

WORLD HERITAGE VOLUNTEERS

BEYOND TERRITORIES AND BOUNDARIES
WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION 40TH ANNIVERSARY

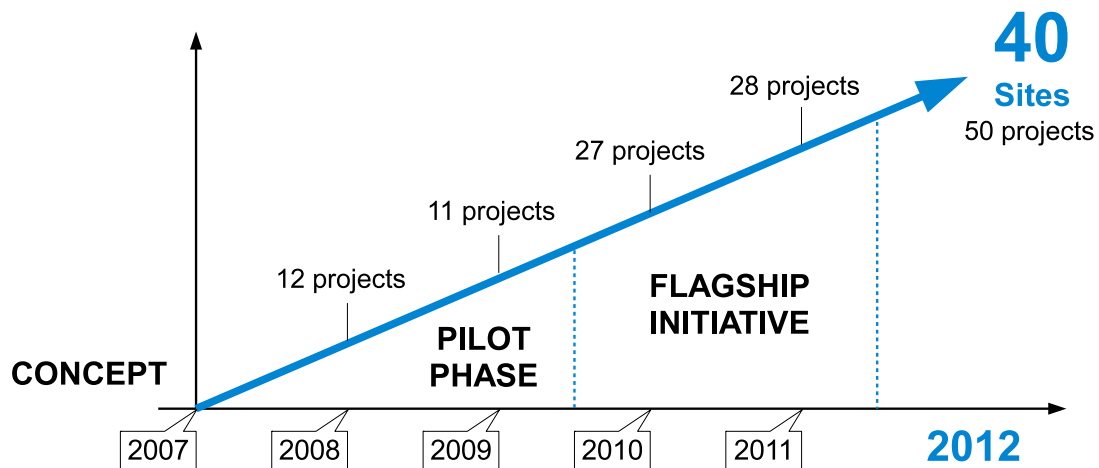


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WORLD HERITAGE VOLUNTEERS 2012 BEYOND TERRITORIES AND BOUNDARIES

In the framework of the UNESCO World Heritage Education Programme and taking into account the positive results obtained by the World Heritage Volunteers (WHV) projects since 2008, the Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS) and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC) have agreed to launch a special 2012 edition of the World Heritage Volunteers, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention.



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, CCIVS and the WHC initiated the WHV project.

Five successful years later, the project has grown up, and this 2012 campaign is to be held in 40 world heritage sites and 25 countries, on all continents. The project will involve 33 youth organisations and some 800 volunteers who will cross borders, share their cultures, and unite to preserve natural sites, restore archaeological finds, and raise awareness amongst local communities about their heritage. Volunteers will act in various world heritage sites, from the endangered antique Chan Chan archaeological zone in Peru, to natural sites such as the tremendous Victoria Falls in Zambia, or even the Great Wall of China. In celebration of the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, the WHV project aims more-than-ever at overcoming boundaries and territories, gathering youth volunteers all over the world around a single heritage.

As the fragile future of World Heritage lies in the hand of youth, in the hand of those who, tomorrow, will be able to take care of it and “pass it on”, it is our duty to help them feel responsible for it, and be conscious of its outstanding value.

To achieve such an ambitious goal and fittingly celebrate the 40th anniversary, young coordinators from all organisations will be trained and supported by heritage and youth experts, while young WHV reporters will travel from site to site to cover the 2012 campaign.

Through this project, we hope to foster peace amongst cultures, for our youth to hold the future of World Heritage with a firm hand.



WWW.WHVOLUNTEERS.ORG

BEHIND THE SCENE : CCIVS & UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE

The World Heritage Volunteers project is jointly co-ordinated by CCIVS and WHC, and run by selected CCIVS member organisations and partners.



The Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS) is an international coordinating NGO of more than 100 international voluntary service organisations all around the world. CCIVS' main focus is the quest to achieve 'change in the minds of men' by bringing together people of different backgrounds. It supports and develops projects based on the idea that working together on a concrete task is the most effective way of creating international friendship and understanding.

CCIVS was created under the aegis of UNESCO in 1948, and has formal relations of association with UNESCO, though not part of it. With its Secretariat based at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, CCIVS has always worked closely with the UN organisation and complements UNESCO intellectual activity and goals in the fields of Education, Culture, Sciences and Communication through a hands-on, non-formal education approach transforming societies at the grassroots level.

Within UNESCO, the WHC deals with activities related to World Heritage and seeks to encourage the protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. One of the programmes of the WHC is the World Heritage Education Programme which aims at sensitising young people about World Heritage.



The partner organisations are authorized to use the Patrimonito logo to promote the projects and to attract the interest of local and national media.

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

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WORLD HERITAGE IN A FEW WORDS

This year 2012 is the **40th anniversary of the Convention** concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, an international legal instrument signed in 1972 and ratified by 189 States as of today. It is a dynamic tool for the identification and the protection of natural and cultural properties of “outstanding universal value”

The **World Heritage List** puts into practice the principles of the Convention and inventories the properties of outstanding universal value. Each year the List grows, and today numbers 936 sites. Regular reports regarding the evolution of the state of the properties are made following their inscription and measures are taken to preserve them when necessary.

The **List of World Heritage in Danger** is indispensable as a second tool. The inscription on this List is a way of sounding an alarm when a property is threatened due to conflict, natural catastrophes or human negligence. It permits the rapid release of funds and the initiation of emergency measures.



The protection of World Heritage is based on 3 main principles :

- **Understanding the past :**

World Heritage is what we have inherited from our ancestors and forms together with our environment our cultural ‘genes’. It constitutes an irreplaceable source of life and inspiration, and its knowledge is the basis for respect.

