The African Great Rift Valley
The Maasai Mara, Kenya

Mixed site on Tentative List

The National Reserve is situated in Rift Valley Province, Narok and Transmara Districts. The site adjoins the Serengeti National Park along the Kenya-Tanzania border, and is considered part of the same ecosystem. The National Reserve is Kenya's most-visited protected area, world famous for its high density of herbivores and predators, and the annual migrations of Wildebeest, Connochaetes taurinus.

The Maasai Mara lies in the Great Rift Valley (fault line) some 3,500 miles (5,600km) long from Ethiopia's Red Sea through Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi and into Mozambique. It is characterized by a wide valley and a towering escarpment in the hazy distance. Habitats in the Maasai Mara are varied, including open rolling grassland, riverine forest, Acacia woodland, swamps, non-deciduous thickets, boulder-strewn escarpments, and Acacia, Croton and Tarchonanthus scrub. The permanent Mara and Talek Rivers, and their tributaries, flow through the Reserve and approximately trisect it. There is a pronounced rainfall gradient from the drier east (with c. 800 mm rainfall per year) to the wetter west (with c. 1,200 mm per year).

Project objectives: Promoting awareness, both locally and internationally, among young people of the importance of Maasai Mara World Heritage site and encouraging them to become involved in Maasai Mara Heritage Conservation.

Project activities: To promote sustainable tourism, we will run classroom programme related to the promotion and preservation of The World Heritage in the Primary School of Maasai Mara where we will also launch a related school drawing contest. We also want to teach English in the local school.
Volunteers will be engaged in cleaning-up campaigns, planting trees in school and community and disseminating information about Maasai Mara to engage the surrounding communities in protecting their cultural heritage.

Partners: The project will be supported by Ministry of Tourism & Information, Kenya Forest Department and County Council of Narok.

GVDA- Global Voluntary Development Association
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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV – Fort Jesus Museum

Fort Jesus, Mombasa, Kenya
Cultural site inscribed in 2011

The Fort, built by the Portuguese in 1593-1596 to the designs of Giovanni Battista Cairati to protect the port of Mombasa, is one of the most outstanding and well preserved examples of 16th Portuguese military fortification and a landmark in the history of this type of construction. The Fort's layout and form reflected the Renaissance ideal that perfect proportions and geometric harmony are to be found in the human body. The property covers an area of 2.36 hectares and includes the fort's moat and immediate surroundings.

**Project objectives:** Promoting awareness both locally and internationally among young people of the importance of Fort Jesus, extending the scope of Museum education training and empowering the community about the preservation and promotion of their natural heritage.

**Project activities:** Cleaning the shipwreck of Fort Jesus, advertising Fort Jesus and doing visitors’ satisfaction questionnaire evaluating the site. Volunteers will facilitate educational activities like teaching English in primary schools and organizing games and drama festivals with young children in host community to promote culture.

The project aims to sensitize the international and local volunteers as well as local community and concerned authorities around issues related to World Heritage.

**Partners:** The project will be supported by Ministry of Tourism & Information, Kenya Forest Department and County Council of Mombasa.
WHV – Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forest

Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forest, Kenya

Cultural site inscribed in 2008

The Mijikenda Kaya Forests consist of 11 separate forest sites spread over some 200 km along the coast containing the remains of numerous fortified villages, known as kayas, of the Mijikenda people. The kayas, created as of the 16th century but abandoned by the 1940s, are now regarded as the abodes of ancestors and are revered as sacred sites and, as such, are maintained as by councils of elders. The site is inscribed as bearing unique testimony to a cultural tradition and for its direct link to a living tradition.

**Project objectives:** The main objective is to enhance the contribution of young people, youth organizations, local communities as well as voluntary service organizations towards the protection, conservation and promotion of the World Heritage Sites in Kenya and in particular the Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forest. KVDA aims at enhancing the connection of community youth with their cultural norms, something that has over the years been preserved with the cultural site. We also aim for development of tools to enhance responsiveness within the local community and facilitate a process that will empower them to the realization of their full potential.

**Project activities:** Re-arrange tourism signage and giving information about the cultural and ritual sites. Study session with school children: cultural exchange, cultural talks and trainings on economic empowerment.

Tree planting sessions and visit to the forest guided by the children.

Exchange programme with other conservation programs within the county and sharing of good practices in order to spread the constructive economic value of the cultural site to the community members.

**Partners:** Kaya Kinondo Eco-Tourism Center, Shimba Hills Forest Guides Association, Local Schools, Government Authorities and UNESCO National Commission in Kenya.

KVDA- Kenya Voluntary Development Association

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"World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability"
Rainforests of the Atsinanana, Madagascar

Natural site inscribed in 2007 / WH List in Danger inscribed in 2010

The Rainforests of the Atsinanana comprise six national parks distributed along the eastern part of the island. These relict forests are critically important for maintaining ongoing ecological processes necessary for the survival of Madagascar’s unique biodiversity, which reflects the island’s geological history. Having completed its separation from all other land masses more than 60 million years ago, Madagascar’s plant and animal life evolved in isolation. The rainforests are inscribed for their importance to both ecological and biological processes as well as their biodiversity and the threatened species they support. Many species are rare and threatened especially primates and lemurs.

Project objectives: The project aims to conserve the nature and the site by involving and raising awareness of the local communities to preserve the forest. Then, the goal is to insure sustainable development in world heritage site as the case of Zahamena National Park as a model for the preservation of heritage site in Madagascar and to adopt new strategies and policies for conservation, in order to retain the natural environment and to promote sustainable development education for communities.

Project activities: During the workcamp, volunteers will participate in educational activities on environment, youth workshop on Sustainable Development Education at Antanandava with the local communities. They will participate in Heritage Event, cleaning up and planting trees action, as well as some cultural activities. The volunteers will promote sustainable tourism as an income-generating tool.

Partners: The project will be supported by the Ministry of Culture and Heritage, UNESCO Program Madagascar, Madagascar National Park, Alaotra Mangoro Region and local authorities.
WHV – Oke Idanre Hills

Oke Idanre Hills, Ancient Owa Kingdom, Nigeria

Cultural site on Tentative List

Oke Idanre hill consists of high plain with spectacular valleys interspersed with inselbergs of about 3,000 ft above sea level. Its physical attributes include Owa’s Palace, Shrines, Old Court, Belfry, Agboogun foot print, thunder water (Omi Aopara) and burial mounds and grounds. It also has diverse and variegated eco-systems of flora and fauna. Oke Idanre contains very important bio-physical and land form features whose interaction with the physical features created an enduring cultural landscape within the setting.

Project objectives: The local toilet works started last year through the efforts of WHC/WHV and the project could not be completed. Therefore, there is need to revisit the project and complete the major aspect that will make the facilities available for use. The reconstruction works on the Public Toilet will be joined with Moulding the Sewage Tanks necessary for discharge of waste materials. Completing this project will bring so much relief to the visitors and Guests already on several visits to the monument.

Project activities: The volunteers will move fabricated blocks, cement and necessary tools to the mountain top. They will clear the bush and embark on erection of inner chambers of both waste and water for a proper discharge and they will definitely ensure the site from further damages. Volunteers will live in close contact and interact with the community and various youth groups during intercultural sessions.

Partners: Natural & Cultural Heritage Foundation (N&CF), State Chapter of National Youth Council and VWAN Branch Chapter in Ondo State will play a vital role in the project. Press crew and some local authority along with Traditional rulers will be partners in the project.

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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV - The life at Koutammakou and the World Heritage

Koutammakou, the land of Batamannariba, Togo
Cultural site inscribed in 2004

23 June – 11 July 2014
14 – 31 July 2014

The Koutammakou landscape in north-eastern Togo, which extends into neighbouring 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 50,000-ha cultural landscape is remarkable due to the architecture of its tower-houses which are a reflection of social structure; its farmland and forest; and the associations between people and landscape. Many of the buildings are two storeys high and those with granaries feature an almost spherical form above a cylindrical base. Some of the buildings have flat roofs, others have conical thatched roofs. They are grouped in villages, which also include ceremonial spaces, springs, rocks and sites reserved for initiation ceremonies.

Project objectives: To ensure the promotion and the protection of the national heritages of Togo especially the one of Koutammakou and get the river’s water cleaner. To protect and keep safe the river beside the site making sure the local population is educated about how to prevent the site from getting downgraded. Finally provide drinkable water and healthy environment to the surrounding population.

Project activities: The project foreseen the following activities: to take away rubbish from the retain river water and to establish a plant nursery around the river. To install garbage cans near market place to prevent insalubrities and planting trees to prevent the rubbishes to flow back. To make the dam deeper by digging on it and plant trees around the river to shelter it from winds. To make compost, make benches, create experimental vegetable garden informing population about biological production by organizing workshops.

Partners: The project will be supported by CVD (Comité Villageois de développement), AEQUALIA: Water Sanitizing, AJVDC: preserve and protect threatened biodiversity and Ministry of Arts and Culture.
Located in south-western Uganda, at the junction of the plain and mountain forests, Bwindi Park covers 32,000 ha and is known for its exceptional biodiversity, with more than 160 species of trees and over 100 species of ferns. Many types of birds and butterflies can also be found there, as well as many endangered species, including the mountain gorilla. Bwindi lies in one of the country's most densely populated rural areas in different locations around the forest. Approximately 10,000 families belonging to the Bachiga, Bafumbira and Barwanda (all Bantu) peoples cultivate the land immediately surrounding the park. Commercial logging has never taken place in Bwindi due to the rugged terrain.

**Project objectives:** This project aims to understand the role of international and intercultural voluntary experiences in promoting the core values of the heritage sites and cultural values for participants and the communities and to support long term cultural heritage through sustainable and cost effective management of cultural resources by providing a sound basis for sustainable tourism.

**Project activities:** The volunteers will actively run mobilization, sensitization and awareness raising workshop involving communities and conduct debates, reflections and exchanges on World Heritage issues. They will make a screening of conservation and a preservation and protection documentary promoting the work camp.

**Partners:** The project will be supported by Uganda Wildlife Authority, Uganda Tourism Board and local companies and authorities.
WHV – Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi

Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, Uganda

Cultural site inscribed in 2001,
WH List in Danger inscribed in 2010

The Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi constitute a site embracing almost 30 ha of hillside within Kampala district. Most of the site is agricultural, farmed by traditional methods. At its core on the hilltop is the former palace of the Kabakas of Buganda, built in 1882 and converted into the royal burial ground in 1884. Four royal tombs now lies within the Muzibu Azala Mpanga, the main building, which is circular and surmounted by a dome. It is a major example of an architectural achievement in organic materials, principally wood, thatch, reed, wattle and daub. The site’s main significance lies however, in its intangible values of belief, spirituality continuity and identity.

