



World Heritage Volunteers

Patrimonio Voluntary Action 2009



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World Heritage
Convention

Co-ordinating Committee for
International Voluntary Service



CCIVS

World Heritage Volunteers

“Patrimonito Voluntary Action 2009”

In the framework of the UNESCO World Heritage Education Programme and taking into account the positive results obtained by the World Heritage Volunteers project in 2008, UNESCO World Heritage Centre and CCIVS have agreed to pursue this initiative launching the :

World Heritage Volunteers – “Patrimonito Voluntary Action 2009”

The project aims at raising awareness about the necessity to protect, preserve and promote cultural and natural heritage in general and the **inscribed or potential World Heritage sites** in particular. The project furthermore aims at demonstrating the value of non-formal education as an approach to disseminate the values and expertise developed at the inter-governmental level to a large public and to young people in particular.

It aims at exploring opportunities for a dynamic dialogue between the heritage and education experts involved in the promotion and protection of the sites and the volunteers and youth groups developing concrete World Heritage projects.

Eleven projects – taking place in four continents between June and October – were selected for the 2009 campaign and will contribute to:

- ✚ sensitise the international and local volunteers, the local community as well as the concerned authorities around issues related to World Heritage;
- ✚ increase the contribution by the youth and voluntary service organizations to WH promotion and preservation with activities planned, based on the concrete needs of the site and in coordination with the site management and local/national authorities;
- ✚ create and strengthen synergies between the local youth organisation and the local community, site management, national and local authorities and link cooperation to the issue of sustainable development.

UNESCO will authorize the selected projects to carry the **UNESCO Patrimonito label** to promote the project to a larger audience, attract the interest of local and national media and to confirm their support. The Patrimonito image represents a young World Heritage guardian and was designed by young people based on the UNESCO World Heritage emblem which symbolizes the interdependence of culture (square) and nature (circle). The emblem is round like the world and at the same time a symbol of protection. The World Heritage Volunteers initiative uses the Patrimonito image to sensitize young people about the necessity to protect and promote World Heritage as testimonies and links between the past and the present and as symbols and places capable of contributing to a sustainable future (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/wheducation>).

[World Heritage Volunteers - "Patrimonito Voluntary Action 2009"](#)

Sources: for the photos and description of the World Heritage sites: UNESCO World Heritage List, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>
For the description of the activities: CCIVS, www.unesco.org/ccivs

UNESCO and The World Heritage

UNESCO seeks to encourage the protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity as embodied in the 1972 international treaty called the *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*.

Why protect our World Heritage?

- **To understand others:** Heritage is what we have received from our ancestors and forms part of our identity. In the same way as we inherit the genes of our parents, we are also made up of “genes” of our cultural and natural environment. Knowledge of others and their cultures is the basis for respect with the acceptance of diversity of cultures – peace is forged. Our duty is to preserve it for transmission to future generations. Our identity is the result of our past and our environment. Our cultural and natural heritage are both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration.
- **To build the future:** The World Heritages sites can be a motor for dynamic development. Heritage management, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, is the generator of very beneficial economic, scientific and technological activities. Tourism which respects the sites, their regions and populations, is a source of revenue for hotels, craftsmanship, and the commerce in general. It enables the improvement of infrastructures and the creation of jobs – from scientific and technical research, to the restoration of buildings, to management positions and an entire range of professions (guides, animators, guards, etc). These activities contribute towards the economic growth of regions and states.
- **Our common responsibility:** World heritage is the collective property of humanity and not only of the country where the sites are located. Even if the nation is its rightful owner, the responsibility for its protection is international. We are all responsible: the people who live at the sites, tourists who visit them, specialists who study them, the media which speaks of them, the states who manage them and the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention. The concept of universality is our common concern, as only collective action can protect our heritage.

World Heritage Education programme and World Heritage Volunteers project

The World Heritage Education Programme sensitises young people about issues related to World Heritage and gives them a chance to voice their concerns, to become involved in finding sustainable solutions and to take actions to improve the protection of the environment, natural resources and cultural heritage.

In 2007, as a response to a growing interest of young people to take concrete action and to play an active role in the promotion and preservation of World Heritage, as Volunteers, UNESCO and the Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS) initiated the World Heritage Volunteers project, using the character of “Patrimonto”.

In 2008, twelve projects were organized in twelve countries mobilizing 180 international volunteers from twenty-three countries and 360 local volunteers.

This year of 2009, eleven Patrimonto action camps are taking place in four continents between June and October.

Behind the scenes: CCIVS and UNESCO

At different points you will be asked to explain who is behind this project. Let's try to make it simple: this project is based on an idea of CCIVS.



CCIVS

CCIVS is a global coordinating body of more than 100 international voluntary service organisations all around the world. CCIVS is an NGO, which was created 60 years ago with the help of UNESCO and is physically based in the UNESCO headquarters in Paris. CCIVS has the highest possible status with UNESCO (formal relations of association) but it is not part of UNESCO. So please make sure you get this right when you explain it to the volunteers, the press or elsewhere! To know a bit more about CCIVS and what it does please visit: www.unesco.org/ccivs

As part of **UNESCO**, the World Heritage Centre (WHC) deals with questions related to World Heritage. As mentioned above, one of the programmes of the WHC is the **World Heritage Education Programme (WHE)** which deals with activities aiming at sensitising young people about World Heritage. They organise Forums and events and produce training and promotional material. The patrimonito figure has been created during one of the activities of the WHE.