- **Building the future :**

Not only it is our duty to preserve World Heritage for future generations but this preservation can be a motor for dynamic development. Heritage management, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, is the generator of beneficial scientific, technological and economic activities.

- **Responding to our common responsibility :**

As collective property of humanity and not only of the State where the sites are located, World Heritage relies on international protection actions. The universal dimension of World Heritage also requires the commitment of all: people living at the sites, tourists visiting them, specialists studying them, States Parties managing them and media promoting them.

WHV 2012 PROGRAMME TIMELINE

Activity	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WHYV Steering Group and Experts Meeting	23-25											
Venue	Partner organisation(s) involved / country(ies)					Role in the activity			Young participants / country		Trainers / staff	
Paris, France	CCIVS (4), CCIVS EC member in charge of WHV, WHC (3)					Steering Group			-		8	
WHYV Strategic Planning	5-9											
Clermont-Ferrand, France	All project partners					Participants			1 - 2		8	
WHYV NFE Training Kit	Feb - 10											
Paris with contribution from all countries involved	CCIVS and trainers, with contribution from all organisations involved					Coordinator / Trainers			All		3	
WHYV Leaders' and Media Training	15-21											
Tusson, France	All project partners					Participants			1 - 2		8	
WHYV Youth Camps – documenting actions	Summer											
Worldwide, with 6 young documentalists	Three participants from programme countries to be hosted in 3.2 partner countries and three from partner countries to be hosted in 3.2 programme countries - (Selection of the documentalists among all 3.2 partners. Target group: youth workers or young documentalists)					Participants / Hosts			1		-	
Asian Forum of WH Site Managers and Youth	25 - 1											
Seoul, Korea	CCIVS, WHC, Asian site managers and relevant youth organizations					Participants			2		7	
WHYV Web Documentary and Report	Summer - Oct											
Paris with field contributions from all countries involved	CCIVS and young documentalists, with contribution from all organisations involved					Coordinator / Documentalists			1		3	
UNESCO Youth Forum	3 - 5											
Kyôto, Japan	Young documentalists					Participants / Speakers			-		1	
WHYV Exhibition	6 - 8											
Kyôto, Japan	Steering Group and Young documentalists (to be selected)					Participants / Speakers			-		1	
WHYV Conference and CCIVS General Assembly	4 - 10											
San Cristobal de las Chiapas, Mexico	CCIVS and young documentalists, with contribution from all organisations involved					All project partners			1 - 2		4	

2012 World Heritage Volunteers

Beyond Territories and Boundaries

- 1 Quebrada de Humahuaca, Argentina
- 2 Incallajta, the largest Inca site in the Kollasuyo, Bolivia
- 3 Historic Centre of Morelia, Mexico
- 4 Churches in the Zoque Province, Chiapas, Mexico
- 5 Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl, Mexico
- 6 Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco, Mexico
- 7 Sacred City of Caral-Supe, Peru
- 8 Chan Chan Archaeological Zone, Peru
- 9 Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots, Armenia
- 10 Wachau Cultural Landscape, Austria
- 11 Arsenal de Rochefort et fortifications de l'estuaire de la Charente, France
- 12 The Causses and the Cévennes, Mediterranean agro-pastoral Cultural Landscape, France
- 13 Classical Weimar, Germany
- 14 Þingvellir National Park, Iceland
- 15 Su Nuraxi di Barumini, Italy
- 16 Lake Baikal, Russia
- 17 Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments, Russia
- 18 L'viv - the Ensemble of the Historic Centre, Ukraine
- 19 Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba, Togo
- 20 Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, Uganda
- 21 Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls, Zambia
- 22 Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis, Egypt
- 23 Desert Wadis, Egypt
- 24 Medina of Sousse, Tunisia
- 25 Kairouan, Tunisia
- 26 Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests, Kenya
- 27 Fort Jesus, Mombasa, Kenya
- 28 The African Great Rift Valley - The Maasai Mara, Kenya
- 29 Lake Malawi National Park, Malawi
- 30 Oke Idanre (Idanre Hill), Nigeria
- 31 The Great Wall / Qufu city / Mount Sanqingshan National Park, China
- 32 Ancient City of Ping Yao, China
- 33 Borobudur Temple Compounds, Indonesia
- 34 Prambanan Temple Compounds, Indonesia
- 35 Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape, Japan
- 36 Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong, Korea
- 37 Gyeongju Historic Areas, Korea
- 38 Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes, Korea
- 39 Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi, Vietnam
- 40 Ha Long Bay, Vietnam