Project objectives: The project aim is to identify different possibilities for innovative, non-formal and informal learning approaches on intercultural and international volunteering projects and to develop capacity to facilitate learning on intercultural and international volunteer projects. This project also aims to understand the role of international and intercultural voluntary experiences in promoting the core values of the heritage sites and cultural values for participants and the communities and to support long term cultural heritage through sustainable and cost effective management of cultural resources by providing a sound basis for sustainable tourism.

Project activities: The volunteers will actively participate in organizing activities such as tree planting, construction of garbage collection centers, participate in the construction of the fence around the site, production of awareness and advocacy materials, screening of cultural films, etc. As some of the follow up activities agreed on in the 2013 project together with the heritage clubs. Furthermore, volunteers will run cultural gala, awareness raising workshop involving communities, heritage clubs and conduct debates, reflections and exchanges on World Heritage issues.

Partners: The project will be supported by the Buganda Kingdom, local companies which specialize in heritage preservation and promotion. Buganda Kingdom will provide materials that are need for activities such as reeds, bark cloth and trees. These will be locally produced, thereby increasing local efforts to preserve heritage. Furthermore, Buganda Kingdom will also provide personnel and train and assist youth in activities such as tree planting involvement of local industry will be crucial for project’s long-term sustainability.

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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV - Matobo Hills Cultural Sites Rehabilitation

Matobo Hills, Zimbabwe
Cultural site inscribed in 2003

The area exhibits a profusion of distinctive rock landforms rising above the granite shield that covers much of Zimbabwe. The large boulders provide abundant natural shelters and have been associated with human occupation from the early Stone Age right through to early historical times, and intermittently since. They also feature an outstanding collection of rock paintings. The Matobo Hills continue to provide a strong focus for the local community, which still uses shrines and sacred places closely linked to traditional, social and economic activities.

Project objectives: To involve villagers in a raising awareness campaign of the heritage value of this Rock Well to their community, particularly during drought seasons. To promote this amazing natural Rock Well, the only one of its kind known in Zimbabwe, yet not so well known by the public and neglected to tourists; local and international students will bring their contribution to this community of Lahlamkhonto. Clear the Indaba Tree at Lahlamkhonto Hill, fence it, make it accessible and promote the hill and tree far and wide. Protect the Entunjambili Cave to save its rock paintings which have been damaged by children.

Project activities: To erect fence the whole 50 square meters rock where the site is located. To mobilise stakeholders and community to participate in the project. Participants will run two awareness workshops at each site, one in the beginning and other at the end of the project. To collect and record narratives about sites from the local elders. To clear bushes and clean sites. To put signboards on site. Clear access roads from main road to sites and repair road where it exists. Print and erect direction signs to the sites. Prepare car park. Prepare one camping place and fire palace per site. Place rubbish bin and dig rubbish pit on sites. Construct toilets and clear a camping site at the foot of the hill. Promote water activities at the dam that is on the foot of the hill.

Partners: The project will be supported by Zimbabwe Tourism Authority, Ministry of Sports Arts and Culture, Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe and the provincial Administration of Matebeleland South.

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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
The Mosi-oa-Tunya/Victoria Falls is the world’s greatest sheet of falling water and significant worldwide for its exceptional geological and geomorphological features and active land formation processes with outstanding beauty attributed to the falls i.e. the spray, mist and rainbows. Sprays from this giant waterfall can be seen from a distance of 30 km from the Lusaka road, Zambia and 50 km from Bulawayo road, Zimbabwe. Basalts have been cut by a river system producing a series of eight spectacular gorges that serve as breeding sites for four species of endangered birds. The basalts of the Victoria Falls World Heritage property are layered unlike those of the Giants Causeway World Heritage site which are vertical and columnar.

**Project objectives:** The objective of this International Action Camp is to empower the participants to ensure their full participation in the society as equal and valuable partners. The camp will provide a platform for the exchange of knowledge and ideas among participating countries. While doing so, the campers will strengthen global intercultural dialogues as well as improve the knowledge of the world issues. They will have a chance to also experience opportunities for self-development, living and working together in peace while helping the needy communities.

**Project activities:** Our International Volunteer Project will offer people the opportunity to join a community-based project in a natural site of interest. They will clean the forest of rubbish plastic and metal (40,000 m²) and they will uproot lantana camera. They will raise awareness to reduce the rubbish in the future and they will also take part to culture days, art works and photo gallery fairs.

WHV - International fold for Volunteers work Bahrain Fort

Qal’at al-Bahrain - Ancient Barbour and Capital of Dilmun, Bahrain

Cultural site inscribed in 2005

Qal’at al-Bahrain is a typical tell – an artificial mound created by many successive layers of human occupation. The strata of the 300 × 600 m tell testify to continuous human presence from about 2300 BC to the 16th century AD. About 25% of the site has been excavated, revealing structures of different types: residential, public, commercial, religious and military. They testify to the importance of the site, a trading port, over the centuries. On the top of the 12 m mound there is the impressive Portuguese fort, which gave the whole site its name, qal’a (fort). The site was the capital of the Dilmun, one of the most important ancient civilizations of the region. It contains the richest remains inventoried of this civilization, which was hitherto only known from written Sumerian references.

**Project objectives:** The project aims to achieve the young volunteers for the following purposes: a definition of the importance of Bahrain Fort as one of the most important historical places in the region and a campaign maintenance and upkeep of the castle, with the help of specialists in order to expand the cultural use of the site. Furthermore: to educate the local population about the importance of the protection for historical heritage in general and Bahrain Fort particular and encourage tourist visits program with youth participants from around the world.

**Project activities:** Workshops and field visits to cultural and youth spaces in the capital Manama, planting trees and flowers in the vicinity of the castle and open seminars on the history of the castle and its cultural and civilization role in the region. Start an information campaign preceding the activity and accompanied by and invite young people to participate in it. Also we will arrange an exhibition and documentary images around the castle's past, present and future and training of volunteers on exploration with the help of specialists.

**Partners:** Ministry of Cultural, Ministry of Social Development, Heritage and historical societies and local schools and university.

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GWS-Good Word Society
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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV - Wadi El-gimal National Park Volunteering Workcamp

Desert Wadis, Egypt

Natural site on Tentative list

01 – 25 August 2014

Wadi Gimal is a fascinating unpolluted site on the Red Sea coast, south of Mersa Alam town. Besides the magnificent scenery of palm groves on the sea shore, there are beautiful coral reefs, mangroves, and different kinds of animals and plants. The Wadi is rich in biodiversity, especially in the highest of its mountains, Gebel Hamata. Seagrass beds there are of special importance because they harbour sea cows, in addition to sea coral reefs, mangrove forest (Avicennia and Rhizophora) in the shallow coastal water, also fish and lots of marine invertebrates.

**Project objectives:** The project aims to promote the involvement of local community and especially young people to appreciate and learn more about Wadi El–Gimal National park (WGNP) and the significance of the mangrove forest towards conservation of endangered birds and migration rout. It also aims to enhance the involvement of the local people towards the conservation of the nature heritage of WGNP.

**Project activities:** Field on-job Training of 30 students in Bird watching and natural ecosystem in WGNP from local schools and to conduct 3 educational symposium and workshop for students in 3 schools in WGNP.

To conduct a local heritage and environmental festival in WGNP mangrove coast for students including drawing activities, local dance, handicrafts and games about heritage and nature conservation. Furthermore, with the cooperation of the WGNP rangers, we will design and setup 3 wooden signs describe the mangrove forest and WGNP island sites for visitors and tourists.

We will organize a conservation festival for students; a big clean-up campaign for mangrove forest will be conducted to promote the community involvement in nature conservation in WGNP. We will launch a panting competition among 3 schools in WGNP and 30 students from the competition, will participate in a field trip for Wadi Gimal island and mangrove tree forest, this will include a clean-up campaign for mangrove forest.

**Partners:** RED SEA PARKS Development Association and Wadi El-Gimal National Park.

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Thebes, the city of the god Amon, was the capital of Egypt during the period of the Middle and New Kingdoms. With the temples and palaces at Karnak and Luxor, and the necropolises of the Valley of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens, Thebes is a striking testimony to Egyptian civilization at its height. Thebes contains the finest relics of the history, art and religion of ancient Egypt, of which it was the capital in its period of greatest splendour. Hundred of sovereigns, from pharaohs to Roman emperors, glorified the city with architecture, obelisks and sculpture. The exaltation of life found expression in the Thebes of the Living, identifiable in the fabulous site of Luxor and Karnak, on the right bank of the Nile, the site of the temples dedicated to the divine triad of Montu, Amon and Mut, while the celebration of death took shape in the Thebes of the Dead.

**Project objectives:** Raise awareness of importance of WHS among local preparatory and secondary school students in Kome el dabie village near Naqada site. Strength capacity of Kome el Dabie village’s youth in field of heritage site preservation and history. Also, support 30 local women working in traditional textiles handicrafts to use a historical motif of ancient Thebes and Naqada civilization.

**Project activities:** Launch a first local drawing competition among village youth and schools about Thebes and Naqada site. To invite students and youth for Call for design a special logo and onsite interpretation sign for the site. To organize a field visit to cultural sites for number of students of our village and to conduct an on-site presentation about importance and history of Naqada pyramid as part of the Thebes WH Site work camp to be use in awareness campaigns. Furthermore, to provide some historical designs and motifs for local textiles weavers to produce it as new products linked to ancient history of Thebes WH Site. In conclusion, to conduct training for 20-30 local young people form Kome el dabie village in World heritage sites, concerning Thebes history and some simple technique for identify Naqada ancient pottery styles

**Partners:** Kome el dabie youth center and Heritage school foundation.

Kome el dabie: community development association
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"World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability"
WHV - Public Awareness about the Dinder National Park in local communities

Dinder National Park, Sudan

Natural site on Tentative list

01 – 15 June 2014

The Dinder National Park (DNP), area 10292 km², is one of the first protected areas established in Sudan in 1935. DNP was declared as a biosphere reserve in 1978 and as a Ramsar Site in 2002. It is a flyway for migratory birds and represents an Ecotone between Ethiopia plateau and dry savannah areas. It is also an archaeological site. The DNP has a rich biodiversity and supports number of threatened species. The habitat and wildlife in DNP is currently described as badly degraded and under serious threats.

