



STRAVAL Project

Studies, training, socio-economical valorization and management of natural, cultural and monumental property for the promotion of the local societies of Latin America (Argentina, Brazil and México)

Project Leader: José Luis Briansó Penalva



MEXICAN CREW

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Exposition STRAVAL México.



México, Michoacán, Morelia.



	Population	Territorial Extention on km ²
México (Country)	112,336,538	1,964,375 km ²
Mexico, City.	8,851,080	1,495 km ²
Michoacán	4,351,037	58,599 km ²



Distance between **A** Morelia and **B** Mexico City

217.38 km

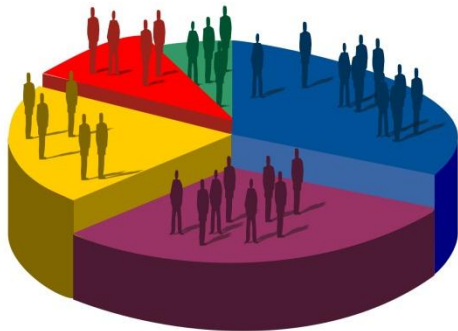
3h 12 min

307 km

Distance in Straight line

Estimated travel time

Distance in Highway



Distances Map

(<http://mx.lasdistancias.com/distancia-de-morelia-a-ciudad-de-mexico>)



STRAVAL



**Studies, Training , Socio-Economical
Valorization and Management of
Natural, Cultural and Monumental Property for
the Promotion of the Local Societies of Latin
America (Argentina , Brazil, México)**

When a **natural or monumental site** is declared as a **protected area** such as World Cultural Site, National Historic Monument , Biosphere Reserve , Natural Space, etc. **a very strong impact undergoes in the region.**



This declaration involves a large public and private investment which **often affects only the site itself or immediate surroundings.**

Often the direct impact is reduced the **marginalization of more distant areas**, which in many cases, **present unquestionable heritage values, susceptible of being valorised and recovered** in order to **further generate financial resources to promote economic, social and regional development.**

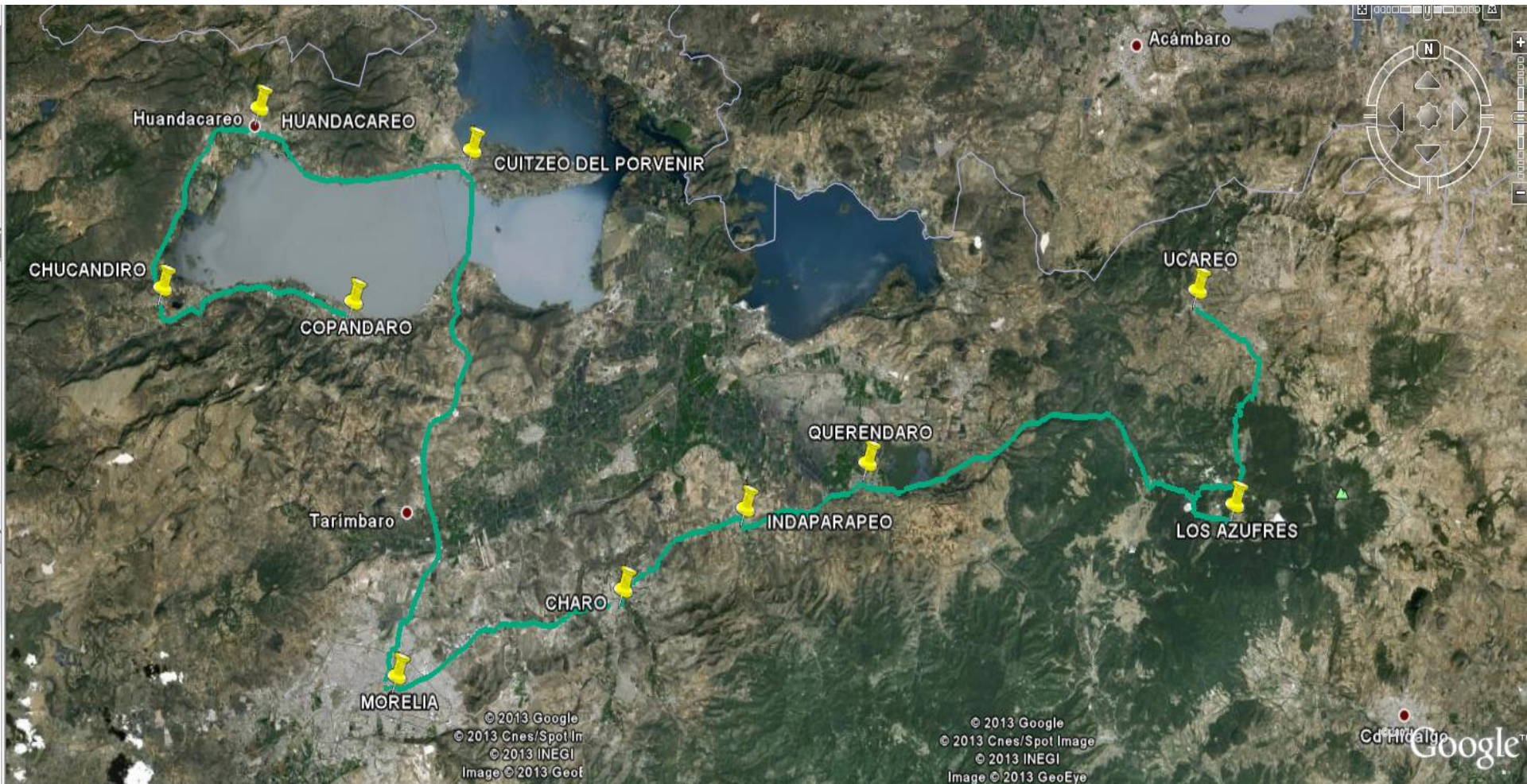
The selected places:

- * Cuitzeo del Porvenir
- * Indaparapeo
- * Huandacareo

- * Chucándiro
- * Querendaro
- * **Morelia**

- * Copándaro
- * Ucareo

- * Charo
- * Los Azufres



The Project.

WP#1 - Scientific, Historical and Cultural Studies.



WP#2 – Socio-Economical Studies



WP#3 - Valorisation of existing potentials.

