plan for a site of cultural value in El Salvador, it is a pilot project, and it is hoped that the experience gained here will be used at other sites of cultural value. The work methodology is easily adaptable to other planning situations involving cultural heritage.

Strengthening Ties with the Surrounding Communities

The Management Plan places great emphasis on combining site conservation efforts with the development of communities in the surrounding areas. These groups are the ones who have a sense of identification with the site, as they consider it to be a local heritage linked to their farming traditions, use of foods, and building methods maintained to this day. Over time, the site and the communities will mutually benefit

one another, as the development of Joya de Cerén could be economically beneficial to the local population and the local population could become the principal force in the site's care and protection.

Planning and Optimizing of Resources

The ordered, sequential plan of activities for the archaeological site has been developed in an effort to make optimal use of available funds. This lays the groundwork for prioritizing the distribution of funds offered and for compliance with project requirements. Such an approach not only minimizes the risks of decision-making for the short term, it also outlines an ideal scenario, to be attained by fulfilling a series of goals, based on the rational use of human and financial resources.

Facilitation of Inter-Institutional Work

In order to develop and implement the Management Plan, various institutions and entities must collaborate in a coordinated effort. Although Concultura is responsible for the management of the archaeological site, several activities and projects take place around the site, and care must be taken to prevent duplication of efforts. Management efforts are enhanced by the fact that the plan's projects are based upon consensus and coordination among several entities, rather than resulting from an individual decision. The guiding dynamic principle behind all the activities is to develop the area without adversely affecting the conservation of Joya de Cerén.



PLANNING METHODOLOGY

The principal premise of the methodology adopted by the associated institutions was that the objective for managing the archaeological site and its surrounding areas should be to conserve the values that make it distinct and significant, not only from the perspective of the specialist, but also from that of society as a whole. The project philosophy has encouraged decision-making specifically tailored to the values of Joya de Cerén.

The decision-making process addressed issues involving research, conservation, and presentation, as well as infrastructure, services, and the development of the surrounding area. For that reason, participation from the various sectors interested in Joya de Cerén was critical.

The process was carried out in three major phases: research, analysis, and response. These phases, respectively, included: site identification; evaluation of site conditions and cultural significance; the establishment of policies and of a vision, and the development of programs and projects, with outlines for their implementation and the definition of indicators for their respective follow-up and evaluation.

A precise, participatory analysis of the site was key for being able to respond to current and future challenges at the site and its natural and cultural surroundings.

The specific conditions of Joya de Cerén, an earthen architecture site in a humid tropical zone, called for both field research and scientific

laboratory studies to identify conservation problems in construction materials. A detailed record of the conditions of the structures was compiled, an analysis was made of the building systems and materials, and environmental conditions were monitored and recorded, in order to identify parameters and potential factors that could cause deterioration. There was also monitoring of interventions and maintenance activities, as well as activities for the prevention of emergencies. The advantages and disadvantages of each measure were evaluated, always from the perspective of conserving the values of Joya de Cerén.