Project objectives: The project aims at promoting the sense of conservation among the local communities for different groups and to build confidence between pastoralists and park authority. It is also aims at highlighting the importance of the DNP through different media outlet and to document and enhancing the local culture and indigenous knowledge.

Project activities: There will be a preparatory workshop for national and international volunteers. The activities will include field visit to the DNP with the participation of the targeted local communities, meetings with park authority and pastoralists, awareness raising campaigns, lectures and exhibition for different targeted groups and a short documentary film will be produced about culture and indigenous knowledge of local communities and the local conservation measures and techniques in the Park.

Partners: The project will be supported by Wildlife Administration, DNP authority, National Forest Corporation (NFC), UNESCO National Committee Man and Biosphere (MAB) and private companies.

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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV – Amphitheatre of El Jem

Amphitheatre of El Jem, Tunisia

Cultural site inscribed in 1979

The Amphitheatre of El Jem bears outstanding witness to Roman architecture, notably monuments built for spectator events, in Africa. Located in a plain in the centre of Tunisia, this amphitheatre is built entirely of stone blocks, with no foundations and free-standing. In this respect it is modelled on the Coliseum of Rome without being an exact copy of the Flavian construction. Its size (big axis of 148 metres and small axis 122 metres) and its capacity (judged to be 35,000 spectators) make it without a doubt among the largest amphitheatres in the world. Its facade comprises three levels of arcades of Corinthian or composite style. Inside, the monument has conserved most of the supporting infrastructure for the tiered seating. The wall of the podium, the arena and the underground passages are practically intact. This architectural and artistic creation built around 238 AD, constitutes an important milestone in the comprehension of the history of Roman Africa. The Amphitheatre of El Jem also bears witness to the prosperity of the small city of Thysdrus (current El Jem) at the time of the Roman Empire.

**Project objectives:** The project aims to educate young people and the local community on the amphitheater of its historical and cultural value. It aims to organize voluntary actions to clean its monument and participation in restoration work. The activities of cleaning are designed to prepare the auditorium for the new session of the International festival of symphonic music held annually in this monument.

**Project activities:** The main activities of the program are: cleaning campaign in the archaeological theater and awareness campaign in the city notarization of the International Programme WHV. The project foresees a seminar for youth-oriented about the importance of the archaeological theater in the cultural and tourist development of the city. The volunteers will also take part in the preparations for the International festival of symphonic music of El Jem.

**Partners:** Maintenance Association of the City of EL Jem / Tunisian Agency to protect Heritage.

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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
The Great Wall, China
Cultural site inscribed in 1987

The Great Wall was continuously built from the 3rd century BC to the 17th century AD on the northern border of the country as the great military defence project of successive Chinese Empires, with a total length of more than 20,000 kilometers. The Great Wall begins in the east at Shankaiguan in Hebei province and ends at Jiayuguan in Gansu province to the west. Its main body consists of walls, horse tracks, watch towers, and shelters on the wall, and includes fortresses and passes along the Wall.

Project objectives: The aim of this project is to deepen volunteers understanding of the importance of their role in World Heritage protection and realize what and how they can preserve the Great Wall as World Heritage. To prevent people from deliberating destruction of the Great Wall and let more and more people to undertake concrete action and to play an active role in the promotion, preservation and raising awareness about the Great Wall.

Project activities: The project is divided into 2 parts:
1\textsuperscript{st} part: work on the Great Wall site (5 July – 11 July)
Volunteers will discover the present problem of the tourists’ safety and gradually improve the protection measures. They will also make the best use of their multi-lingual advantage to revise the tourist guide and signs, do the questionnaire with visitors, do research of the ancient beacon tower on the Great Wall, set up the tents, experience a challenge to live outdoors and etc.
Volunteers will also go to Beijing Yan Qing Museum. This museum is the only museum in Yan Qing County that synthesizes Yan Qing. Nonetheless, the museum has much promotional information that is not translated into English. Also, some of the translated English are not very accurate. Thus, after the volunteers finished touring the museum, they split into teams and will do the translation work.
2\textsuperscript{nd} part: the school education (12 July – 17 July).
Volunteers will work together with Chinese volunteers to present to middle school. There will be three TOPICS each day. They are the “World Heritage Basics”, “the safety of tourists at Great Wall” and “World Heritage outside China”.

Mount Sanqingshan National Park, China
Cultural site inscribed in 2008
01 – 19 July 2014

Mount Sanqingshan National Park, a 22,950 ha property located in the west of the Huaiyu mountain range in the northeast of Jiangxi Province (in the east of central China) has been inscribed for its exceptional scenic quality, marked by the concentration of fantastically shaped pillars and peaks. The natural beauty of the 1,817 metre high Mount Huaiyu is further enhanced by the juxtaposition of granite features with the vegetation and particular meteorological conditions which make for an ever-changing and arresting landscape with bright halos on clouds and white rainbows. The area is subject to a combination of subtropical monsoonal and maritime influences and forms an island of temperate forest above the surrounding subtropical landscape.

Project objectives: The project aims at understanding the concept of world heritage, not only the students in the school and the tourists, but also the volunteers and our youths get the deeper understanding about world heritage and the Mount Sanqingshan National Park to create an awareness raising about the importance of protecting the World Heritage site and the Mount Sanqingshan National Park. Organising the volunteer service is to make the influence on the tourists and local residents to raise their consciousness about the surrounding precious world heritage.

Project activities: The project is divided into 2 parts:
1st part: work on the Mountain Sanqingshan (10 July – 16 July)
Volunteers will discover the present problem of the tourists’ safety and gradually improve the protection measures to solve the current ecological environment damage. They will also make the best use of their multi-lingual advantage to revise the tourist guide and signs. If the conditions allow for, they will plant some trees in the surrounding areas and do some cleaning work.
2nd part: the school education (17 July 22 July).
Volunteers will work with Chinese volunteers to present to middle school. There will be three topics each day for five days. They are “World Heritage Basics”, “The safety of tourists at Sanqingshan” and “World Heritage outside China”. Demonstrating the value of non-formal education to enhance awareness about the World heritage site and the protecting of the Mount Sanqingshan National Park.


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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV – Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries

Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries – Wolong, Mt Siguniang and Jiajin Mountains, China
Natural site inscribed in 2006

Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries, home to more than 30% of the world’s pandas which are classed as highly endangered, covers 924,500 ha with seven nature reserves and nine scenic parks in the Qionglai and Jiajin Mountains. The sanctuaries constitute the largest remaining contiguous habitat of the giant panda, a relict from the paleo-tropic forests of the Tertiary Era. It is also the species’ most important site for captive breeding. The sanctuaries are home to other globally endangered animals such as the red panda, the snow leopard and clouded leopard. They are among the botanically richest sites of any region in the world outside the tropical rainforests, with between 5,000 and 6,000 species of flora in over 1,000 genera.

**Project objectives:** The aim on Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries project is to ensure the biodiversity, ecosystem and habitat of the giant panda will be effectively protected in the World Heritage site and social and economic development of the human population in the area will be harmonized with the natural environment guidelines for the area and for management of different types of use. The purpose is to strengthen the understanding of the work for the protection of pandas, enhance international organisation and local government cooperation, participation of biodiversity protection and management.

**Project activities:** The project is divided into 2 parts:
Volunteers will discover the present problem of the tourists’ safety and gradually improve the protection measures. They will do the cleaning work and paint the rail of the old houses in the panda’s sanctuaries.
2nd part: the school education (1 Aug – 7 Aug).
Volunteers will work together with Chinese volunteers to present to middle school. There will be three TOPICS each day. They are the“ World Heritage Basics”, “the safety of tourists at Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries” and “World Heritage outside China”.


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WHV – Three Confucius

Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu, China
Cultural site inscribed in 1994
27 July – 13 August 2014

The temple, cemetery and family mansion of Confucius, the great philosopher, politician and educator of the 6th–5th centuries B.C., are located at Qufu, in Shandong Province. Built to commemorate him in 478 B.C., the temple has been destroyed and reconstructed over the centuries; today it comprises more than 100 buildings. The cemetery contains Confucius’ tomb and the remains of more than 100,000 of his descendants. The small house of the Kong family developed into a gigantic aristocratic residence, of which 152 buildings remain. The Qufu complex of monuments has retained its outstanding artistic and historic character due to the devotion of successive Chinese emperors over more than 2,000 years.

**Project objectives:** The activities at the temple of Confucius is deal with better understanding of Chinese ancient philosophy affecting Chinese people that are important in confronting issues linked to sustainability. The goal for school part is to make kids understand the concept of world heritage and realize the importance of inheriting the Chinese tradition culture in the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion as World Heritage, to enhance awareness about the World heritage and to keep and inherit traditional culture.

**Project activities:** The project is divided into 2 parts:
1st part: work on the three Confucius sites (18 July – 22 July).
Volunteers will discover the present problem of the tourists’ safety and gradually improve the protection measures. They will trim the tree on Confucius site, participate and experience the Confucius Fete Ceremony, do the clean-up in the temple, plant some trees in the village surrounding the Confucius areas, paint the railing on Confucius site.
Volunteers will work together with Chinese volunteers to present to middle school. There will be three topics each day for five days. They are the “World Heritage Basics”, “the safety of tourists at Qufu, Shandong” and “World Heritage outside China”.
The volunteers and the local students will carry out informative action among visitors at the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion by non-formal education tools.

**Partners:** Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, China Social Work Association, China Uni-com and Qufu cultural heritage Bureau.

CSETC – The Chinese Society of Education Training Center
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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
Pattadakal, in Karnataka, represents the high point of an eclectic art which, in the 7th and 8th centuries under the Chalukya dynasty, achieved a harmonious blend of architectural forms from northern and southern India. An impressive series of nine Hindu temples, as well as a Jain sanctuary, can be seen there. One masterpiece from the group stands out – the Temple of Virupaksha, built c. 740 by Queen Lokamahadevi to commemorate her husband's victory over the kings from the South.

**Project objectives:** The objectives of the WHV workcamp in Hampi are: To spark interest among the local community by involving children, local community and international volunteers in activities that promote sensitivity and respect towards the World Heritage site in Hampi; to promote Cleanliness of the Temple and other monuments in the Heritage site; to promote awareness on Heritage conservation through acting and miming and enacting concerning issues; to initiate active participation of youth by encouraging school children to become “Young Guardians / Ambassadors” of the Heritage sites; to Invite/Involve local authorities, site managers, Tour Guide Association, teachers, and any other potential local partners to help build partnerships for future work and ensure sustainability.

