

WHV - The Great Wall, CHINA

◆ The Great Wall, China

Cultural site inscribed in 1987

08 July - 20 July 2013



In c. 220 B.C., under Qin Shi Huang, sections of earlier fortifications were joined together to form a united defence system against invasions from the north. Construction continued up to the Ming dynasty (1368–1644), when the Great Wall became the world's largest military structure. The Great Wall runs across North China like a huge dragon. It winds its way from west to east, across deserts, over mountains, through valleys till at last it reaches the sea. It's the longest wall on the earth, also one of the wonders in the world. Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance.



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Cultural site inscribed in 1987

Project objectives: The recent rapid growth of China has affected heritage sites in the country. For instance, the number of visitors in the summer time is increasing, surpassing the carrying capacity of the Great Wall. The project will address challenges posed by tourism at the cultural site. The project at the Great Wall aims to raise awareness on the conservation of World Heritage, and to enhance the understanding of World Heritage protection of a large group of the local residents, tourists and especially the young generation. One of the objectives of the project is to find a way to establish a model of sustainable development of World Heritage Site by educational work, the hands on work, and the scientific research.

Project activities: The project includes on campus educational interactive activities and the hands on work at the World Heritage site, as well as at the local community. The volunteers will conduct an interactive course for Chinese teenagers on campus where they will identify the condition of the site and propose possible solutions to issues. Together with the local volunteer partners, the volunteers will carry out informative action aimed at visitors at the Great Wall, and undertake activities such as cleaning the doodles on the wall, organizing performances, picking up trash, setting up stands at dangerous points, and organizing a knowledge competition for the visitors to enhance awareness about the Great Wall.

Partners: Chinese National Commission for UNESCO; China Social Work Association.

The Chinese Society of Education Training Center (CSETC)

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WHV – Mount Sanqingshan National Park, CHINA

● **Mount Sanqingshan National Park, China**
Natural site inscribed in 2008

21 July – 08 August 2013



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: 48 granite peaks and 89 granite pillars, many of which resemble human or animal silhouettes. 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. It also features forests and numerous waterfalls, some of them 60 metres in height, lakes and springs.



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Natural site inscribed in 2008

Project objectives: Like many other heritage sites in China, Mount Sanqingshan National Park has been affected by the recent rapid growth of China. The drastic increase in number of visitors has caused many challenges. Thus the project aims to deepen volunteers' understanding of their role and its importance in World Heritage protection to solve such issues.

Project activities: With local volunteer partners, the international volunteers will participate in activities such as implementing informative performances, installing signs at dangerous points, and organizing a knowledge competition for the visitors to enhance awareness about the World Heritage site. They will also conduct a training course for Chinese teenagers on campus, where they will identify the conditions of the site and propose possible solutions to issues.


Partners: Chinese National Commission for UNESCO; China Social Work Association.

The Chinese Society of Education Training Center (CSETC)

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WHV – Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu

◆ Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu, China Cultural site inscribed in 1994 22 July – 08 August 2013

 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.



© UNESCO
Cultural site inscribed in 2008

Project objectives: Through educational activities, the hands on work, and the scientific research during the project, the project aims to find a way to establish a model of sustainable development of World Heritage Site. Moreover, the project aims to enhance the understanding of World Heritage protection, to address challenges posed by excessive tourism at the site, and to promote the ancient Chinese philosophy of the Confucianism.

Project activities: The project is composed of on campus educational interactive activities, hands on work at the World Heritage site as well as at the local community, and informative actions. To enhance awareness about the World Heritage and Chinese ancient philosophy and traditional culture, the volunteers and the local students will use non-formal education tools, such as organizing performances, shadowing, games, and video-making at the World Heritage site.

Partners: Chinese National Commission for UNESCO; China Social Work Association.