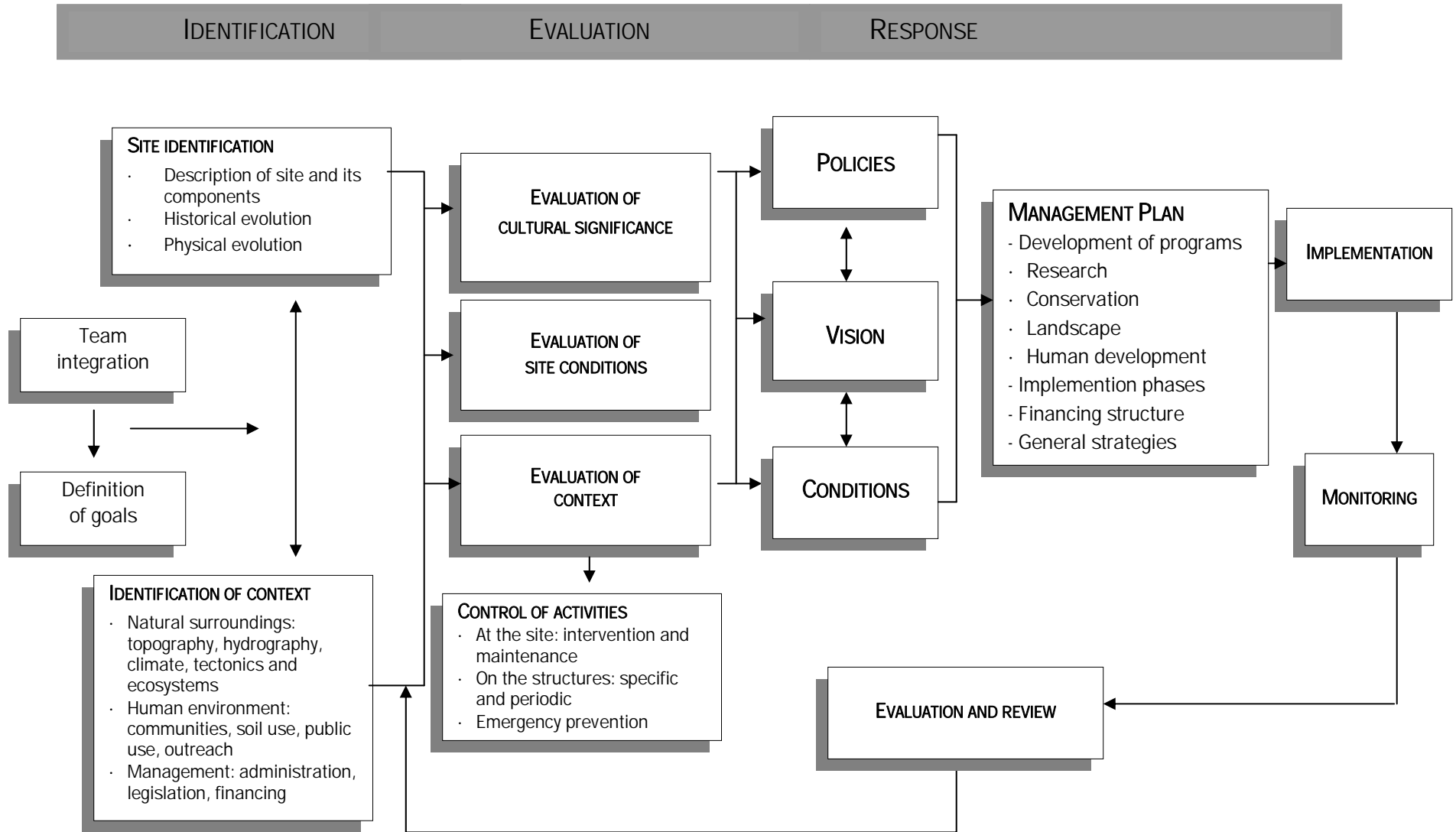
The analysis of the site's condition and the participatory evaluation of its cultural significance—what the site represents, and for whom—made it possible to develop a vision and to establish policies for action. This has constituted the foundation for defining the plan's programs and specific projects.

Bearing in mind the complexity of managing Joya de Cerén and the various interests involved with the site, the strategies developed were aimed at identifying needs and proposing alternatives for each management component.

It is intended that the site be managed in a way that will create closer ties between the work of conserving both cultural and natural heritage, and integrate that heritage with society, serving as a foundation for the development of social groups.



PLANNING METHODOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE JOYA DE CERÉN MANAGEMENT PLAN





CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE OF JOYA DE CERÉN

At the archaeological site, many of the features that characterize the farming communities of Central America today, such as traditional pottery and agricultural fields, are found as though frozen in time, providing a link to these vestiges of history and continuity for different social groups.



Loma Caldera.



Deposits of ash covering the wall of the community house.



Rural housing.



Children shelling corn.



Site museum.



Several different groups have inhabited the territory of El Salvador over the centuries. Research during the first half of the twentieth century uncovered major ceremonial complexes, such as Tazumal, San Andrés, Cihuatán, Cara Sucia, Quelepa, and Casa Blanca, which document the country's political and religious development. These ceremonial remains have resisted the passage of time more successfully than household architecture, which was constructed of perishable materials. The little evidence of daily life that does remain, in the form of platforms, compacted soils, rare utilitarian artifacts and middens, is difficult to interpret with regard to their forms and functions.

Overall, the geological characteristics of the area have resulted in the destruction and disappearance of ancient settlements, creating gaps in our knowledge of the daily lives of the common people during prehispanic times.