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PROJECT LIST



WORLD HERITAGE VOLUNTEERS 2012 BEYOND TERRITORIES AND BOUNDARIES

Project name	WH site	WH reference	Location	Date	Organization
WHV - Sacred Mijikenda Kaya forest	Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests	WH List - Cultural	Kinango District, Kenya	07/07/2012 to 28/07/2012	KVDA
WHV- Fort Jesus	Fort Jesus, Mombasa	WH List - Cultural	Fort Jesus National Monument, Mombasa, Kenya	05/08/2012 to 26/08/2012	GVDA
WHV - Masaai Mara Game Reserve	The African Great Rift Valley - The Maasai Mara	Tentative List - Natural	Masaai Mara Game Reserve, Narok, Kenya	04/07/2012 to 29/07/2012	GVDA
WHV - Lake Malawi National Park	Lake Malawi National Park	WH List - Natural	Lake Malawi National Park, Cape Maclear, Mangochi. Malawi	06/08/2012 to 15/08/2012	AYISE
WHV – Idanre Hills	Oke Idanre (Idanre Hill)	Tentative List - Cultural	Idanre Kingdom, Western part, Ondo State, Nigeria	15/09/2012 to 29/09/2012	VWAN
WHV - Koutammakou, the land of the Batammariba	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba	WH List - Cultural	Koutammakou, Nadoba, Togo	1: 08/07/2012 to 25/07/2012 2: 23/07/2012 to 03/08/2012	FAGAD
WHV - Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi	Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi	List in Danger - Cultural	Kasubi, Kampala, Uganda	29/06/2012 to 22/07/2012	UVDA
WHV - Victoria Falls	Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls	WH List - Natural	Victoria Falls, Livingstone, Zambia	28/07/2012 to 11/08/2012	YAZ
WHV - The predynasty Naqada-Nubet Civilization	Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis	WH List - Cultural	Naqada, Nubet Necropolis, kome el dabie, Naqada, Qena, Egypt	07/07/2012 to 30/07/2012	KDCDA
WHV – Red sea junior rangers in Wadi El-Gimal national park	Desert Wadis	Tentative List - Natural	Wadi Gemal Eastern Desert, Red Sea Governorate, Egypt	10/07/2012 to 20/07/2012	RSPA
WHV - Sousse	Medina of Sousse	WH List - Cultural	Sousse ville, Tunisia	01/07/2012 to 13/07/2012	ATAV
WHV - Kairouan	Kairouan	WH List - Cultural	Kairouan city, Kairouan, Tunisia	10/07/2012 to 20/07/2012	ATAV
WHV - A Research of The Great Wall	The Great Wall / Qufu city / Mount Sanqingshan National Park	WH List - Cultural	The Great Wall / Qufu city / Mount Sanqingshan National Park, China	10/07/2012 to 22/08/2012	CSETC
WHV - Safeguarding the Chinese urban heritage	Ancient City of Ping Yao	WH List - Cultural	City of Pingyao, Shanxi Province, China	03/08/2012 to 15/08/2012	REMPART & RHF China
WHV - Borobudur	Borobudur Temple Compounds	WH List - Cultural	Borobudur, Magelang Region, Central Java, Indonesia	05/09/2012 to 18/09/2012	IIBC
WHV - Prambanan Temple	Prambanan Temple Compounds	WH List - Cultural	Kemudo, Prambanan, Klaten, Central Java, Indonesia	1: 02/07/2012 to 13/07/2012 2: 01/09/2012 to 15/09/2012	Dejavato
WHV - Iwami Silver mine	Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape	WH List - Cultural	Ohda city, Shimane prefecture, Japan	10/09/2012 to 23/09/2012	NICE
WHV - IWO Yangdong	Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong	WH List - Cultural	Yangdong ri, Kyoungsangbuk do, Republic of Korea	30/07/2012 to 10/08/2012	IWO
WHV- Gyeongju	Gyeongju Historic Areas	WH List - Cultural	Gyeongju City, Republic of Korea	20/07/2012 to 03/08/2012	KNCU
WHV-Jeju	Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes	WH List - Natural	Seogwipo-si, Jeju Island, Republic of Korea	20/07/2012 to 03/08/2012	KNCU
WHV - Imperial Citadel of Thang Long	Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi	WH List - Cultural	19C Hoang Dieu, Hanoi, Vietnam	03/09/2012 to 16/09/2012	VPV
WHV - Ha Long Bay	Ha Long Bay	WH List - Natural	Long city, Quang Ninh province, Vietnam	07/08/2012 to 17/08/2012	SJ V