The Chinese Society of Education Training Center (CSETC)

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WHV – Ancient City of Ping Yao, CHINA

◆ **Ancient City of Ping Yao, China**
Cultural site inscribed in 1997

06 August – 18 August 2013



Ping Yao is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a traditional Han Chinese city, founded in the 14th century. Its urban fabric shows the evolution of architectural styles and town planning in Imperial China over five centuries. Of special interest are the imposing buildings associated with banking, for which Ping Yao was the major financial centre for the whole of China in the 19th and early 20th centuries.



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Cultural site inscribed in 1997

Project objectives: The project aims at contributing to the restoration of the heritage site and the involvement of local community. The workcamp will be located in the historic village Liang Cun, which is the original settlement of Ping Yao. Liang Cun is composed of 5 enclosed forts which have been neglected in the past years. Raising the public value of the heritage and regenerating the local community seem to be the keys to development. Through the work of local and international volunteers, the World Heritage Volunteers project will advocate the international value of the local traditional culture, including the local crafts of building, handicraft of laque and other tangible heritages, which the volunteers will learn. To involve the local community, time to meet, visit, and talk with the residents will be organized.

Project activities: The volunteers will assist in the restoration of the heritage site, in particular by renovating a local temple, using local traditional masonry, crafts of building and handicraft of laque. They will also sensitize international and Chinese volunteers and tourists from other regions about the heritage of Ping Yao, and promote better understanding of local history and culture.

Partners: Foundation Ruan Yisan, Union REMPART and local authorities of Ping Yao will provide materials needed for the restorations and accommodations for volunteers.

Union REMPART - Fondation Ruan Yisan
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WHV – Badami, INDIA

◆ Group of Monuments at Pattadakal, India Cultural site inscribed in 1987

15 July - 28 July 2013



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.



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Cultural site inscribed in 1987

Project objectives: The project aims to spark interest among the local community by involving them in activities with international volunteers to raise awareness about the World Heritage site in Pattadakal. Since 2011, FSL-India has been conducting workcamps in Badami, and by placing long term volunteers, we aim to ensure the sustainability of the work in the future. This year, we would like to take a step further and initiate active participation among local youths by forming “Heritage Clubs” in schools as an effort to motivate children to be more involved in heritage conservation.

Project activities: During this workcamp, international volunteers and local school children will raise awareness on heritage conservation and environment issues through an ‘Awareness walk / Street Play’ in the main area of Pattadakal and Badami. The volunteers will undertake clean-up activities around the most visited areas of temples and monuments by tourists and pilgrims. Mango saplings and coconut trees will be planted by the volunteers, local community and school children. Afterwards, one child will be identified to look after one sapling as long as possible. A drawing competition will be organized in schools, and an open gallery will be set up with invitees from local authorities, Tour Guides association, teachers and other potential local partners. The volunteers will form a “Heritage Club” in schools, and initiate active participation of youths by encouraging school children to become “Young Guardians / Ambassadors” of the Heritage site.

Partners: Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) – Bangalore and Badami; Vishva Chethana; Pattadakal Tour Guides Association; Local schools.

Field Services and Intercultural Learning (FSL)-India

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WHV - Hampi, INDIA

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

12 August - 25 August 2013



The austere, grandiose site of Hampi was the last capital of the last great Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar. Its fabulously rich princes built Dravidian temples and palaces which won the admiration of travellers between the 14th and 16th centuries. Conquered by the Deccan Muslim confederacy in 1565, the city was pillaged over a period of six months before being abandoned.



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Cultural site inscribed in 1986

Project objectives: The project aims to spark interest among the local community by involving them in activities with international volunteers that promote sensitivity and awareness about the World Heritage site in Hampi. Since 2007, FSL-India has been conducting workcamps in Hampi and long term volunteers have been placed to ensure sustainability of the work. This year, we would like to take a step further and initiate active participation among local youth by forming “Heritage Clubs” in schools as an effort to motivate children to be more involved in heritage conservation.

