



World Heritage Volunteers

Patrimonio Voluntary Action 2009

Evaluation and Report
Contract AFC 4500060226



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World Heritage
Convention

**Co-ordinating Committee for
International Voluntary Service**



CCIVS

<i>Project Name:</i>	World Heritage Volunteers - “Patrimonito Voluntary Action 2009”
<i>Project Area coverage:</i>	<p>11 projects in 4 continents:</p> <p><i>Africa:</i> Togo (1 project) and Zambia (1) <i>Asia:</i> Indonesia (2), South Korea (1), Vietnam (1) <i>Europe:</i> France (1), Italy (1) and Ukraine (1) <i>Latin America:</i> Mexico (1), Peru (1)</p>
<i>Project duration:</i>	12 months: December 2008 to November 2009
<i>Est. Total project cost:</i>	9,500.00 EUR
<i>Project Partners:</i>	<p>The Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIIVS) The UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC)</p>
<i>Overall objectives</i>	<p>Following the success of the 2008 pilot project ““Patrimonito rolls up the sleeves””, the 2009 campaign aimed 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.</p> <p>The project furthermore aimed 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.</p> <p>It also aimed 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.</p>
<i>Expected results:</i>	<p>The eleven projects selected, which took place in 10 different countries, contributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sensitise more than 250 international and local volunteers, the local communities as well as the concerned authorities around issues related to World Heritage; - increase the contribution by the youth and voluntary service organizations to World Heritage promotion and preservation with concrete activities realised on the basis of the specific needs of the sites 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.

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1. Background – UNESCO, CCIVS and 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. Our duty is to preserve it for transmission to future generations.
- **To build the future:** The World Heritage 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) – one of the few NGOs enjoying official relations of association with UNESCO - initiated the **World Heritage Volunteers** project, using the character of “**Património**”.

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

Taking into account the positive results obtained by the World Heritage Volunteers project in 2008, UNESCO World Heritage Centre and CCIVS agreed to pursue this initiative launching the in January 2009 the **World Heritage Volunteers – “Património Voluntary Action 2009”**.

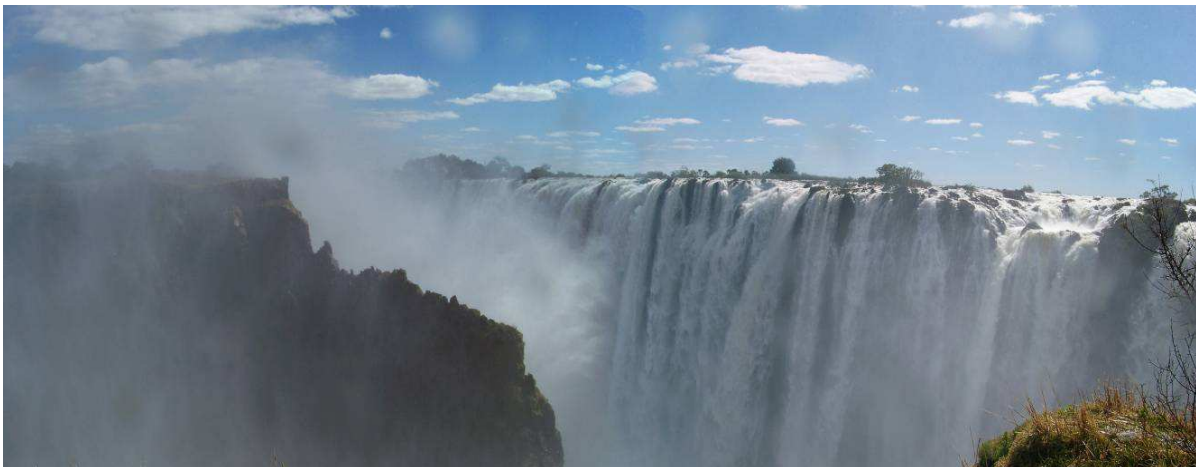
2. Selection of projects and timeline

Based on the experience of the 2008 pilot project, a series of **criteria for the selection** of projects were established:

- Projects were to be organised in immediate connection to an inscribed or potential World Heritage site included in the UNESCO **World Heritage list** or in the Member States **tentative lists**.
- Project organisers should demonstrate already at the stage of application best effort and concrete plans to **involve the community, site managers and local authorities** in planning details of the activity programme.
- Project programmes should systematically conduct **reflection** on issues related to World Heritage
- Project organisers had to engage to submit a **report** on the activities and a financial report with the list of participants, available images and other documents demonstrating the concrete engagement of young volunteers in the field of World Heritage.