WHV - Zvartnots	Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots	WH List - Mixed	Armavir Region, Zvartnots Cathedral ruins, Armenia	1: 06/07/2012 to 20/07/2012 2: 27/06/2012 to 29/08/2012	HUJ
WHV - Wachau Volunteer: Youth for Nature	Wachau Cultural Landscape	WH List - Cultural	Wachau, 3620 Spitz/Donau, Austria	1: 08/07/2012 to 21/07/2012 2: 19/08/2012 to 01/09/2012	SCI Austria
WHV - Île d'Aix Liedot Fortification	Arsenal de Rochefort et fortifications de l'estuaire de la Charente	Tentative List - Cultural	Le Fort Liédot, 17123 Île d'Aix, France	10/09/2012 to 01/10/2012	SJ
WHV - Ferme des Colobrières	The Causses and the Cévennes, Mediterranean agropastoral Cultural Landscape	WH List - Cultural	Ferme des Colobrières, Causses & Cévennes, Bondons, France	07/09/2012 to 28/09/2012	Concordia
WHV - Parks and Gardens of Classical Weimar	Classical Weimar	WH List - Cultural	Weimar, Germany	15/07/2012 to 28/07/2012	Open Houses
WHV - Þingvellir	Þingvellir National Park	WH List - Cultural	Bláskógabyggð municipality, district of Arnessysla, Iceland	28/05/2012 to 09/06/2012	SEEDS
WHV - Su Nuraxi archaeological finds	Su Nuraxi di Barumini	WH List - Cultural	Viale Su Nuraxi, Barumini, Sardinia, Italy	03/09/2012 to 23/09/2012	FBSC
WHV - Lake Baikal for present and future	Lake Baikal	WH List - Natural	Buryatia Republic, Tanhoi settlement, Russia	16/07/2012 to 29/07/2012	SFERA
WHV - Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg	Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments	WH List - Cultural	St-Petersburg, Russia	15/07/2012 to 28/07/2012	Mir Tesen
WHV - Ancient L'viv: crossroads of cultures	L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre	WH List - Cultural	L'viv, L'viv region, Ukraine	30/07/2012 to 12/08/2012	Alternative-V
WHV - Espacio de la Memoria / Place of Memory	Quebrada de Humahuaca	WH List - Cultural	Quebrada de Humahuaca, Maimará, Jujuy, Argentina	15/09/2012 to 30/09/2012	SAS
WHV- Promotion Inkallajta Ruins	Incallajta, the largest Inca site in the Kollasuyo	Tentative List - Cultural	Incallajta, Cochabamba, Bolivia	17/07/2012 to 30/07/2012	Red Tinku
WHV - Cultural Heritage in Morelia	Historic Centre of Morelia	WH List - Cultural	Centre of Morelia, Michoacán, Mexico	04/04/2012 to 20/04/2012	Vive Mexico
WHV - Copainala	Churches in the Zoque Province, Chiapas	Tentative List - Cultural	Copainala, Chiapas, Mexico	08/07/2012 to 21/07/2012	Nataté
WHV - Ex-convent of Yecapixtla	Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl	WH List - Cultural	Morelos, Mexico	14/07/2012 to 29/07/2012	Nataté
WHV – Ex-convents of Zacualpan de Amilpas, Tlayacapan, Ocuituco, Tetela del Volcán & Hueyapan, Atlatlahucan and Tepoztlán				1: 16/07/2012 to 30/07/2012 2: 13/08/2012 to 27/08/2012 3: 27/08/2012 to 10/09/2012 4: 27/08/2012 to 11/09/2012 5: 24/09/2012 to 08/10/2012 6: 22/10/2012 to 05/11/2012	VIMEX
WHV - Xochicalco	Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco	WH List - Cultural	Archeological zone, Xochicalco, Morelos, Mexico	14/10/2012 to 27/10/2012	VIMEX
WHV - Caral sacred city	Sacred City of Caral-Supe	WH List - Cultural	Caral – Supe, Lima, Peru	09/07/2012 to 27/07/2012	BVBP
WHV - Chan Chan archaeological zone	Chan Chan Archaeological Zone	List in Danger - Cultural	Trujillo, la Libertad, Peru	02/07/2012 to 22/07/2012	BVBP

Region	Countries	Youth Organisations	Projects	Sites
Asia	5	9	11	10
Africa	6	7	9	8
Arab States	2	3	4	4
Latin America	4	6	14	8
Europe	8	10	12	10
TOTAL	25	35	50	40

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WHV – Fort Jesus, KENYA

◆ The Fort Jesus, Mombasa, Kenya Cultural site inscribed in 2011

5 – 26 August 2012

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



© UNESCO

Cultural site inscribed in 2011

Project objectives: The project aims at promoting the conservation and sustainable utilization of national heritage through generation, documentation and dissemination of research and collection management knowledge, information and innovations.

Project activities: The volunteers will run various activities for promoting World Heritage, disseminating the information, raising awareness of international volunteers and local community, training and empowering the community, preserving and promoting natural heritage.

They will do clean up campaigns, plant trees at the site, paint a section of the monument, hold workshops and rallies, give a training of tour guides, develop the site brochure and give a training to staff and the local community about their heritage.

Partners: The project will be mainly supported by local partners such as Kenya Forest, Country Council of Mombasa and Marine Park.

WHV – Maasai Mara Game Reserve, KENYA

- ◆ **The African Great Rift Valley – The Maasai Mara, Kenya** 4 – 29 July 2012
Kenya's Tentative List 2010 Natural site



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



© UNESCO

Tentative list inscribed in 2010

The Maasai community living adjacent to the reserve has lived in peace with the wildlife for many years, their land use practice has until recently been strictly pastoralism. The wildebeest and the plains zebra migrate between the Serengeti and the Maasai Mara National Park seasonally. And it is also characterized with the largest number of carnivores in Kenya: lions and cheetahs in particular are listed as threatened and play an important role in ecosystem balance by keeping prey numbers in check.

Project objectives: The goal of the project is to establish a sustainable social action in which key stakeholders act in a sustainable partnership to mobilize and direct resources towards environmental conservation and cross culture learning to improve the quality of life and livelihoods of people and animals in Masaai Mara.

Project activities: The volunteers will act as young ambassadors and educate peers about heritage site management, risks and opportunities for tourism, provide tour guides and work with NGOs. They will raise awareness through the campaign for eco-tourism in Maasai Mara and discussions and debates to develop inspire sense of ownership to the local population about the Maasai Mara World Heritage site. They will also run classroom programs related to the promotion and preservation of world heritage in the primary school of Maasai Mara and launch a drawing contest on World Heritage.

Partners: Kenya Forest, Council of Narok and Mara Youth Community Centre will provide help regarding maintaining, governing, sensitizing the community and preserving the World Heritage Volunteer's site.



CCIVS

Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service

Global Voluntary Development Association (GVDA)


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WHV – Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forest, KENYA

◆ Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forest, Kenya Culture site inscribed in 2008

7 -28 July 2012

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



© UNESCO

Cultural site inscribed in 2008

The Kayas provide focal points for Mijikenda cultural and spiritual values, practices and basic identity. They are regarded as the ancestral homes of the different Mijikenda peoples. Since their abandonment as places of settlement, Kayas have been transferred from the domestic aspect of the Mijikenda landscape to its spiritual sphere. As a part of this process, certain restrictions were placed on access and the utilisation of natural forest resource. The Kayas are now the repositories of spiritual beliefs of the Mijikenda and are seen as the sacred abode of their ancestors.