In 1976, when an earthen structure was discovered in a remarkable state of conservation, it was originally believed that the structure dated to the recent past, perhaps to the colonial era. However, when researchers determined that the structure actually dated to the Classic Maya period, they began to collect information about the lives of everyday citizens who inhabited the site over one thousand years ago. Although volcanic activity led to the abandonment of the settlement, it also made possible the preservation of artifacts and left clear evidence of man's tenacious bond to the land, in a place where the risk of catastrophe is offset by the abundant productivity of the soil. Following the discovery of the first two

structures, other discoveries and further evidence of an ancient village were uncovered and given the name of Joya de Cerén, as the place was popularly known.

Throughout the complex, the building materials and construction techniques, architectural forms, organization of space, and the artifacts discovered, demonstrate the inhabitants' skills in responding to the needs of man vis-à-vis his environment.

In general the architecture's volumetric features are very simple, although certain structures, mainly associated with collective or ritual uses, have special details such as cornices, niches, and lattices. The structures combine the skillful use of earth within a structural system of independent elements adapted to respond to seismic movements; the lightest walls were made of wattle and daub (bahareque) while the platforms, columns, and walls were constructed of rammed earth (tapial). This constructive system also permits ventilation through building roofs, as air flows between the walls and a plant material covering that, when combined with the typical placement and orientation of the structures on natural mounds, demonstrates the capacity of the inhabitants of Joya de Cerén to create cool internal spaces. The roofed areas extending over the access ways create pleasant spaces that could have been used for a variety of purposes.

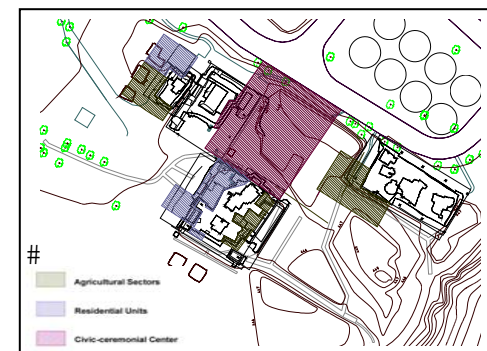
Artifacts found in the structures support hypotheses regarding the use of each space. The number of artifacts and the state in which they were found indicate the possibility of a rushed abandonment of the site. This



moment of life, frozen in time, allows for a tangible interrelating of the past with the present. Parallels can be seen in certain details of daily life, from an awareness of the threat of volcanic or seismic activity to a diet based on corn, beans, and chili, as the techniques of crop cultivation and corn processing were very similar to those employed today. The effects of the volcanic eruption left their mark on the architecture: some walls or columns have collapsed or been impacted by volcanic bombs. However, the destruction has not been complete, as the ashes have protected important evidence, including architecture, plants and cultigens of the site, as well as features of daily life. Ollas left on the walls, different temperatures of volcanic materials, and layers of ash all mitigate the drama of the catastrophe and impart information about the event. Joya de Cerén remains a scientific reserve of great importance. Several structures have only been partially excavated, while others have been merely identified. The existence of an open space, similar to a plaza delimited by structures with complex features, has also been detected. This evidence implies that the excavated structures may have been situated in the center of the settlement, concentrated around a space defined by civic buildings and other structures earmarked for community use. As such, the site has been interpreted as an organized settlement, assembling an important population and reflecting a social organization that was part of a coordinated system of localized settlements within the valley, whose center of religious and political power would have been the site of San Andrés.

Given all these features, the Joya de Cerén archaeological site holds incomparable potential for archaeology, the study of earthen architecture, and its conservation. Moreover, the manner in which the site, its structures, agricultural fields, and artifacts have been preserved provides us with a window into the past and allows us to establish multiple correlations to the present. This archaeological site is a rich source of experiences and solutions. Although some of the knowledge evidenced at the site has been gradually lost over time, other elements have persisted and are not forgotten by the population.

The archaeological site has a vital role in the process of strengthening cultural identity. Visitors cannot help but feel a link to these vestiges of history, which have so much in common with current reality. This interrelationship could easily lead to the creation of new values, as Joya de Cerén is already a source of pride, community attachment, and history, strengthening national identity, and creating a new outlook marked by collective awareness.



Areas of archaeological research.



VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF JOYA DE CERÉN

The vision for Joya de Cerén is that it will be a cultural symbol of El Salvador, linking the past to the present and playing a vital role in the human development of the region and of the country. The conservation and preservation of the site's significance and values will contribute to strengthening cultural identity and the collective sense of appropriation of this cultural heritage.

- Make Joya de Cerén an illustrative link to the past that contributes to sustainable human development and makes a significant contribution to a mature, conscious appreciation and internalization of cultural identity among present and future generations.
- Be an integrative element where institutions and entities collaborate to attain the sustainable development of the site's surrounding population, in a manner harmonious with the natural and cultural environment of the area.
- Recognize the current site and its potential in order to plan the organization of spaces, in response to the various uses of these areas. Ensure that the site would be comprehensible, in its parts and as a whole, so that people can understand and assimilate its cultural significance.
- Contemplate a variety of mechanisms for the interpretation and presentation of the artifacts and values of Joya de Cerén. Rather than merely focusing on the archaeological heritage, representative aspects of the site's history will also be highlighted, taking note of its particular features, use, importance, and continuity in relation to the immediately surrounding environment.
- Offer conditions for creating informative and enjoyable visits, exemplifying the compatibility between the development of tourism and cultural heritage, and satisfying the needs of the users.



Environmental restoration,
Sucio River.



Valorization of traditional activities.



Development of the communities
and inhabitants of S. Juan Opico.



Integrated development of natural
and cultural surroundings.



Conservation at Joya de Cerén,
a shared commitment.



POLICIES OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The management and conservation policies for Joya de Cerén were established based on the site's cultural significance and in consideration of the positive and negative impact of present-day conditions on the area. The consensus reached is noteworthy, as the policies comprise a frame of reference for the working programs and aim to ensure that all future activities at Joya de Cerén and in its surrounding areas will be ultimately oriented toward conserving the site's values and building a vision. The four policy guidelines are:



Structure 4.

CULTURAL HERITAGE IS AN ESSENTIAL FOUNDATION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

Conservation linked to cultural and natural heritage, together with a culture of protecting and appreciating that heritage, allows for a better harmony with development. Heritage conservation benefits human development, because it creates sustainable activities that take into consideration the capacity to manage change, allowing for both continuity and transformation, in their various cultural manifestations.



School visit.

CONTINUAL EDUCATION AND THE TRANSMISSION OF KNOWLEDGE ARE MECHANISMS FOR THE CONSERVATION OF JOYA DE CERÉN.

In order to foment a culture of conservation and protection, there is a need to intensify formal and informal educational activities geared towards changing people's outlook towards their heritage. This increased consciousness creates a stronger bond between society and heritage, through an understanding of its value and benefits.



Men relaxing.

A SENSE OF OWNERSHIP, IDENTITY AND BELONGING STRENGTHENS THE BOND BETWEEN HERITAGE AND SOCIETY.

Priority is placed on addressing the alienation of social groups from their heritage, to strengthen the bond between heritage and society. There is a need to demonstrate the benefits of conserving heritage, and to increase a sense of ownership, identifying with, and belonging to a place. The values of Joya de Cerén contribute to strengthening the cultural identity of Salvadorans.



Community meeting.

SHARED RESPONSIBILITY IS PROMOTED IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT ACTIVITIES INVOLVING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE.