3. Selected projects

Eleven projects were selected on the basis of the quality of their applications, with **eight cultural sites** and **three natural sites**. **Six projects** were the **follow-up** of the first campaign and took place around the same sites (the Ile d'Aix in France, Borobudur and Prambanan in Indonesia, Koutammakou in Togo, L'viv in Ukraine and Ha Long Bay in Vietnam), while **five new projects** have been organised on inscribed or potential sites in Italy (Venice), Korea (Jeju Island), Mexico (La ruta Zoque), Peru (Cajamarca) and Zambia (Victoria Falls). All the projects have been organised and implemented by **CCIWS member organisations** in the countries concerned.



In **Africa**, *Fagad (Togo)* contributed for the second time - after a very successful pilot action in 2008 - to the preservation of the dynamic cultural and spiritual landscape of *Koutammakou - the land of Batammariba*, inscribed in the WH list in 2004, in particular through the reforestation of indigenous species essential for the construction of the Tata. At the *Victoria Falls, YAZ (Zambia)* worked to raise awareness among the local communities and tourists about the value of this natural heritage and renovated the foot paths around the Falls, one of the most spectacular waterfalls in the world, inscribed for both geological and ecological values in 1994.

In Asia, *IIRC (Indonesia)* worked for the second year on the compounds of the famous Buddhist temple of **Borobudur**, dating from the 8th and 9th centuries and restored with UNESCO's help in the 1970s. Senior students in tourism management were involved in World Heritage education activities and acted as 'Young Guardians' to preserve and promote the site, inscribed in the WH List in 1991.



Less than 100 kilometers away, CCIWS member organisation Dejavato organised a second project around the largest temple

compound dedicated to Shiva in Indonesia, **Prambanan**, inscribed in the WH List in 1991. As a follow-up of 2008 action, the project focused on increasing the awareness of the local population - especially the young generations - to create a sense of ownership and respect for the site and preserve the common heritage by cooperating hand in hand with all the stakeholders involved.

Jeju Island saw the intervention of *IWO (Korea)*, committed to the promotion and conservation of Geomunoreum Lava Tubes, inscribed as a natural site in the WH list in 2008. The volunteers supported the organisation of the International Tracking Race on the heritage site and organised a seminar to share the importance of cultural and natural sites in their countries with the local population and the tourists. In *Vietnam*, SJV kept improving its efforts to raise the awareness of the local population and authorities about the environmental problems affecting the natural site of **Ha Long bay**, inscribed in the WH List in 1994. Fuel and oil, garbage and the rising number of tourists have created serious pollution impacting both the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem of the islands. A bicycle ride throughout the city and beach cleaning actions were among the activities carried out by the volunteers to give visibility to the environmental efforts needed to preserve the site.

In Europe, SJ (*France*) launched a second campaign for the restoration and improvement of the paths in and around the stronghold of **Fort Liédot**. The use of traditional renovation methods was particularly promoted and several activities with the local population participated to the visibility of the action and the involvement of the community in the protection of the cultural and historical heritage of the island. Such heritage includes examples of Vauban fortifications and the arsenal of Rochefort and fortifications of the Charente estuary (submitted to the tentative list in 2002), fortified constructions built in the XVII century and representing the unique style of military engineering in this period. In *Ukraine*, *L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre*: CCIWS member organisation Alternative-V worked both on some basic renovation work – in one of L'viv's historical parks – and ran a World Heritage exhibition and a specific workshop with children. Cultural Diversity also played an important role in the promotion of this site, inscribed in the WH List in 1998 and whose value also resides in the history of different cultural and religious traditions. In *Italy*, **Venice and its Lagoon (Certosa Island)**: CCIWS member organisation Legambiente has been involved for a couple of years in the restoration of both the cultural and natural heritage of one of the most interesting islands in Venice Lagoon, Certosa. The island hosts a unique convent from the XIII century and holds a strategic position for Venice conservation between the lagoon ecosystem and the open sea. It was for a long time abandoned but is now growing as one of the main attractions in the Venice site, inscribed in the WH List in 1987.