Project objectives: The project aims at enabling the participants to appreciate and learn more about the local cultures and the significance of the forest towards nurturing the culture of the community and the role played by the forest in bringing the people together; enhancing the involvement of the local people towards the conservation of the Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forest.


Project activities: The volunteers will engage in several activities such as tree planting, study sessions, information sharing and discussion on World Heritage with school children, cultural experience, awareness creation, enterprise development training and exchange program.

Partners: The project will be implemented in collaboration with local partners including Shimba Hills Forests Guide Association, Ganja la Simba Primary School and other local schools and the Ministry of Heritage and Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife.

WHV – Lake Malawi National Park, MALAWI

● Lake Malawi National Park, Malawi Natural site inscribed in 1984

6 -15 August 2012



Located at the southern end of the great expanse of Lake Malawi, with its deep, clear waters and mountain backdrop, the national park is home to many hundreds of fish species, nearly all endemic. Its importance for the study of evolution is comparable to that of the finches of the Galapagos Islands.



© UNESCO

Natural site inscribed in 1984

Project objectives: While the Lake Malawi National Park was declared World Heritage Site decades ago, there has been no appreciation of the site by the communities regarding its significance. In the past 2 years, AYISE has organized World Heritage Volunteers camps and communities have reduced encroachment to the natural forest surrounding the site due to continual effort to inform the public of the importance of conservation. This year, Environmental Education Centre of the World Heritage site will consolidate the gains and the knowhow of the past 2 years and undertake serious rehabilitation works. Furthermore, the community and other stakeholders will be educated to build the capacity of the tour guides on World Heritage and foster community ownership of the site.


Project activities: The volunteers will make the site user-friendly to the visiting tourists by creating environmentally friendly “Ecosan toilet” and will renovate the Environmental Education Centre and camp structure. Actual impacts of the World Heritage Volunteers on the youth, tour guides, the volunteer coordinator, camp leaders, the community, stakeholder appreciation, and the environment will be documented. Lastly, to enable long term conservation of the site volunteers will organize recruiting and training of 10 local tour guides and 10 local World Heritage volunteers.

Partners: The project will be implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Culture, the National Youth Council of Malawi, the Ministry of Youth Development, the Lafarge Cement Limited and the Dulux Paint Limited.

WHV – Idanre Hills Heritage Centre Entrance Gate to the Monument, Nigeria

◆ Oke Idanre (Idanre Hill), Nigeria Tentative list inscribed in 2007

15 - 29 September 2012

 Oke Idanre hill consists of high plain with spectacular valleys interspersed with inselbergs of about 3,000 ft above sea level. Its physical attributes include Owa's Palace, Shrines, Old Court, Belfry, Agboogun foot print, thunder water (Omi Aopara) and burial mounds and grounds.

It also has diverse and variegated eco-systems of flora and fauna. Oke Idanre contains very important bio-physical and land from features whose interaction with the physical features created an enduring cultural landscape within the setting.



© Ministry of Cultural Tourism
Ondo State

Tentative list inscribed in 2007

Project objectives: Idanre hill is one of the most awesome and beautiful natural landscapes in Ondo State and Nigeria. Added to its beauty which fires human curiosity is the fact that the entire people of Idanre lived on these boulders for almost a millennium.

This heritage site needs to be protected and preserved to retain the cultural values attached to the relics. It is our interest to also mobilize the local communities to actively take part in the ownership of the site which has antecedents' historical records.

Project activities: Volunteers will construct a gate at the entrance to secure the monuments and the treasures that are being cart away by tourist and visitors that came to the relics. Volunteers will be mobilizing the community and youths in the town by doing the project with local organization and conduct aggressive campaigns.

Partners: Natural and Cultural Heritage Foundation would link with the State and Local government on behalf of World Heritage Volunteers in the project. State Red Cross will give support in terms of bringing more volunteers to support the action and campaigns.

WHV – Koutammakou, TOGO

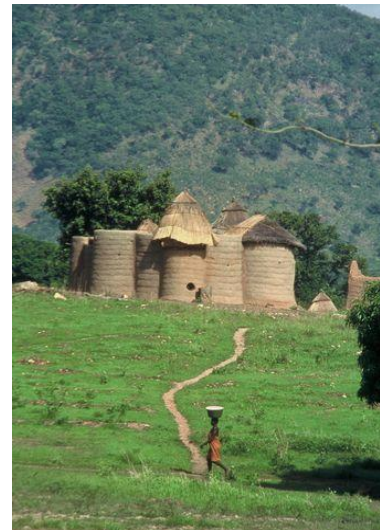
◆ Koutammakou the land of the Batammariba, Togo Culture site inscribed in 2004

8 -25 July 2012

23 July – 3 August 2012



The Koutammakou landscape in north-eastern Togo, which extends into neighbouring Benin, is home to the Batammariba whose remarkable mud tower-houses (Takienta) have come to be seen as a symbol of Togo. In this landscape, nature is strongly associated with the rituals and beliefs of society. The 50,000-ha cultural landscape is remarkable due to the architecture of its tower-houses which are a reflection of social structure; its farmland and forest; and the associations between people and landscape. Many of the buildings are two storeys high and those with granaries feature an almost spherical form above a cylindrical base. Some of the buildings have flat roofs, others have conical thatched roofs. They are grouped in villages, which also include ceremonial spaces, springs, rocks and sites reserved for initiation ceremonies.



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Cultural site inscribed in 2004

Project objectives: The project will promote both land and the culture of Batammariba and involve all the five local communities of Koutammakou.