WP#4 - Dissemination of Results



WP#1 - Scientific, Historical and Cultural Studies

Deliveries

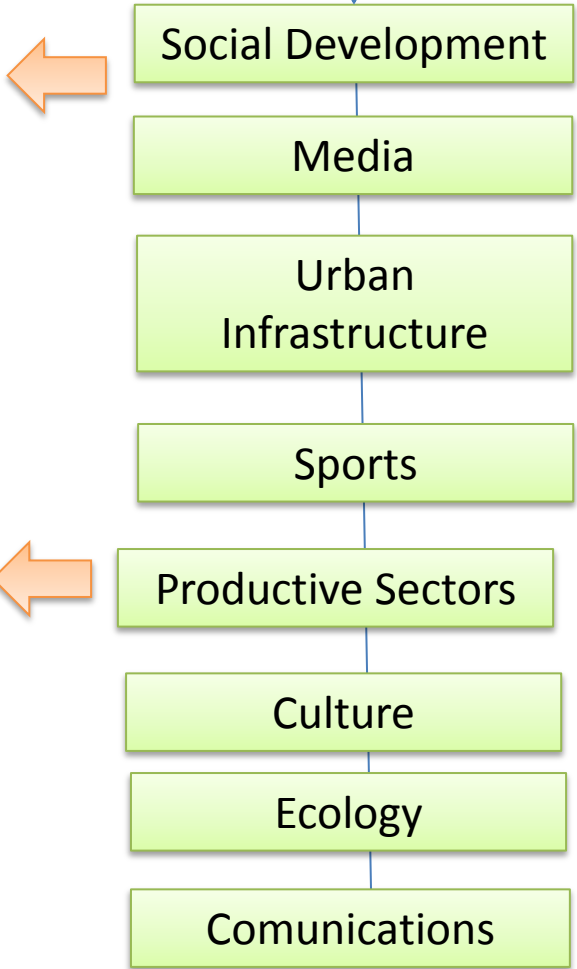


D.1.1. Needs of each site and their environment

*Health *Education *Housing

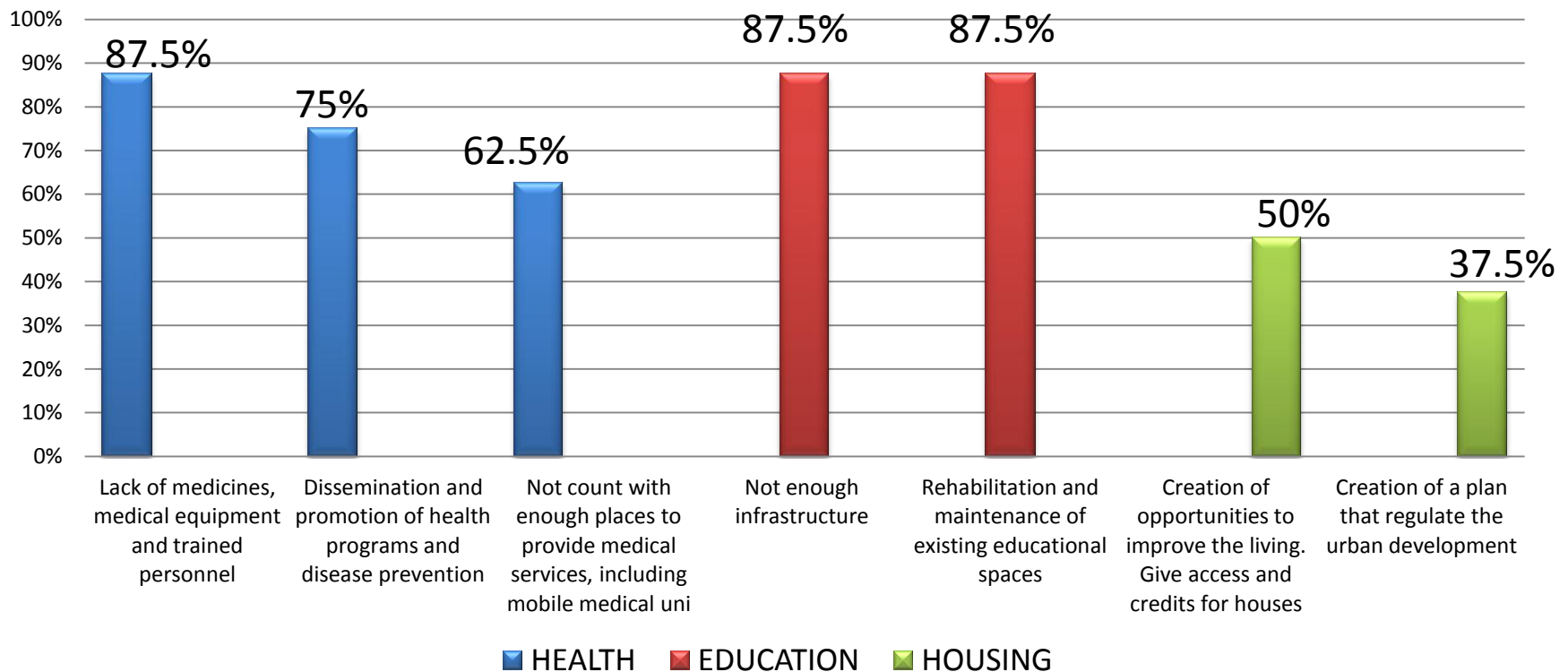


*Agriculture *Livestock *Fishing *Forestry
*Industry *Trade *Handycrafts *Tourism