In Latin America, *Mexico*, **Churches in the Zoque Province, Chiapas**: from the 4th to the 18th of July CCIWS member organisation *Nataté* intervened on one of the eight XVI-century churches on

the Zoque route, promoting its importance and universal values among the inhabitants of the region: the churches as spiritual guides for the local population and focal point of efforts to recover the use of the Zoque language and culture. The site was proposed for inscription in the WH list in 2001. In *Peru, the Historic Centre of Cajamarca*: CCIVS member organisation *Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú* ran a research project to identify the main damages and deterioration and launched a media campaign to involve all stakeholders in the preservation and renovation of the Historic Centre of Cajamarca. The site was proposed for inscription in the WH list in 2002.



4. Project monitoring

In 2009 six different projects were monitored by representatives of the CCIVS Executive Committee and Secretariat to ensure support to the new initiatives and guarantee continuity and coherence in the common approach to World Heritage in the four continents. The monitoring visits also permitted a series of **official meetings** gathering the managers of the local organisations, CCIVS representatives, local and national **governors** and officers of UNESCO field offices and National Commissions, thus strengthening the existing partnerships and building bridges across countries through the international coordination of the project.

CCIVS Director Francesco Volpini visited the two projects taking place in Africa, at the **Victoria Falls** in Zambia and Zimbabwe and in **Koutammakou**, northern Togo. Régis Colin, Programme Assistant, supported the technical preparation of the project and officially opened the activities in **Cajamarca**, Peru. Nigel Watt, vice-President for External Relations, monitored the evolution of the renovation works since 2008 on the French project in the **Ile d'Aix**.

Several monitoring visits were also performed at the national level for the preparation and evaluation of the other projects in Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, South Korea, Ukraine and Vietnam.

5. Project outreach

The second World Heritage Volunteers campaign involved **more than 150 national and international full-time volunteers** from **25 different countries**, and **more than 600 young participants from the local communities**, schools and universities involved in punctual actions run by the hosting organisations to raise awareness about World Heritage.

A **wider public** was also sensitised thanks to the numerous TV, radio and newspapers reporting on the actions taking place in the different countries, with national **media** like Panamericana Television in Peru or TVT in Togo broadcasting the information to millions of people.

The **local and national authorities** played in 2009 a bigger role – especially in those countries, from Togo to Indonesia and Ukraine, where the projects were taking place for the second time – and guaranteed through their active involvement the possibility of establishing long-term partnerships for the promotion and preservation of the World Heritage sites. In particular, the inputs of **experts** from different ministries and commissions allowed the projects to improve the quality and impact of their actions.

Finally, the members of the **local communities** hosting the projects revealed to be the first and more powerful ally in the promotion of world heritage, often switching in a few days from projects' target groups to the main actors promoting world heritage through volunteerism, showing while working alongside the international volunteers a great interest for and commitment to intercultural dialogue and sustainable development.

A particular thanks goes to all the international volunteers and local authorities, families and individuals who, a part from dedicating time and energy to the rewarding task of preserving and promoting cultural and natural heritage, also made this project possible by taking in charge the international travel costs and contributing to the accommodation, food and leisure time of the groups – a financial contribution that can be estimated at more than 70,000€.