Project activities: The volunteers will maintain the main entrance and other tracks leading to the inner communities and create clear and visible sign boards. They will work to make at least one typical Takienta guest house available. Also, 200m² of the area will be reforested with local plants which is critical ingredient for renovation of the Takienta. The volunteers will run awareness raising campaigns involving all the 5 Koutammakou communities and conduct debates, reflections and exchanges on World Heritage issues. Lastly international volunteers and the local population will develop visual documents for tourists and partners.

Partners: The project is supported by the Ministry of Arts and Culture which will provide materials and means of transportation for the volunteers. The local administration, Koutammakou Promotion and Conservation Service will provide free accommodation to the volunteers.



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Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service

Frères Agriculteurs et Artisans pour le Développement(FAGAD)

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WHV – Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, UGANDA

◆ **Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, Uganda** **29 June – 22 July 2012**
Cultural site inscribed in 2001, list of World Heritage in Danger since 2010



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



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*List of World Heritage in Danger
inscribed in 2010*

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


Project activities: The volunteers will organize activities such as tree planting, production of awareness and advocacy materials, screening of cultural films, etc. Furthermore, volunteers will run awareness raising workshops involving communities and conduct debates, reflections and exchanges on World Heritage issues.

Partners: The project will be supported by the Buganda Kingdom, a local company which specializes in heritage preservation. Buganda Kingdom will provide materials that are needed for activities such as reeds, backcloth and trees. These will be locally produced, thereby increasing local efforts to preserve heritage. Furthermore, Buganda Kingdom will also provide personnel and train and assist youth in activities such as tree planning. Involvement of local industry will be crucial for project's long-term sustainability.

WHV – Victoria Falls, ZAMBIA

- **Victoria Falls / Mosi-oa-Tunya, Zambia**
Natural site inscribed in 1989

28 July - 11 August 2012

 These are among the most spectacular waterfalls in the world. The Zambezi River, which is more than 2 km wide at this point, plunges noisily down a series of basalt gorges and raises an iridescent mist that can be seen more than 20 km away.



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Natural site inscribed in 1989

Project objectives: The main aim of the project is to raise awareness of the importance of site preservation and to promote a sense of responsibility among the small population living within the site and also among the communities and the tourists on both the Zambian and Zimbabwean sides of the site.

Project activities: Volunteers will implement activities at a local school located within the Victoria Falls. Volunteers will paint the classrooms of school and give interactive lectures about Victoria Fall and the importance of heritage protection to pupils. Then, local students will be encouraged to help volunteers in cleaning the areas of Vitoria Fall by picking litters on the pathways and installing barriers along the edge of the Victoria Fall. For local residents, volunteers will organize a presentation about World Heritage.

Partners: National Heritage Commission, Local Schools, Local Youth Organization and Local Community Media will assist and provide necessary materials needed for the activities.

WHV – Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis, EGYPT

◆ Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis Cultural site inscribed in 1979

7 – 30 July 2012



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.

The monumental and archaeological complex of Thebes are not only aesthetic but informative since they are witness of the aggregate history of the Egyptian civilization from the Middle Kingdom to the beginning of the Christian era. The texts and the paintings of the complex are the source of information concerning the people and cultures neighbor countries.



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Cultural site inscribed in 1979

Project objectives: The project aims at raising awareness among students and youth from the village about the World Heritage archeological sites of Ancient Thebes in Luxor city in Upper Egypt. Volunteers will devise activities that will promote Nagada and Nubet civilization in Necropolis sites and also study intangible heritages of the region. Lastly, in all these processes youth from local communities and abroad will be involved and learn the significance of heritage conservation.

Project activities: The volunteers will conduct 5 cultural heritage drawing workshops for students in local schools and launch a drawings and essay competition about the Ancient Thebes as World Heritage site. They will then organize a field trip to the World Heritage site with the 60 local students and run a clean-up campaign.

Partners: Kome el Dabie Village Youth Center and Community Development Association, Naqada village local council, Luxor town local council will also support this project. The project will seek the involvement of local and national organizations. This is important especially for national awareness raising and future action for Naqada sites preservation

WHV – Red Sea Junior Rangers in Wadi El-Gimal National Park, EGYPT

◆ Desert Wadis - Wadi Gemal Eastern Desert, Red Sea Governorate

Tentative list inscribed in 2003

10– 20 July 2012



Wadi Gemal is a fascinating unpolluted site on the Red Sea coast, south of Mersa Alam. Besides the magnificent scenery of palm groves on the sea shore, there are beautiful coral reefs, mangroves, and different kinds of animals and plants. The rocks exposed between the high mountain of the Pre-Cambrian basement complex in the west and the sea shore in the east, range in age between Cretaceous and Quaternary. The Wadi is rich in biodiversity, especially in the highest of its mountains, Gebel Hamata. Seagrass beds there are of special importance because they harbour sea cows, in addition to fish and lots of marine invertebrates. The Wadi Gemal Island situated at the proximity of the Wadi delta is of special international importance as it serves as a breeding haven for both breeding and migratory birds and is one of the important breeding spots for sea turtles in the Egyptian Red Sea coasts. In addition, Prehistoric, Ptolemaic and Roman vestiges abound, as well as ancient emerald quarries, not to mention the uniqueness of the indigenous people there and their exceptional local traditions and culture.



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Tentative list inscribed in 2003

Project objectives: The project aims at promoting the involvement of local community and especially young people in order to appreciate and learn more about Wadi El Gimal National park and the significance of the mangrove forest towards conservation of endangered birds and migration route, and to enhancing the involvement of the local people towards the conservation of the nature heritage of Wadi Gimal National Park.


