

WHV – Bahrain Fort, BAHRAIN

◆ Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun, Bahrain

Cultural site inscribed in 2005

16 November – 22 November 2013



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



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Cultural site inscribed in 2005

Project objectives: The project aims to raise awareness on the importance of Bahrain Fort as one of the most historically significant places in the region, and to inform the local population on the necessity of historical heritage protection in general and Bahrain Fort in particular. The campaign for maintenance and upkeep of the Fort, with the help of specialists, is aimed to expand the cultural use of the site.

Project activities: The volunteers will participate in workshops and field visits to cultural and youth spaces in the capital, Manama, promoting the importance of World Heritage preservation to the local population. The local people will be involved in a campaign to clean up the area around the Fort, enhancing the beauty of the area by planting trees and flowers in the vicinity. A seminar will be conducted by specialists informing visitors and volunteers about the Fort, its history and its role in the region. An exhibition with documentary images will be held around the Fort to show its past, present and future plans.

Partners: Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Social Development, Heritage and historical societies, local schools and university, companies interested in the environment and heritage.

Good Word Society

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WHV – Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis, EGYPT

◆ **Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis, Egypt**
Cultural site inscribed in 1979

15 July – 30 July 2013



Thebes, the city of the god Amon, was the capital of Egypt during the period of the Middle and New Kingdoms. With the temples and palaces at Karnak and Luxor, and the necropolises of the Valley of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens, Thebes is a striking testimony to Egyptian civilization at its height.



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Cultural site inscribed in 1979

Project objectives: The project aims to increase awareness among the youth and local communities about the World Heritage site in Thebes and Naqada, and the importance of their preservation. The workcamp is expected to show World Heritage can also be seen as a way to develop local economy through a sustainable development approach that will benefit local communities.

Project activities: Together with local volunteers, the international volunteers will participate to various activities such as: designing an illustrated storyline for children about Thebes and Naqada ancient site; launching a local drawing competition; organizing a field visit of the site for local students; conducting a training for 20-30 local young people from kome el dabie village about Thebes history and some simple technique to identify Naqada ancient pottery styles; marketing women's traditional handicrafts online; making and sharing an online video documentary about the site's story.

Partners: The project will be supported by KonoZ Yadaweya.

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WHV - The Battir Landscape Eco-museum, PALESTINE

◆ **Palestine: Land of olives and vines.**

15 August – 25 August 2013

Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir, Palestine

Cultural site included on the Tentative List of Palestine in 2012



The Jerusalem Southern Terraced Landscape is the first site of a key serial feature within the larger Palestinian Central Highlands cultural landscape, which characterizes the Central West Bank. The Central Highlands, with an area of nearly 3,500 square kilometres stretching from Nablus in the north to Hebron in the south, is defined as one of the five Palestinian "agro-ecological zones" by its location, rainfall and altitude. The zone is mountainous, rising up to 1,000 meters above sea level. It is mostly hilly and rocky, and soils are often shallow. Out of the total cultivated area, 95% is rain-fed 60% under olives, grapes, almonds, and fruit trees, and 35% under field crops, mainly winter cereals and grain legumes.



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Tentative List since 2012

Project objectives: The project aims to provide the opportunity for volunteers from all over the world to enjoy this wonderful place and to take part in promoting this site in a professional and humane style. The unique situation of Palestine, being under occupation, makes it especially necessary and important to share its culture, history and heritage with the world as part of its identity and future.

Project activities: Under the supervision of the professional engineers and archeologists, the local and international volunteers will be working for 10 days on various activities, such as rehabilitating the old places, including the very ancient water canals (Battir Village has a special water system that is connected to several water natural resources). They will assist in rebuilding an ancient wall that leads to the very ancient water well at the edge of the village. This wall will help the locals and internationals reaching the water well. The volunteers will work on several locations beside the ancient train railway (the railway was established since the Ottomans Empire and is the borderline between Palestine and Israel).

Partners: The project will be supported by The Bethlehem Centre for Cultural Heritage Preservation, and Battir Landscape Eco-museum.

International Palestinian Youth League (IPYL)

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WHV - Dougga / Thugga, TUNISIA

◆ **Dougga / Thugga, Tunisia**
Cultural site inscribed in 1997

01 July - 10 July 2013



Before the Roman annexation of Numidia, the town of Thugga, built on an elevated site overlooking a fertile plain, was the capital of an important Libyco-Punic state. It flourished under Roman and Byzantine rule, but declined in the Islamic period. The impressive ruins that are visible today give some idea of the resources of a small Roman town on the fringes of the empire.



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Cultural site inscribed in 1997

Project objectives: The project aims to promote and clean different parts of the site, involving local communities and agencies of the city of Dougga.

Project activities: Volunteers will participate in restoration and cleaning up activities of the ancient outdoor theater and the path to the theater, in order to prepare the site for the international music festival which is organized every year in Dougga. Volunteers will also animate workshops presenting the project to the local citizens of the city of Dougga, informing them on the development and valorization of the site. There will be young documentalists for document the work camp, with short videos and pictures.

Partners: National Institute for the Protection of Heritage, Association for the Protection of the city of Dougga, Tunisian organization audiovisual search (OTRAV).

Association Tunisienne d'action Volontaire (ATAV)

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