The international World Heritage Volunteers 2009

Audrey Dor (**Belgium**); Anton Pashkevich (**Bielorussia**); Bashale Keetsaletse, Kebatule Phorego (**Botswana**); Potesil Tomas (**Czech Republic**); Egnell Noemi, Michaud Felix, Philippa Marguin, Leo Pitron, Faustine Colbeaux, Claveirole Nicolas, Pillayre Heloise, Jack Carolyn, Fernandes Frederique, Capodagli Roxane, Sy Fatima, Aydogdu Leyla, Patarin Marie-Esta, Rondeau Emilie, Sidi Affondi, Ledu Natacha (**France**); Ramona Sauter, Ivone Sauter, Odett Nagy (**Germany**); Lilla Grof (**Hungary**); Fusi Efraim, Alberio Roberto, Regosa Diego, Elisa Manera, Roberto Comparini (**Italy**); Oyama Keiko, Hiratsuka Misato, Arai Sakiko, Haruka Yamaguchi, Mitsuaki Ota, Etsu Yamaguchi, Tsubasa Kanda (**Japan**); Constantina Tsiskaki (**Greece**); Alum Yatriba, Frantau Baskara, Dani Ristyawati, Nurjannah, Saiful Huda, Pujiarti, Rahmatika Vidyasari, Luluk Qurota Aini, Vicky Samsiadi (**Indonesia**); Leohlola Malataliana (**Lesotho**); Christopher Misuku (**Malawi**); Lopez Citlally, Alejandri Laura, Nolasco Oscar, González Jessica, Castrejón Ilse, Frausto Germán, Roque Miriam (**Mexico**); Ernesto Bila (**Mozambique**); Karol Wacowski (**Poland**); Kang Gwui Won, Cho Miri, Lee Jong-mun, Kim Hyungwon, Shin Keunha, Kim Miyang, Young-Kyung Kim, Haera Im, Sang eun Lee, Yumee Han, Jongpyeong Kim, Ro Moonhwan, Kim Minyoung, Hyung Seuk Cho, Bumseok Choi, Honey Kim, Hyuna Kim, Kim Insuk, Lee Ji Young, Shin Ji Yoon (**South Korea**); Nuria Muñoz, Ainhoa Idiri Quintana, Inigo Rodriguez Larumbe, Aida Soler Ayats, Agurtzane Urteaga Martin (**Spain**); Michelle De Freese (**Switzerland**); Egbetowonya Atsu Jean, Guedemekpor Anani, Gbotou Komi, Badohoun Nadia, Essobou E. Mohamed, Ayeh Zoff (**Togo**); Yigit Genc, Irem Ari (**Turkey**); Kwagala Mitala Rommie (**Uganda**); Rudchuk Daryna, Kondratenko Nina (**Ukraine**); Pham Thanh Linh, Duong The Tung, Trần Hoàng Hải Nam, Phạm Thị Phương Liên, Vũ Thanh Hoa, Nguyen Quang Hung, Nguyen Hoài An (**Vietnam**); Jacob Watchata, Kizito Chombe, Evans Musonda, Brave Sikangila, Ben Titus Tembo, Lucas Tembo (**Zambia**); Lawrence Katsiga (**Zimbabwe**)

6. Evaluation and follow-up

The organisers were asked to provide a brief report at the end of the project in order to assess its impact and share their suggestions for the improvement of the campaign. CCIVS is currently compiling a report based on the results of the first two pilot projects, addressing the main challenges comments. Please refer to the questionnaires, newspaper cuts and reports provided in annex.

Overall, the second edition of patrimonito projects can be considered as a success. The organisers also highlighted a number of difficulties they faced during the concrete implementation of the project and more specifically in terms of management, time, tools and communication.

If the NGO expertise concerning Heritage site management to address the different expectations from different stakeholders can be recognized like the invitation of the Indonesian organisation for consultations, a budget and a special focus on WH sites could also contribute.

Furthermore, more time is required for WHC, CCIVS and organisations staff in order to fully implement the projects i.e. from the promotion with the Patrimonito logo after the final decision for selection to the evaluation report. Time shall also be awarded for the requests for clarifications of the submitted projects.

Besides, short, precise and hands-on guidelines from WHC and CCIVS sent in time to the coordinators, promotional material (like the T-shirts and brochures from IWO Korea) and a specific infosheet to brief the outgoing volunteers are some of the key tools to raise better visibility and involvement.

Finally a better communication shall also be developed between WHC/CCIVS and the site managers/public institutions thanks to websites, organisations and National Commissions with clear guidelines, organisations and project leaders to avoid confusion and delays, volunteers with an alumni system, and by providing the different stakeholders the opportunity to meet and exchange. In addition, the complementary feature of heritage education in schools has become more and more acknowledged.



World Heritage Volunteers “Patrimonito Voluntary Action 2009”

◆ **France, Solidarités Jeunesse**
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](#)



*Co-ordinating Committee for
International Voluntary Service*