Project activities: The volunteers will conduct 3 educational symposiums and launch a painting competition for students who attend 3 local schools located in Wadi El Gimal National park. The participants of the painting competition, 30 local students and volunteers will then organize a field trip and run a clean-up campaign.

Partners: Red Sea Parks Association will provide facilities, financial and in-kind support for the project activities and coordinate the activities with other partners. Wadi El Gimal National Park will help establishing the bird watching outposts, provide space and venue for training and workshop for students and locals.

WHV – Medina of Sousse, TUNISIA

◆ Medina of Sousse, Tunisia Cultural site inscribed in 1988

1 - 13 July 2012

 Sousse was an important commercial and military port during the Aghlabid period (800–909) and is a typical example of a town dating from the first centuries of Islam. With its kasbah, ramparts, medina (with the Great Mosque), Bu Ftata Mosque and typical ribat (both a fort and a religious building), Sousse was part of a coastal defence system.

With the Ribat, the Kasbah, the ramparts, Bou Ftata Mosque and the Great Mosque, the Medina of Sousse bears exceptional witness to the civilization of the first centuries of the Hegira. It constitutes an outstanding example of Arabo-Muslim and Mediterranean architecture that reflects a particular traditional way of life. This typology, which has become vulnerable through the impact of irreversible socio-economic changes and modern life, constitutes a precious heritage that must be safeguarded and protected.



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Cultural site inscribed in 1988

Project objectives: The project aims at making the attractiveness of the Medina and increasing the interest and feeling of ownership of the local community about their site through environmental workcamp.


Project activities: The project will be manual; to take care of the green areas, planting flowers and trees, storing some sites in the town (cleaning, painting, raking). The volunteers will have 1 day orientation about the history of the city and its historical sites. They will have different leisure activities, like visit to museums, which will be decided with the participants during the workcamp.

Partners: Municipality of Sousse and local associations will support this project.

WHV – Kairouan, TUNISIA

◆ Kairouan, Tunisia Cultural site inscribed in 1988

10 - 20 July 2012

 Founded in 670, Kairouan flourished under the Aghlabid dynasty in the 9th century. Despite the transfer of the political capital to Tunis in the 12th century, Kairouan remained the Maghreb's principal holy city. Its rich architectural heritage includes the Great Mosque, with its marble and porphyry columns, and the 9th-century Mosque of the Three Gates.



© UNESCO

Cultural site inscribed in 1988

Kairouan is one of the holy cities and spiritual capitals of Islam, one of the seven holy places of pilgrimage for all Muslims. The Great Mosque is not only one of the major monuments of Islam but also a universal architectural masterpiece. The many but small changes in it have not altered the layout of this place of prayer. It served as a model for several Maghreban mosques, particularly for its decorative motifs, which are unique. Moreover, the Mosque of the Three Doors is the oldest known Islamic mosque with a sculpted facade.

Project objectives: The project aims to make local people in the medina more interested about their town and encourage the program of touristic visits.

Project activities: Firstly, volunteers will participate in the implementation of actions to sensitize the local population regarding the importance of preserving their heritage through painting workshops, planting trees and flowers in the area. Secondly, volunteers will organize a seminar about the history of the town and its cultural role in the region. This seminar will involve local citizens including representatives of NGOs and local students.

Partners: The municipality and the association for the protection of nature and environment of Kairouan will support this project.

WHV – The Great Wall, Mount Sanqingshan, Qufu, CHINA

The Great Wall, Mount Sanqingshan, Qufu, CHINA 10 July – 22 August 2012

◆ The Great Wall, China Cultural site inscribed in 1987



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. Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance.

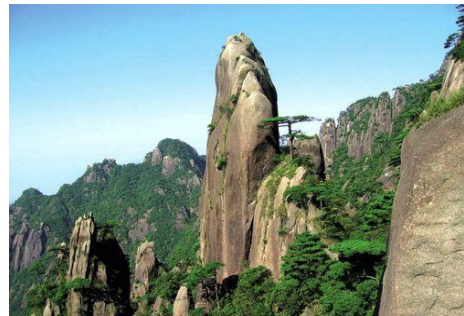


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Cultural site inscribed in 1987

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

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

◆ **Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu**
Cultural site inscribed in 1994

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.



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*Cultural site inscribed in
1994*

Project objectives: The recent rapid growth of China has affected heritages in the country. For instance, population of visitors in the summer time has increased and the number of visitors has exceeded the carrying capacity of the Great Wall and the Mount Sanqingshan National Park. The project activities will address challenges posed by tourism both in a cultural and a natural site. The activities at the temple of Confucius shall deal with better understanding of Chinese ancient philosophy affecting Chinese people that are important in resolving issues linked to sustainability. The project aims to deepen volunteers' understanding of the importance of World Heritage and their role in protection.


Project activities: The volunteers will conduct a training course for Chinese teenagers on campus where they will identify the condition at the site and propose possible solution to issues. They will carry out information actions among visitors at each World Heritage sites together with their local volunteer partners and undertake activities such as organizing performances, setting up stands at dangerous points or organizing a knowledge competition for the visitors to enhance awareness of the World heritage site.