**Project activities:** During this workcamp, international volunteers, local community and local school children will undertake an Awareness Walk and Street Play with locals – The volunteers and school children perform a skit on heritage conservation and environment issues in the main area of Hampi. Furthermore the volunteers will form a “Heritage club” in schools and initiate active participation of youth by encouraging school children to become “Young Guardians / Ambassadors “of the Heritage site.

We will start several clean-up activities around Virupaksha temple and Hampi Bazar, which is most visited by tourists and Pilgrims and we will work on the reparation of Nursery in order to involve the local children to plant trees and teach them to look after them till they can survive. Finally we will organize a drawing competition for the school children to set up an open gallery to local people.

**Partners:** Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) – Bangalore and Dharwad, Vishva Chetana (local NGO), Pattadakal Tour Guides Association and local schools.
WHV – Hampi

Group of Monuments at Hampi, India
Cultural site inscribed in 1986

The austere and grandiose site of Hampi comprise, mainly the remnants of the Capital City of Vijayanagara Empire (14th-16th Cent CE), the last great Hindu Kingdom. The property encompasses an area of 4187, 24 hectares, located in the Tungabhadra basin in Central Karnataka, Bellary District.

Hampi’s spectacular setting is dominated by river Tungabhadra, craggy hill ranges and open plains, with widespread physical remains. The sophistication of the varied urban, royal and sacred systems is evident from the more than 1600 surviving remains that include forts, riverside features, royal and sacred complexes, temples, shrines, pillared halls, Mandapas, memorial structures, gateways, defence check posts, stables, water structures, etc.

Project objectives: The objectives of the WHV workcamp in Hampi are: To spark interest among the local community by involving children, local community and international volunteers in activities that promote sensitivity and respect towards the World Heritage site in Hampi; to promote Cleanliness of the Temple and other monuments in the Heritage site; to promote awareness on Heritage conservation through acting and miming and enacting concerning issues; to initiate active participation of youth by encouraging school children to become “Young Guardians / Ambassadors” of the Heritage sites; to Invite/Involve local authorities, site managers, Tour Guide Association, teachers, and any other potential local partners to help build partnerships for future work and ensure sustainability.

Project activities: The volunteers and school children perform a skit on heritage conservation and environment issues in the main area of Hampi. Furthermore the volunteers will form a “Heritage club” in schools and initiate active participation of youth by encouraging school children to become “Young Guardians / Ambassadors “of the Heritage site. We will start several clean-up activities around Virupaksha temple and Hampi Bazar, which is most visited by tourists and Pilgrims and we will work on the reparation of Nursery in order to involve the local children to plant trees and teach them to look after them till they can survive. Finally we will organize a drawing competition for the school children to set up an open gallery to local people.

Partners: The Kishkinada Trust (TKT), Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) - Bangalore and Hampi, Indian National Trust for Art Culture and Heritage (INTACH), Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority (HWHAMA), Hampi Tour Guides Association and local schools.

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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV – Prambanan Temple Compounds

Prambanan Temple, Indonesia

Cultural site inscribed in 1991

Prambanan Temple Compounds consist of Prambanan Temple (also called Loro Jonggrang), Sewu Temple, Bubrah Temple and Lumbung Temple. Prambanan Temple itself is a complex consisting of 240 temples. All the mentioned temples form the Prambanan Archaeological Park and were built during the heyday of Sailendra’s powerful dynasty in Java in the 8th century AD. These compounds are located on the border between the two provinces of Yogyakarta and Central Java on Java Island.

**Project objectives:** Raising the awareness of the local community to create a sense of belonging and identification, promoting cultural heritage between international volunteers and organizations. It aims at rendering its symbolic dimension to heritage through debates and reflections contribute to the restoration and preservation of cultural heritage and/or improve accessibility and availability of information, mobilize and involve youth as well as increase their contribution in World Heritage promotion and preservation through voluntary work. Strengthen cooperation between the local community, local youth organisation, site management and local national authorities for the ongoing WHV campaign.

**Project activities:** In coordination with our partners, we will give an orientation about the site as well as its legend. The main activities are to preserve and restore the site so that they will know better the preserving process like brushing and finding stones, and digging. Raise awareness of local communities by conducting educational activities and cultural exchange with the students nearby the site and also site visit and manual works with the students. Organising heritage events including photo contest, performance art, drama or story based on the site. Sharing the cultures between volunteers and local communities by having an open discussion and cultural exchanges during the activities such as playing traditional musical instruments and cooking typical food from different participants.

**Partners:** Our partners are Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Indonesia, Department of Archaeological Heritage and Preservation of Central Java, World Heritage Centre of Jakarta, Bugisan Lor and Sanggrahan Elementary School, and MTs N Prambanan.

Dejavato Foundation
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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV – Borobudur Workcamp

Borobudur Temple Compounds, Indonesia
Cultural site inscribed in 1991

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.

**Project objectives:** Organising 6th batch training for young guardian network for 20 – 30 local high school students that will act as multiplier for the world heritage education project in their locality, focusing in issues related to world heritage education, sustainable development and biodiversity; Organising activities for creating promotional education materials or tools for public awareness campaigns on the One stop service stands; Organising public awareness campaign by distributing education and promotion materials; Strengthening the cooperation with all stake holders and site management of world heritage site in Indonesia.

**Project activities:** Designing workshop/training for young guardian club of Borobudur 6th batch, implementing the awareness campaigns by organising one stop service desk for visitors of the temple and school visit.


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WHV – Ujung Kulon Workcamp

던 Kulon National Park, Indonesia
Natural site inscribed in 1991

This national park, located in the extreme southwestern tip of Java on the Sunda shelf, includes the Ujung Kulon peninsula and several offshore islands and encompasses the natural reserve of Krakatoa. In addition to its natural beauty and geological interest – particularly for the study of inland volcanoes – it contains the largest remaining area of lowland rainforests in the Java plain. Several species of endangered plants and animals can be found there, the Javan rhinoceros being the most seriously under threat.

Project objectives: Introducing and promoting the contribution by youth through international voluntary service for WH promotion and preservation focusing issues related the Ujung Kulon National Park as a natural world heritage site, sustainable development and biodiversity; Organizing 2nd batch training for young guardian club together with Ujung Kulon National Park Officers, volunteers must work as a team to organize a 4-5 days training; Raising awareness campaign of public by distributing education and promotion materials; Strengthening the cooperation with all stake holder and site management of world heritage site in Indonesia.

Project activities: Creating the 2nd batch of YGC is the main project for WHV Ujung Kulon. Volunteers as the main actor for this creation especially to encourage motivations of the YGC members, will do three phases of activities will include:
1) In depth understanding about World Heritage for volunteers and local aspects especially in term of protecting Ujung Kulon National Park manually.
2) The 2nd Batch Training for Young Guardian; together with Ujung Kulon National Park Officers, volunteers must work as a team to organise 4-5 day training.
3) Promoting Young Guardian Club 2014 to local schools and community (first action of YGC 2014).


IIWC – Indonesia International WorkCamp
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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
**WHV – Young Guardian in Action Project**

**Borobudur Temple Compounds, Indonesia**

Cultural site inscribed in 1991

01 January – 31 December 2014

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.

**Project objectives:** Mentoring and creating activities together with and for the Young guardian Club of Borobudur batch 5 and 6, especially in this year is the issues related to Borobudur compound temples, sustainable development and biodiversity for the purpose of preservation and conservation of the world heritage site in Indonesia generally, in Borobudur temple particularly.

Continuing and sustaining the previous activities in Borobudur temple by involving the young guardian network and strengthening the cooperation among all stake holders involved.

**Project activities:** On arrival training: orientation and introduction to international voluntary service, local culture, the young guardian club Borobudur and people who are involved in the project. Organising a school based activity in 3 senior high schools in Magelang regency involved in the Young Guardian for Borobudur Temple. Together with local stake holders, preparing the training for Young Guardian in Action 2014 and supporting the bilateral and international workcamp organized in Borobudur temple.

Creating and distributing the educational material together with the senior high school students and organising campaign and direct outreach to the visitors of the temple for short discussion and raising awareness.


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**IIWC – Indonesia International WorkCamp**

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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
Melaka and George Town, historic cities of the Straits of Malacca have developed over 500 years of trading and cultural exchanges between East and West in the Straits of Malacca. The influences of Asia and Europe have endowed the towns with a specific multicultural heritage that is both tangible and intangible. With its government buildings, churches, squares and fortifications, Melaka demonstrates the early stages of this history originating in the 15th-century Malay sultanate and the Portuguese and Dutch periods beginning in the early 16th century. Featuring residential and commercial buildings, George Town represents the British era from the end of the 18th century. The two towns constitute a unique architectural and cultural townscape without parallel anywhere in East and Southeast Asia.

**Project objectives:** The main objective of this project is to save Chetti heritage traditions and cultures as well as saving the village from extinction. This project also aims to spark interest and raise awareness among the local community by involving them in activities with the international volunteers on the unique culture and heritage that exist since the 1400s. Through the work of local and international volunteers, this project will advocate the international value of the local traditional culture. Besides, this project will help to foster relationship and establish cooperative relations among the local communities and between the international volunteers and thus, promote better understanding of local history and culture.

**Project activities:** This project will be held on Diwali month also called the "festival of lights", is an ancient Hindu festival celebrated in autumn every year. Various activities will be held during the event, involving cleaning the site, putting up few decorations to the site, visiting the village, tour around Chetti Museum, display traditional Chetti houses and exhibition of traditional costumes for women and men and Chetti temples located around Melaka. Presentation on the chetti’s history and cultures conducting traditional games such as congkak, gasing and hantu galah. Culinary classes for preparing traditional food and delicacies such as pindang, kanda kasturi, pulut tekan and tepung gomak. Performing the Chetti’s main musical instrument which is called gendang used in several ceremonies.

**Partners:** Persatuan Kampong Chetti.

*Persuatan Kebudayaan dan Kebajikan Chetti Melaka*  
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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV – Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras

Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras, Philippines
Cultural site inscribed in 1995

The Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras is an outstanding example of an evolved, living cultural landscape that can be traced as far back as two millennia ago in the pre-colonial Philippines. The terraces are located in the remote areas of the Philippine Cordillera mountain range on the northern island of Luzon, Philippine archipelago. While the historic terraces cover an extensive area, the inscribed property consists of five clusters of the most intact and impressive terraces, located in four municipalities. They are all the product of the Ifugao ethnic group, a minority community that has occupied these mountains for thousands of years.