Project activities: During this workcamp, international volunteers and local school children will raise awareness on heritage conservation and environment issues through an ‘Awareness walk / Street Play’ in the main area of Hampi. The volunteers will undertake clean-up activities around Virupaksha Temple and Hampi Bazar, which is the most visited place by tourists and pilgrims. Mango saplings and coconut trees will be planted by the volunteers, local community and school children. Afterwards, one child will be identified to look after one sapling as long as possible. A drawing competition will be organized in schools, and an open gallery will be set up with invitees from local authorities, Tour Guides association, teachers and other potential local partners. 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.

Partners: The Kishkinda 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 ; Local schools.

Field Services and Intercultural Learning (FSL)-India

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WHV – Prambanan Temple Compounds, INDONESIA

◆ **Prambanan Temple Compounds, Indonesia**
Cultural site inscribed in 1991

24 August – 06 September 2013



Built in the 10th century, this is the largest temple compound dedicated to Shiva in Indonesia. Rising above the centre of the last of these 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.



© UNESCO

Cultural site inscribed in 1991

Project objectives: Prambanan Temple Compound consists of several temples. The project will focus on assisting restoration of Plaosan Temple and Bubrah Temple. Based on the mutual and beneficial partnership with local authorities and society after 5 years of collaboration in the past, the project is aimed to improve a sense of ownership and raise awareness among the local communities.

Project activities: Several types of activities will be conducted for the volunteers. There will be hands on activities, working with local archeologist in restoration of the temple, and educational activities with local elementary students to visit the site and to do some manual work with the children. For the cultural part, the volunteers will organize a theater performance themed the story of the temple, in collaboration with local students. The international volunteers will also have a chance to practice Indonesian traditional music instrument named “Gamelan”. A heritage event which includes photo contest and arts is also scheduled. Lastly, to support the UN designated International Year of Water Cooperation, Dejavato plans to organize planting trees project around the society.

Partners: Ministry of Cultural and Tourism of Central Java, Department of Archeological Heritage and Preservation of Central Java and World Heritage Centre Jakarta.

Dejavato Foundation
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WHV – Borobudur, INDONESIA

◆ **Borobudur Temple Compounds, Indonesia**
Cultural site inscribed in 1991

27 August – 09 September 2013



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.



© UNESCO
Cultural site inscribed in 1991

Project objectives: The project aims to establish a solid basis for local youths and communities to preserve the heritage site by participating in a wide range of conservation activities of the site. IIWC would like to strengthen and widen the existing Young Guardian Clubs (YGC) in coordination with the World Heritage Volunteers. Participation in WHV 2013 will allow YGC Borobudur to be an exemplary practice and motivate other Indonesian youth communities to create their own clubs.

Project activities: Volunteers will work as a team to organize a 5 days training, especially the content of the training. Although there will be other resource persons, such as experts from local stakeholders and/or UNESCO officers, the volunteers will present volunteering parts, team building, plan of action and mentorship for the new created YGC. They will also promote YGC 2013 to the public. In order to reach out to the greater public through media coverage, the first action of new YGC should be done at the end of the training, together with the volunteers. Volunteers and YGC will be free to plan and decide the action.

Partners: Historical Remains of Indonesia, Borobudur Conservation Office, PT.Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur, Borobudur Local Artists Association, Local schools, Youth Desk of the Indonesian Commission and Local Government of Magelang Region will provide materials, human resources and authorizations in coordination with the different stakeholders.

Indonesia International Work Camp (IIWC)

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WHV – Ujung Kulon, INDONESIA

● **Ujung Kulon National Park, Indonesia**
Natural site inscribed in 1991

27 August – 09 September 2013



This national park, located in the extreme south-western 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.



© UNESCO
Natural site inscribed in 1991

Project objectives: The project aims to introduce and promote the contribution by youths through international voluntary service for World Heritage promotion and preservation. The workcamp's main objective is to start up the Young Guardian Club (YGC) in areas around the Ujung Kulon National Park, and involve local youths to protect Ujung Kulon.