CCIVS has concluded a partnership with the WHE called the **World Heritage Volunteers**, which includes the organisation of the “**Patrimonito Voluntary Actions**”. The camps are all organised by CCIVS member organisations. You will find more information about the project on the CCIVS website as well as directly on the UNESCO website. From the 1st of June information about the 2009 campaign will also be available on a specific website dedicated to the World Heritage Volunteers:

www.whvolunteers.org

Is it clear? We hope so, as it is quite important not to confuse it all and pretend that the projects are directly organised by UNESCO or anything like this. Many people in UNESCO are aware of this project and looking at this second edition in order to see whether we should make it even bigger and more important in the future.

Hosting organisations will also receive soon promotional material and information about the 2009 campaign. Please make sure you read it and use it. You should especially distribute the brochure, which was made for the project when you meet any officials or organise any promotional event. When it will not be possible to send the material in advance, CCIVS staff and Korean volunteers will bring the brochures and T shirts along.

Please think of taking a picture of the group with the T-shirts at some point!

In a few words – World Heritage Terminology

The Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted in 1972, is an international legal instrument ratified by almost countries of the world. It is a dynamic tool for the identification and the protection of natural and cultural properties of “outstanding universal value”

Please refer to the UNESCO web site for a version in 8 languages: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/>

The World Heritage List puts into practice the principles of the Convention and inventories the properties of outstanding universal value. Each year the List grows, and today numbers 878 sites, 679 of which are cultural, 174 natural and 25 mixed (a combination of the two) located in 145 countries. Regular reports regarding the evolution of the state of the properties are made following their inscription and measures are taken to preserve them when necessary. Please refer to the UNESCO web site: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>

States Parties are countries which have adhered to the *World Heritage Convention*. They thereby agree to identify and nominate properties on their national territory to be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. When a State Party nominates a property, it gives details of how a property is protected and provides a management plan for its upkeep. States Parties are also expected to protect the World Heritage values of the properties inscribed and are encouraged to report periodically on their condition.

Please refer to the UNESCO web site: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/committee/>

The World Heritage Committee meets once a year, and consists of representatives from 21 of the States Parties to the Convention elected by their General Assembly. The Committee is responsible for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, defines the use of the World Heritage Fund and allocates financial assistance upon requests from States Parties. It has the final say on whether a property is inscribed on the World Heritage List. The Committee can also defer its decision and request further information on properties from the States Parties. It examines reports on the state of conservation of inscribed properties and asks States Parties to take action when properties are not being properly managed. It also decides on the inscription or deletion of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The List of World Heritage in Danger is indispensable as a second tool. The inscription on this List is a way of sounding an alarm when a property is threatened due to conflict, natural catastrophes or human negligence. It permits the rapid release of funds and the initiation of emergency measures.

The World Heritage Fund subsidizes, at the request of the State Party, assistance activities: preparation of nomination files, training, technical cooperation, emergency assistance, awareness-raising and education.

The World Heritage Centre coordinates, within UNESCO, activities relating to World Heritage: management of the Convention, organization of the annual sessions of the World Heritage Committee, international assistance, the coordination of reports, education, information and communication.

The UNESCO Section for Youth develops, guides and coordinates the strategies and programmes of the Organization with and for the young people, some of which aim at raising awareness among the young people regarding heritage preservation; it builds partnerships with NGOs and youth networks, and widely diffuses information concerning young people.

UNESCO's World Heritage mission is to:

- encourage countries to sign the World Heritage Convention and to ensure the protection of their natural and cultural heritage;
- encourage States Parties to the Convention to nominate sites within their national territory for inclusion on the World Heritage List;
- encourage States Parties to establish management plans and set up reporting systems on the state of conservation of their World Heritage sites;
- help States Parties safeguard World Heritage properties by providing technical assistance and professional training;
- provide emergency assistance for World Heritage sites in immediate danger;
- support States Parties' public awareness-building activities for World Heritage conservation;
- encourage participation of the local population in the preservation of their cultural and natural heritage;
- encourage international cooperation in the conservation of our world's cultural and natural heritage.

Make sure you refer to the official site of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre for more information:

<http://whc.unesco.org/>



The projects

JUNE

- ◆ *Peru, **Brigada de Vol. Bolivarianos del Perú*** - The Historic Centre of Cajamarca [6-26 June 2009](#)
 - ◆ *France, **SJ*** - Fortifications de Vauban et Arsenal de Rochefort (Ile d'Aix) [8-29 June 2009](#)
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JULY

- *Zambia, **YAZ*** - Victoria Falls [1-14 July 2009](#)
 - ◆ *Mexico, **Nataté A.C.*** - Churches in the Zoque Province, Chiapas [4-18 July 2009](#)
 - ◆ *Indonesia, **IWC*** - Borobudur Temple Compounds [14-27 July 2009](#)
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JULY - AUGUST

- ◆ *Togo, **FAGAD*** - Koutammakou-the land of Batammariba [17 July – 6 August 2009](#)
 - *Republic of Korea, **IWO*** - Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes [27 July - 8 August 2009](#)
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AUGUST

- ◆ *Ukraine, **Alternative-V*** - L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre [3-16 August 2009](#)
 - ◆ *Indonesia, **Dejavato*** - Prambanan Temple Compounds [8-22 August 2009](#)
 - *Vietnam, **SJV*** - Ha Long Bay [17-28 August 2009](#)
 - ◆ *Italy, **Legambiente*** - Venice and its Lagoon (Certosa Island) [18-31 August 2009](#)
-