Project objectives: This project aims to increase the resilience of terrace walls to disaster, increase interest among local youth to participate in the rehabilitation of the terrace and to establish linkages among the local community, relevant agencies and YSDA.

Project activities: Volunteer camp with 30 international and local youth volunteers, where they will conduct a series of small rehabilitation activities to strengthen the foundation of the terrace walls; includes orientation on disaster resilience in rice terraces. Video production and shoot highlighting volunteer activities, cultural exchange at the terraces and cultural significance of the rice terraces. Finally, we will create online and offline publicity materials.

Founded in the 14th-15th centuries, Yangdong is seen as one of the most representative historic clan villages in the Republic of Korea. Its layout and location – sheltered by forested mountains and facing out onto a river and open agricultural fields – reflect the distinctive Confucian culture of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910). The village was initially located to provide both physical and spiritual nourishment from their surrounding landscapes. It includes residences of the head families with substantial timber framed houses of other clan members, also pavilions, study halls, Confucian academies for learning, and clusters of one story mud-walled, thatched-roofed houses, formerly for commoners.

**Project objectives:** The project aims at raising awareness of the value of the World Heritage to the public and local people. Due to the lack of the recognition of the world heritage to people, Yangdong village has been commercializing indiscriminately without any spirit to integrate a real understanding about the village, its inhabitants and World Heritage. Therefore, IWO would like to enhance the awareness of the value of ‘Yangdong village in world heritage’ through WHV. Thus, Volunteers will make a contribution to local community with a variety of education programs and campaigns targeting at the local people and children, visitors for sustainable development.

**Project activities:** Volunteers will organize and run WH education programs for more than 100 visitors and 50 local people during the project, referring to village committee and the WHC’s documents. Volunteers will organize World Heritage camp to local children with various activities such as a quiz, orienteering for 3 days as well. Other activities such as awareness raising campaign will be organized in various ways and held in Yangdong village by volunteers. Furthermore, volunteers will have an opportunity to participate in voluntary service for cleaning, repairing and gardening with local people in a pavilion of Yangdong.

**Partners:** Yangdong Village committee and Yandong elementary school.

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**WHV – Yangdong**

**Historic Villages of Korea: Hanoe and Yangdong, Republic of Korea**

Cultural site inscribed in 2010

06 – 16 August 2014

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IWO – *International Workcamp Organization*

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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV – Jeju

Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes,
Republic of Korea
Natural site inscribed in 2007

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 Halla, 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.

Project objectives: Bringing together international volunteers around the world to promote the area and conduct campaigns to raise awareness would provide worthwhile experiences for the volunteers. This project will also contribute to raise public awareness of the value of the site.

Project activities: Invite a local expert to give a detailed lecture on the significance of the relevant World Heritage Site, to coordinate maintenance and cleaning activities / making informational promotion brochures, maps, etc., to pick litters and clean up around the site and to arrange cultural class for local children.

Partners: Jeju Provincial Government – covers financial cost of the workcamp and YWCA Seogwipo – cooperates in implementation of programs in workcamp sites.
**WHV – Muan**

**Southwestern coast Tidal Flats, Republic of Korea**

Natural site on Tentative list

10 – 24 July 2014

The Tidal Flats on the southwest coast of Korea, distributed in Gomso Bay, Yeoja Bay, and Hamhae Bay (seashores) and the Sinan archipelagos, are unique macrotidal flats where typical embayed tidal flats turn into open-coast tidal flats during the monsoons. They have no barrier islands like other tidal flats in the Yellow Sea. During winter, strong waves create sand flats, while in summer, the mud flats expand as tidal currents overpower the waves. The seasonal change is very clear along the coastlines. Although mud flats that develop in embayed tidal flats are found year-round in the area, monsoons transform the mud flats into sand flats, giving rise to open-coast sand flats on this site. During the course of the year, they shift from mud flats to mixed flats to sand flats. This distinctive feature of Korean tidal flats on the southwest coast has attracted global attention.

**Project objectives:** Bringing together international volunteers around the world to promote the area and conduct campaigns to raise awareness would provide worthwhile experiences for the volunteers. This project will also contribute to raise public awareness of the value of the site.

**Project activities:** Invite a local expert to give a detailed lecture on the significance of the relevant World Heritage Site, to coordinate maintenance and cleaning activities / making informational promotion brochures, maps, etc., to pick litters and clean up around the site and to arrange cultural class for local children.

**Partners:** Muan Ecological Tidal Flat Center.

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**WHV – Go Vietnam, Go World Heritage**

- **Citadel of Ho Dynasty, Vietnam**
  09 – 20 September 2014

  Cultural site inscribed in 2011

  The Citadel of Ho Dynasty built in 1397, composed of the Inner Citadel, La Thanh Outer Wall and the Nam Giao Altar covers 155.5 ha, surrounded by a buffer zone of 5078.5 ha. It is located in accordance with geomantic principles in a landscape of great scenic beauty between the Ma and Buoi rivers in Vinh Loc district, Thanh Hoa province of Viet Nam. The Inner Citadel constructed of large limestone blocks represents a new development of architectural technology and adaptation of geomantic city planning in an East Asian and South-east Asian context. It demonstrates the use of architectural elements in terms of space management and decoration designed for a centralized imperial city in order to show a concept of royal power, based on the adoption of the Confucian philosophy within a predominantly Buddhist culture. Being the capital of Viet Nam from 1398 to 1407 and also the political, economic and cultural centre of North Central Viet Nam from the 16th to the 18th century, it bears exceptional testimony to a critical period in Vietnamese and South-east Asian history when traditional kingship and Buddhist values were giving way to new trends in technology, commerce and centralized administration.

  **Project objectives:** Raising awareness for local people as well as tourist about Ho citadel and World Heritage. To contribute to Thanh Hoa tourism improvement – where Ho citadel is located and to educate local people/international volunteer, especially the young people to live their life meaningfully by contribute to society.

  **Project activities:** Cleaning the project site, conducting training courses about heritage education for students and local people, supporting the staff in order to promote the site (e.g. write handbooks, guide books, leaflets...) and finally conducting research about sustainable tourism development, management and protection of the site.

  **Partners:** Thanh Hoa union of friendship organization and Conservation Center for Ho citadel.

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SJ Vietnam

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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
Lake Titicaca is a beautiful and much-venerated sacred lake that lies, near Copacabana town. According to Incan mythology, it was from Lake Titicaca that the creator god Viracoca rose up to create the sun, moon, stars, and first human beings. Recently, a large temple was discovered submerged in the lake, adding to its mystery and fascination. At 3,200 square miles in size and up to 1,000 feet in depth, Titicaca is one of the largest, highest, and deepest lakes in the world.

**Project objectives:** Raising awareness of the importance of king care of the Sacred Titicaca Lake allowing local people to have access to training on cultural issues related to World Heritage site and its relationship to the site. Allow local people to have access to training on issues related to World Heritage and its relation to the site.

We will definitively involve various social groups and the local population of the town of Copacabana with different ages, cultures and vision.

**Project activities:** Workshops: The Sacred Titicaca Lake has an archeological Copacabana rich culture, which makes this site a key point for the economy of the region. It is important to raise awareness about the importance of valuing, take care of this heritage.

The workshops will essentially be of two kinds: Educational Environmental Workshops and Historical and Archeological Workshops. They will finally encourage the intercultural meeting.

**Partners:** Social Organisations of women and men (farmers) : Federation de Campesinos Túpac Katari, Federación de Mujeres Campesinas Bartolina Sisa (both are local organisations of Copacana); local population of Copacabana, the Ministry of Cultures of Bolivia, the Ministry of Tourism of Bolivia and the local Gobernation. All those organizations and institutions of the State are going to be our Partners for Patrimonito Project.
WHV – Los Katíos es mío

Los Katíos National Park, Colombia

Natural site inscribed in 1994
WH in danger inscribed in 2009

Extending over 72,000 ha in north-western Colombia, the park comprises two main regions: the mountains of the Serranía del Darién in the west and in the east the floodplain of the Atrato River, the fastest-flowing in the world, emptying 4,900 m3 of water into the Caribbean every second. The area is composed of alluvial plains with regularly flooded terraces, alluvial plains with rarely flooded high terraces, low hills up to 250 m high, hills up to 600 m high and marshes. Within the sites there are the cascades of Tilupo and Tendal, the Stops of Guillermina and Limo’n.

Project objectives: “Los Katíos es mio” is a project that wants to raise awareness among the youth and all the citizens of Colombia specially those ones in vulnerable communities and empower them to tell their stories and advocate for Los Katíos and its meaning as world heritage.

Barranquilla+20 wants to increase the sense of belonging of Colombian citizens specially youth people with the recognition, visits and activities intended to spread the importance of conserving Los Katíos for the country and for its patrimonial meaning and natural biodiversity in the decade for biodiversity and increase the education for a sustainable development through the educational tools.

The project contributes to the international efforts to save this world heritage site increasing the participation of volunteers with local communities and expect to generate more visits of local, researchers and volunteers in the site and generate online campaigns to spread about the site, its current state and how we can mobilize in order to save it.

Project activities: Trekking around the areas of the park, trip by rivers such as Atrato and others cienagas and meeting and talking with local communities, organizations near the park and in the departments of Choco and Antioquia.

We will visit the park and after the visit we will start showcasing with the help of organisations, communities and schools/universities some videos that will show how the park is and how it must be rescued from the list in danger. As participants, we should ensure the local/national/ international diffusion of this world heritage site, get media coverage and involve/engage educational institutions and experts in the protection of the WHS.

Partners: Global Youth Voices digital platform.
WHV – Ruta de los Conventos (Convent Route)

❖ Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl, Mexico

Cultural site inscribed in 1994

These 14 monasteries stand on the slopes of Popocatepetl, to the south-east of Mexico City. They are in an excellent state of conservation and are good examples of the architectural style adopted by the first missionaries – Franciscans, Dominicans and Augustinians – who converted the indigenous populations to Christianity in the early 16th century. They also represent an example of a new architectural concept in which open spaces are of renewed importance. The influence of this style is felt throughout the Mexican territory and even beyond its borders.

Project objectives: Strengthen the bond of youth with the environment, community and history in order to integrate and bring together young people to places with an outstanding universal value; re-appropriation of identity by encouraging the participation of youth in the rescue, promote the history of Morelos and its cultural and natural wealth as an attractive and interesting theme for youth; provide to the community youth and young volunteers an enriching cultural exchange experience where they will learn the characteristics of local culture and biodiversity through workshops and activities carried out directly with the inhabitants of the communities and share, their own cultural knowhow.