Project activities: In order to start up the new YGC, and train the new YGC members, volunteers' roles will be related to the introduce and provide the value of volunteerism, sense of team building, plan of action and mentorship for the newly created YGC. In order to get recognition from the YGC peers and local community, a promotion of YGC must be done in the end of the training together with the volunteers. There will be field orientation of the national park areas to contribute to capacity building of volunteers.

Partners: Ministry of Forestry Republic Indonesia, Ujung Kulon National Park Office, Local High Schools in Pandeglang Regency, Youth Desk of the Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO, Local Government of Pandeglang Regency, The Young Guardian Club – IIRC Community Borobudur 2012/2013 (representative).

Indonesia International Work Camp (IIWC)

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WHV – Young Guardian in Action: Long-Middle Term Volunteering

◆ **Borobudur Temple Compounds, Indonesia**
Cultural site inscribed in 1991

01 February – 31 December 2013
(Minimum stay 2 months)



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.



© UNESCO
Cultural site inscribed in 1991

Project objectives: The project aims to support local communities and youths in the preserving process of the heritage site through a wide range of conservation activities, especially through the Young Guardian Clubs, created by WHV-Borobudur workcamp.

Project activities: Volunteers will be in charge of mentoring the 5th batch of Young Guardian Club in appreciating and preserving World Heritage. They will learn about local culture, nature and traditions, such as handicrafts, pottery, and arts. Volunteers are expected to valorize this experience and reflect on the importance of local cultures sustainability. Thus, they will support the existence of Borobudur temple as a whole heritage during mentoring session in YGC regular activities. Volunteers will meet the YGC school coordinators, IIRC local volunteers/peer volunteers and important stakeholders who will work with or be connected to the YGC regular activities.

Partners: Historical Remains of Indonesia, Borobudur Conservation Office, PT.Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur, Borobudur Local Artists Association, Local schools, Youth Desk of the Indonesian Commission and Local Government of Magelang Region will provide materials, human resources and authorizations in coordination with the different stakeholders.

Indonesia International Work Camp (IIRC)

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WHV – Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine, JAPAN

◆ **Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine, Japan**
Cultural site inscribed in 2007

28 February – 10 March 2013
09 September – 24 September 2013



The Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine in the south-west of Honshu Island is a cluster of mountains, rising to 600 m and interspersed by deep river valleys featuring the archaeological remains of large-scale mines, smelting and refining sites and mining settlements worked between the 16th and 20th centuries. The site also features routes used to transport silver ore to the coast, and port towns from where it was shipped to Korea and China. The mines contributed substantially to the overall economic development of Japan and south-east Asia in the 16th and 17th centuries, prompting the mass production of silver and gold in Japan. The mining area is now heavily wooded. Included in the site are fortresses, shrines, parts of Kaidô transport routes to the coast, and three port towns, Tomogaura, Okidomari and Yunotsu, from where the ore was shipped.



© UNESCO
Cultural site inscribed in 2007

Project objectives: This project aims at preserving forest surrounding Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine though cutting bamboos and reusing them. Bamboos around the mine are expanding and destroying the original forest. Some bamboos are even suffering from infectious disease, harming some parts of the landscape around the mine. Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine is very important not only for Japan but also East Asia, so we should give gratitude to this heritage, conserve it, and tell next generation about this heritage.

Project activities: There will be two work camps at the site. During each workcamp, international volunteers and local people will cut bamboo trees to protect and improve the surrounding environment of the site. Volunteers will also do some activities to reuse cut bamboos, such as making bamboo walking sticks for tourists at the mine, and making charcoal to cook food for local events. These events will be held at the entrance of trail which heads to the mine. They are called “International Volunteer Festival” and their aim is to let volunteers, tourists and local residents rethink of protecting nature around the World Heritage.

Partners: The project will be supported by Midori to Mizu no Renraku Kaigi(NPO), Local government in Oda city, Local schools.

Never-ending International work Camps Exchange (NICE)

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WHV – Yangdong, KOREA

◆ **Historic Villages of Korea: Yangdong, Republic of Korea**
Cultural site inscribed in 2010

05 August -16 August 2013



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.