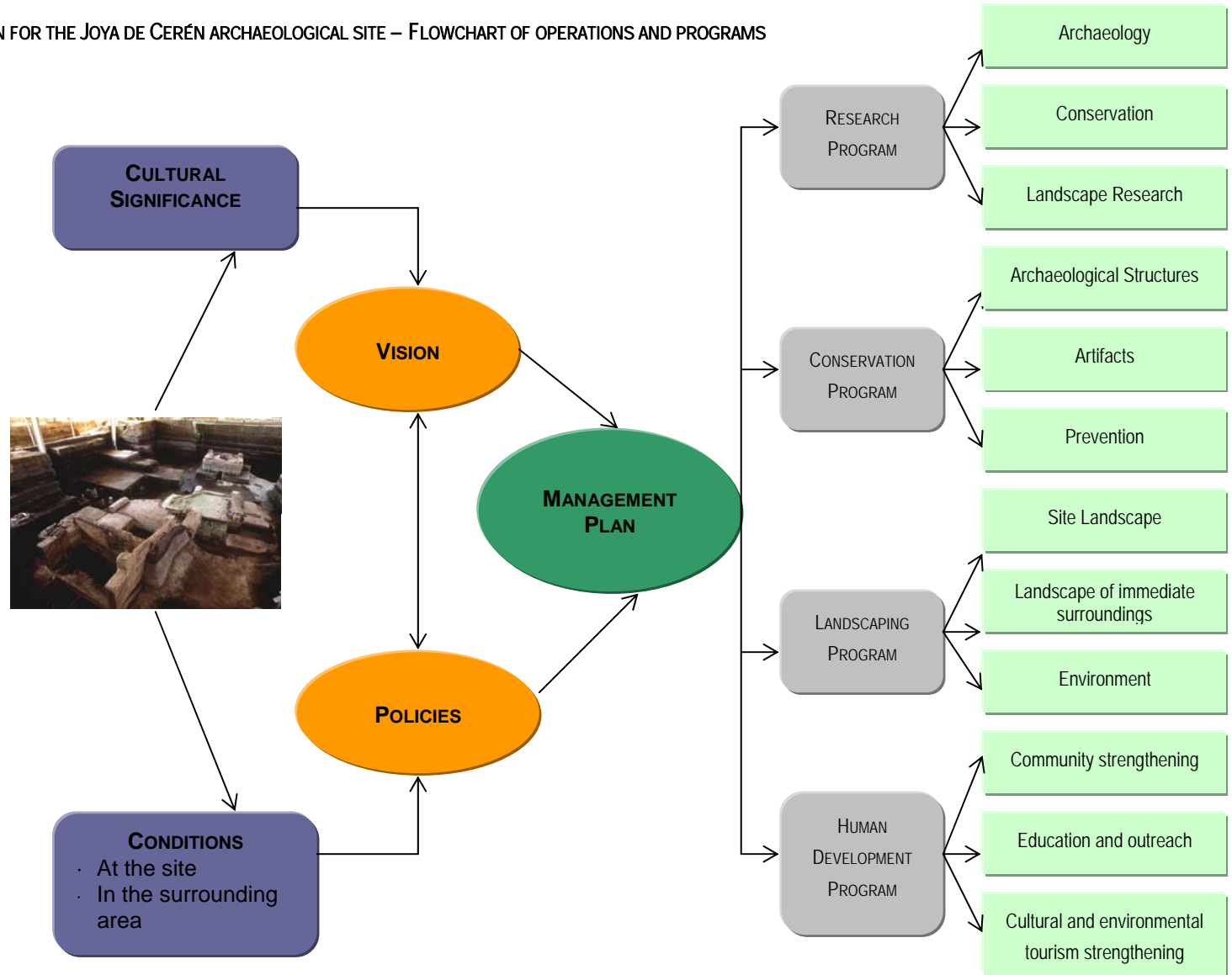
Given the social realities and current context of Joya de Cerén, an integrated effort is needed, with participation from different levels of government, various social sectors, and individuals, to achieve a viable and sustainable conservation of the heritage. Similarly, funding limitations necessitate coordination among institutions to prevent a duplication of efforts and make optimal use of existing funds.



MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE JOYA DE CERÉN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE – FLOWCHART OF OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS

The programs of the Joya de Cerén Management Plan were developed with a view towards responding to current conditions and achieving the vision. Considering that these values are not static, each program is geared towards promoting or conserving specific values. To this end, guidelines have been established, tailored to each particular case. Care is also taken to ensure that future activities at the site do not compromise the embraced values, for example, by changing the character of the place or its surroundings.

The plan seeks to take an integral, sustainable approach towards the challenges of conserving the cultural heritage and managing the natural environment and social conditions associated with the site. It also seeks to encourage coordinated activities between the public and private sectors involved with Joya de Cerén.





PROGRAMS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The programs of the Management Plan, grouped into a series of similarly oriented projects, cover four broad fields of action: research, conservation, landscape, and human development.

