Juntos!! Japan-Latin America and the Caribbean Exchange Program
Online Alumni Meeting (theme: conservation of cultural heritage) Report

1. Program Overview

【Objective】This online alumni meeting was implemented primarily for the alumni who participated in the Juntos!! Japan-Latin America and the Caribbean Exchange Program in the past to focus on the presence of cultural heritage in the Andean states and to deepen their understanding of cooperation between Japan and Latin America by learning about Japan's efforts to conserve cultural heritage in the region.

【Participants】Alumni of Juntos!! Japan-Latin America and the Caribbean Exchange Program (participants of FY2015 to FY2021)
Total 10 alumni (from Argentina, Uruguay, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Bolivia, and Mexico, including undergraduates, graduate students, and working youths)

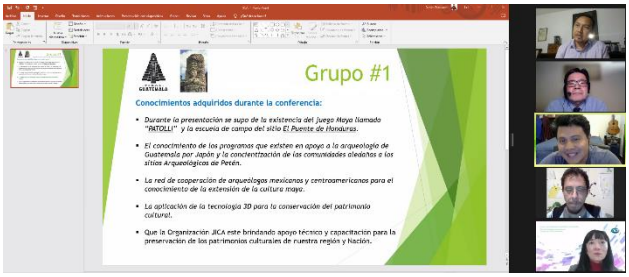
【Program Schedule】

Date Location	Program contents	Participants' questions and reactions
Day 1 October 25, 2022 Ishikawa Pref.	1. Introduction to the program 2. Lecture "Kanazawa University's Activities at World Heritage Sites in Guatemala and Honduras" Lecturer: Prof. NAKAMURA Seiichi, Director of Institute for the Study of Ancient Civilizations and Cultural Resources, Kanazawa University 3. Q&A Session 4. Group photo 5. Programs by group (group discussions) 2 groups Theme ・Cultural heritage in our own country and region	2. Lecture Participants were introduced to the establishment of local offices, the background of the exchange and conclusion of contracts, the state of excavated articles and methods of investigation, the implementation of training projects, the activities of local projects, and human resource development projects. As the lecture focused on the cultural heritage in the participants' country or its neighboring country, they attentively listen to it with intense interest. 3. Q&A session There were questions as follows. 1) Presence of projects to curb the impact of climate change on the conservation of cultural heritage 2) Number of researchers who are currently

	・What we have learned from the Lecture 6. Reporting Session	working in Honduras and Guatemala 3) Continuation of human resource development in regional development projects 4) Degree of completion of 3D model structure 5) How Japan applied its knowledge on and experience with cultural properties to Maya ruins 5. Programs by group Participants activity exchanged opinions, where they shared information thinking about cultural heritage in their countries and reviewed what they had learned from the lecture. 6. Reporting Session Each group made a presentation about the introduction of cultural heritage in their countries and what they had learned from the lecture.

2. Program Photos

Lecture by Professor Nakamura from Kanazawa University	Q&A session with Professor Nakamura from Kanazawa University

	
Reporting Session	Commemorative photo with lecturer

3. Voices from Participants (excerpt)

◆ **Undergraduate Student (El Salvador)**

It was wonderful to learn about the support projects in which Japan is engaged in Latin America. It is Japan's strength to inherit culture for future generations, and we can learn a lot from its attitude of respecting culture.

◆ **Graduate Student (Bolivia)**

It was very interesting to raise awareness about the conservation of heritage, and I believe that it is a big challenge.

◆ **Highschool Student (Argentina)**

It was meaningful to learn of archaeological exchanges and involvement between Japan and Latin America. I would also like to know about the conservation of cultural properties in Japan.

◆ **Graduate Student (Mexico)**

I could learn about how currently other countries conserve cultural properties.

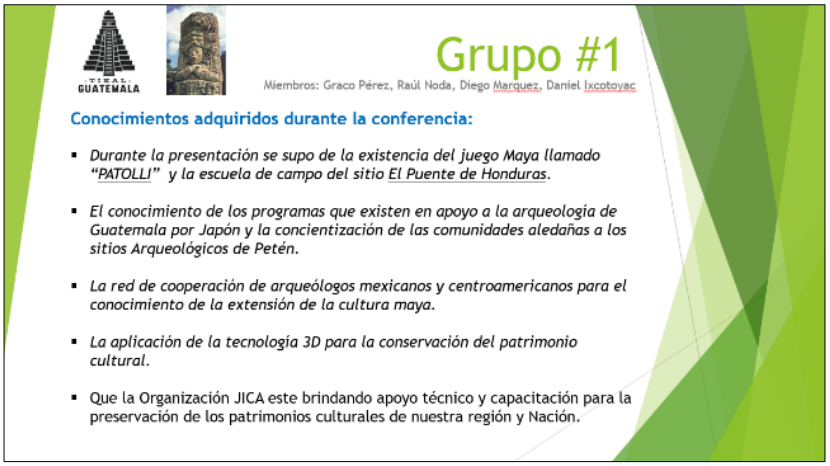
4. Voices from the Receiving Parties (excerpt)

◆ **Lecturer**

As participants were enthusiastic, I would like to consider tailoring the Lecture itself to participants or lengthening the duration of the Lecture.