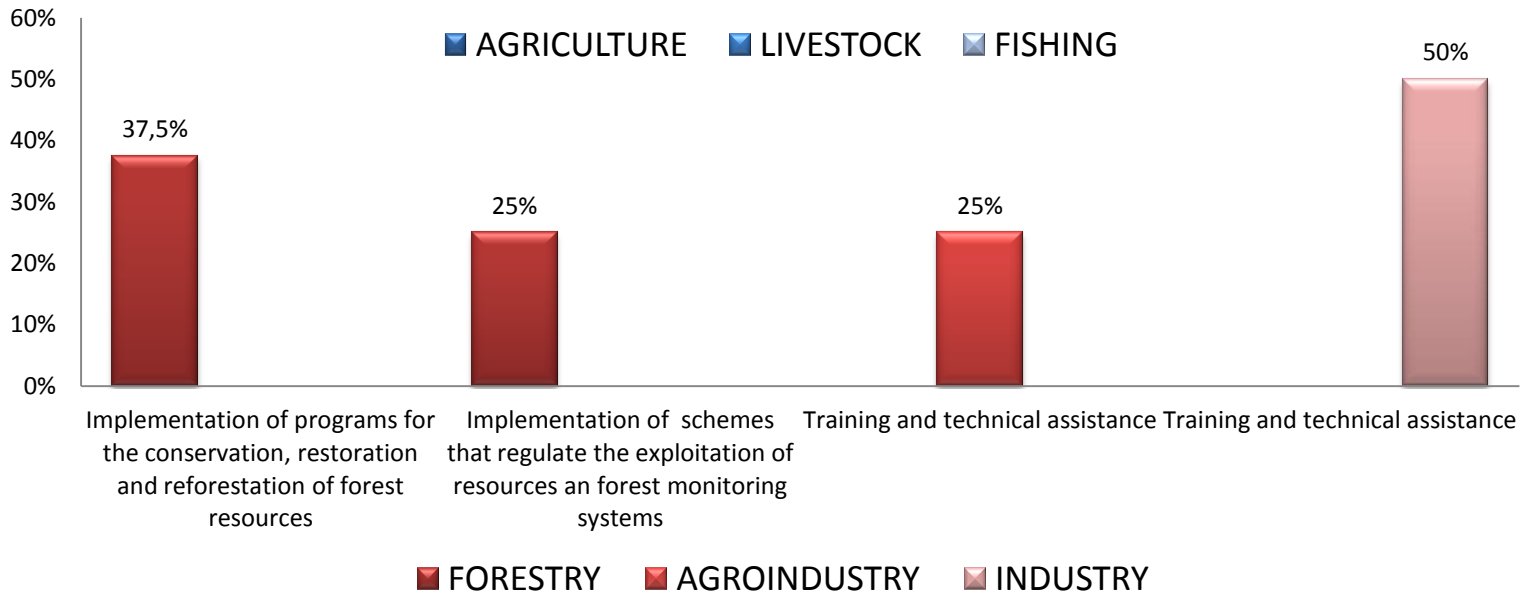
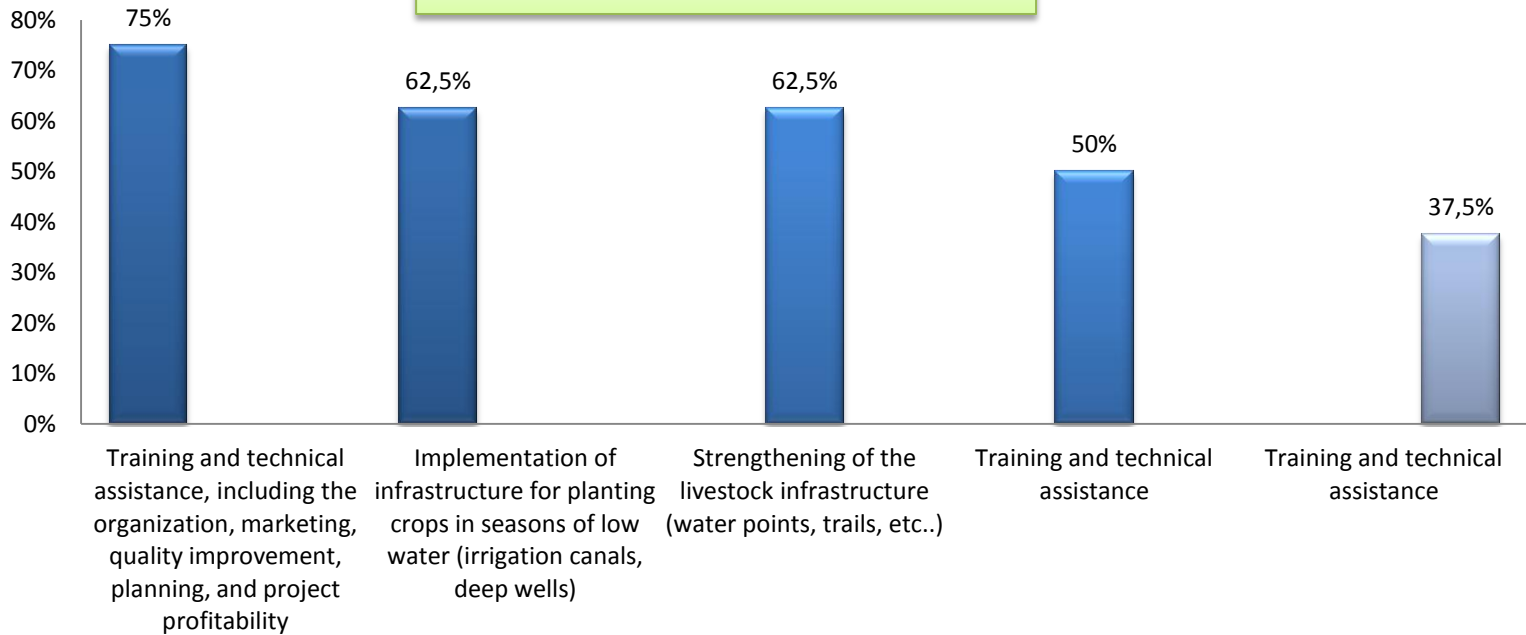


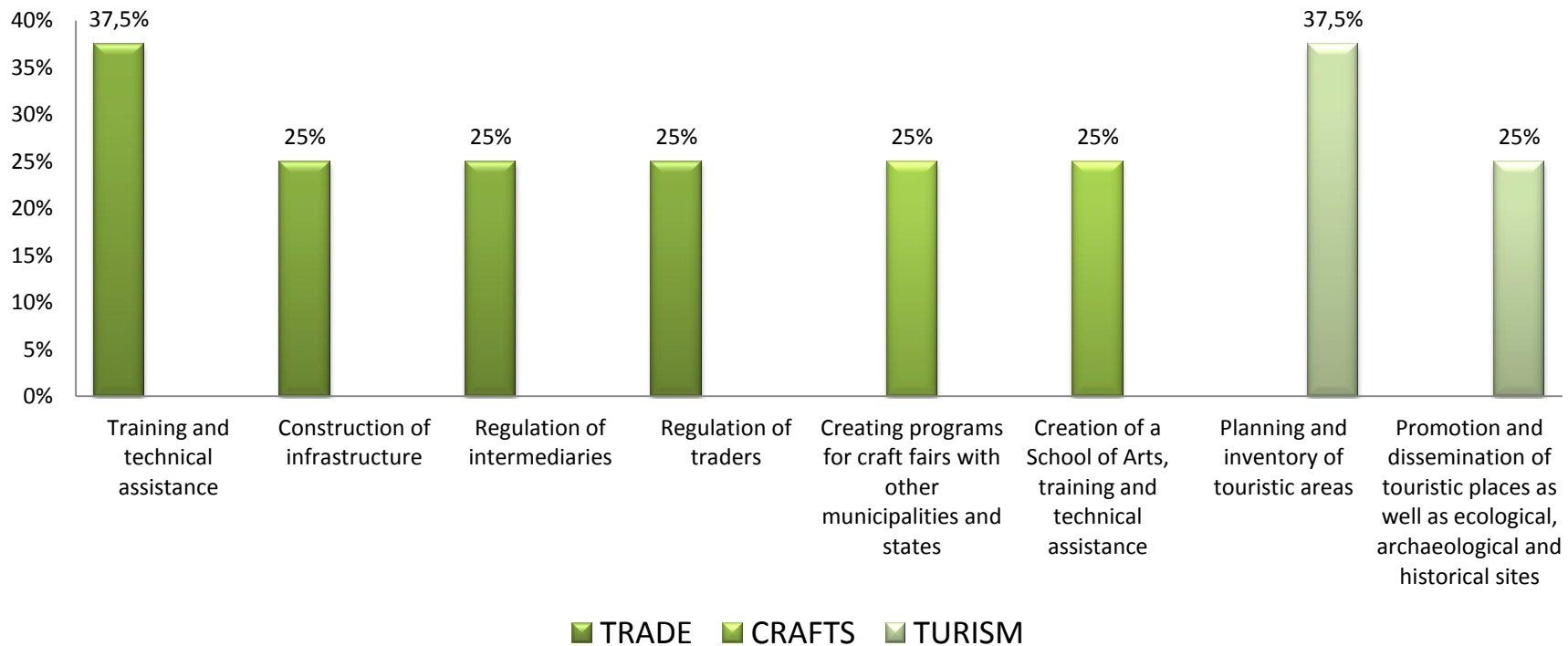
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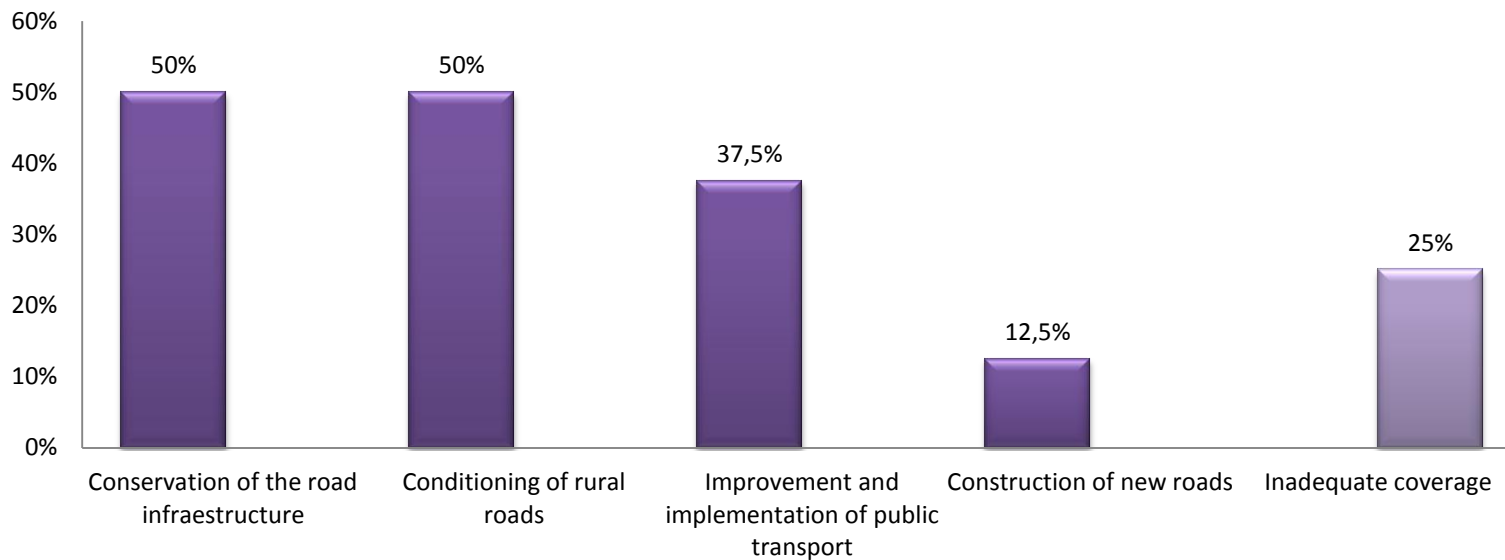
Social Development



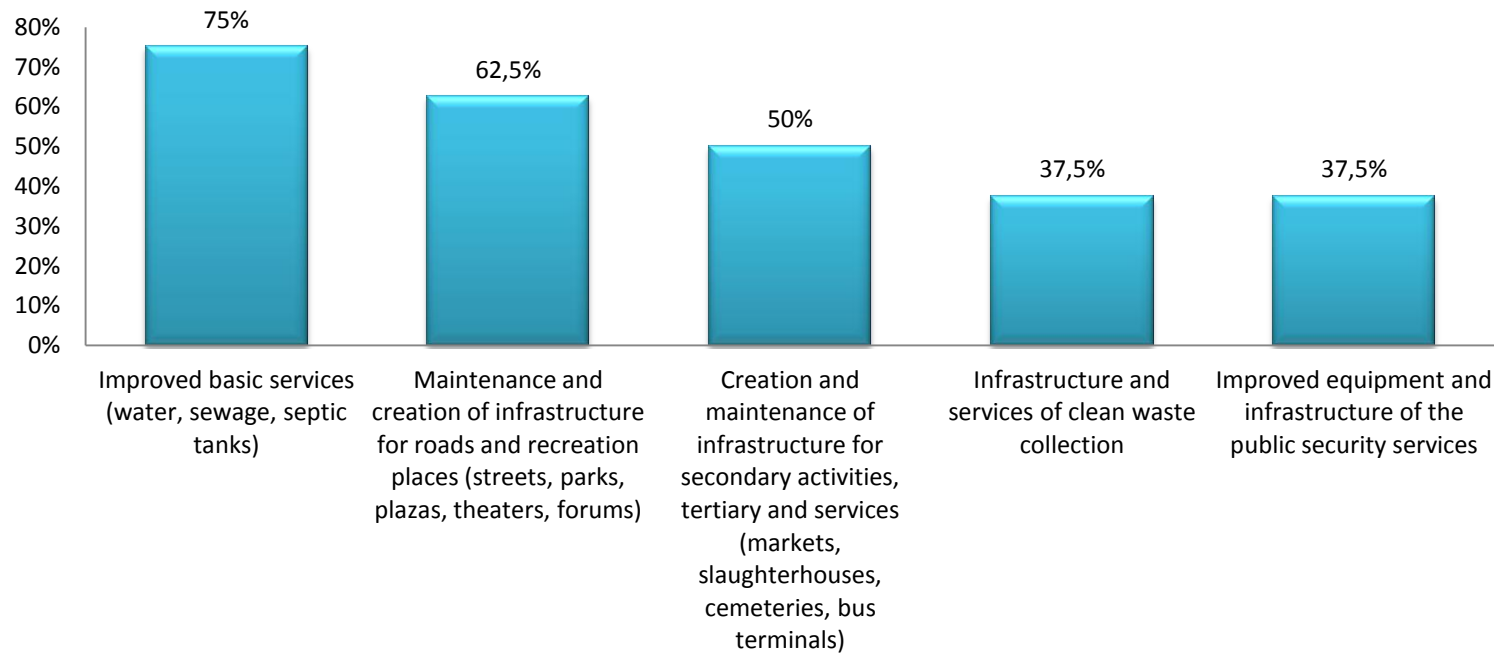
Productive Sectors



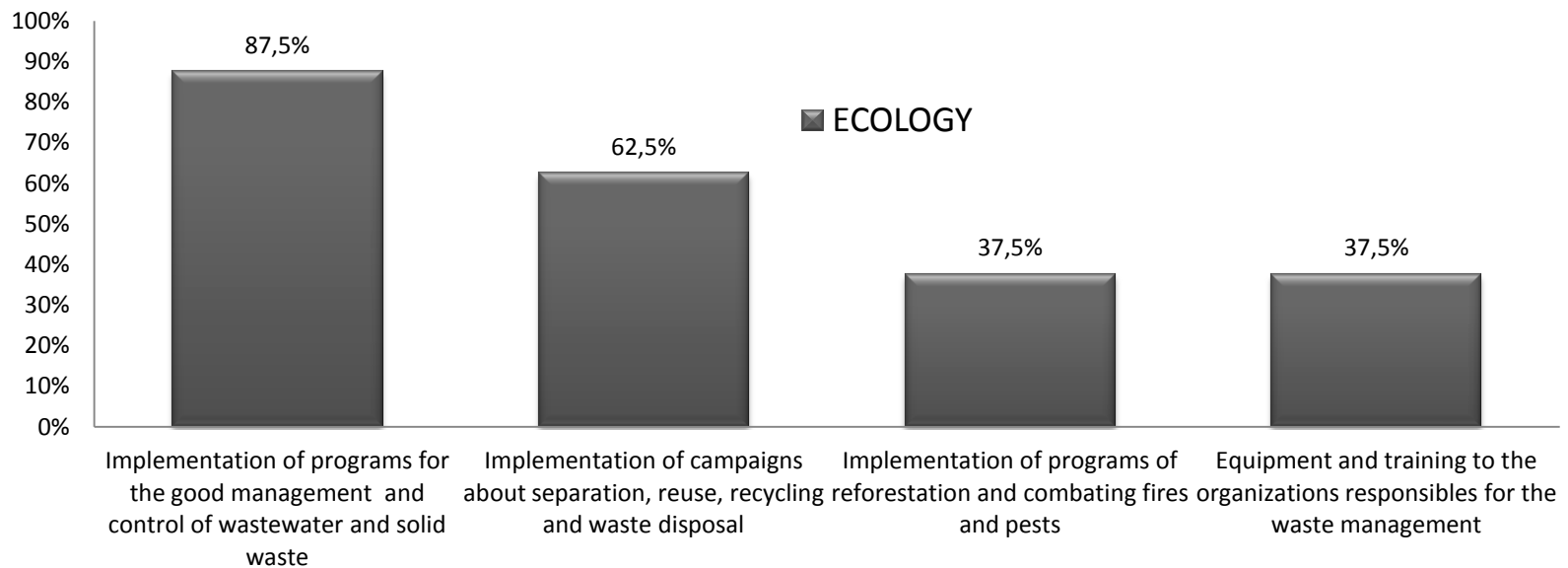
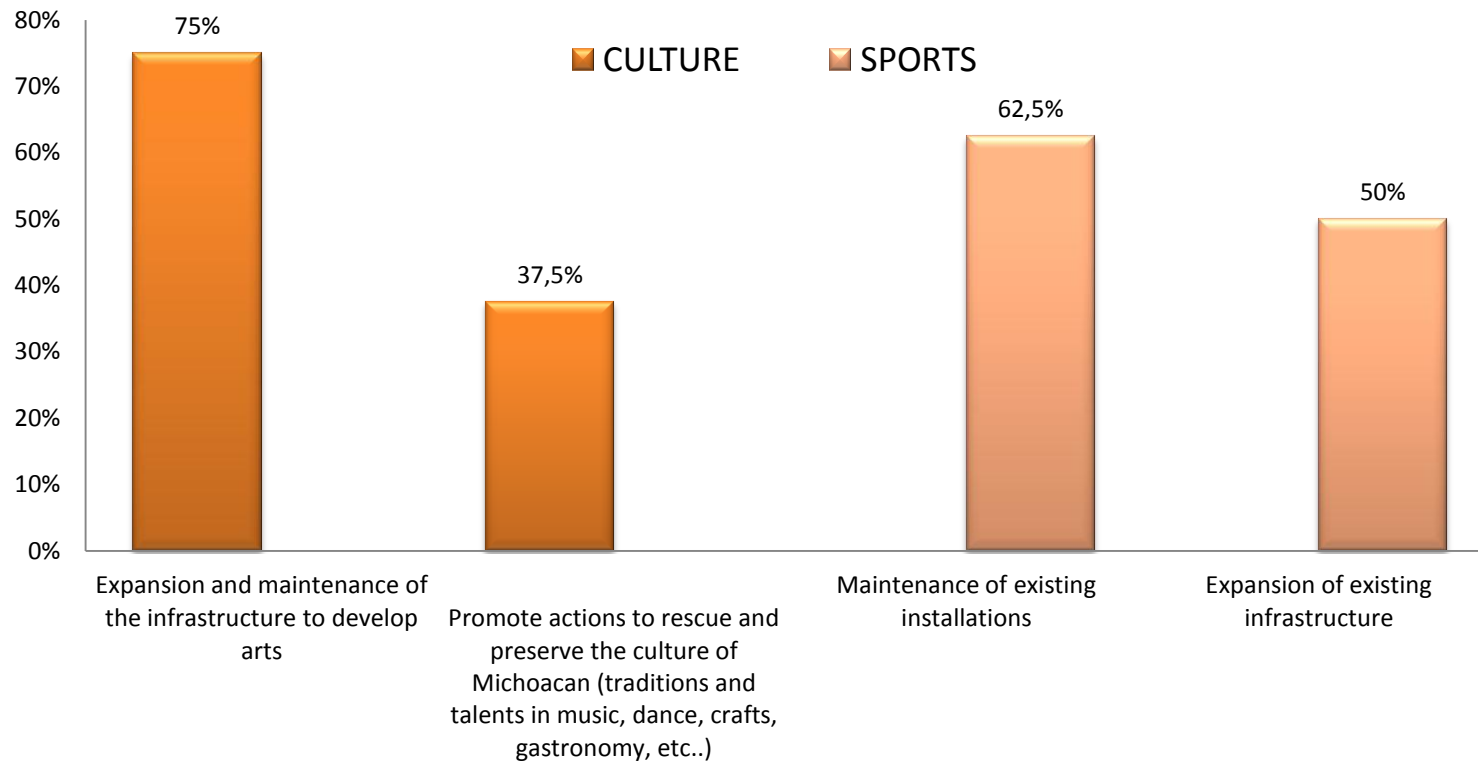




■ COMUNICACION ■ MEDIA



■ URBAN INFRAESTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES



WP#1 - Scientific, Historical and Cultural Studies

D.1.2. Inventory of each place identifying resources and potential to further socio-economic recovery



*Augustinian Convents of the XVI and XVII century

*Roads *Archaeological sites *Museums *Traditional Houses

Tangible Cultural Heritage

Natural Heritage
(Including geological heritage)



Agustinian Church in the municipality of Charo.
(<http://www.flickr.com/photos/tonytopia/6993377435/in/photostream/>)



Murals in the Ex-Agustinian Convent of Charo.
(<http://www.flickr.com/photos/tonytopia/6993371721/in/photostream/>)



Natural Sulfur lagoon in "Los Azufres".
(<http://www.turismoenmexico.net/los-azufres/>)



Cuitzeo Lake . (<http://blog.estudioax.com/estudioax/un-atardecer-en-el-lago-de-cuitzeo>)

*Religious festivities

*Commemorations of patriotic dates

*Fairs for the promotion of local products

Intangible Cultural Heritage



Traditional Bull that announce the beginning of the lent..
(<http://www.flickr.com/photos/21199166@N04/6894839511/>)



Representation of the death of Christ
(<http://www.panoramio.com/photo/54167056>)

Handycrafts

* Objects manufactured with plant fibers (Baskets, tortilleros, hammocks, mats, rugs, hats)

*Production of cotton textiles

*Pottery (Pots, pans, fruit arrangements)

*Manufacture of wooden furniture

Gastronomy



Objects made of plant fibers

(http://www.patzcuaro.com/artesania/fibras_vegetales.html)



Main dishes of the municipalities.

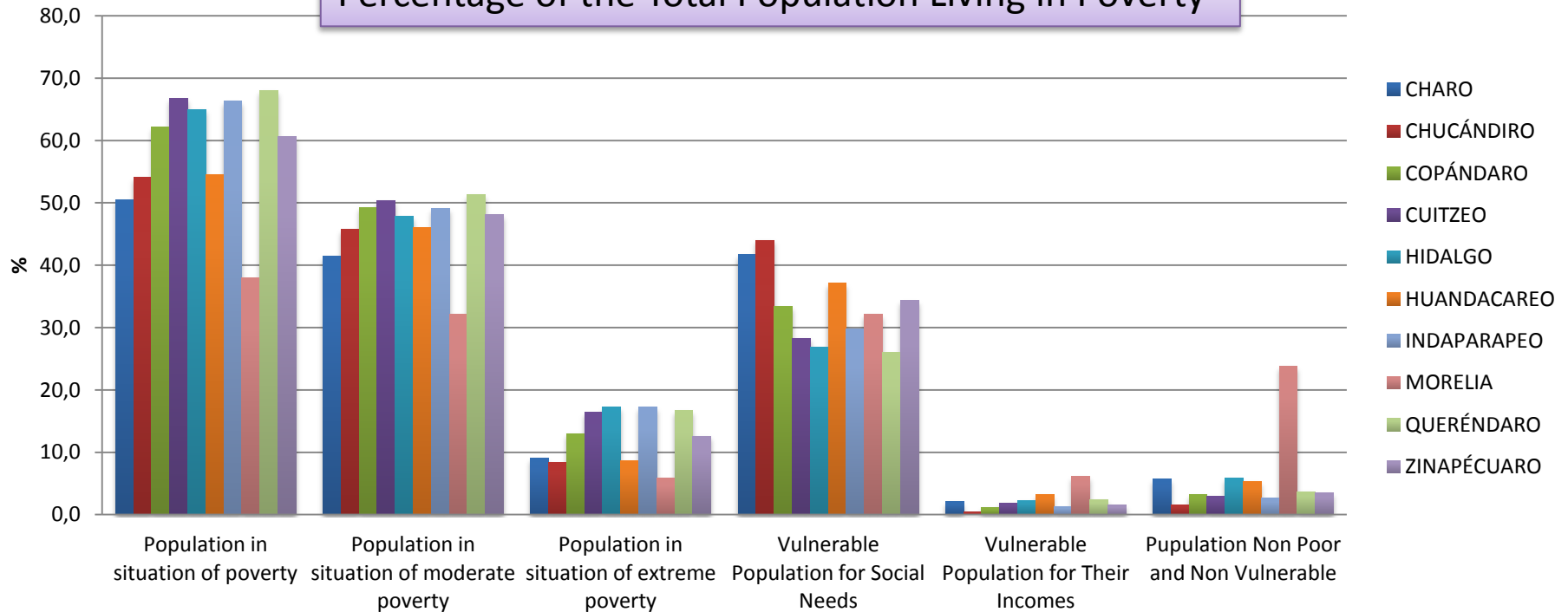
(http://www.patzcuaro.com/artesania/fibras_vegetales.html) (http://www.tripadvisor.com.mx/ShowUserReviews-g150795-d1232728-r123119476-Tamales_y_Atoles_Any-Zihuatanejo_Pacific_Coast.html)

WP#2 – Socio-Economical Studies

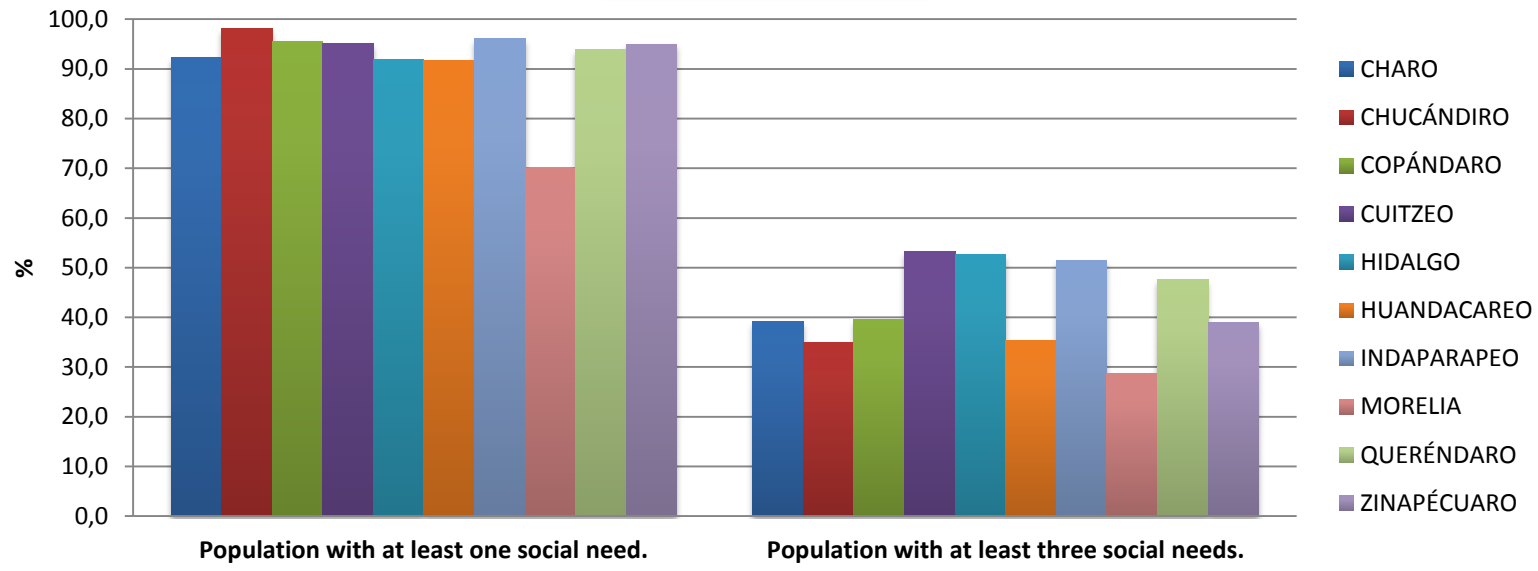
D2.1. Comparative study between socio-economic aspects of the site and the protected surrounding areas as well as the factors that impede the equalization between the two populations.