Project activities: Volunteers will develop shorts films that invite Morelos and world youth into the convents, showing the history, cultural traditions and natural riches; volunteers will attend workshops, exhibitions, guided ecotourism tours, demonstrations or activities of each community they visit. Volunteers will also present workshops, exhibitions of some traditional activity in their home country, to the community and Morelos youth; volunteers will participate in environmental activities and community sustainable projects.

The Ministry of Education will organize student visits to the Convents so they can be guided and assisted by young university students of History and volunteers. Volunteers will receive an informative and theoretical session by INAH Morelos on local heritage, particularly the Convent Route, and a session by the Ministry of Sustainable Development on Biodiversity in Morelos.

Partners: Morelos State Government: Ministry of culture, Tourism, Social Development, Sustainable Development, Education and the Institute of Radio and Television; Council of the ten municipalities involved; UAEM State University (Faculty of Humanities) and Anthro-

Morelos Government’s Youth Institute
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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
pology and History National Institute (INAH); Fundación Comunidad, Radio Chinelo A.C., Red RIE A.C. and Colectivo Zigoto.

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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV – Palenque

● Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque, Mexico

Cultural site inscribed in 1987

A prime example of Mayan sanctuary of the classical period, Palenque was at its height between AD 500 and 700, when its influence extended throughout the basin of the Usumacinta River. The elegance and craftsmanship of the buildings, as well as the lightness of the sculpted reliefs with their Mayan mythological themes, attest the creative genius of this civilization.

**Project objectives:** The project aims to bring together international volunteers to support local communities and institutions in the preserving process of the heritage site by conducting campaigns to raise awareness of ecological issues, cultural preservation and sustainability.

**Project activities:** Volunteers will be instructed on INAH and UNESCO toolkit and will participate in conferences organised by local stakeholders of the project. Putting into practice what was learned, they will organise cultural workshops and activities for tourists at the site, and locals in small communities near Palenque. All actions will allow the volunteers to have a deeper understanding of the relationship between the locals, the archeological site and its history. As an additional objective, a visual memory will document the most relevant activities and actions done during the project and it will be created by the volunteers themselves to be published online.

**Partners:** Centro INAH-Chiapas, Secretary of Tourism of Chiapas, Secretary of Foreign Affairs (SRE), CONECULTA, municipality of Palenque and Las Casas: Nuestra Herencia, SeLíder San Cristóbal de Las Casas.

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WHV – Preserving our Heritage... our Culture

Historical Centre of Morelia, Mexico

Cultural site inscribed in 1991

Built in the 16th century, Morelia is an outstanding example of urban planning which combines the ideas of the Spanish Renaissance with the Mesoamerican experience. Well-adapted to the slopes of the hill site, its streets still follow the original layout. More than 200 historic buildings, all in the region's characteristic pink stone, reflect the town's architectural history, revealing a masterly and eclectic blend of the medieval spirit with Renaissance, Baroque and neoclassical elements. Morelia was the birthplace of several important personalities of independent Mexico and has played a major role in the country's history.

**Project objectives:** The aim of the project is to contribute to restore some buildings, some monuments (particularly some ancient fountains) and if possible, other monuments around the site according to the needs of the preserving committee of the site. In the other hand we would like to reinforce the awareness within the local population about enhancing and preserving the world heritage as well as some natural areas in the surroundings that have been declared natural heritage and valorizing both heritages as a whole. Finally, we want to contribute to the preservation of the place where we live and promote its preservation beyond our borders.

**Project activities:** As this project will be the continuation of the work done last year, the activities will be orientated mainly to giving maintenance to some monuments of the site such as ancient fountains give and buildings that compose the site. The renovation activities will be extended to other neighborhoods where still some buildings that need painting in order to give them a good image. These activities will be carried out in collaboration with local volunteers in order to promote the intercultural learning. At the same time there are foreseen some educational activities (workshops and informative sessions) in order to promote the awareness of preserving this cultural site and the World Heritage. Moreover, there are foreseen some other complementary activities in order to help to preserve some natural areas in the surroundings.

**Partners:** Morelia’s Town hall who will provide technical and material support in order to carry out the activities, and the Committee of Preservation of the Historical Centre of Morelia, who will give advises and educational support.

VIVE MEXICO A.C.
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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
The Historic Centre of Lima, known as the “Ciudad de los Reyes” (City of Kings), is located in the Rimac valley, and was founded by Spanish conqueror Francisco Pizarro in January 1535 on the territories led by the Chiefdom of Rimac. Lima was the political, administrative, religious and economic capital of the Viceroyalty of Peru and the most important city of the Spanish dominions in South America. The city played a leading role in the history of the New World from 1542 to the 18th century when the creation of the Viceroyalties of New Granada (1718) and of La Plata (1777) gradually put an end to the omnipotence of the oldest Spanish colony on South America.

Project objectives: Educate and raise awareness about the problems facing the historic center of Lima, through campaigns and actions involving the population, especially children and youth, the need to preserve and maintain their heritage.

Project activities: Visits to schools located in the Historic Centre of Lima to sensitize students to the care and conservation of heritage through the art.
Workshops and training to national and international volunteers and awareness campaigns for foreign and domestic tourists about the importance of our heritage.
Cleaning and maintenance of a monument of the Historic Centre of Lima, with national and international volunteers and students from the schools.

Partners: Municipalidad Metropolitana de Lima – Soy Lima, schools, universities and youth voluntary organizations in the city.

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The Chimu Kingdom reached its apogee in the 15th century, not long before falling to the Incas. Its capital Chan Chan, located in the once fertile river valley of Moche or Santa Catalina, was the largest earthen architecture city in pre-Columbian America. The remains of this vast city reflect in their layout a strict political and social strategy, emphasized by their division into nine 'citadels' or 'palaces' forming independent units. The Outstanding Universal Value of Chan Chan resides in the extensive, hierarchically planned remains of this huge city, including remnants of the industrial, agricultural and water management systems that sustained it.

**Project objectives:** Raise awareness on the conservation, defense and protection of the archaeological site of Chan Chan through campaigns and actions involving national and international volunteers.

**Project activities:** Within the process of conservation work, the volunteers will help archaeologists and workers to restore the walls of the archaeological zone by making bricks in accordance with the traditional methods and will be involved in cleaning activities in the historic centre. Awareness raising activities about the protection of heritage will be also run by the volunteers to reach the local communities with a special focus on pupils and students: visits of the site, drawing contests, festivals and education about garbage management.

**Partners:** Proyecto Especial Complejo Arqueológico Chan Chan, municipalities, schools, universities and youth organizations in the region.
WHV – Un proyecto de paz en la Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas

Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas, Venezuela 08 – 15 October 2014
Cultural site inscribed in 2000

Located in Caracas, capital city of Venezuela, South America, the main campus of the Universidad Central de Venezuela, was established in the colonial period by Simon Bolivar. Covering an area of 164,203 hectares, the site includes masterpieces of architecture and modern art built to the design of architect Carlos Raúl Villanueva, between 1940 and 1960, and includes the Botanical Garden. The University integrates a large number of buildings, art and nature into a clearly articulated ensemble, creating an open and dynamic space, where the art forms become an essential part of the inhabited place. The forms and structures express the spirit and technological development of their time in the use of reinforced concrete. Key architectural structures include the Aula Magna with the ‘Clouds’ of Alexander Calder, the Olympic Stadium, and the Covered Plaza. The complex constitutes a modern interpretation of urban and architectural concepts and traditions, incorporating patios and latticed windows as an appropriate solution for its tropical environment.

**Project objectives:** The project objective is to contribute to the enhancement of buildings and monuments as well as raise awareness of peace in the place. It also aims to strengthen the awareness of local people about the importance of recovery and preservation of their heritage.

**Project activities:** Educational activities and discussions with a group of young people on the importance of this place and care. Make posters with messages that motivate and care about the area and the main areas of the site are painted with the help of the community and youth, drawing messages of peace and conservation of the site. There will also be some educational activities (workshops and briefings) to promote the importance of preserving this cultural site and World Heritage Site.

**Partners:** The project will be supported primarily by local partners such as the Council for the Preservation and Development of the Central University of Venezuela (COPRED) that provides technical and material support and youth community volunteers and Scouts.

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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV – China meets Hallstatt

Hallstatt-Dachstein / Salzkammergut
Cultural Landscape, Austria
Cultural site inscribed in 1997

Human activity in the magnificent natural landscape of the Salzkammergut began in prehistoric times, with the salt deposits being exploited as early as the 2nd millennium BC. This resource formed the basis of the area’s prosperity up to the middle of the 20th century, a prosperity that is reflected in the fine architecture of the town of Hallstatt.

Project objectives: In the city of Huizhou in the province of Guangdong in China an estate company and investment group rebuilt the Austrian alpine village of Hallstatt World Heritage Site. This project had aroused an intensive discussion about the value and uniqueness of historic buildings and sites in Austria. “China meets Hallstatt” focuses on two key aspects. Through the international youth exchange Chinese volunteers will get the chance to get to know the real Hallstatt. The will have the possibility to learn about day-to-day business of this unique alpine village and about the duties and challenges to preserve the village. The volunteers are not going to see Hallstatt as touristic scenery but as a vivid, active and prosperous World Heritage site and work and live together with Austrian volunteers. “China meets Hallstatt” is also an instrument to promote tourism and peace and to develop new friendly relations between Austrian and Chinese youth organisations.

Project activities: The work will focus on the avalanche protection of the community of Hallstatt. The volunteers will help to maintain the avalanche protection and the protection forest. They will get a deep knowledge and understanding of the significance how alpine villages struggle with natural disasters in the past, presence and in the future. In addition the project fosters the intercultural understanding among the Austrian and Chinese Volunteers about living and working in a World Heritage Site in the Alps.


Village of Hallstatt
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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV – Youth for Nature

◆ Wachau Cultural Landscape, Austria
Cultural site inscribed in 2000

The Wachau is a stretch of the Danube Valley between Melk and Krems, a landscape of high visual quality. It preserves in an intact and visible form many traces - in terms of architecture, (monasteries, castles, ruins), urban design, (towns and villages), natural biodiversity (dry grasslands, free-flowing Danube, hillside forests) and agricultural use, principally for the cultivation of vines on stone terraces - of its evolution since prehistoric times.

Project objectives: The project aims at maintaining the natural hot spots and traditional stone terraces, preserving Wachau’s biodiversity as part of the World Heritage cultural landscape and raising awareness on the significance of the natural habitats as a medieval landscape that evolved organically and harmoniously over time. At the end of the two weeks project, five to ten hectares of dry grasslands will be maintained.