◆ Cultural site ● Natural site ● Mixed site



JUNE 2009

Cajamarca

The Historic Centre of Cajamarca, Peru – 6-26 June 2009

◆ Cultural site - submitted to the Tentative List in 2002

The site: Cajamarca is the setting of the encounter between the culture of Spain and the Andean world. The layout of the city and its buildings, both civil and religious, built of adobe and volcanic stone within the Historic Centre of Cajamarca, offer an exceptional testimony of Spanish-Andean culture. The architecture, which is unique and covers every century from the 16th to the 19th, makes the city centre of Cajamarca a monument of great cultural value. In the fifteenth century the city of Cajamarca became part of the Tawantinsuyo (Inca Empire) when the Kingdom of Cuzimanco was conquered by the Inca Pachacutec. Cajamarca retained its importance since for the conquering Incas it was considered to be "head of a province". It was here that Atahualpa was held prisoner and also where he offered his Spanish captors the famous ransom of gold and silver in order to obtain his freedom. In the area around the Historic Centre of Cajamarca there are a number of archaeological monuments of exceptional historic importance.



The project and its objectives: Raising awareness and sensitizing the local population about the problems faced by the historical center of Cajamarca, the volunteers will work on the documentation of the city's patrimony and propose alternative solutions for its preservation - in particular through the production of audio-visual supports targeting and speaking the language of the youth - so to place higher in the civil agenda of Cajamarca the conservation of cultural resources in the historical center.

The activities: Volunteers will work to identify and document the main points of damage to the infrastructure and the attractiveness of the historic center of the city (Deterioration of facades, plazas, litter, graffiti, poor street lighting, illegal entertainment, etc.). After analysing the situation and giving priority to two main problems, the volunteers will deepen their analysis of the possible causes and consequences of such deterioration and raise possible solutions. A document prepared by the volunteers on the basis of their work will then be distributed to the main stakeholders in the city, inviting them to participate in a public campaign on the issue involving radio, TV and written press.

Expected results: The local population and especially the youth of Cajamarca will be able to identify and evaluate the state of the cultural resources of its historic center, as well as its potential as a touristic site. Concrete proposals to solve the problems identified during the research phase of the project will be documented and distributed to the main stakeholders. Audiovisual products (spots, articles, interviews) will have been developed by the volunteers and a number of public debates organised, and new partnerships will have been established with the local and national institutions for the continued development of such products aiming at the valorisation of the city's social and cultural assets.

Partners: The project will see the active involvement of local and national media and institutions like Channel 21 TV Cajamarca, Panamericana TV, Radio Layzón, the Mesa de concertación de lucha contra la pobreza, AGUIPTUR, CARETUR, the Municipality of Cajamarca, the National Institute of Culture of Peru and the National Volunteer Center of Peru.

Organisation responsible for the project:

Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú

Jr. Lucanas No. 332 – A

Lima 01

bolivarianosd@hotmail.com

www.voluntariosbvbperu.org

Rise of Fort Liedot

Ile d'Aix, France – 8-29 June 2009

◆ Cultural site

The site: Vauban fortification represents the finest examples of the work of Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban (1633-1707), a military engineer of King Louis XIV. The work of Vauban constitutes a major contribution to universal military architecture. It bears witness to the evolution of European fortification in the 17th century and produced models used all over the world up to the mid-19th century, thereby illustrating a significant period of history. The Arsenal de Rochefort et fortifications de l'estuaire de la Charente – the second site in the region of Ile d'Aix, proposed in 2002 - is an ensemble of fortified constructions built in the XVII century and representing the unique style of military engineering in this period



The project and its objectives: Ile d'Aix has a long and animated marine and naval history. As a happy consequence the island plays host to many historical sites, notably Fort Liédot. Constructed in the early 19th century to defend the island from naval attacks, it later came to be used as a prison. Today it is a center for artistic and cultural activities. The fort needs regular maintenance as well as restoration work, and for this reason it has already hosted many international camps: last summer a workcamp was held to restore and improve the paths in and around the stronghold, in the frame of the first World Heritage Volunteers campaign. This year, a group of 15 international volunteers will continue this work..

The project will also be an occasion for the volunteers and the local residents to interact with and learn from each other. World Heritage and sustainable development will be the main topics of discussion, and educational activities will be organized to help raise the local awareness on these issues. Volunteers will also have the chance to learn traditional renovation methods while working on the site. The realization of this project will not only mean the enhancement of the fort, but that a large group of people will better understand the importance of protecting our World Heritage.

The activities: Over the course of 3 weeks, volunteers will learn traditional renovation methods, and use them to restore Fort Liédot and preserve it for future generations. Activities such as international meals, exhibitions and tours – in particular to the local schools – will also be planned, using informal and non-formal spaces to promote the discussion and planning education activities on World Heritage, with both the international participants and the local community learning from each other's experiences the importance of World Heritage in the different countries.

Expected results: The project will have contributed to the protection, promotion and preservation of historical and cultural heritage sites through the renovation of Fort Liédot. The promotion of exchanges on World Heritage within the volunteers' group and between the volunteers and local residents will have created an environment of intercultural learning and improved the understanding of World Heritage preservation. Having learnt new practical skills (i.e. traditional restoration techniques, masonry, etc.) the reflections of the volunteers will also have been nourished by a hands-on approach, thus complementing with non-formal education activities the tools developed by experts at the WHC and UNESCO.