Measuring Poverty

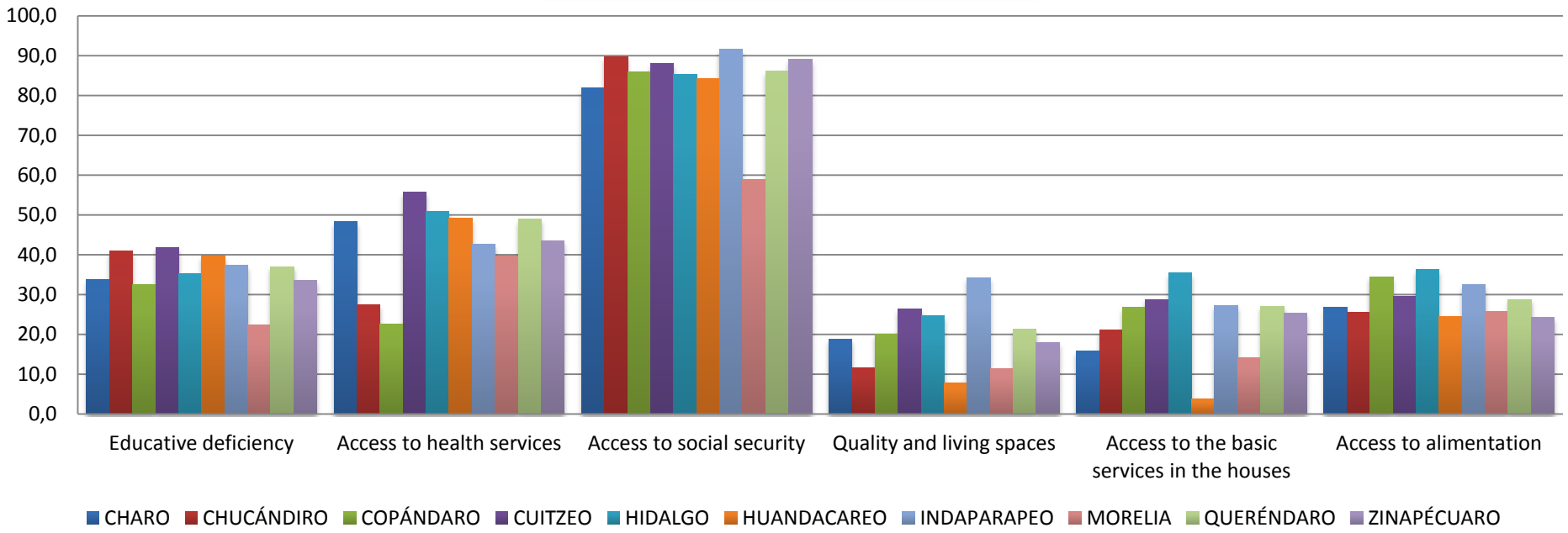
Percentage of the Total Population Living in Poverty



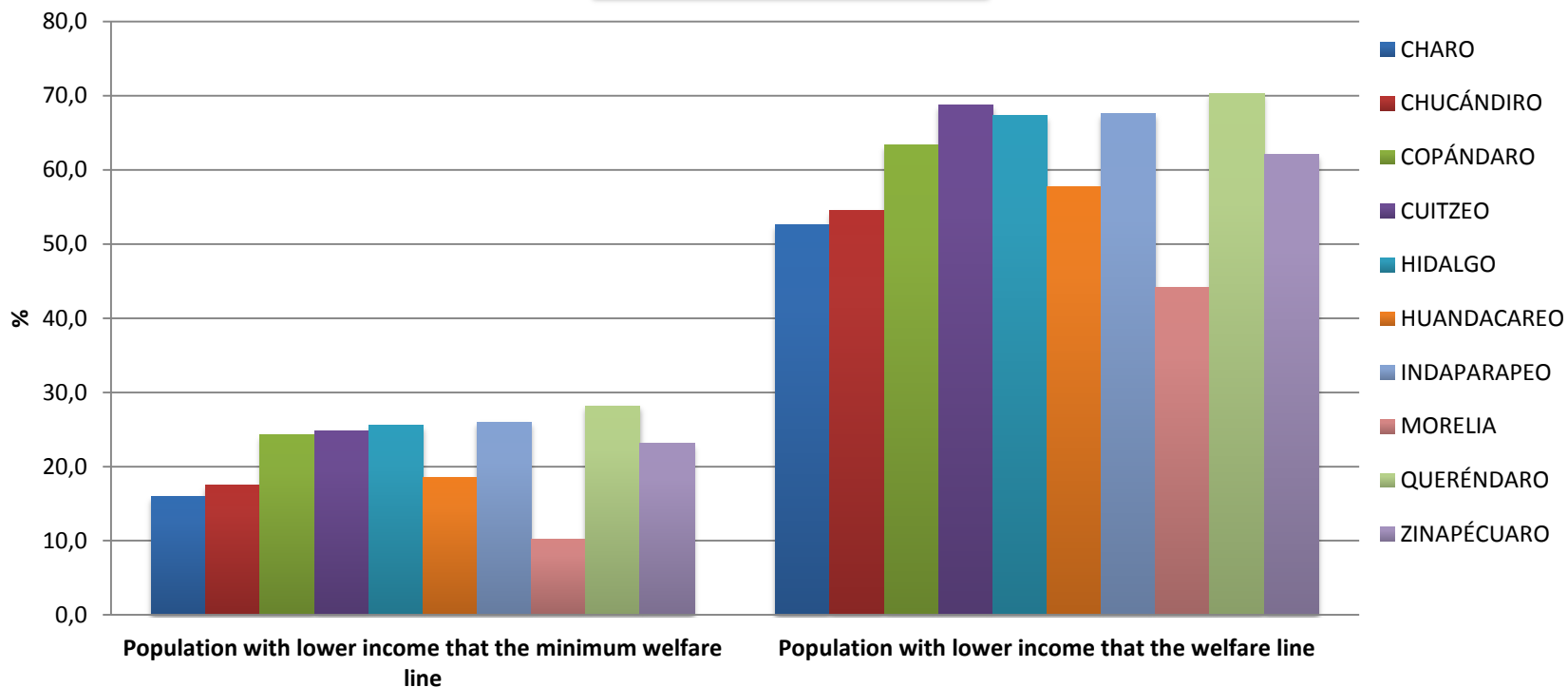
Social Privation



Indicators of Social Needs



Economic Welfare



According to the analysis of the results, the municipalities with the highest poverty level is Chucándiro followed by Indaparapeo .