5. Disseminations by the participants

■ Group 1: What they learned from the Lecture



・Introduction of a Mayan game called PATOLLI and a field school at El Puente ruins in Honduras.

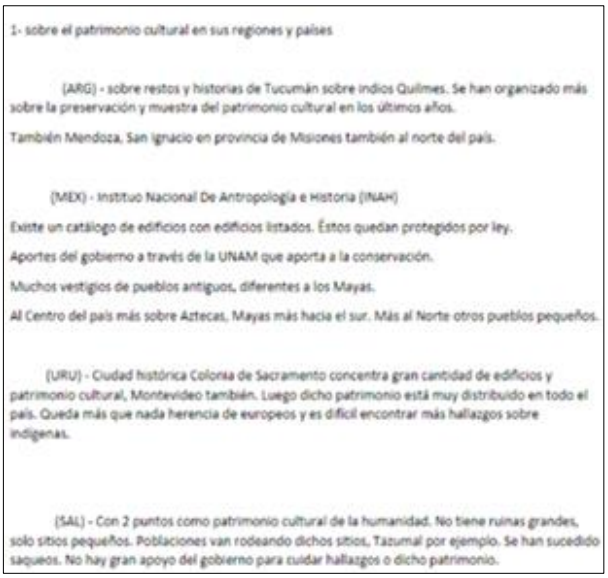
・Existence of a Japanese program to support archeology in Guatemala, and initiatives to raise awareness of the community surrounding the archaeological sites in Petén.

・Introduction of a collaborative network among Mexican and Central American archaeologists to gain knowledge that is an extension of Mayan culture.

・Application of 3D technology to conserve cultural heritage.

・JICA's activities, including technical support and training for the conservation of local and national cultural heritage.

■ Group 2: Cultural heritage in our own country and region


1- sobre el patrimonio cultural en sus regiones y países

(ARG) - sobre restos y historias de Tucumán sobre indios Quilmes. Se han organizado más sobre la preservación y muestra del patrimonio cultural en los últimos años.

También Mendoza, San Ignacio en provincia de Misiones también al norte del país.

(MEX) - Instituo Nacional De Antropología e Historia (INAH)

Existe un catálogo de edificios con edificios listados. Éstos quedan protegidos por ley.

Aportes del gobierno a través de la UNAM que aporta a la conservación.

Muchos vestigios de pueblos antiguos, diferentes a los Mayas.

Al Centro del país más sobre Aztecas, Mayas más hacia el sur. Más al Norte otros pueblos pequeños.

(URU) - Ciudad histórica Colonia de Sacramento concentra gran cantidad de edificios y patrimonio cultural, Montevideo también. Luego dicho patrimonio está muy distribuido en todo el país. Queda más que nada herencia de europeos y es difícil encontrar más hallazgos sobre indígenas.

(SAL) - Con 2 puntos como patrimonio cultural de la humanidad. No tiene ruinas grandes, solo sitios pequeños. Poblaciones van rodeando dichos sitios, Tazumal por ejemplo. Se han sucedido saqueos. No hay gran apoyo del gobierno para cuidar hallazgos o dicho patrimonio.

1. Argentina

・The country has Tucumán ruins and the ruins and history of the Quilmes people. In recent years there have been a lot of projects related to the conservation of cultural properties and exhibitions of them. Ruins in San Ignacio and Mendoza in Misiones Province in the north side of the country are also important heritage sites.

2. Mexico

・National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH)

・There is a list of buildings protected by law. Government support through the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) conserves these buildings, and there are a number of remnants from ancient peoples, different from the Mayans.

・The Aztecs lived in the central part of the country, and the Mayans lived in the south. In the north, there were other ethnic minorities.

3. Uruguay

・Historic Colonia del Sacramento has a concentration of buildings and cultural heritage just like the

capital Montevideo. Although there are heritage sites all over the country, they are all European, and it is quite difficult to newly discover what indigenous people have left.

4. El Salvador

・There are two characteristics of world cultural heritage here. There are no big ruins and most of them are small, and the population became concentrated around the ruins. At present, there is no active government support to protect such ruins.

Implementation agency: Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE)