By implementing the World Heritage Volunteers project, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, CCIVS and youth organisations spark interest and appreciation of the World Heritage values to the local communities with particular focus on the children, youth and authorities.

Our vision for 2010 and beyond is to bring local and international communities together to help conserve, protect and rehabilitate World Heritage through workcamps, youth and volunteer exchanges.

“World Heritage sites belong to all peoples of the world, irrespective of the territory on which they are located.”
UNESCO World Heritage Centre
The information in this report is available on:

UNESCO World Heritage website (http://whc.unesco.org/en/wheducation)

CCVS website (http://www.ccvvs.org and www.whvolunteers.org)

Photos credit back cover:
1: Volunteers with the World Heritage Volunteers projects banner
2009, Historic Centre of Cajamarca, Peru © UNESCO/CCVS/8WBP – Jorge Gallano
2: Volunteers with the World Heritage Volunteers projects banner
3: Volunteers with the World Heritage Volunteers projects banner
4: Volunteers with the World Heritage Volunteers projects banner
2009, Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-Tunya, Zambia © UNESCO/CCVS/8AZ – Francesco Volpini
Disclaimer
The authors are responsible for the choice and presentation of the facts as well as for the respect of the copyright of text and images contained in this publication and for the opinions therein which are not necessarily those of UNESCO, WHC and CIVS and do not commit the organisations. The designations employed and the presentation of the material throughout this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNESCO, WHC and CIVS concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontier or boundaries.

© UNESCO WHC/CCIVS 2010
Published June 2010

Editorial group:
Carmélia QUIN
Francesco VOLPINI
Maïa SERT
Tuan Khanh NGUYEN

Acknowledgment:
World Heritage Fund for the ongoing support to the World Heritage Volunteers campaigns

Netherlands Funds-in-Trust for the printing of this report

International Workcamp Organisation (IWO), Republic of Korea, for the design, production and distribution of the World Heritage Volunteers promotional materials

Graphic design:
cantieregiovani.org|italy
"...cultural and natural property demonstrate the importance, for all peoples of the world, of safeguarding this unique and irreplaceable property, to whatever people it may belong”
The Preambule to the World Heritage Convention

« Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live today, and what we pass on to the future generations. [...] World Heritage sites belong to all peoples of the world, irrespective of the territory on which they are located. »
World Heritage in Young Hands Kit (1998)

Table of contents

Foreword 4
Introduction 5
Background 7
Projects selection 8
Africa 10
America 14
Asia 20
Europe 34
Evaluation and Analysis 46
Results 51
Future Action plan 52
Foreword
The World Heritage Volunteers projects have made a big impact in their first two years. This success is the result of the active involvement and dedication of thousands of individuals from all over the world. Learning from each other and from the communities they worked with, they have created wide international support for the concept and the reality of World Heritage preservation beyond physical and cultural boundaries.

Young volunteers have worked in cooperation with national and international organisations, local communities and authorities. They all shared the conviction that theory and intellectual knowledge can never replace the deep understanding of the amazing heritage of humanity and of nature which can be experienced and learned with minimum comfort and tired muscles at the end of a day spent working together.

These individual volunteers are today part of a growing, global community promoting and practising cultural diversity by working with World Heritage and non-formal education. Learning to live together, they are leading the way to change and deepen our common efforts to promote and preserve the world’s cultural and natural heritage: their commitment is a gift to the future of our planet.

Francesco Volpini
CCIVS Director
Introduction
The years 2008 and 2009 saw twenty-three World Heritage Volunteers projects carried out by youth organisations in twelve countries. Together with international and national volunteers, these organisations created projects from drafting do-it-yourself plans to transforming them to reality.

The World Heritage Volunteers project was launched in December 2007 within the framework of the UNESCO World Heritage Education Programme. It is coordinated by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in close collaboration with Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS).

The concept emerged from the necessity to involve young people in World Heritage conservation and preservation, from incorporating awareness-raising campaigns with hands-on participation to involvement in policy decision making.

For the youth organisations, team leaders, and young national and international volunteers, these pilot projects brought rich experience and important lessons. The outreach is significant and involves local communities and schools, municipal authorities, heritage experts and civil society in and around the World Heritage sites.

This report presents brief descriptions of the twenty-three projects conducted in 2008 and 2009, illustrating the efforts by young people to sensitize their peers, young volunteers, local communities and stakeholders to the issues related to World Heritage conservation. It strives to show their increasing contribution to World Heritage promotion and preservation through activity planning based on the concrete needs of the site and in coordination with the site management and local, as well as national, authorities. It shows how, through varied ways, they establish cooperation and initiate synergies between the local and international youth organisations and the local community, site management, national and local authorities.

During the first World Heritage Volunteers Evaluation and Planning Meeting held from 6th -10th March 2010 in Berlin, Germany, the youth leaders met to share their experience to make a roadmap for the development of future projects related to World Heritage preservation. This report also presents the conclusions of this meeting.

The youth organisations and volunteers involved in the projects aimed to establish stepping stones for heritage stakeholders to understand and recognize the role of young people in World Heritage conservation. They applied the non-formal education approach to maximise the impact of the actions at the community level, but also made significant efforts to improve the overall quality of the complex process of developing, implementing and evaluating projects and well as reporting at the national and international level.

Carméla Quin
Focal Point for World Heritage Education
World Heritage Centre

Carméla Quin
The UNESCO World Heritage Education Programme aims to heighten awareness of the importance of the World Heritage Convention among young people and aims to provide them with knowledge, skills and commitment to become involved in World Heritage conservation. It unites educators, teachers, curriculum developers, heritage experts and others from the local to the international level. Through forums, training, skills-development courses and innovative educational materials, the Programme gives them a chance to voice their concerns, to become involved in finding sustainable solutions and to undertake actions to enhance the protection of the natural and cultural heritage.

**World Heritage Volunteers** is a project carried out within the framework of the World Heritage Education Programme. The project is jointly coordinated by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and CCIVS.

---

**UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC)**

WHC is the focal point and co-ordinator within UNESCO for all matters related to World Heritage. It deals with issues related to World Heritage by encouraging countries to sign the World Heritage Convention and to ensure the protection of World Heritage sites and by providing technical or emergency assistance.

---

**Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS)**

CCIVS is a global coordinating body of more than 100 international voluntary service organisations all around the world. CCIVS is an NGO, which was founded 60 years ago with the help of UNESCO and is located in the UNESCO headquarters in Paris. CCIVS has the highest possible status with UNESCO (formal relations of association).

---

*Background*

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

In 2007, as a response to the growing interest of young people to undertake concrete actions and to play an active role in the promotion and preservation of World Heritage, WHC and CCIVS initiated the World Heritage Volunteers using the Patrimonito emblem (representing a young heritage guardian).

---

The Patrimonito character was designed by young people at the First World Heritage Youth Forum in 1995 and is based on the UNESCO World Heritage emblem which symbolizes the interdependence of culture (square) and nature (circle) as well as the concept of protecting the World Heritage.

---

**World Heritage, Youth and Cultural Diversity**

The World Heritage Volunteers “Patrimonito” projects gather young people with different backgrounds i.e. international and national volunteers, members of local communities and experts. The intercultural exchange between them is based on a dynamic dialogue and contributes to the promotion of World Heritage in particular and culture in general and highlights the efficiency of non-formal education (NFE) methods. The impact on the local communities is particularly important both at the level of groups targeted by awareness-raising campaigns on World Heritage and at the level of the actors taking part in these campaigns.
Project selection
The selection was partly based on the direct link with an inscribed or potential WH site and/or its focus on World Heritage as main theme of the project.
In 2008, among the twelve projects organised, two projects had no direct link with a World Heritage site and one project took place at a Tentative list site.
In 2009, out of the eleven projects organised, three were linked to sites on the Tentative list and eight projects were directly linked to World Heritage sites. This change results from a stronger focus on World Heritage sites for a better management of the projects while encouraging the work on potential sites on the World Heritage List. Six projects were the follow-up of the first campaign while five new projects were organised at inscribed or potential sites (IWO Korea was already a partner organisation in 2008 but ran its project on a different site in 2009).
Awareness-raising about the values of World Heritage is the first objective. Thus the more projects there are, the more the awareness will be increased. On the other hand, strengthening the sense of ownership of the local population can be better achieved by running follow-up projects.

Frequently used World Heritage terms
The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, an international agreement adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972, was enacted on the premise that certain places on Earth are of outstanding universal value and as such should form part of the common heritage of humankind.

The nations or States Parties that ratified the Convention (187 as at April 2010) have become part of an international community, united in a common mission to identify and safeguard our world’s most outstanding natural and cultural heritage.

The States Parties inscribe sites on their Tentative Lists, an inventory of properties considered of outstanding universal value which each State Party intends to nominate for inscription on the World Heritage List. Today, 890 properties (689 cultural, 176 natural and 25 mixed sites) located in 148 countries have been inscribed on the World Heritage List. Inscription on the World Heritage List is only a first step towards safeguarding these sites for future generations. Management and preservation efforts are an ongoing process, which involves local communities as well as site managers and national authorities.

When the outstanding universal value of a site is threatened, the site is inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (31 properties as at April 2010). It calls the world’s attention to sites endangered by natural conditions or human activity such as: armed conflict and war, earthquakes and other natural disasters, pollution, poaching or unplanned construction, and mobilizes international resources for emergency preservation measures.

World Heritage Projects 2008-2009
Africa
- Togo, FAGAD: International Awareness-Raising Workcamp
- Zambia, YAZ: Cultural Heritage Preservation and Awareness Workcamp

America
- Mexico, Vive Mexico: Preservation of the Historic Centre of Morelia
- Mexico, Nataté A.C.: La Ruta Zoque
- Peru, BVBP: Raise Awareness, Educate and Promote the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in the downtown of Cajamarca

Asia
- Indonesia, IIW: Borobudur International Workcamp: Young Guardians in Action
- Indonesia, Dejavato: World Volunteers for World Heritage
- Japan, NICE: Protection of the Shirakami Mountains
- Republic of Korea, IWO: Gangghwa Dolmen Sites, World Heritage Workcamp
- Republic of Korea, IWO: Geomunoreum Workcamp
- Thailand, PSF: Khao Yai World Heritage Workcamp
- Viet Nam, SJ Viet Nam: Green Ha Long Bay Forever

Europe
- France, SJ: Fort Liedot: Island of Aix
- France, Concordia: Protection of the Stone Heritage in Saint Maximin
- Italy, YAP Italy: Promoting the Protection of Heritage in Arpino
- Italy, Legambiente: Protection of Venice Lagoon
- Ukraine, Alternative-V: Ancient City of Lviv: Crossroads of the Trade Routes and Cultures
International Awareness-Raising Workcamp (6-16 October 2008/17 July-6 August 2009)
The aim of the project was to run awareness raising activities for the promotion and preservation of
the site, in particular through the use of traditional methods. Attention was given to the necessity of
promoting the tourism potential of the site without damaging its authenticity.
The volunteers built a hosting infrastructure for tourists and organised debates about World Heritage
involving all the Koutammakou communities and schools. They planted 1050 trees on a 2000 m² land,
whose species were identified during the first WHV project in 2008 as endangered and which constitute
the building material needed for the Takienta houses. The involvement of a local association in this
project allowed the volunteers to discuss about daily life with a family of Batammariba.
The project benefited from the institutional support of the Ministry Of Communication and Culture,
UNESCO National Commission, Batammariba Conservation and Promotion Service and participation of
AJVDC local association.
Frères Agriculteurs et Artisans pour le Développement (FAGAD)
BP 60, Kpélé- Adéta (Kloto)
Togo (West Africa)
E-mail: fagad@togo@yahoo.fr
Website: www.fagad.org

TOGO
Koutammakou, the land of the Batammariba
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 floors high and those with granaries feature an
almost spherical form above a cylindrical base. They are grouped in villages, which also include ceremonial spaces, springs, rocks and sites reserved for initiation ceremonies.

World Heritage List
Cultural site inscribed in 2004
ZAMBIA

Victoria Falls / Mosi-oa-Tunya

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

Culture Heritage Preservation and Awareness Workcamp (1-14 July 2009)

The project aimed at the preservation of Victoria Falls by involving young people in concrete activities: building a barrier on the upstream side of the Victoria Falls to prevent soil erosion; setting up bush trails with sign posters along the path to sensitize visitors, renovating Mukuni Lower Primary School and participating in annual traditional ceremonies. The volunteers established links with the local community and the tourists to discuss World Heritage issues.

This represented a chance for the young volunteers themselves to discover the cultural heritage of the region — in particular of the Mukuni chiefdom — and learn how traditional knowledge and values can contribute to the protection of World Heritage sites.

The partners played an important role for the achievement of this project notably a material and personal partnership with the Livingstone office of National Heritage Conservation Commission which is in charge of all the heritage sites in Zambia (tools, truck, site managers and expert builders) and the Contact Trust Youth Association of Livingstone (accommodation), and a promotional partnership with the local media.

Youth Association of Zambia (YAZ)

P.O. box 31852, Lusaka
Email: musanda5@yahoo.com; yazworkcamps@gmail.com
MEXICO

Historic Centre of Morelia
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.

Preservation of the Historic Centre of Morelia (16 July–4 August 2008)
The international volunteers together with local youngsters of Morelia participated in activities ensuring maintenance of the historical monuments of Morelia city: 38 house fronts were restored and painted eliminating the graffiti, the preservation of the historical square of San Jose. They also organised debates about the importance of World Heritage after being trained to become active actors and multipliers.

A press conference was held with all the media of the state (5 newspapers, 2 TVs, 1 radio, 2 Internet news agencies) and the municipal directors of different secretaries (Youth, Tourism, Economics and Preservation of Morelia Downtown) with an estimated outreach of 280,000 people.

The project was carried out in co-ordination with the Institute for the Youth Development of the City of Morelia (IUM).

Vive Mexico
Avenida Universidad N° 2021-S
Fraccionamiento Los Pinos C.P. 58200 Morelia, Michoacan
E-mail: becas@vivemexico.org
Website: www.vivemexico.org

World Heritage List
Cultural site inscribed in 1991
La Ruta Zoque (4-18 July 2009)

The volunteers worked at the church and former monastery of Santo Domingo de Guzman in Tepatan mainly for the preservation of the compound. A special basic training was given to the volunteers leading to the production of a wall decorations register which will facilitate future restoration works. They also ran an awareness raising campaign for the local population to rediscover this important site and its historic and cultural role through the organisation of special activities like exhibitions, theatre, promotional videos and presentations at several universities of Mexico.

The project benefited from a variety of local and national supports: co-organisation of the project (National Institute of Anthropology and History); site selection process and application preparation (Centro Cultural de los Altos de Chiapas); accommodation, transport, evenings and outings (Municipality of Tepatan); promotion in the International Volunteering for the Sustainable Development of Mexico Programme (Ministry of Foreign Affairs); contacts with the local governmental institutions (Institute of Natural History); media contacts (Secretariat for the Development of the Southern Border).

Natifé Voluntariado Internacional A.C., Mexico
Calle Real de Mexicanos #10 Barrio de Mexicanos 29240 San Cristobal de Las Casas, Chiapas
E-mail: natate@natate.org
Website: www.natate.org

MEXICO
Churches in the Zoque Province, Chiapas

Eight churches were built in the 16th century under the guidance of Dominican friars whose goal was to evangelise the Zoque people, a culture which was heir to one of the most ancient cultures in Mesoamerica. The building project was originally of European design, but it soon acquired local features of Mexican Colonial art. The presence of these churches triggered the development of a school of gilded and painted sculpture. The Convent of Santo Domingo Tepatan is now the focal point of efforts to recover the use of the Zoque language.

Cultural property included in Mexico’s Tentative list in 2001.

La Ruta Zoque (4-18 July 2009)

The volunteers worked at the church and former monastery of Santo Domingo de Guzman in Tepatan mainly for the preservation of the compound. A special basic training was given to the volunteers leading to the production of a wall decorations register which will facilitate future restoration works. They also ran an awareness raising campaign for the local population to rediscover this important site and its historic and cultural role through the organisation of special activities like exhibitions, theatre, promotional videos and presentations at several universities of Mexico.

The project benefited from a variety of local and national supports: co-organisation of the project (National Institute of Anthropology and History); site selection process and application preparation (Centro Cultural de los Altos de Chiapas); accommodation, transport, evenings and outings (Municipality of Tepatan); promotion in the International Volunteering for the Sustainable Development of Mexico Programme (Ministry of Foreign Affairs); contacts with the local governmental institutions (Institute of Natural History); media contacts (Secretariat for the Development of the Southern Border).

Natifé Voluntariado Internacional A.C., Mexico
Calle Real de Mexicanos #10 Barrio de Mexicanos 29240 San Cristobal de Las Casas, Chiapas
E-mail: natate@natate.org
Website: www.natate.org

La Ruta Zoque (4-18 July 2009)

The volunteers worked at the church and former monastery of Santo Domingo de Guzman in Tepatan mainly for the preservation of the compound. A special basic training was given to the volunteers leading to the production of a wall decorations register which will facilitate future restoration works. They also ran an awareness raising campaign for the local population to rediscover this important site and its historic and cultural role through the organisation of special activities like exhibitions, theatre, promotional videos and presentations at several universities of Mexico.

The project benefited from a variety of local and national supports: co-organisation of the project (National Institute of Anthropology and History); site selection process and application preparation (Centro Cultural de los Altos de Chiapas); accommodation, transport, evenings and outings (Municipality of Tepatan); promotion in the International Volunteering for the Sustainable Development of Mexico Programme (Ministry of Foreign Affairs); contacts with the local governmental institutions (Institute of Natural History); media contacts (Secretariat for the Development of the Southern Border).

Natifé Voluntariado Internacional A.C., Mexico
Calle Real de Mexicanos #10 Barrio de Mexicanos 29240 San Cristobal de Las Casas, Chiapas
E-mail: natate@natate.org
Website: www.natate.org

La Ruta Zoque (4-18 July 2009)

The volunteers worked at the church and former monastery of Santo Domingo de Guzman in Tepatan mainly for the preservation of the compound. A special basic training was given to the volunteers leading to the production of a wall decorations register which will facilitate future restoration works. They also ran an awareness raising campaign for the local population to rediscover this important site and its historic and cultural role through the organisation of special activities like exhibitions, theatre, promotional videos and presentations at several universities of Mexico.

The project benefited from a variety of local and national supports: co-organisation of the project (National Institute of Anthropology and History); site selection process and application preparation (Centro Cultural de los Altos de Chiapas); accommodation, transport, evenings and outings (Municipality of Tepatan); promotion in the International Volunteering for the Sustainable Development of Mexico Programme (Ministry of Foreign Affairs); contacts with the local governmental institutions (Institute of Natural History); media contacts (Secretariat for the Development of the Southern Border).

Natifé Voluntariado Internacional A.C., Mexico
Calle Real de Mexicanos #10 Barrio de Mexicanos 29240 San Cristobal de Las Casas, Chiapas
E-mail: natate@natate.org
Website: www.natate.org

La Ruta Zoque (4-18 July 2009)

The volunteers worked at the church and former monastery of Santo Domingo de Guzman in Tepatan mainly for the preservation of the compound. A special basic training was given to the volunteers leading to the production of a wall decorations register which will facilitate future restoration works. They also ran an awareness raising campaign for the local population to rediscover this important site and its historic and cultural role through the organisation of special activities like exhibitions, theatre, promotional videos and presentations at several universities of Mexico.

The project benefited from a variety of local and national supports: co-organisation of the project (National Institute of Anthropology and History); site selection process and application preparation (Centro Cultural de los Altos de Chiapas); accommodation, transport, evenings and outings (Municipality of Tepatan); promotion in the International Volunteering for the Sustainable Development of Mexico Programme (Ministry of Foreign Affairs); contacts with the local governmental institutions (Institute of Natural History); media contacts (Secretariat for the Development of the Southern Border).

Natifé Voluntariado Internacional A.C., Mexico
Calle Real de Mexicanos #10 Barrio de Mexicanos 29240 San Cristobal de Las Casas, Chiapas
E-mail: natate@natate.org
Website: www.natate.org

La Ruta Zoque (4-18 July 2009)

The volunteers worked at the church and former monastery of Santo Domingo de Guzman in Tepatan mainly for the preservation of the compound. A special basic training was given to the volunteers leading to the production of a wall decorations register which will facilitate future restoration works. They also ran an awareness raising campaign for the local population to rediscover this important site and its historic and cultural role through the organisation of special activities like exhibitions, theatre, promotional videos and presentations at several universities of Mexico.

The project benefited from a variety of local and national supports: co-organisation of the project (National Institute of Anthropology and History); site selection process and application preparation (Centro Cultural de los Altos de Chiapas); accommodation, transport, evenings and outings (Municipality of Tepatan); promotion in the International Volunteering for the Sustainable Development of Mexico Programme (Ministry of Foreign Affairs); contacts with the local governmental institutions (Institute of Natural History); media contacts (Secretariat for the Development of the Southern Border).

Natifé Voluntariado Internacional A.C., Mexico
Calle Real de Mexicanos #10 Barrio de Mexicanos 29240 San Cristobal de Las Casas, Chiapas
E-mail: natate@natate.org
Website: www.natate.org
PERU
Historic centre of Cajamarca

Cajamarca is the setting of the encounter between the culture of Spain and the Andean world with its civil and religious buildings (adobe and volcanic stone). The architecture is unique and covers four centuries from the 16th to the 19th. In the area around the Historic Centre of Cajamarca there are a number of archaeological monuments of exceptional historic importance such as temples and carved stones known. Thermal and medicinal waters at the site are also important.

Raise Awareness, Educate and Promote the Conservation of Cultural Heritage in the downtown of Cajamarca (6-26 June 2009)

The main objective of this project was the awareness-raising of the local population about the problems faced by the Historical Centre of Cajamarca. The volunteers worked on the documentation of the city's heritage after having identified the main damage to the infrastructure and the attractiveness of the historic centre (deterioration of facades, plazas, litter, graffiti, poor street lighting, etc.). Then they focused on two main problems and proposed alternative solutions so as to place the conservation of cultural resources in the historic centre higher on the civic agenda of Cajamarca. To do so, an audio-visual material targeting and speaking the language of the youth was produced. Two local initiatives were developed: a board with different organisations and the population working for the inscription of the historic centre on the WH List, and weekly cleaning campaigns in parallel with the implementation of a fine system to stop people pasting up posters in the historic centre.

The project was carried out with the support from the City Hall of Cajamarca, the Quechua Academic, E1 Inc and the National university of Cajamarca.

Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú (BVBP)
Jr. Lucanas No. 332 – A Lima 01
E-mail: bolivarianosd@hotmail.com

Cultural property included in Peru's Tentative list in 2002

Photo credits:
1) 2009, Historic Centre of Cajamarca, Peru © UNESCO/CCIVS – CIVS volunteer
2) Volunteers with the World Heritage Volunteers projects banner, 2009, Historic Centre of Cajamarca, Peru © UNESCO/CCIVS/BVBP – Jorge Galano
3) A volunteer cleaning the walls, 2009, Historic Centre of Cajamarca, Peru © UNESCO/CCIVS/BVBP – Jorge Galano
INDONESIA

Borobudur Temple Compounds

The Borobudur temple, a 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.

Photo credits

1) Borobudur Temple Compounds, Indonesia © UNESCO / G. Becard
3) Poster made by the Young Guardian together with international volunteers, 2009, borobudur Temple Compounds, Indonesia © UNESCO/EDOS/IWC – Rahmantia Vidyaawati

World Heritage List

Cultural site inscribed in 1991

Borobudur International Work camp: Young Guardians in Action
(9-23 August 2008 / 14-27 July 2009)

Based on the study conducted by the Directorate General for History and Archaeology Department of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Central Java and Yogyakarta provinces in 2007-2008, one of the biggest challenges faced by Borobudur temple as one of the World Heritage sites is the human behaviour due to the lack of knowledge and awareness of preservation, promotion and protection issues. The involvement of the local population through the training of 31 Young Guardians – all high school students - is considered as a key factor in the preservation and promotion of the site. This training organised by the volunteers focused on World Heritage sites management and the risk and opportunity of tourism. The tour guides and the NGOs working for the eco tourism around Borobudur temple also supported the campaign.

The volunteers also organised an awareness-raising campaign during the peak season of tourism at the Borobudur site and ran a demonstrative action on World Heritage education with the theme “I am aware”.

Indonesia International Work Camp (IIWC)
Jalan Jembowan Raya no 8 Semarang Central Java Indonesia 50145
E-mail: iiwc1@yahoo.com
Website: www.iiwcindonesia.org
INDONESIA

Prambanan Temple Compounds

Built in the 10th century, the Prambanan Temple Compounds are the largest temple compounds dedicated to Shiva in Indonesia. Rising above the centre of the last of the concentric squares are three temples decorated with reliefs illustrating the epic of the Ramayana, dedicated to the three great Hindu divinities (Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma) and three temples dedicated to the animals who serve them.

World Volunteers for World Heritage (31 July-13 August 2008/8-22 August 2009)

The two WH Volunteers campaigns aimed at raising awareness about the implementation and the history of the World Heritage Convention. While concretely contributing to the restoration and preservation of the site and improving the availability of information, the volunteers helped through debates to develop the symbolic dimension of World Heritage and create a sense of ownership by the local population. More precisely, the work focused on the Perwara (stupa ornaments) in collaboration with the archaeologists involved in the restoration programme. The volunteers also ran classroom programmes related to the promotion and preservation of World Heritage in the primary school of SD Kemudo 1 and launched a school drawing contest on World Heritage.

Dejavato Foundation

Jl. Bukit Panjangan Asri Blok M, 7 Semarang 50147, Central Java

E-mail: dejavato@yahoo.com

Website: www.dejavato.or.id

World Heritage List

Cultural site inscribed in 1991
JAPAN
Shirakami Sanchi
Situated in the mountains of northern Honshu, the trackless site of Shirakami Sanchi includes the last virgin remains of the cool-temperate forest of Siebold's beech trees that once covered the hills and mountain slopes of northern Japan. The black bear, the serow and 87 species of birds can be found in this forest.

Protection of the Shirakami Mountains (22-30 June 2008)
The project was organised together with the Shirakami Mountains Preservation Society (SMPS) founded in 1993. Famous for being registered on World Heritage List and for its beautiful nature, the Shirakami Sanchi attracts a large number of tourists every year sometimes leading also to damage at the site.
In order to compensate the bad consequences of massive tourism the volunteers planted more than 500 baby trees in collaboration with over 100 locals.

Never-ending International Workcamp Exchange (NICE)
2-1-14-401 Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo 160-0022
E-mail: nice@nice1.gr.jp
Website: www.nice1.sakura.ne.jp/e/indexe.html

World Heritage List
Natural site inscribed in 1993
Ganghwa Dolmen Sites, World Heritage Workcamp (21 July-2 August 2008)

The project aim was to raise the volunteers’ awareness on World Heritage in Korea, to increase the attention and participation of local residents and to contribute to the preservation of the World Heritage site. The volunteers were involved in non-formal educational activities for the local youth and voluntary service around the heritage site. A seminar on the ‘Dolmen’ heritage for the local community was organised. The project allowed the team to learn how to sensitise local communities on World Heritage issues.

The project was organised in cooperation with the local authority, Kangwa County and the ‘Dolmen Club’ which is the study club on the dolmen. The organisation established contacts with the site managers.

International Workcamp Organization (IWO)
331-15 Sogyo-Dong
121-836, Seoul
E-mail: korea@workcamp.org
Website: www.1.or.kr

World Heritage List
Cultural site inscribed in 2000
Geumunoreum Workcamp (27 July-8 August 2009)
The project’s aim was to raise awareness of people visiting Jeju about Geumunoreum and World Heritage protection through intercultural communication. While sharing information about World Heritage in the UNESCO World Heritage Volunteers Seminar, the volunteers and locals improved their knowledge and understanding of sustainable development and cultural diversity to better conserve the natural heritage sites.
The main partner for the project was Jeju Solidarity for Participatory Self-government and Environmental Preservation (JSPSEP) whose contacts with the local media in Jeju facilitated the organisation and promotion of the project.

International Workcamp Organisation (IWO)
331-15 Sagyo-Dong 121-836, Seoul
E-mail: korea@workcamp.org
Website: www.1.or.kr
THAILAND

Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex

The Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex spans 230 km between Ta Phraya National Park on the Cambodian border in the east, and Khao Yai National Park in the west. The prehistoric cemeteries at Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa contain many hundreds of examples of dolmens - tombs from the 1st millennium BC constructed of large stone slabs.

The site is home to more than 800 species of fauna, including 112 mammal species, 392 bird species and 200 reptile and amphibian species.

The area contains substantial and important tropical forest ecosystems, which can provide a viable habitat for the long-term survival of these species.

Khaoyai World Heritage Workcamp (26 July-9 August 2008)

The project aimed to raise awareness of people living close to the Khao Yai site about its importance and to contribute to the protection of the site.

The volunteers worked with the rangers in the park and were involved in different actions: teaching the children at local schools about the effects of poaching, planting trees together with the local population, making trails for eco-tourism in the park and designing an exhibition about Khao Yai as a World Heritage site.

The project was run in cooperation with the Khaoyai Conservation Project (KYCP) which is organised into 3 teams (patrol, scientific, community outreach) in order to overcome the human threat i.e. black market with plants and animals from the forest.

Pitaya Suwan Foundation/Greenway

PO Box Had Yai Airport Hat Yai, Songkhla Thailand 90115
E-mail: info@pitayasuwans.org
Website: www.pitayasuwans.org

Photo credits:
1) Waterfalls in the Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai Forest, 2008, Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex, Thailand © UNESCO/ICCN/Greenway – Greenway volunteer
2) A volunteer planting trees, 2008, Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex, Thailand © UNESCO/ICCN/Greenway – Greenway volunteer
3) Awareness-raising with children, 2008, Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex, Thailand © UNESCO/ICCN/Greenway – Greenway volunteer

World Heritage List

Natural site inscribed in 2005
VIET NAM

Ha Long Bay

Ha Long Bay, in the Gulf of Tonkin, includes some 1,600 islands and islets forming a spectacular seascape of limestone pillars. Because of their precipitous nature, most of the islands are uninhabited and unaffected by a human presence. The site’s outstanding scenic beauty is complemented by its great biological interest.

Green Ha Long Bay Forever (22 September-4 October 2008/17-28 August 2009)

The awareness-raising about the preservation of the natural site of Ha Long Bay was realized through concrete and visible activities. Local youth and tourists were the main target group for non-formal education actions, notably two World Heritage exhibitions with a focus on students as potential actors of change. The volunteers ran a series of demonstrative actions such as planting 100 trees in Ha Long, a bicycle ride in Hanoi to promote environmentally-friendly means of transport among tourists and locals and a garbage collection along Ha Long beaches. The involvement of local environmental organisations like C4E played an important role in the implementation of long-term strategies in heritage conservation. Activities were also organised in primary and high schools e.g. a story board contest in 2008 to make children responsible to the environment and their community. Since 2008, the project has been in contact with different partners such as Ha Long Bay Management Department, Local Youth Union, Viet Nam National Commission for UNESCO. In 2009 the Ha Long Bay Management Department helped to plan the programme and called for the participation and support from other government agencies including Department of Education and Training, Viet Nam Coal and Mining Corporation. The project also received media coverage i.e. Quang Ninh Broadcast Station, Quang Ninh Newspaper.

Solidarités Jeunesse Viet Nam

Apartment 306, Building C6, Block 1 My Dinh 1, Hanoi, Viet Nam

Email: phuc@sjvietnam.org

Website: www.sjvietnam.org
FRANCE

Fort Liédot

The Arsenal of Rochefort with the fortifications of the Charente estuary is an ensemble of fortified constructions built in the 1/7th century. It was created ex nihilo by King Louis XIV and was intended to prevent any enemy from landing. The Fort Liédot located on the island of Aix is one of the fortifications. Its strategic position at the mouth of the Charente estuary was fully taken into consideration by Emperor Napoleon who decided to build an “indestructible and inviolable fort” in 1810 with stones from the Crazannes quarry in the region. The same quality of stone was used for the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty in New York. The fort was mainly used as a jail.

Fort Liédot: Island of Aix (25 August-15 September 2008/8-29 June 2009)

Previously a prison, Fort Liédot is today a centre for artistic and cultural activities. The fort needs regular maintenance as well as restoration work. It has already hosted many international camps to restore and improve the paths in and around the stronghold. The project gave an opportunity to learn traditional renovation methods while restoring an important part of the rampart walk of one fort’s side which can be visited by local inhabitants and tourists. The volunteers and the local residents interacted with and learned from each other about World Heritage and sustainable development through informal and non-formal educational activities like international meals, exhibitions and tours in schools. The international, national and local partners helped to organise the volunteer activities with meetings, evaluation and financial support, to facilitate the encounters between the volunteers, inhabitants, school and local organisation.

Solidarités Jeunesse France
10, rue du 8 Mai 1945
75010 Paris, France
E-mail: workcamp@solidaritesjeunesse.org
Website: www.solidaritesjeunesse.org

Cultural property included in France’s Tentative list in 2002
Protection of the Stone Heritage in Saint Maximin (6-28 August 2008)

The objectives of this project were to raise awareness about and promote the concept of World Heritage, the intercultural exchanges, manual tasks and traditional crafts of the community while contributing to the educational project "La Tranchée" (literally 'The Trench'). This is an abandoned vegetable garden which needs to be restored. The volunteers created an exposé about this heritage (book, website etc...). The project also allowed them to think about the World Heritage and different subjects which are linked to the intercultural values as for example the notion of cultural landscapes. The project benefited from national and local supports.

Concordia France
17 – 19 rue Etxe
75018 Paris, France
E-mail info@concordia.fr
Website: www.concordia-association.org

FRANCE
Stone quarries of Saint-Maximin
The stone quarries of Saint-Maximin are located in the department of Oise. The chalk in these quarries has been excavated since the Gallo-Roman period. They provided stones for the Cluny thermal baths and the construction of Paris in the 17th century before the quarries became open-cast.

The Saint-Maximin stone is white or yellowish and still used today for restoration of historic monuments in France and abroad.

Photo credits
1) Place of work, 2008, Stone Quarries of Saint-Maximin, France © UNESCO/CCVS/Concordia – Marie Carpentier
2) Volunteers working in the garden, 2008, Stone Quarries of Saint-Maximin, France © UNESCO/CCVS/Concordia – Laurent Calligraphi
3) Volunteers preparing an exposé, 2008, Stone Quarries of Saint-Maximin, France © UNESCO/CCVS/Concordia – Laurent Calligraphi

This property is not on the France's Tentative list
ITALY

Acropolis of Civitavecchia, Arpino
Arpino is a municipality in the province of Frosinone in the region of Latium in central Italy and famous for its Acropolis of Civitavecchia. This small centre of human tradition gathered within a belt of megalithic walls still radiates fascination and a sense of archaic life to the tourist who visits it. Civitavecchia was probably the original nucleus of a primitive Volscian settlement (7th-6th centuries BC) built as a defence on a high and steep place and then fortified by massive walls. The polygonal walls of Arpino have no foundations and are made of enormous monolith of stone that can be found in the area surrounding the ancient site. The walls originally extended for 3 km but today only some 1.5 km are left and are at times enclosed within the houses. During the Samnite, Roman, and Medieval period they were restored and towers and gates were added. They have witnessed an uninterrupted series of historical events.

Promoting the protection of heritage in Arpino (1-15 August 2008)
Raising awareness among the local community and especially the young people about the importance of protection and preservation of heritage was the main aim of this project.

The volunteers cleaned the site and organised creative activities such as workshops, games, role plays and forum theatre following the motto “Patrimonio – che c’entra?” i.e. a word game meaning “heritage and I: how does it go together?”. They also wrote articles, took pictures, set up a documentary published on the homepage of Arpino’s website and organised as seminar about World Heritage.

The principal partners for the project were the Arpino Municipality and the community.

Youth Action for Peace Italy
Via Marco Dino Rossi, 12/c
00173 Roma, Italy
E-mail: campi@yap.it
Website: www.yap.it

This property is not on the Italy’s Tentative list.
ITALY

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

Protection of Venice Lagoon (18-31 August 2009)
The main objective of the project was to contribute to the prestige of the lagoon and its islands by participating in the development and maintenance of Certosa park’s structures and paths, in order to facilitate the access to the park and its archaeological sites. Public activities involving the community helped to raise awareness about World Heritage and environmental issues in collaboration with the partners: the Nautical Pole Vento di Venezia and the Certosa Committee for their archaeological expertise; the local government for its promotional input (press conference and radio programmes).
One of the most significant project results is the municipal decision to appoint Legambiente, the Nautical Pole Vento di Venezia and the Certosa Committee in charge of the island development to complete the restoration (along 4 years) and create a permanent centre of international voluntary service and environmental education.

Legambiente ONLUS
Via Salaria 402 00199 Roma, Italy
E-mail: volontariato@legambiente.it
Website: www.legambiente.it

World Heritage List
Cultural site inscribed in 1987
UKRAINE

L’viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre

The city of L’viv, founded in the late Middle Ages, was a flourishing administrative, religious and commercial centre for several centuries. The medieval urban topography has been preserved virtually intact (in particular, there is evidence of the different ethnic communities who lived there), along with many fine Baroque and later buildings.

In its urban fabric and its architecture, L’viv is an outstanding example of the fusion of the architectural and artistic traditions of Eastern Europe with those of Italy and Germany.

Ancient City of L’viv: Crossroads of the Trade Routes and Cultures
(20 July-3 August 2008/3-16 August 2009)

The volunteers were involved in a wide variety of tasks aiming at the renovation of the historical park Striytskyi such as cleaning activities but also an architectural survey of 120 buildings to understand the buildings’ current condition. They also ran non-formal educational activities about World Heritage as a witness of the positive relations and dialogue among different cultures: a press-conference in the City Hall at the beginning of the Patrimonito project with the presence of a regional TV channel, a World Heritage exhibition open for the citizens with different materials brought by the volunteers about World Heritage sites and other unique places in their home countries, a round table with the representatives of the local community and workshops with children about the importance of the World Heritage site in L’viv. All these activities involving the local community constituted an important tool stimulating the cooperation among youth, local authorities and national bodies notably the German Technical Co-operation office (lectures on the Ukrainian history and architecture, survey form, press conference venue), Striytskyi park administration (tools) and the L’viv Regional Youth Labour Centre (exhibition venue, shooting of the presentation of the Patrimonito project for the regional TV Channel, links with the L’viv City Department for Historical Environment Protection).

Ukrainian Association for Youth Co-operation, Alternative-V
49, Bohdana Khmelnitskogo Street, office 4, Kyiv 01030, Ukraine
E-mail: alternative.v@gmail.com
Website: www.alternative-v.com.ua
List of Partners
There were more partners involved in 2009 than 2008.

FRANCE
• Ministry of Youth and Sports
• Ministry of Culture and Communication
• Municipality of Aix and Pays Rochefortais
• Departments of Oise and Picardie

ITALY
• Arpino Municipality and Mountain Community
• City of Venice and Park of the Lagoon authority

INDONESIA
• Jakarta UNESCO office
• Kniu (Indonesian Commission for UNESCO)
• Ministry of tourism and culture, department of history and archaeology
• Kantor Balai Konservasi Candi Borobudur
• PT Taman Candi Borobudur

JAPAN
• Shirakami Mountains Preservation Society (SMPS)

MEXICO
• INAH (National Institute of Anthropology and History - Chiapas)
• Centro Cultural de los Altos de Chiapas
• Municipality of Tecpatan
• Parish of Santo Domingo de Guzman
• SRE (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
• INH (Institute of Natural History)
• Secretariat for the development of the southern border of Chiapas
• Secretaria de economia y finanzas de Chiapas (Economy and finances secretariat of the Chiapas state)
• UNESCO-MEXICO
• UUM (Institute for the Youth Development of the City of Morelia)
• Board for the preservation of downtown Morelia
• Secretary of Tourism of Morelia

PERU
• Municipality of Cajamarca
• Quechua Academic

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
• Kanghwa County, Dolmen Club
• Elementary schools around the WH site
• NVDA and other international partners (NGOs)
• JSPSEP (Jeju Solidarity for Participatory Self-government and Environmental Preservation)

THAILAND
• Forestry Department of the Khao Yai National Park

TOGO
• Ministry of communication and culture
• Togo National Commission for UNESCO
• Batammariba conservation and promotion service
• AJVDC (local association)

UKRAINE
• German Technical Co-operation office in Lviv (GTZ)
• Stryiskiy park administration
• L’viv Regional Youth Labour Centre
• L’viv Regional TV Channel
• L’viv City Department for Historical Environment Protection

VIET NAM
• Ha Long Bay Management Department
• Local Youth Union
• Vietnam National Commission for UNESCO
• Department of Education and Training
• Vietnam Coal and Mining Corporation
• Quang Ninh Broadcast Station
• Quang Ninh Newspaper
• C4E Volunteer Group

ZAMBIA
• National heritage conservation commission
• Youth Association of Livingstone
Initial evaluation and analysis

The World Heritage Volunteers projects had both a local material impact, through the different renovation and environmental work activities implemented in coordination with the site managers, and a wide human impact through awareness-raising campaigns about the importance of World Heritage preservation.