Partners: The Ministry for Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development will all be involved in the project, together with the Conservatoire du Littoral and several regional councils and local and national NGOs. Numerous schools, the Mission Locale pour les Jeunes de Rochefort-Oléron, the Commune de l'Ile d'Aix, the Regional newspaper « SUD-OUEST » and the Regional Television MaTivi will also be among the local partners for this action.

Organisation responsible for the project:

Solidarités Jeunes, France

10, rue du 8 Mai 1945

75010 PARIS

workcamp@solidaritesjeunes.org

www.solidaritesjeunes.org



JULY 2009

Mosi-oa-Tunya – Victoria Falls

Victoria Falls, Livingstone District, Zambia – 1-14 July 2009

● Natural site

The site: The Victoria Falls are among the most spectacular waterfalls in the world. The Zambezi River, which is more than 2 km wide at this point, plunges noisily down a series of basalt gorges and raises an iridescent mist that can be seen more than 20 km away. Below the falls the river enters a narrow series of basaltic gorges. The fragile ecosystem of the riverine rainforest within the waterfalls splash zone is also of particular interest.



The project and its objectives: The workcamp will look at the preservation of Victoria Falls as one of the most important natural heritage sites. With the main aim of involving young people in the preservation and protection of the ecological system of the falls, the project will focus on awareness raising activities to stimulate community ownership and participation in conserving natural heritage. Through the implementation of concrete activities like the renovation of the foot paths around the site, the international volunteers will establish a bridge with the local community and the tourists to discuss World Heritage issues, while contributing to the material preservation and valorisation of the site.

The activities: Volunteers will be involved in the renovation of the foot paths around Victoria Falls as well as in removing the lantana weed that threatens the very existence of the site. Taking the opportunity of the traditional ceremonies that will take place between 4th and 6th July, volunteers will also run World Heritage education and awareness activities, to discuss with the local communities and tourists about the importance of conserving and protecting the site and the surrounding areas. This will also represent a chance for the young volunteers themselves to discover and appreciate the cultural heritage of the region – in particular of the Mkhanya chiefdom hosting the camp – and learn how traditional knowledge and values can contribute to the protection of World Heritage sites.

Expected results: The first visible outcome of the project will be the renovated foot paths which will guarantee improved accessibility to the site for both the tourists and the members of the local communities. The awareness raising activities will also provide the young people involved – in particular children and young adults from the schools in the region – concrete knowledge and skills on heritage preservation and protection, privileging a hands-on approach that will facilitate youth understanding and ownership. The stimulation of active participation from the local youth will result in a visible change in attitudes, promoting voluntary efforts at local level for the sustainability of the site. The important work on the history of Victoria Falls and of the Toka Leya tribe will also have promoted the use of traditional knowledge as a key agent in preserving natural sites.

Partners: The project will see the involvement of the National Youth Development Council, the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development, and a number of national and international partner Youth NGOs active in Zambia, as well as of the Danish cooperation through MS Zambia. The Mkhanya chiefdom and its community based youth organisations will guarantee the participation of the local population in both the preparation and implementation of the project, ensuring long-term involvement and commitment for the follow-up activities.

Organisation responsible for the project:

YAZ (Youth Association of Zambia)

P.O box 31852, Lusaka

yazinfo@yahoo.com

musonda5@yahoo.com

La Ruta Zoque

Churches in Zoque Province, Chiapas, Mexico – 4-18 July 2009

◆ Cultural site – submitted to the Tentative List in 2001

The site: This valuable historic complex includes eight XVI-century churches built under the guidance of Dominican friars, whose goal was to evangelise the Zoque people, a culture which was still very much alive, and was heir to one of the most ancient cultures in Mesoamerica. The building project was originally of European design, but it soon acquired local features, and it is therefore one of a kind in Mexican Colonial art. The presence of these churches triggered the development of a school of gilded and painted sculpture. The Convent of Santo Domingo Tecpatan became the most important centre in the region, and is now the focal point of efforts to recover the use of the Zoque language. All eight churches still preserve their roles as spiritual guides for the local population.



The project and its objectives: The church and former monastery of Santo Domingo, begun in the mid-16th century, will be the main site where the project will take place. The complex is mudéjar-style with marked medieval influence, and dates from the earliest building period. Vestiges of the presbytery, which was once covered with a conch vault, are all that remain of the nave. The project will see the participation of 15 international volunteers including local and national young people working on the preservation of the compound – which is currently only inhabited by two Franciscans friars – and running an awareness raising campaign for the local population to rediscover this important site and its historic and cultural role. The objectives of the project are to encourage the local population to work on the protection of their cultural heritage; to make conservation works in the church of Santo Domingo; to promote awareness for World Heritage conservation among the Zoque population; to encourage the participation of the local population in the preservation of church and ex-convent of Santo Domingo in Tecpatan; and to encourage international voluntary service participation in the conservation of the world's cultural heritage.

The activities: Volunteers will clear the surroundings of the ex-convent and the church, cleaning of mosses and the growing parasite vegetation in the walls of different facades which are currently in ruinous state. Leisure and cultural activities will also be organised together with the local population to discover the rest of the churches of the Zoque Route, learn about the local traditions and visit other cultural and natural heritage sites in the region.

Expected results: The main result of the project will be a sensitised local population interested in and capable of setting up concrete projects aimed at preserving the cultural heritage of the Zoque Route. The activities will also have improved the image of the site thanks to the renovation works carried by the volunteers, encouraging partner organisations at local level to continue the preservation and renovation actions with a wider participation and ownership of the local population and authorities.