These programs are closely interrelated, and implementation of their respective projects cannot be isolated, as project launchings are contingent upon the implementation of previous activities, and their own results are necessary for the implementation of related projects.

a. Research

Joya de Cerén is a unique site for understanding the daily life and cultural traditions of the region. Critical questions remain to be answered, not only with regard to the history and development of the area, but also regarding the conservation of physical materials and the relationship of the site to its surrounding areas. The research projects recognize this problem but visualize Joya de Cerén's potential for generating knowledge in a wide range of fields. Research subprograms include archaeology, conservation, and cultural landscape. Archaeological projects aim to better understand the archaeological reserve, its immediate surroundings, and factors related to the volcanic event, in order to generate knowledge that will contribute to the development of local capabilities. Research for conservation includes projects to understand the site and structures, not only to preserve them, but also to mitigate the process of deterioration of the remains. This research is not limited to prehispanic structures, but

also includes conservation of the site's characteristic man-made and natural volcanic tephra slopes and profiles. Understanding the conditions, as well as the behavior, advantages and weaknesses of earthen construction, will benefit areas that use earth as a building material, while also promoting the use of a traditional technology. Landscape research brings together basic projects for understanding, conserving, and protecting both the natural and social environment of the area, so as to develop baseline information from which to generate viable proposals with long-term sustainability.

b. Conservation

These projects are aimed at controlling the factors that cause deterioration, identified through the condition reports. The projects focus on critical problems such as the mitigation of conditions caused by geographic and environmental factors, interventions on archaeological structures, the design of protective shelters, and the monitoring of conditions, with an emphasis on periodic maintenance to reduce the need for conservation work. Activities are also proposed for the conservation of archaeological artifacts, both at the site and in museums and storage areas. In addition, there are disaster preparedness projects, projects to stabilize the tephra embankments of excavation pits and slopes, and projects for maintenance of the Archaeological Park and Site Museum.



c. Landscape

The projects of the landscape program address three major aspects: landscape of the site, landscape in the site's immediate surroundings, and the environment. The projects will consider both the short and long term and will be in keeping with the advances of archaeological research, oriented at the preservation and conservation of the site. The projects for landscape at the site also propose a series of immediate activities to improve operations in the archaeological zone and to address different users' needs. Landscape management will take on two projects: presentation of the site and the research center. The presentation of the site should offer visitors a satisfying experience, while at the same time controlling and minimizing the impact on the site. The site will be spatially and functionally organized to integrate spaces for visitation, services, infrastructure, and administrative support. The research center will consider activities for the creation of a research area for the fields of archaeology, conservation, and other related disciplines. Projects for management of the immediately surrounding areas seek to interrelate Joya de Cerén with its current physical context and with its historical context. Various complementary visits to related sites, such as San Andrés and Loma Caldera, would be offered to take advantage of the natural landscape, as well as local crops and culture. This is also important in order to maintain a connection with the daily life of the area's inhabitants, support local development, and create economic alternatives, with Joya de Cerén acting as a center for human

development.

The environmental projects include tasks for the restoration, conservation, and protection of adjacent natural areas, which are referred to as archaeological and natural reserves in the recently issued Territorial Development Plan for the San Andrés Valley. These projects also use studies, research, and training workshops on heritage management to promote the rational use and preservation of the natural heritage.

d. Human Development

Priorities in the Management Plan include conservation and control of the effects of deterioration on cultural and natural assets. At the same time, priority is placed on improving quality of life, promoting respect, and advocating for the concept of "participatory community" in all its forms. The responsibilities assumed by federal, state, and community entities, as well as private enterprise, are vital for the development of the communities surrounding Joya de Cerén. Projects have been established to increase participation and deepen the commitment towards conserving the area's cultural and natural heritage. These projects also focus on proposing integral development alternatives for the surrounding communities and those in the Municipality of San Juan Opico, with increased participation from other government bodies in these activities. The program contemplates three subprograms, principally oriented towards raising the socioeconomic level of the community, strengthening national education and outreach programs, and improving the conception of cultural and environmental tourism. These projects are focused on



improved support for the human development of the population living along the site's periphery, including fundamentals such as services, education, and training. By encouraging greater participation and commitment to the conservation of Joya de Cerén and its surrounding areas, collaboration on the implementation of these projects is sought, to

ensure social equity, the sustainable use of resources, and an internalizing and appreciation of cultural and natural heritage. In this way, this heritage will be conserved and handed down as a model for the cultural development of present and future generations.