Reaching thousands of young people using non-formal education methods, and giving a central position to intercultural learning, the projects played a crucial role in bringing together local and global communities.

In spite of the current lack of harmonised indicators to evaluate their quantitative and qualitative contribution to World Heritage preservation and promotion, the projects stimulated significant changes in the relations of the individuals and communities, contributing to a major shift in the mentalities toward a shared sense of ownership and stewardship of our cultural and natural heritage.

The two campaigns of the World Heritage Volunteers projects involved an average of 150 volunteers each year (153 in 2008, 143 in 2009) with 13 volunteers per project (12.75 in 2008, 13 in 2009). Several thousands of young people from the local communities, schools and universities took part in different activities such as open conferences and workshops in schools, run by the hosting organisations to raise awareness about the World Heritage.

The following graphics provide information about the volunteers in terms of gender, nationality and mobility. They also confirm the importance of intercultural exchanges among the World Heritage Volunteers projects.

Gender balance

The World Heritage Volunteers projects involved more female volunteers irrespective of the programme of the projects. There was an increase of male participation in 2009 leading almost to a balance of genders (8.6 females/4.1 males in 2008; 7.1 females/5.9 males in 2009).
Diversity of cultures
There were a total of 24 different nationalities in 2008 and 31 in 2009 (with 14 new nationalities) bringing the total number of countries involved in the biennium to 38 and an average of 6 different nationalities per project in 2008 and of 5.5 in 2009. Almost all the regions of the world were represented in the two World Heritage Volunteers campaigns.

Volunteers’ mobility
The participating organisations of the World Heritage Volunteers projects 2008-2009 were located in 4 regions: Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. The Europe and Asia based organisations hosted and sent the most number of volunteers. They sent almost the same number of volunteers they hosted, except in 2009 where Europe sent more volunteers than it hosted.
Africa and Latin America based organisations hosted more volunteers than they sent especially in 2009 with a ratio of 2 for 1.
In general, all the participating regions hosted more ‘regional’ volunteers, with Africa being the only region to host African volunteers.
**Results**

Three main reasons explain the success of the World Heritage Volunteers projects, showing at the same time the extent of their outreach and constituting by themselves concrete indicators of achievement and involvement:

The participating organisations paid particular attention to promoting the projects, especially at the local level, and the role played by the media contributed to the visibility of the actions implemented. A wider public audience was thus reached thanks to the numerous television, radio, newspaper and internet reports on the actions taking place in the different countries, broadcasting the information to over a million people. As an example, in 2008 the media outreach in Mexico for the Morelia project alone can be estimated to 280,000 people.

The organisations contributed to the realization of the expected results by preparing all the practical details of the projects, determining the project goals with the partners, training workcamp leaders and hosting international volunteers.

While dedicating their time and energy to various actions related to preserving and promoting cultural and natural heritage, the international volunteers and local communities as well as local authorities, families and individuals contributed financially to the projects covering the travel costs to the project site, accommodation, food and leisure activities. Such a financial involvement can be estimated at several thousands euros in addition to the important in-kind contributions of stakeholders. As an example, the volunteers’ travel costs - based on the number of international young people involved and the distances travelled to reach their projects from their home countries – can already be estimated at more than 100 00 euros over the two years.

The projects benefited from varying support from institutional and civil society partners, averaging five different partners per project. The nature of the support was mainly material (accommodation, tools, and transports) and aiming at the promotion of the actions at the local and national level (conferences, support letters). The partnership with substantial financial support component was very much underdeveloped for the first two World Heritage Volunteers campaigns. Much of the efforts in this field were mainly focused on stimulating the active participation of the stakeholders involved, thereby profit from the inputs of experts from different ministries and heritage commissions and thus improving the quality and increasing the impact of the projects.
Future action plan

Challenges and suggestions

In the face of the concrete achievements and crucial role played by the volunteers and youth organisations in raising the local and international awareness on World Heritage, difficulties and obstacles were encountered in the implementation of activities and were mainly in terms of management, timing, tools and communication.

The World Heritage Volunteers campaigns imply a tight project cycle timing and involve a very wide scope of coordination work: from the call for interest to the selection of the projects to the promotion of the campaign, from the information and training of the volunteers to the preparation of the local communities, and from the coordination with the local and national authorities to the participation of the site managers and UNESCO field offices. The organisation also has to cope with the varying levels of stakeholders expectations. The youth organisations concerned would certainly welcome financial contributions in developing their capacities to better carry out effective volunteer projects,

In this sense, the World Heritage Volunteers projects require strong support from the World Heritage Centre and CCIVS in order to raise better visibility and guarantee larger community and stakeholder involvement. In particular specific, harmonised tools and guidelines need to be further developed to train the project coordinators and leaders and inform the international volunteers and communities well in advance about the objectives of the campaign. The use of common promotional materials was recognised as an important step in promoting a common approach for sensitising different beneficiaries i.e. the young people, the national media and national and local authorities. This should be reinforced counting among others on the competences and support already provided by the International Workcamp Organisation (IWO Korea) in this field.

Finally, communication between the organisations, the site managers, public institutions and UNESCO National Commissions and Field Offices at the national level should benefit from a stronger involvement of UNESCO World Heritage Centre and CCIVS, playing a bigger role in bridging the structural gaps existing between very diverse stakeholders active at different levels and with complementary working cultures and methods.

Road-map for the future World Heritage Volunteers projects

After a pilot phase of the campaign covering the years 2008 and 2009, the first World Heritage Volunteers - Evaluation and planning meeting was held from 6th to 10th March 2010 in Berlin, Germany. It gathered 27 participants from Africa, America, Arab States, Asia and Europe: 11 from organisations having already taken part in the programme, 8 perspective partners, 2 UNESCO WHC staff members, 4 CCIVS EC and staff members and 1 observer, a representative of the Municipality of Tecpatan, Chiapas (Youth Department) in Mexico and a strong supporter of the World Heritage Volunteers project in his home town.

The meeting directives were for the youth organisations to evaluate the World Heritage Volunteers pilot phase and plan the next campaigns. The draft of the 2008-2009 World Heritage Volunteers report was also a tool to reflect upon. Was it complete and reflective of their most significant experiences related to the projects? Was it sufficient to provide them with the elements to make a road-map for the development of future projects related to World Heritage?

The participants had the opportunity to share their experiences and good practices to overcome challenges and orientate the future campaigns towards an efficient, multi-stakeholders cooperation. Through the work done with a workshops-based approach using SWOT matrix (Strengths - Weaknesses - Opportunities -Threats), they analysed and brainstormed on the adjustments to be made to elaborate a coherent plan to improve the follow-up projects and to implement sustainable new projects, especially taking into consideration the growing number of actions and countries foreseen to be involved in 2010.