Partners: The project will have the support of the INAH – the institution in charge of the preservation of the architectural heritage in Mexico – and of UNESCO National Commission in what concerns the advising and follow up of the project. The municipality of Tecpatan will participate in the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the project.

Organisation responsible for the project:

Nataté A.C., Mexico.
Calle Real de Mexicanos #10
Barrio de Mexicanos
29240 San Cristobal de Las Casas, Chiapas
natate@natate.org
www.natate.org

Young Guardians in Action

Borobudur, Indonesia – 14-27 July 2009

◆ Cultural site

The site: This famous Buddhist temple, dating from the 8th and 9th centuries, is located in central Java. It was built in three tiers: a pyramidal base with five concentric square terraces, the trunk of a cone with three circular platforms and, at the top, a monumental stupa. The walls and balustrades are decorated with fine low reliefs, covering a total surface area of 2,500 m². Around the circular platforms are 72 openwork stupas, each containing a statue of the Buddha. The monument was restored with UNESCO's help in the 1970s.



The project and its objectives: Based on the research conducted by the Directorate General for History and Archeology Department of Culture and Tourism of Central Java and Jogjakarta provinces in 2007-2008, the project will address the problems of climate and weathering processes and intense development of the areas surrounding the site, with important changes in land use (e.g. from traditional farming to housing and concrete buildings). The active involvement of the local population is considered a potential solution to these challenges and a key factor in the preservation and promotion of the site: thus the Young Guardians in Action will aim at promoting and highlighting the importance of the World Heritage education to the local people and local students, in particular those enrolled in tourism management courses.

The activities: Among the different activities, particular importance will be given to the training of “Young Guardians” on World Heritage sites management and the risks and opportunities of tourism, involving the Tourism department of Central Java and PT Taman Candi Borobudur (the private sector of Borobudur Temple park). Senior high school students coming from the surrounding area of the temple, the tour guides working for the tourism department for Borobudur temple, the NGOs working for the eco tourism around Borobudur temple are the target groups of the training, which will be run in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Apart from supporting the organisation of the training, the volunteers will also campaign to raise the awareness of the visitors during the peak season for tourism in Borobudur, and run a demonstrative action on world heritage education with the theme “I am aware”.

Expected results: The cooperation between the universities students and the local authorities and site managers will contribute establishing community based activities and mechanisms for the preservation of Borobudur and other World Heritage sites, challenging the perception from the local people that the responsibility of preserving the world heritage site only relies on the government. Through the training and awareness raising campaigns, local youth will be empowered to act as Young WH Guardians, while hundreds of tourists visiting Borobudur site will be sensitized to World Heritage preservation and sustainable tourism.

Partners: The project will be run in cooperation with the Directorate General for History and Archeology, Department of Culture and Tourism of Central Java, Indonesia, and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. UNESCO cluster office in Jakarta will also play an important role, as will the PT Taman Candi Borobudur (Borobudur Park), the Jogjakarta and Central Java World Heritage Society, the Archeology Department of Gajah Mada University and several senior high schools in Magelang Regency.

Organisation responsible for the project:

Indonesia International Work Camp (IIWC)
Jalan Jembawan Raya no 8 Semarang Central Java
Indonesia 50145
iiwc1@yahoo.com
www.iiwcindonesia.org



JULY – AUGUST 2009

Koutammakou, the land of the Batammariba

Koutammakou, Kara region, Togo – 17 July - 6 August

◆ Cultural site

The site: The Koutammakou landscape in north-eastern Togo, which extends into neighboring Benin, is home to the Batammariba whose remarkable mud tower-houses (Takienta) have come to be seen as a symbol of Togo. In this landscape, nature is strongly associated with the rituals and beliefs of society. The Koutammakou is an outstanding example of a system of traditional settlement that is still living and dynamic, and subject to traditional and sustainable systems and practices, and which reflects the singular culture of the Batammariba. It is also an eloquent testimony to the strength of spiritual association between people and landscape, as manifested in the harmony between the Batammariba and their natural surroundings.



The project and its objectives: The aim the project – gathering around 20 local and international volunteers during three weeks – is to run awareness raising activities for the promotion, protection and preservation of the site, in particular through the use and valorization of traditional preservation methods and techniques. Attention will also be given to the necessity of promoting the touristic potential of the site without damaging its authenticity, and allowing its inhabitants to conserve their cultural landscape while at the same time benefiting from an increase in the quantity and quality of the tourist activities around the site. The multicultural composition of the group will increase the diversity of ideas and experiences and contribute to a renewed local and international dynamic around these issues.

The activities: Volunteers will work on the planning and maintenance of the paths giving access to the site, suggesting new tourist circuits and building hosting and accommodation infrastructures respectful of the typical architecture of the region. They will run targeted awareness raising campaigns involving all the Koutammakou communities and schools, focusing in particular on the need for reforestation of the indigenous species which constitute the building material of the Takienta houses. In cooperation with the local population, volunteers will then start a nursery to replant the species that were identified during the 2008 campaign as endangered. Debates, reflections and exchanges on the role of World Heritage in a region growingly facing modernisation, urbanisation and environmental challenges will also be organized with the international volunteers and the local population.

Expected results: The international and local volunteers, the local community as well as the concerned authorities will be sensitised on key issues related to World Heritage. In particular, the contribution by youth and voluntary service organizations to WH promotion and preservation through non-formal education will be highlighted. The concrete activities, planned and implemented on the basis of the needs identified in coordination with the site management, the local and national authorities and the inhabitants of the WH site and its region, will also result in a more sustainable site – in particular through the reforestation of the indigenous species essential for the construction and renovation of the Takienta houses, and through the realisation of touristic infrastructures respectful of the local culture and social dynamics.