Project activities: The main activity is preserving natural hot spots. Under supervision of experts local and international volunteers and local workers from the communities will build traditional stone terraces. The international and local volunteers will be in charge of the public relations and organise press conferences so as to involve local farmers, landowners and hunting club members and raise their awareness about the significance of natural habitats.


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WHV – Bois-du-Luc, Major Mining Site of Wallonia

Major Mining Sites of Wallonia, Belgium
Cultural site inscribed in 2012

The four sites of the property form a strip 170 km long by 3–15 km wide, crossing Belgium from east to west, consisting of the best-preserved 19th- and 20th-century coal-mining sites of the country. It features examples of the utopian architecture from the early periods of the industrial era in Europe within a highly integrated, industrial and urban ensemble, notably the Grand-Hornu colliery and workers’ city designed by Bruno Renard in the first half of the 19th century. Bois-du-Luc includes numerous buildings erected from 1838 to 1909 and one of Europe’s oldest collieries dating back to the late 17th century. While Wallonia had hundreds of collieries, most have lost their infrastructure, while the four components of the listed site retain a high measure of integrity.

**Project objectives:** The project aims at contributing to the preservation and protection of the historical site, newly recognized as World Heritage Site, as well as raising its cultural and historical importance among international volunteers, local community and visitors. Another objective is to support the Eco museum of the mining site to get ready for hosting a special exhibition in the framework of “Mons 2015” as the city of Mons, located close to the site, has been elected as the European Capital of Culture for 2015.

**Project activities:** The main activity is preserving Bois-du-Luc, one of the four sites of the property, by cleaning the area, collecting rubbish and removing the over-grown grass. Volunteers will also clean and paint the rooms that will host a special exhibition for Mons 2015. A photo exhibition will be presented in the Eco museum at the end of the workcamp in order to show the result of the volunteers’ work. Volunteers will also have the opportunity to be involved in the visits of the site and to present pedagogical tools to visitors and the local community in order to raise awareness about World Heritage. Visits of other World Heritage sites of the area will be organised as well as workshops about World Heritage and related themes.

**Partners:** The project is supported by Bois-du-Luc Ecomuseum, Hainaut Province (Hainaut Culture-Tourisme), la Maison du Tourisme du Parc des Canaux et Châteaux (regional “park of canals and castles” main tourism office”) and the City of La Louvière.

JAVVA
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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
**WHV – Haymaking in Wooded Meadows**

**Wooded Meadows of Nedrema and Laelatu, Estonia**
Mixed site on tentative list

Wooded meadows are traditional seminatural communities that few hundred years ago were widespread in the countries around the Baltic Sea but also in other parts of Europe. They are sparse natural wooded areas with regularly mown herb layer where the characteristic appearance and species composition preserves only as a result of traditional agricultural activities: mowing or/and grazing. In terms of appearance and ecological conditions, wooded meadows are similar to parks, yet are considerably older and initially arose from natural communities. Wooded meadows are one of the oldest ecosystems that have arisen through the interactions between man and nature in the forest zone.

**Project objectives:** The project aims at maintaining the natural site – wooded meadows of Nedrema and Laelatu in South-Western Estonia. Wooded meadows are traditional semi-natural communities that few hundred years ago were widespread in the countries around the Baltic Sea but also in other parts of Europe. As the result at the end of the two week project, around ten hectares of wooded meadows will be maintained.

**Project activities:** Under supervision of local experts local and international volunteers will be mowing the wooded meadows. The work will mainly consist of raking and taking hay off the meadow. Besides, the international and local volunteers under the supervision of local experts from Estonian Nature Fund will be running awareness workshops on wooded meadows and their protection and management techniques among volunteers and UNESCO work for heritage protection and, in particular, about 2014 World Heritage Volunteers campaign focused on sustainable development.

**Partners:** Estonian Nature Fund (ELF), International volunteers are sent by the Alliance of European Voluntary Service Organizations members and partners and Service Civil International and local Estonian volunteers of ELF.

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*EstYES*

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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV – Enter in the History, Leave Your Mark at the Tower of the King

Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion, France 2014 – Action for Sustainability
Cultural site inscribed in 1999

Viticulture was introduced to this fertile region of Aquitaine by the Romans, and intensified in the Middle Ages. The Saint-Emilion area benefited from its location on the pilgrimage route to Santiago de Compostela and many churches, monasteries and hospices were built there from the 11th century onwards. It was granted the special status of a 'jurisdiction' during the period of English rule in the 12th century. It is an exceptional landscape devoted entirely to wine-growing, with many fine historic monuments in its towns and villages.

Project objectives: The project aims at maintaining restoring a medieval tower "The King Tower" which is a landmark of the Saint-Emilion historical and visual landscape. In partnership with the municipality of Saint-Emilion, Association Adichats and Union REMPART will continue the work started in 2013 on this outstanding site, listed as World Heritage by UNESCO in 1999. Traditional stone masonry and stone cutting will be part of the program as well as discovery of the region.

Project activities: Survey of the existing walls, traditional stone masonry and stone cutting to restore the base of the tower. The program will include different visits in Saint Emilion itself and in its typical landscape among which its famous vineyards.

Partners: Association Adichats, Union REMPART and Municipalité de Saint-Emilion.

Union REMPART
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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV – Parks and Gardens of Classical Weimar

Classical Weimar, Germany
Cultural site inscribed in 1998

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries the small Thuringian town of Weimar witnessed a remarkable cultural flowering, attracting many writers and scholars, notably Goethe and Schiller. This development is reflected in the high quality of many of the buildings and of the parks in the surrounding area.

Project objectives: The World Heritage site Classical Weimar comprises eleven separate buildings or ensembles. At four of them the World Heritage Volunteers project will take place – at Park on the Ilm Belvedere Park, Tiefurt Park and Ettersburg Park. The project combines preservation and protection activities at the World Heritage site with an educational part aiming to sustainable management of natural and cultural heritage and a promotional part about World Heritage.

Project activities: In order to illustrate the cultural diversity and to strengthen the exchange about World Heritage in different parts of the world the group will consist of 14 volunteers from 14 different countries from three or four continents. The volunteers will work in two groups on two different tasks. Every day one person per group will change to the other group in order to support the exchange of experiences between both groups.

The first group will work on the revitalization of an abandoned part of Belvedere Park. The most significant park architecture of Belvedere Park, the Large Grotto, was restored during the last years. The volunteers will – based on historical plans and in intensive cooperation with the site managers – uncover historical paths around the grotto which had been disappeared some decades ago and will take care of the bordering ways, meadows and groves. The second group will carry out different gardening, preservation and protection works in the parks Park on the Ilm, Tiefurt Park and Ettersburg Park as common practical work in small mixed groups of international volunteers and local workers.

A highlight of the project will be the public presentation about World Heritage sites of the countries of origin of the participants in order to open the view and the understanding of the local population for World Heritage sites located outside of Middle Europe and in order to bring the idea of World Heritage Volunteers into a wider public.

Partners: Klassik Stiftung Weimar (Weimar Classic Foundation), Weimar University, Weimar-Jena Academy, Thuringian Green League and others. canals and castles” main tourism office”) and the City of La Louvière.

Open Houses Network
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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
WHV – Between history and nature in the valleys of Comacchio

Ferrara, City of Renaissance and its Po Delta, Italy
Mixed site inscribed in 1995

Ferrara, which grew up around a ford over the River Po, became an intellectual and artistic centre that attracted the greatest minds of the Italian Renaissance in the 15th and 16th centuries. Here, Piero della Francesca, Jacopo Bellini and Andrea Mantegna decorated the palaces of the House of Este. The humanist concept of the ‘ideal city’ came to life here in the neighbourhoods built from 1492 onwards by Biagio Rossetti according to the new principles of perspective. The completion of this project marked the birth of modern town planning and influenced its subsequent development.

**Project objectives:** The project aims at maintaining the natural and cultural site, preserving lagoon’s biodiversity as part of the World Heritage cultural landscape and raising awareness on the significance of the natural habitats as a historical landscape that evolved organically and harmoniously over time.

**Project activities:** Volunteers will work for two weeks on specific sites of Parco del Delta. The group will work on the Valley of Comacchio, “fish basins of Comacchio” which is a natural area. There, volunteers will work manually at the management of the site, cleaning the area from garbage and guiding tourists during visits. The volunteers will be supported by Legambiente, the Italian well established environmental charity. At the end of the two week project, a groups’ briefing will be held with all the local authorities, where each volunteer will have the opportunity to talk about his own experience and where the participants can exchange ideas on site’s valorization.

In order to spread the knowledge developed during the camp period, all the activities will be documented – whether filmed or by taking photos – and the documentation will be presented locally to increase the people’s knowledge on biodiversity and the importance to move as a society towards a more sustainable development.

**Partners:** Parco del Delta del Po, Comacchio Municipality, Ferrara Municipality, Legambiente, University of Ferrara.

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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
From the Neapolis founded by Greek settlers in 470 B.C. to the city of today, Naples has retained the imprint of the successive cultures that emerged in Europe and the Mediterranean basin. This makes it a unique site, with a wealth of outstanding monuments such as the Church of Santa Chiara and the Castel Nuovo. Piazza Bellini (Bellini square) is one of the most known meeting places of the historic centre of Naples. Surrounded by bars, historical buildings and universities, it also hosts some Greek rests of the ancient Neapolis. Although the beauty and the artistic and architectural value of the square it is going through negligence.

**Project objectives:** The project aims at the protection of one of the most important sites of the historic centre of Naples throughout renovation and raising-awareness activities. The main objectives of the project are the sensitzation of locals to their heritage and the promotion of active citizenship.

**Project activities:** The volunteers will be in charge of the cleaning of the square, the maintenance of the green areas of the square and the promotion of the concept of “Heritage” through the organisation of cultural activities. Moreover, the volunteers will take part in three workshops – “World Heritage and Patrimonito”, “World Heritage and Preservation” and “World Heritage and Culture”.

**Partners:** The City Hall of Naples, as institutional partner, will contribute to the visibility of the project on local level and the recognition of the project on institutional level. The association Opera Don Calabria will provide the space for hosting the volunteers and rooms for some activities foreseen in the project, the communication agency Studio Santabarbara will realise the video documentation of the project.
When Vesuvius erupted on 24 August AD 79, it engulfed the two flourishing Roman towns of Pompei and Herculaneum, as well as the many wealthy villas in the area. These have been progressively excavated and made accessible to the public since the mid-18th century. The vast expanse of the commercial town of Pompei contrasts with the smaller but better-preserved remains of the holiday resort of Herculaneum, while the superb wall paintings of the Villa Oplontis at Torre Annunziata give a vivid impression of the opulent lifestyle enjoyed by the wealthier citizens of the Early Roman Empire.