The participants also visited two World Heritage sites in Berlin: Museumsinsel and Berlin Modernism Housing Estate with a guided tour provided by the Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission e.V and Landesdenkmalamt.
Four key areas of intervention were identified and specific strategies were developed accordingly in the complementary fields of volunteers’ information and preparation, project implementation, partnerships and reporting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Solutions/Ideas</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Specific WH pre-departure and on-arrival trainings</td>
<td>Volunteers motivation in line with the WHV projects’ objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>Harmonised information package</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short length of group workcamps</td>
<td>Develop national and international medium and long-term volunteering on site</td>
<td>Better preparation of communities and institutions, follow-up, more sustainable impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture conflicts</td>
<td>Balance between international volunteers and locals</td>
<td>Intercultural exchanges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of WH issues</td>
<td>Organisation of workshops and seminars</td>
<td>Multiplying effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motivation of the volunteers</td>
<td>Aiming at a diversity of skills</td>
<td>Learning new skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Mis)understanding of project objectives</td>
<td>Study part with common topics and contents provided by CCIVS</td>
<td>Commitment to the same project objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non professionalism of organisations in terms of WH sites management</td>
<td>Experts inputs and National Commissions partnerships</td>
<td>Proper conservation and protection of the WH sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition</td>
<td>Branding the Patrimonito projects</td>
<td>Involvement of local population for the future, new partnerships, more funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental impact of the WHV projects</td>
<td>Education to Sustainable Development</td>
<td>Broad vision of WHV projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and social development</td>
<td>Involvement of locals</td>
<td>Sense of ownership by local population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact with NatComs</td>
<td>Call them and send them official invitations</td>
<td>Recognition of the added value of Patrimonito projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial partnerships</td>
<td>Fundraising at international and national levels, sponsors, private individuals</td>
<td>Economic sustainability of the projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format of the evaluation</td>
<td>Defined quantity and quality indicators and more guidelines; involvement of CCIVS, hosting and sending organisations</td>
<td>Clear internal and external communication of results, involvement of stakeholders, reporting as promotional tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influence on the media</td>
<td>Definition of conditions for the media promotion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More precisely and with regard to the coordination and the implementation of the projects, the participants focused on four main strategies:

The **global vision** of the World Heritage Volunteers projects must be broad, as the activities implemented do not only deal with specific World Heritage issues but also contribute to the volunteers’ personal development and the improvement of local living standards on a sustainable long-term basis.

International, national and individual **fundraising, sponsoring and partnerships** must be developed with the support of targeted lobbying actions, aiming in particular at establishing productive synergies with regional institutions and foundations and involving the corporate sector.

The renewal of projects is linked to a better training of the volunteers and the length of the projects. This privileges the **complementarities between the impact and visibility of international group camps and long-term, specialised individual placements** and guarantees the development of successful partnerships and learning dynamics before and beyond the World Heritage Volunteers projects. At the same time, this ensures better monitoring and assessment procedures.

Finally, the establishment of **Young World Heritage Volunteers Ambassadors** could contribute through the involvement of the campaigns’ alumni to the local and global visibility and recognition of the campaigns and guarantee a wider multiplying effect, while also promoting peer education and positive youth role models.
Reaffirming the scope of our actions

The United Nations declared 2010 the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures and designated UNESCO to play the leading agency. The main goal is to demonstrate the benefits of cultural diversity guided by the principles of equal dignity of cultures, mutual respect and the strengthening of cooperation for lasting peace. Activities of the World Heritage Volunteers project have been included in the UNESCO Plan of Action aiming to foster respect for each other’s culture and contribute to breaking down the barriers between different cultures.

The year 2010 is also the International Year of Biodiversity to which UNESCO is contributing through its multidisciplinary actions. Biodiversity in natural sites designated as UNESCO World Heritage has been the focus of conservation and sustainable use studies and the cultural diversity links to biological diversity have been explored. Education and awareness-raising on biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use are also pursued in the context of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.

The World Heritage Volunteers project participates in these international strategies. Its activities promote intercultural exchanges through awareness-raising campaigns about WH and culture based on non-formal education methods with young people with different backgrounds and competences. They take place mainly at WH sites, some of which are natural sites. This connection between culture and biodiversity will be more and more encouraged in the selection of the Patrimonito projects.

Finally, the next 2-year campaign will bring interesting results to be studied and highlighted in 2011 for the International Year of Volunteers.

World Heritage Volunteers 2010

Africa
- Kenya, KVDA, WHV - Mijikenda Kaya Forest, 10th – 31st July
- Malawi, AYISE, WHV - Lake Malawi National Park, 4th – 17th July
- Togo, Les Amis de la Terre, WHV - Aného-Glidji, 4th – 17th September
- Togo, FAGAD, WHV – Koutammakou, 16th July – 5th August
- Zambia, YAZ, WHV - Victoria Falls, 4th – 17th July

America
- Mexico, Nataté, WHV – Yecapixtla, 18th – 31st July
- Mexico, Nataté, WHV – Tecpatan, 4th – 17th July
- Mexico, Nuestra Tierra, WHV – San Sebastian, 16th July – 1st August
- Mexico, Vive Mexico, WHV – Morelia, 14th – 30th July
- Peru, BVBP, WHV - Chan Chan, 5th – 25th July

Arab States
- Palestinian Territories, IPYL, WHV – Hebron, 7th – 20th July

Asia
- India, FSL, WHV - Hampi, 1st – 11th November
- Indonesia, Dejavato, WHV - Prambanan, 17th – 31st July
- Indonesia, IIWC, WHV - Borobudur, 13th – 26th July
- Japan, NICE, WHV – Ginzan, 11th – 25th September
- Republic of Korea, IWO, WHV - Geomunoreum, 27th July – 8th August
- Viet Nam, SI, WHV – Ha Long Bay, 2nd – 13th August

- Indonesia, IIWC, WHV – Borobudur, Prambanan, Sangiran Early Men site May 2010 - March 2011 (Long Term)

Europe
- Albania, Union REMPART, WHV –Berat and Gjiokastra, 12th – 25th July
- Armenia, HUJ, WHV - Geghard, 30th June – 15th July / 15th July – 7th August
- Armenia, HUJ, WHV - Zvartnots, 30th June – 15th July / 15th July – 7th August
- France, SJ, WHV - Fort Liédot, 7th – 28th June
- France, Union REMPART, WHV – Saint-Emilion, 2nd – 14th August / 18th – 30th August
- Italy, Legambiente, WHV - Matera, 11th – 24th June
- Italy, Legambiente, WHV - Paestum, 26th June – 9th July
- Italy, Legambiente, WHV - Riomaggiore, 26th August – 6th September
- Italy, Legambiente, WHV – Venice, 18th – 31st August
- Ukraine, Alternative-V, WHV - L'viv, 1st – 14th August 2010