Partners: At local level, the project will see the active involvement of local volunteers of the Association des Jeunes Volontaires pour le Développement Communautaire (AJVDC) in Nadoba, and of the Batammariba Community. At the national level, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Tourism and the UNESCO National Commission are among the confirmed or potential partners, together with the Koutammakou Promotion and Conservation Service.

Organisation responsible for the project:

FAGAD (Frères Agriculteurs et Artisans pour le Développement), Togo
BP 60, Adéta – Togo (West Africa)
fagadtoغو@yahoo.fr
www.fagad.org

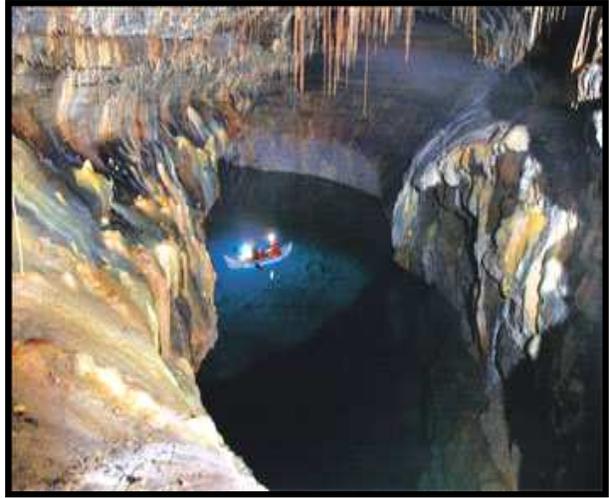
Geomunoreum

Jeju Island, Republic of Korea – 27 July – 8 August 2009

● Natural site

The site: Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes together comprise three sites that make up 18,846 ha. It includes Geomunoreum, regarded as the finest lava tube system of caves anywhere, with its multicoloured carbonate roofs and floors, and dark-coloured lava walls; the fortress-like Seongsan Ilchulbong tuff cone, rising out of the ocean, a dramatic landscape; and Mount Hallasan, the highest in Korea, with its waterfalls, multi-shaped rock formations, and lake-filled crater. The site, of outstanding aesthetic beauty, also bears testimony to the history of the planet, its features and processes.

The Geomunoreum lava tube system, which is regarded as the finest such cave system in the world, has an outstanding visual impact even for those experienced with such phenomena.



The project and its objectives: Of the three World Heritage sites in Jeju Island – Geomunoreum, Mt.Halla and Seongsan Ilchulbong (Sunrise Peak) – the Geomunoreum is still relatively unknown to the non-specialists, despite its indubitable attractions. The main objective of the project will therefore be to promote the site towards a wider public through the presence and work of the international volunteers. While running awareness-raising actions with the local population about the interest and necessity to protect Geomunoreum unique natural heritage site, the volunteers will also help demonstrating the value of non-formal education to the local and national authorities involved in the preservation of the site.

The activities: During the two weeks of the camp, the international volunteers will run several activities for the promotion and conservation of Geomunoreum site. In particular, they will organise debates and discussions with the local community about the importance of natural world heritage and the knowledge and techniques needed for its preservation. In order to increase the visibility of the site, the volunteers will work in close cooperation with the organisers of the International Tracking Race taking place around the site, organising specific workshops to share with the participants and local community information on world heritage sites in their own countries.

Expected results: The project will contribute to the recognition of Geomunoreum natural site among the local community and youth in particular, increasing the interest and the number of visitors and the same time bringing World Heritage education at grassroots level.

Partners: The main partner for the project will be the World Natural Heritage JEJU site management, while JSPSEP (Jeju Solidarity for Participatory Self-government and Environmental Preservation) will ensure the cooperation with and participation of the local community.

Organisation responsible for the project:

IWO (International Workcamp Organisation), Korea

331-15 Sogyo-Dong

121-836, Seoul

korea@workcamp.org

www.i.or.kr



AUGUST 2009

Ancient City of L'viv

Crossroads of trade routes and cultures

L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre, Ukraine – 3-16 August 2009

◆ Cultural site

The site: The city of L'viv, founded in the late Middle Ages, was a flourishing administrative, religious and commercial centre for several centuries. The medieval urban topography has been preserved virtually intact (in particular, there is evidence of the different ethnic communities who lived there), along with many fine Baroque and later buildings. In its urban fabric and its architecture, L'viv is an outstanding example of the fusion of the architectural and artistic traditions of Eastern Europe with those of Italy and Germany. The political and commercial role of L'viv attracted to it a number of ethnic groups with different cultural and religious traditions, who established separate yet interdependent communities within the city.



The project and its objectives: In the frame of the first World Heritage Volunteers campaign in 2008, Alternative-V organized an international work camp in the historical centre of L'viv, where volunteers worked on the photo fixing and inventory of World Heritage patrimony. In 2009 the volunteers will be involved in performing a wide variety of tasks aiming at the renovation of one of the historical parks in the city, and will run non-formal educational activities throughout the course of the project. Apart for the practical renovation work, the main objective is to raise the awareness of the local community on issues related to World Heritage that witnesses, as in the case of L'viv Historic centre, the positive relations and dialogue among different cultures. Involving the community and local volunteers performing concrete tasks which would help preserve local WH site is therefore an important tool stimulating the cooperation among local authorities, local community, local youth organisations and national bodies.