**Project objectives:** Ercolano is one of the richest archeological areas of Campania region. It is one of the few ancient cities that can now be seen in almost its original splendor. We can say that it is better preserved than nearby Pompeii, but unfortunately not better known. YAP (Youth Action for Peace) Italia wants to raise awareness about the site among the local community and tourists from all over the world through World Heritage Volunteers project.

**Project activities:** The volunteers will take part in workshops about World Heritage, World Heritage Volunteers and International Voluntary Service as tool for active participation in the preservation of World Heritage sites. They will make both manual and promotional activities on the site such as collecting garbage, cleaning gardens at the entrance, welcoming visitors as guides to the site, preparing and running daily workshops about the archaeological site, introducing of the Herculaneum Conservation Project – Europe’s most ambitious conservation initiative – meeting cultural institutions. As the final event there will be a public conference about new approaches to site management. A documentary about the workcamp experience and a photo exhibition will complete the presentation of the project.


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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie is a military defence line that marked the administrative and economic heart of the Netherlands - Fort Holland. It was designed to keep out invaders by the controlled flooding of a chain of inundation fields to a depth of up to a metre. The inundation line was laid in the 19th and 20th centuries and runs from Fort Naarden to Fort Steurtagt in the Biesbosch. The line consists of a system of waterworks and over 1,000 forts, casemates, sluices and wooden houses.

The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie is one of the largest projects ever undertaken in the Netherlands.

**Project objectives:** The project aims at preserving and maintaining important parts of this former defense line such as forts and sluices. Also, the value of the cultural heritage for the local and regional public will be enlarged by creating recreational facilities within the landscape. A third objective is raising the awareness for cultural heritage, UNESCO World Heritage and the World Heritage Volunteers campaign by giving the volunteers a role in the PR campaign for the Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie.

**Project activities:** The main activity is preserving and maintaining cultural hot spots. Under supervision of experts, local and international volunteers and local workers from the communities will maintain and restore forts and other objects. Also, the development of a walking track through the site that was started by World Heritage Volunteers project in 2013 will be finished. The international and local volunteers will be in charge of the public relations and will organise press conference to involve local and regional press. The participants are also asked to make a webpage concerning World Heritage in general and World Heritage Volunteers campaign in relation to the Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie.

**Partners:** Municipalities (Utrecht and others), Provincial Councils, Rijkswaterstaat (National Water Board), Landschap Erfgoed Utrecht (regional Volunteer organization), Staatsbosbeheer (State Forestry Service), Ministry of Defense, local farmers and entrepreneurs.

Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie
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"World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability"
This museum-city, whose roots go back to Roman times, reached its golden age in the 15th century, when it became the residence of the Portuguese kings. Its unique quality stems from the whitewashed houses decorated with azulejos and wrought-iron balconies dating from the 16th to the 18th century. Its monuments had a profound influence on Portuguese architecture in Brazil.

**Project objectives:** The project focuses on two aspects. The first aim is to involve youth associations in the promotion of a specific heritage of Évora: popular housing. The second seeks to sensitize the younger generation for the application of traditional techniques in the coatings of these houses that were essential part in the consecration of the historic city centre as World Heritage site. So, the major goals of this project are to involve young people in the manufacture, preparation and application of the limestone, while contributing to the preservation of traditional techniques and popular heritage of Évora.

**Project activities:** The main activities to be undertaken under this project will be the painting in whitewash technique of a series of houses whose owners do not have the financial capacity to ensure its maintenance. To equip the various youth associations with the know-how required for such an undertaking, a number of training sessions will be held with experts and old masters in the preparation and application of the limestone, and, in parallel, will try to produce a documentary about this initiative as well as a photographic monitoring of the several stages of the work.

**Partners:** Regional Council of Évora – National Body of Scouts, Academic Association of the University of Évora, Lua aos Quadradinhos Association, District Council of the Socialist Youth and Academic Group Seistetos.
WHV – Saint Petersburg and UNESCO Heritage sites of 14-18 and 18-19 centuries

Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments, Russian Federation
Cultural site inscribed in 1990

The 'Venice of the North', with its numerous canals and more than 400 bridges, is the result of a vast urban project begun in 1703 under Peter the Great. Later known as Leningrad (in the former USSR), the city is closely associated with the October Revolution. Its architectural heritage reconciles the very different Baroque and pure neoclassical styles, as can be seen in the Admiralty, the Winter Palace, the Marble Palace and the Hermitage.

Project objectives: The objectives are to involve young people in the promotion and preservation of the World Heritage at the Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and in the Leningrad Region and to help the youth to understand cultural diversity. The project provides an opportunity for a dialogue between stakeholders – volunteers, local communities, concerned authorities and parts of the civil society – in the promotion of non-formal World Heritage education on a national level for sustainable development.

Project activities: The innovative aspect of the project is that the camp will be mobile. The St. Petersburg World Heritage consists not only of the historical center of modern St. Petersburg, the palaces and parks ensembles of its suburbs, but also of a little fortress, imperial estates and other historical and cultural monuments.

During one part, the international volunteers will work in the historical center, another time at imperial and princely suburban residences – Tsarskoie Selo (Pushkin), Pavlovsk and Gatchina and at the Imperial Country Estate Ropsha in Leningrad region. The volunteers will get to know different parts of the Russian Culture Heritage and learn about architectural styles of different historical periods. The project will have a special study part orientated on World Heritage. The international volunteers will be asked to prepare information about the models and methods of World Heritage promotion and protection in their home countries to be discussed during workshop.

Partners: Department for monitoring and preservation of cultural heritage of the Culture Committee of the St. Petersburg Government and the Leningrad Region, Committee for Youth Policy and Interaction with public organizations of St. Petersburg Government, The Vasileostrovsky district administration of the St-Petersburg Governmental, The State Museums Reserve Tsarskoe Selo (Pushkin), Gatchina, Pavlovsk, Repina and others, Local Municipalities (Pushkin, Gostilitsy and others) and local volunteer’s NGOs.

Mir Tesen
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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
Lake Baikal, Russian Federation
Natural site inscribed in 1996

Situated in south-east Siberia, the 3.15-million-ha Lake Baikal is the oldest (25 million years) and deepest (1,700 m) lake in the world. It contains 20% of the world’s total unfrozen freshwater reserve. Known as the 'Galapagos of Russia', its age and isolation have produced one of the world’s richest and most unusual freshwater faunas, which is of exceptional value to evolutionary science.

**Project objectives:** The main aims of the project are development and raising awareness about uniqueness and importance of Lake Baikal as a natural reservoir of fresh running water on the planet, to promote ideas of peace and respect for nature among young people all over the world through international volunteer activity. This camp will help to promote and develop these ideas and involve more people in the movement of environmental protection of Lake Baikal and nearest territories.

**Project activities:** The camp activities are divided into two parts: On one site the volunteers will carry out building and renovation works in the ecological camping area on the coast of Lake Baikal, they will repair houses and stone paths. On the other site, there will be different kinds of educational work with locals and tourists – organising PR-campaigns, ecological performances and an exhibition “The second life of garbage”.

**Partners:** Baikal Biosphere Reserve, School #21 in Tanhoi, regional and republic newspapers, TV "Kabanskiy dialogue" and local business organizations.

SFERA Movement
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“World Heritage Volunteers 2014 – Action for Sustainability”
Over the centuries, the town of Banská Štiavnica was visited by many outstanding engineers and scientists who contributed to its fame. The old medieval mining centre grew into a town with Renaissance palaces, 16th-century churches, elegant squares and castles. The urban centre blends into the surrounding landscape, which contains vital relics of the mining and metallurgical activities of the past.

**Project objectives:** The project aims to maintain a sacral complex of churches and chapels and its surrounding green areas. The complex was in very bad condition after many years of abandonment. The NGO Calvary Fund started its reconstruction and maintenance in 2008 and the condition of the site is gradually improving and the number of visitors is growing yearly. There are two aims of the project: One is to raise awareness between young people toward things which happens around them so they can become active citizens wherever they are. The second aim is to offer the participants the possibility to become part of the reconstruction process of a UNESCO World Heritage site. At the end of the two week project six wooden roofs of chapels will be preserved, three churches’ interior will be cleaned and 500 square metres of the site area will be maintained.

**Project activities:** The main activity is to preserve green areas of the site and some of its buildings. There will be an international group of volunteers under supervision of local leaders working professionally on the reconstruction process. The project will consist of two parts. One part will be lectures for the volunteers and guided tours through the site and town aiming to provide basic knowledge and know-how about the reconstruction process and to motivate the youngster towards UNESCO issues in general as well. The second, the working part, will be focused on several of the chapels where volunteers will paint the newly reconstructed wooden roofs with protective paint, clean the interior of the churches and maintain the site’s green areas.

**Partners:** INEX – international youth exchanges and workcamps, Foundation of Baden-Powell – scouts for youth, Hostel st. Juraj – basement for seminars and accommodation of volunteers, Kolo s.r.o., Youth in action – European voluntary service volunteers, Sibacol s.r.o. and others. (Pushkin, Gostilitsy and others) and local volunteer’s NGOs.
WHV – Ancient L´viv – Crossroads of Cultures

L´viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre, Ukraine
Cultural site inscribed in 1998

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.

**Project objectives:** The main aim of the project is to raise awareness of the group of international volunteers about World Heritage issues so that during the second week of the project they will be able to run discussions and activities with locals regarding World Heritage issues. So it will be possible to raise awareness in the local community on the issues related to the World Heritage, to continue campaigning for preservation of the World Heritage site, to discuss its more thoughtful utilization and the role of the community in it.

**Project activities:** The project will consist of an educational and a practical working part. The practical works will take place in different historical parks of the town and include works as painting fences, cleaning the pavements and planting flowers. During that works the volunteers will get in contact with locals to discuss with them questions concerning World Heritage in L’viv. Additionally to that, various educational and promotional activities will be organised as stands informing about the World Heritage sites in the countries of origin of the volunteers, meeting with mass media representatives and a workshop on the subject of World Heritage.

**Partners:** L’viv City State Administration: Historical Environment Protection Department (World Heritage site manager) and “Zelenyy L’viv” (“Green L’viv”) – administrative body for all the park areas in the L’viv city.

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