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Cultural site inscribed in 2010

Project objectives: The project aims at promoting the Yangdong village and the value of World Heritage to the public. Yangdong village is not a well-known World Heritage site in Korea. Thus to enhance the value and awareness of Yangdong village as a World Heritage site, volunteers will make a contribution to local community with a variety of education programs and campaigns targeting the local children and visitors for sustainable development.

Project activities: Volunteers will organize and run educational programs on World Heritage for more than 100 visitors and local children during the project. Every picture and feedback related to the project and the village will be uploaded through Facebook in order to successfully promote the World Heritage and the site. Other activities such as a flash-mob and multi-cultural events will be organized and held at a couple of public places. Furthermore, volunteers will have an opportunity to participate in the maintenance of roads, old houses, and facilities in Yangdong village.

Partners: Yangdong Village committee and Yandong elementary school

International Workcamp Organization (IWO)

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WHV – Jeju, KOREA

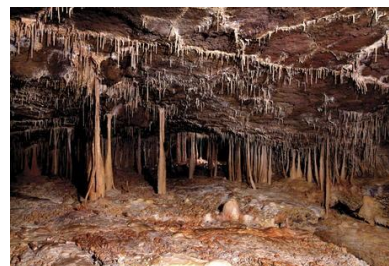
● Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes, Republic of Korea

Natural site inscribed in 2007

07 August – 23 August 2013



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.



© UNESCO

Natural site inscribed in 2007

Project objectives: The project aims to contribute to promotion and preservation of Jeju Island. It will serve as an opportunity to bring together youths from not only Korea, but also from all around the world in order to appreciate the World Heritage.

Project activities: The volunteers will be involved in various activities such as maintenance and cleaning of the site; creating informational and promotional brochures, and maps; and organizing cultural classes for local elementary school children. A local expert will be invited to give detailed lecture for the volunteers on the significance of the relevant World Heritage sites.

Partners: The project is supported by Jeju Provincial Government; Local environmental NGO; Jeju National University; Regional elementary schools; Community centers.

Korean National Commission for UNESCO (KNCU)

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WHV – Muan, KOREA

● Southwestern Coast Tidal Flats, Republic of Korea

Natural site included on the Tentative List of Korea in 2010

27 July – 10 August 2013



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.



© UNESCO

Tentative List since 2010

Project objectives: Muan Ecological Tidal Flat Center is a place solely dedicated to promoting and disseminating knowledge on ecological diversity found in the area. The project aims to bring together international volunteers around the world to promote the area and conduct campaigns to raise awareness on ecological issues, cultural preservation and sustainability. It will provide worthwhile experience for not only the volunteers but also the local residents.

Project activities: The volunteers will be involved in various activities such as maintenance and cleaning of the site, creating informational and promotional brochures and maps, and organizing cultural classes for local elementary school children. A local expert will be invited to give a detailed lecture on the significance of the World Heritage Site.

Partners: The project will be supported by Muan Provincial Government; Eco-Horizon Institute; Local environmental NGO; Universities in the province; Regional elementary schools; Community centers.

Korean National Commission for UNESCO (KNCU)

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WHV – Friends of Kathmandu Valley, NEPAL

◆ **Kathmandu Valley, Nepal**
Cultural site inscribed in 1979

19 August – 01 September 2013



The cultural heritage of the Kathmandu Valley is illustrated by seven groups of monuments and buildings which display the full range of historic and artistic achievements for which the Kathmandu Valley is world famous. The seven include the Durbar Squares of Hanuman Dhoka (Kathmandu), Patan and Bhaktapur, the Buddhist stupas of Swayambhu and Bauddhanath and the Hindu temples of Pashupati and Changu Narayan.



© UNESCO
Cultural site inscribed in 1979

Project objectives: The project aims to inspire, educate and raise awareness among secondary school students about the importance of our World Heritage sites. The project is hoped to sensitize community members about the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Sites preservation.

Project activities: The project will conduct its activities in four phases. Basic guide skills training will be provided to the international volunteers and selected local youth club members by heritage experts. Volunteers will transfer knowledge to secondary level school students through heritage walk. Furthermore, a youth led heritage preservation and promotion club, Friends of Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site (FOKVH) will be established incorporating volunteers and students. For this workcamp, as a beginning of the heritage preservation and promotional campaign, FOKVH club will conduct cleaning activities in five stone water spouts around the Patan Durbar Square Monument Zone of Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site. In addition, FOKVH will perform a street drama on importance of the stone water spout and other heritages. A heritage flash mob shall be also conducted in order to attract a large number of audiences and unite FOKVH members.

Partners: Baha: Space for Innovation Private Limited and Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City Office will be the main partners for this project.

We Inspire Nepal (WIN)
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WHV – Citadel of Ho Dynasty, Connect the Young Hands, VIET NAM

◆ **Citadel of Ho Dynasty, Viet Nam**
Cultural site inscribed in 2011

01 July – 07 July 2013



The 14th -century Ho Dynasty citadel, built according to the Feng Shui principles, testifies to the flowering of neo-Confucianism in late 14th century Viet Nam and its spread to other parts of east Asia. According to these principles it was sited in a landscape of great scenic beauty on an axis joining the Tuong Son and Don Son mountains in a plain between the Ma and Buoï rivers. The citadel buildings represent an outstanding example of a new style of south-east Asian imperial city.



© UNESCO
Cultural site inscribed in 2011

Project objectives: The project aims to raise awareness of World Heritage among young generation, to connect young people together, and to promote cultural and natural historical values. In particular, since Citadel of Ho Dynasty is a relatively newly recognized site, there is a strong need to raise awareness about the site and connect the youths to contribute to conservation and protection of the historical site.

Project activities: The main activities will consist of a cleaning campaign, workshops with local students and leading green actions, such as planting trees and flowers at the site, with local people.

Partners: The project is supported by UNESCO Vietnam, Management Department of Citadel of Ho Dynasty, Department of Foreign Affairs in Thanh Hoa and local schools.

SJ Vietnam
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WHV – Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi

◆ **Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi, Viet Nam**
Cultural site inscribed in 2010

09 September – 21 September



The Thang Long Imperial Citadel was built in the 11th century by the Ly Viet Dynasty, marking the independence of the Dai Viet. It was constructed on the remains of a Chinese fortress dating from the 7th century, on drained land reclaimed from the Red River Delta in Hanoi. It was the centre of regional political power for almost 13 centuries without interruption. The Imperial Citadel buildings and the remains in the 18 Hoang Dieu Archaeological Site reflect a unique South-East Asian culture specific to the lower Red River Valley, at the crossroads between influences coming from China in the north and the ancient Kingdom of Champa in the south.



© UNESCO
Cultural site inscribed in 2010

Project objectives: The objective of the project is to promote the outstanding universal value of the Prince Center Thang Long – Hanoi, which is recognized by three features: the cultural history throughout the 13th century, the continuity of heritage as a center of power, and the varied and abundant levels of all relics. It also aims to integrate volunteers into the local community, creating interactions with local people and giving them an insight of Vietnamese culture.

Project activities: This work camp offers volunteers the opportunity to take part in a wide range of activities, including: Brainstorming to share and get new ideas and creative activities for the work camp on their very first days; Visiting the site to have an overview of this World Heritage site's location and its attraction; Meeting with local historians and the Management Board of the site to learn more about its history as well as its outstanding universal value; Organizing workshops for local students to raise the community awareness of Thang Long Citadel; and Organizing some active games about Thang Long Citadel inside its campus for the students and guests. A Cultural exchange session will be also included in this work camp.

Partners: Viet Nam UNESCO, Thang Long World Heritage Conservation Office, Local Go High Schools, Hanoi University and local youth.

Volunteers For Peace Vietnam (VPV)
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