The activities: The renovation of the historical park will include earthworks, painting, plastering, masonry works not requiring high skills and qualifications. A number of activities promoting World Heritage education will be organised around the manual work, from a press-conference in the City Hall at the beginning of the project to a World Heritage exhibition open for the citizens, where posters, photos, information and other materials brought by the volunteers about World Heritage sites and other unique places in their home countries will be exhibited. A round table – to which representatives of the local NGOs and local community representatives will be invited – will address the topic of the importance of the World Heritage site in L'viv and how local community relate itself to this property. Workshops with children and their families about World Heritage will also take place in the park, with the use of the educational materials provided by World Heritage Centre.

Expected results: Apart from the physical renovation of the historical park, the project will ensure the local community receives detailed information and discuss World Heritage issues concerning the site next to which they live. Thanks to the volunteers' activities the local education council of the department on family, children and sports will also be informed and trained to use non-formal methods in World Heritage in youth and children clubs and in schools. The international volunteers will have experienced different methods and approaches to contribute to World Heritage promotion and preservation, and will be able to replicate and multiply this kind of initiatives in their own countries and regions.

Partners: The UNESCO National Commission of Ukraine at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine will be one of the main supporters for this project, together with the Ministry of Ukraine on Family, Youth and Sports Affairs. At the local level, L'viv Regional Youth Labour Centre, Lviv City Department for Historical Environment Protection and L'viv Association for Tourism Development will also be involved.

Organisation responsible for the project:

**Ukrainian Association for Youth Co-operation
Alternative-V, Ukraine**
78-A, Bohdana Khmelnytskogo Street, office 203
Kyiv 01030
alternative.v@gmail.com

Prambanan

Prambanan, Indonesia – 8-22 August 2009

◆ Cultural site

The site: Built in the 10th century, this is the largest temple compound dedicated to Shiva in Indonesia. Rising above the centre of concentric squares are three temples decorated with reliefs illustrating the epic of the *Ramayana*, dedicated to the three great Hindu divinities (Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma) and three temples dedicated to the animals who serve them.



The project and its objectives: The project will be the continuation of the first camp held in the frame of the 2008 World Heritage Volunteers campaign. The volunteers will be introduced to the World Heritage Centre's activities and campaigns and to the history and dynamics of World Heritage sites worldwide. Guided visits to Prambanan (which was recently highly damaged by an earthquake), will be organised in cooperation with the site management. The project aims at rendering its symbolic dimension to World Heritage through debates and reflections, while concretely contributing to the restoration and preservation of the site and improving accessibility and availability of information, raising the awareness of the local population and creating a sense of ownership and identification.

The activities: The 2008 camp started the work on the 20 Perwara (stupa ornaments) which are still buried underground. Four were already found, cleaned and restored, and volunteers will continue working together with the local stakeholders as well as the archaeologists involved in the restoration programme aiming at recovering the remaining stupas. On the second week the volunteers will also focus their activities in the primary school of SD Kemudo 1, running classroom programmes related to the promotion and preservation of World Heritage with the students. The local and international volunteers will introduce to the students the World Heritage sites in Indonesia and their own countries and talk about heritage preservation, and launch a school drawing contest on the issue of World Heritage.

Expected results: By holding this project again in 2009, Dejavato expects an amplified impact of the actions toward the students, local community as well as the stakeholders, who will be empowered with both the knowledge and skills to become the main actors in World Heritage preservation and promotion. Targeted primary school students will in particular have been sensitised and will have acquired important knowledge and information about Indonesian World Heritage, with an increased sense of ownership and responsibility towards the sites. On the practical level, several stupas will also have been cleaned and restored thanks to the work of the volunteers.

Partners: The Indonesian Ministry of Culture and Tourism and its Department of Archaeology, as well as UNESCO cluster office in Jakarta will be among the main partners for this project, which will also see an important work of the Archeological department of Central Java Province and Yogyakarta Province, of the PT. Taman Candi Borobudur Prambanan dan Ratu Boko (World Heritage Site Management), the Government of Klaten Regency, IndoWYN (Youth Heritage Club), the Kemudo village and several schools in the area surrounding the temples.

Organisation responsible for the project:

Dejavato Foundation, Indonesia

Jl. Bukit Panjang Asri Blok M

7 Semarang 50147

Central Java

dejavato@yahoo.com

www.dejavato.org

Green Ha Long Bay Forever

Ha Long Bay, Quang Ninh, Vietnam – 17-28 August 2009

● Natural site

The site: Ha Long Bay, in the Gulf of Tonkin, includes some 1,600 islands and islets, forming a spectacular seascape of limestone pillars. Because of their precipitous nature, most of the islands are uninhabited and unaffected by a human presence. Nevertheless, while the site's outstanding scenic beauty is complemented by its great biological interest, fuel and oil, garbage and the raising number of tourists have created serious pollution impacting both the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem of the islands.



The project and its objectives: The main goal of the camp is to raise the awareness of the local population about the preservation of the natural site of Ha Long Bay by running and promoting concrete activities to protect its environment.

Local youth and tourists will constitute the main target group of the non-formal education actions that will be organised by the international and local young volunteers, with also a focus on University students from the capital as potential actors of change. Choosing activities that give visibility to the youth efforts to preserve World Heritage the camp also aims at sensitising the local government on the important role that young people can play for the promotion and protection of Ha Long Bay. The involvement of local environmental organisations aims at multiplying the positive impact of the first World heritage camp held in 2008 and guarantees an important role to the local community to develop and implement long-term strategies in heritage conservation.