1. Chucándiro

6. Queréndaro

2. Indaparapeo

7. Huandacareo

3. Cuitzeo

8. Charo

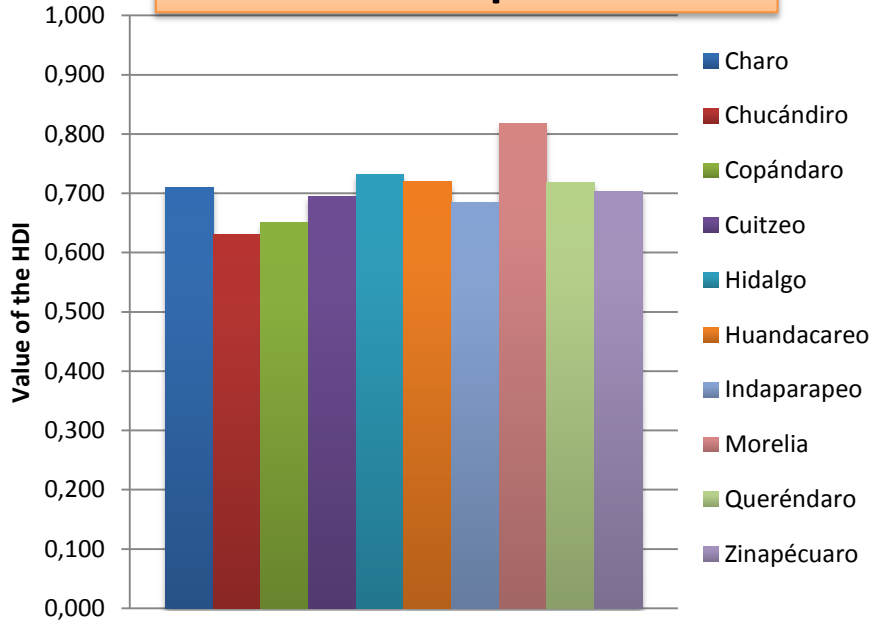
4. Copándaro

9. Hidalgo

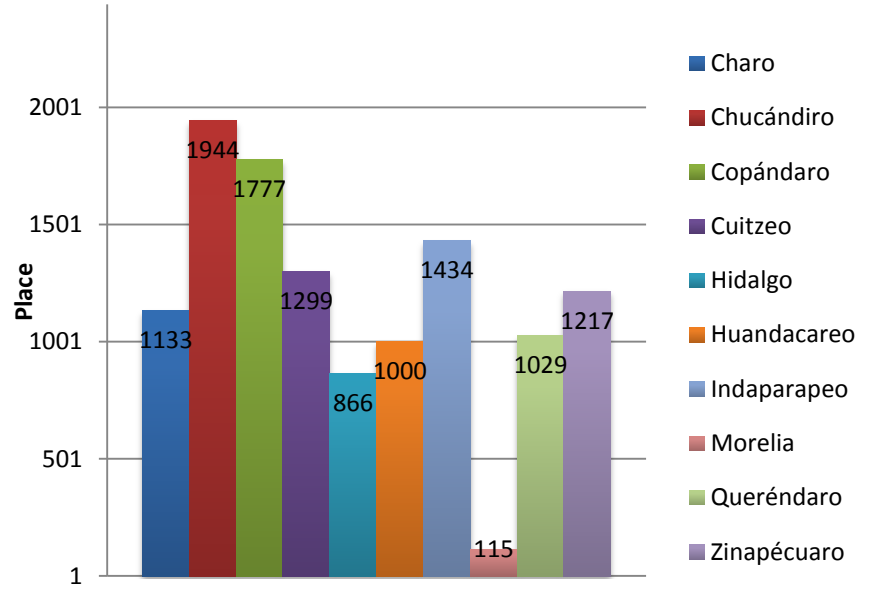
5. Zinapécuaro

10. Morelia

Human Development Index

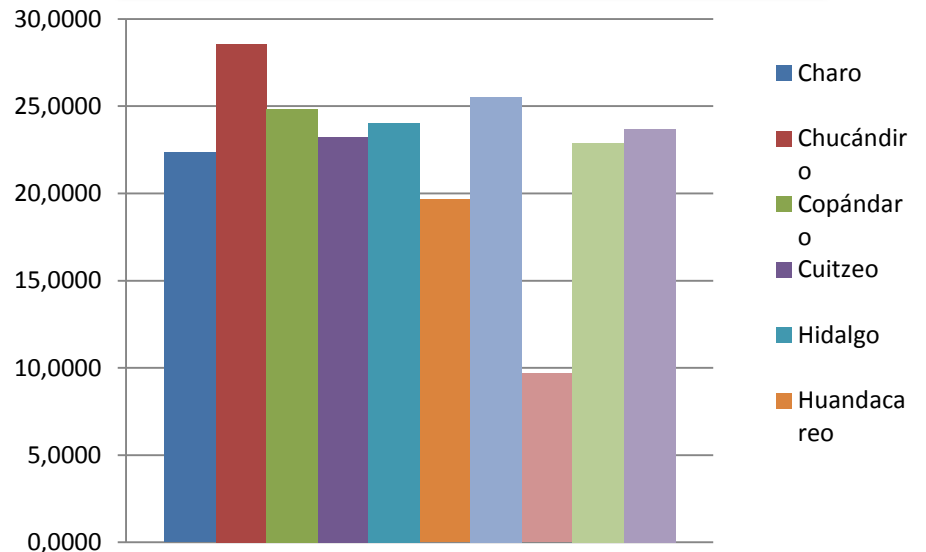


National Level



Municipality	Degree of Marginalization
Charo	Average
Chucándiro	Average
Copándaro	Average
Cuitzeo	Average
Hidalgo	Average
Huandacareo	Low
Indaparapeo	Average
Morelia	Very Low
Queréndaro	Average
Zinapécuaro	Average

Marginalization Index. | Scale 0-100





THANKS FOR YOUR