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The projects of the Joya de Cerén Management Plan were established according to current conditions at the site and its surrounding areas.

Understanding the interaction between the various fields of work involved in the Management Plan is an indispensable prerequisite to ensuring its successful, sustainable implementation. The programs for research, conservation, landscape, and human development consist of projects that, given their diversity, complexity, duration, and relationship to other fields, cannot be performed in an isolated or uncoordinated manner.

Planning in time and space, defined by the projects' implementation, contributes to the objectives of the plan and its vision over the long-term.

Since the management of a site is a dynamic process, the working programs will be revised as the projects are implemented, as current issues are resolved, or as new issues that need to be addressed arise.

At the same time, the Management Plan is an instrument for integrating the work of a variety of entities, each of which plays a greater or lesser role in the conservation and management of the archaeological site and its surrounding areas. The interplay among the programs necessitates continual coordination and collaboration among the different entities involved in project implementation. The programs and projects are not only related to fields of activity. They are also linked with specific geographic spaces: the archaeological site and park; the immediate surroundings, which includes those areas with potential additional archaeological remains as well as adjacent communities; and the area of

influence, beginning in the Municipality of San Juan Opico and extending to the entire nation.

The levels of responsibility, spheres of competency, and roles of each entity will vary, depending upon the nature of each project and its geographic location.

For these reasons, in addition to the detailed program of activities, a series of general strategies has been defined to strengthen implementation efforts and encourage cooperative endeavors between public and private sectors. Highlighted among these strategies are:

- Strengthening work among different institutions and levels of management, both for planning and for a coordinated implementation of activities, in order to prevent a duplication of efforts or an allocation of funds to non-priority tasks.
- Integrating various levels of government (federal, regional, and municipal) to design and implement the plan.
- Assuming greater responsibilities and defining limits of action among the various entities involved at the national level.
- Strengthening public and municipality involvement in the site's management activities.
- Increasing budgets for management activities and planning funding, so as to work towards self-sustainability of the site and community.
- Developing and implementing legal tools and operational procedures, such as conventions and agreements of understanding among the



parties involved in each case, to provide frameworks of reference for activities and the implementation of those activities.

- Increasing technical capabilities by training Salvadoran professionals on projects that are international in nature, and contributing to formal education at basic, higher, and university levels, while providing project workers with technical training.
- Integrating the Management Plan with local and national plans for territorial and human development.

It should also be noted that the established financing structure lays out a sequence for the project implementation efforts, taking into account the

interrelationship and interactions among the fields of research, conservation, landscape, and human development.

This is particularly relevant for projects that will be carried out in the archaeological reserve, where it is essential that research, conservation, and site presentation are developed in a coordinated manner.

The financial schedule also makes it possible to see prioritized fields of action and conditions, the various spheres of activity, whether at the site, in the Municipality of San Juan Opico, or even on the national level, and the degrees of responsibility of the social players.



FINANCING SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION PHASES OF PROJECTS AT THE SITE (IN YEARS)

PROJECT	PHASE I	PHASE II	PHASE III		PHASE IV				PHASE V		PHASE VI					TOTAL	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Site concept: Civic-ceremonial complex										101,900			175,000	62,465		339,365	
Site concept: Residential units							90,000	30,000		105,000			42,000	32,575		299,575	
Site concept: Agricultural sectors		50,000					22,000	8,000					57,500	36,590		174,090	
Architecture and landscape in the prehispanic era								10,225								10,225	
Limits: Geophysical survey		115,845														115,845	
Limits: Tephra			54,745													54,745	
Limits: Archaeological test pits				141,090		141,090										282,180	
Limits: Mud flows								54,260								54,260	
Rescue archaeology in the adjacent area	16,680	16,680	16,680	16,680	16,680	16,680	16,680	16,680	16,680	16,680	16,680	16,680	16,680	16,680	16,680	250,200	
Artifact storage												46,935				46,935	
Chronology of the Joya de Cerén archaeology site												64,560				64,560	
Study of artifacts and archaeological materials												214,195				214,195	
Interpretation of world view												84,765				84,765	
Soils, slopes and hydrology at the site	24,630															24,630	
Botany			27,005													27,005	
Load capacity at the site and in the area of impact	1,350															1,350	
Re-burial					278,400											278,400	
Transformation of the landscape										34,235						34,235	
Sucio River basin and original river course												161,195				161,195	
Vulcanology							25,000	15,060								40,060	
Interventions on structures	241,600	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	1,291,600	
Maintenance activities	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	225,000	
Protective shelters and water control systems			250,000	1,000,000	250,000	1,000,000				1,250,000					250,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
Monitoring of conditions	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	75,000	