The activities: Volunteers will run a series of demonstrative actions, from planting 100 trees in Ha Long to a bicycle ride to promote environmentally friendly transportation among tourists and locals, and to garbage collection along Ha Long beaches. Two World Heritage exhibitions will take place in Ha Long high schools during the camp and will also be relayed by similar activities in the main Universities of Hanoi, thus creating bridges between the country's capital and its natural heritage. A video workshop to film the different actions will also complement and give visibility to the activities carried by the volunteers.

Expected results: While by the end of the project the exhibitions will have provided high school and university students with a deeper knowledge of World Heritage and the current situation of Ha Long bay, the demonstrative actions will have contributed raising the awareness of the local population and the tourists visiting the site. As the process required to organise such a diverse set of activities and will have required intense partnership building and cross-sectorial cooperation, the environmental organisations, local and national authorities and schools and universities brought together by this project will constitute an important network to support the work of the site manager in preserving and promoting the site.

Partners: The project will be carried out in cooperation with the Ha Long Bay Management Department, the Central Youth Union, the Ha Long City Youth Union and the Youth Union in Quang Ninh, with a particular involvement of their youth volunteer clubs. Nine different environmental organisations active at local level will also be involved, together with high schools in Ha Long and the faculties of Public Health and Economics in Hanoi University.

Organisation responsible for the project:

Solidarités Jeunesses Vietnam (SJV)
Apartment 306, Building C6, Block 1,
My Dinh 1, Hanoi
phuc@sjvietnam.org
www.sjvietnam.org

Certosa Island

Venice and its Lagoon, Italy – 18 -31 August 2009

◆ Cultural site

The site: Founded in the 5th century and spread over 118 small islands, Venice became a major maritime power in the 10th century. The whole city is an extraordinary architectural masterpiece in which even the smallest building contains works by some of the world's greatest artists such as Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese and others. Certosa Island is located in the splendid landscape of the Park of the Lagoon, in an important and strategic position between the old city centre and the open sea. The area has been hosting a Convent between 1200 and 1500 and has later been used for military purposes until 1950. The military use caused the destruction of the biggest part of the Convent, in order to create defensive walls and build bunkers. After the demilitarisation process the island has been abandoned for decades. During this time the vegetation slowly started to cover and ruin the ancient historical site, and numerous archaeological rests have been stolen.



The project and its objectives: In 2002 the Municipality of Venice started the restoration of the island, running since 2004 a nautical pole managed by young Venetian people. The main objective of the project is to contribute to the prestige of the lagoon and its islands by preserving and restoring the archaeological, natural and cultural heritage of Certosa. The work to encourage authorities, citizens and public opinion to take care of their World Heritage and to ensure the protection of their natural and cultural heritage is also an important aspect of the project. Finally, the project aims at raising awareness about environmental values to improve the ecological and cultural education in the region. This is the fifth year Legambiente is running a camp in Certosa Island, involving more than 200 national and international young volunteers since the beginning of the activities on the island.

The activities: Volunteers will be involved in the development of the ancient part of the island, in order to support the planning of the next archaeological works. They will contribute to the maintenance of Certosa's structures and naturalistic paths, in order to make the access to the natural park and its archaeological sites easier. Furthermore, volunteers will organise public activities and events in order to involve the community, collaborating with site managers and local authorities. In the course of the camp, volunteers will discover and bring the visitors to discover the more ancient and not (yet) touristy places of the lagoon.

Expected results: The work of the volunteers will facilitate the task of the team of archaeologists working in the ancient part of Certosa Island, and allow the local authorities to open the Certosa park for public fruition of both citizens and tourists. They will also contribute to an improved understanding of the local community about their historical, naturalistic and cultural heritage, revitalize a non-touristy part of Venice and increasing the citizens' knowledge about their island and the lagoon. The work of the volunteers will finally be a key factor in building solid relationships and long-term partnerships for the preservation and renovation of the site between Legambiente, the other environmental associations active in the lagoon, the site management and the local authorities.

Partners: Among the most important project partners and promoters are the Municipality of Venice, the Park of the Lagoon Authority, the nautical pole Vento di Venezia and the local environmental association Certosa Committee.

Organisation responsible for the project:

Legambiente ONLUS, Italy
Via Salaria 402, 00199 Roma
volontariato@legambiente.eu
www.legambiente.eu



World Heritage Volunteers

“Patrimonito Voluntary Action 2009”

◆ France, *Solidarités Jeunes*

Fortifications de Vauban et Arsenal de Rochefort (Ile d'Aix)

8-29 June 2009

◆ Indonesia, *IWC*

Borobudur Temple Compounds

14-27 July 2009

◆ Indonesia, *Dejavato*

Prambanan Temple Compounds

8-22 August 2009

◆ Italy, *Legambiente*

Venice and its Lagoon (Certosa Island)

18-31 August 2009

◆ Mexico, *Nataté A.C.*

Churches in the Zoque Province, Chiapas

4-18 July 2009

◆ Peru, *Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú*

The Historic Centre of Cajamarca

6-26 June 2009

● Republic of Korea, *IWO*

Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes

27 July- 8 August 2009

◆ Togo, *FAGAD*

Koutammakou-the land of Batammariba

17 July – 6 August

◆ Ukraine, *Alternative-V*

L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre

3-16 August 2009

● Vietnam, *SJV*

Ha Long Bay

17-28 August 2009

● Zambia, *YAZ*

Victoria Falls

1-14 July 2009



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World Heritage
Convention

Co-ordinating Committee for
International Voluntary Service



CCIVS