PROJECT	PHASE I	PHASE II	PHASE III		PHASE IV				PHASE V		PHASE VI					TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Immediate actions for artifacts <i>in situ</i>	16,620															16,620
Conservation of artifacts		52,420														52,420
Stabilization of excavation pits and slopes		112,660	112,660	112,660			112,660	112,660		112,660						675,960
Disaster mitigation and preparedness	50,810															50,810
Maintenance of the Site Museum	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	192,600
Maintenance of the Archaeological Park	9,020	9,020	9,020	9,020	9,020	9,020	9,020	9,020	9,020	9,020	9,020	9,020	9,020	9,020	9,020	135,300
Immediate improvements, protection and presentation	154,595															154,595
Presentation of the site														92,823	280,000	2,892,823
Research center		52,635	250,000													302,635
Total	548,145	517,100	827,950	1387,290	661,940	1274,630	383,200	363,745	1383,540	487,335	543,995	294,735	408,040	607,993	3933,540	13,623,178



FINANCING SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION PHASES OF PROJECTS IN THE SURROUNDING AREA (IN YEARS)

PROJECT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOTAL
Identification of cultural sites of interest in the area	10,985															10,985
Anthropological study of the surrounding communities	30,440															30,440
Visitor route from Joya de Cerén to San Andrés		14,400	150,000													164,400
Visitor route from Joya de Cerén to Laguna Caldera		14,400	150,000													164,400
* Territorial development - buffer zone	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	33,975
* Follow-up to the San Andrés Territorial Development Plan	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	19,500
* Conservation of the Laguna Caldera forest		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	11,200
* Restoration of the Sucio River		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	11,200
* Conservation and restoration of the river gallery forest		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	11,200
* Management of wildlife at the El Playón Complex				800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	9,600
* Restoration of the El Playón Complex natural areas				800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	9,600
Immediate improvements to services	27,500															27,500
Technical support for municipal cultural heritage projects	3,285	3,285				3,285	3,285				3,285	3,285				19,710
Training workshops on productive activities for communities	111,240															111,240
Strengthening small business in surrounding communities				31,710												31,710
Teacher training, educational centers in surrounding area		4,970				4,970				4,970				4,970		19,880
Cultural education for surrounding communities			23,250				23,250					23,250				69,750
Educational activities at the site: General Public	5,680	5,680	5,680	5,680	5,680	5,680	5,680	5,680	5,680	5,680	5,680	5,680	5,680	5,680	5,680	85,200
Educational activities at the site: Students	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	105,000
Environmental education in Municipality of San Juan Opico		39,400					39,400					39,400				118,200
Inclusion of site content in formal education						34,500										34,500
Teaching materials: Design of teaching guides								58,060								58,060
Teaching materials: Design of audiovisual materials								14,550								14,550
Strengthening of programs for higher education				4,570												4,570
Ongoing national outreach activities	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	390,000
Publications on Joya de Cerén	58,000				58,000					58,000					58,000	232,000



PROJECT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOTAL
Zoning and road signs	6,840															6,840
Tourist routes		55,460														55,460
Training of interpreter-guides		1,650						1,650						1,650		4,950
Development of rural tourism			69,880													69,880
Support for cultural activities in San Juan Opico	7,390				7,390				7,390				7,390			29,560
Total																1965,060

* This budget only considers Concultura's follow-up and collaboration on the projects. It does not consider implementation of activities focused on restoration, conservation, and protection of natural and environmental resources, as other entities at the national level will be responsible for their implementation.



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6	Storage building	GCI/Concultura	R. Ross
6	Loma Caldera	P. Sheets	P. Sheets
6	Deposits of ash covering the wall of the community house	P. Sheets	P. Sheets
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9	Conservation of Joya de Cerén, a shared commitment	GCI/Concultura	L. Valero
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10	School visit	GCI/Concultura	R. Ross
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11	View of Complex B	GCI/Concultura	I. Sen