Partners: Chinese National Commission for UNESCO

WHV – Ancient City of Ping Yao, CHINA

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

3 - 15 August 2012

 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 built Heritage and involvement of local community. The site of the work camp is located at historic village, Liang Cun, which is the original settlement of Ping Yao. Liang Cun is a typical village of Ping Yao, composing of 5 enclosed forts, like other historic blocks, the local economy fading, more and more people moving out, no one cares the old building, How to raise the public value of heritage and how to improve the regeneration of local community are keys of the development. World Heritage Volunteers project tries to, through the work of volunteers from the International and China advocate the international value of the local traditional culture, including the local crafts of building, local handcraft of laque and other tangible heritage the volunteers will learn. The project is also designed the activities to involve the local community, like meeting, visiting and talking with the residents. Considering the potential culture conflicts, western to Chinese, urban to rural places, developing to developed places, must occur, the leaders of the work camp will play very important roles during the project from the plan of project to the everyday life of camp. So the expert supervision is a key to the project.

Project activities: The volunteers will contribute to the restoration of the built heritage, in particular by renovating a local temple using traditional masonry. They will also sensitize international and Chinese volunteers and tourists from other regions to the heritage of Ping Yao, promoting a 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.

WHV – Prambanan Temple Compounds, INDONESIA

◆ Prambanan Temple Compounds, Indonesia

Cultural site inscribed in 2008

2 – 13 July 2012

1 – 15 September 2012



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: The project aims at contributing to the active involvement of local elementary school students and stakeholders in promoting and preserving the site, increasing awareness-raising, and to the sharing of good practices and experiences among volunteers. Therefore, the contribution of international volunteers and the raised awareness of local people will enable them to contribute with positive activities on the site after the project is over.

Project activities: The volunteers will work together with local archaeologists in the Bubrah Temple for restoration work. Several activities will be conducted such as extension works, creating camouflages and puzzling of the stone. In the end, volunteers will have real understanding about restoration work and processes. They will also visit local schools and conduct some educational activities. Small Olympics will also be conducted by volunteers together with local students such as storytelling competition in relation with the temple history and dancing competition for raising interest for local students and stakeholders to preserve the World Heritage.

Partners: Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and the Sangrahan Elementary School. Ministry of Culture and Tourism is actively supporting our project by providing us with an official recommendation letter in order to communicate with several local stakeholders. Besides, they also delegate their expert archeologists to conduct the restoration work on the field. On the other hand, the local school gives us space to implement promotion activities among local students in order to give early education about our World Heritage.



CCIVS

Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service

Dejavato


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WHV – Borobudur Temple Compounds, INDONESIA

◆ Borobudur Temple Compounds, Indonesia Cultural site inscribed in 1991

5 – 18 September 2012

 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 at establishing a solid basis for local youth and communities to succeed in preserving the heritage site by participating in the wide range of conservation activities of the site. Since 2009 IIWC has organized World Heritage Volunteers (WHV) at Borobudur Temple. To make the World Heritage project more sustainable, the Young Guardian Club (YGC) was created in 2009 and since then long term volunteers and WHV work camp volunteers have been cooperating. This year IIWC would like to continue the existing YGC in coordination with WHV. Due to the continuity of the programme, among youth, YGC is more recognized and attracting them to be more involved in heritage conservation. Participation in WHV 2012 will allow YGC Borobudur to be an exemplary practice and motivate other Indonesian youth communities to create their own clubs.

Project activities: During the workcamp international volunteers and local high school students will create promotional and educational materials which will be used for awareness-raising workshops at different information stands around the temple. Volunteers will also create a one year activity frame for YGC. This frame is to be carried out as follow up activity of the WHV Borobudur workcamp throughout the year. The volunteers will organize a unique activity such as the Cultural Festival involving YGC alumni (2009-2011), YGC 2012, WHV 2012, and local artist communities. This will help WHV get visibility since the event will be publicized and advertised through local media. Also by re-engaging alumni volunteers, the past effort of the volunteers will be acknowledged and continually motivate them to be involved with the preservation of heritage and promotion of WHV and YGC.


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.

WHV – Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape, JAPAN

◆ Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape, Japan

Cultural site inscribed in 2010

10 – 23 September 2012



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 2010

Project objectives: Iwami silver-mine was registered as a “green time capsule that keeps middle age’s culture and nature”. However, the lack of effort to preserve the forest in Iwamiginzan resulted in the overgrowing and spreading of bamboos, thus the World Heritage site was almost hidden and difficult to reach and/or maintain. To create a clear and beautiful landscape for the visitors, it is important to cut and maintain the bamboo forests. The project will involve a wide typology of volunteers, from local to international, who upon their return to their original communities will share the knowledge and interest gained during the project about the Iwami Silver Mine, thus creating stronger links between the World Heritage site’s value and people across the world. Through the project, the universal importance of Iwami Ginzan and of World Heritage in general will be introduced to the local people. This would facilitate knowledge sharing between experts and locals.

Project activities: The volunteers will remove the bamboo trees and plant indigenous species in order to keep the original landscape of the World Heritage site. They will also invite media such as local and national TV and Radio stations for interviewing the participants and local inhabitants and promote the World Heritage site.

Partners: Midori-to Mizu-no Renrakukaigi, a Non Profit Organization for protecting the nature of Iwami Ginzan and the Ohda city government and Shimane University will contribute by providing accommodation and meals, tools etc.



CCIVS

Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service

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WHV – Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong, KOREA

◆ Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong, Korea

Culture site inscribed in 2010

30 July – 10 August

 Founded in the 14th-15th centuries, Hahoe and Yangdong are seen as the two most representative historic clan villages in the Republic of Korea. Their layout and location - sheltered by forested mountains and facing out onto a river and open agricultural fields – reflect the distinctive aristocratic Confucian culture of the early part of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910). The villages were located to provide both physical and spiritual nourishment from their surrounding landscapes. They include residences of the head families, together 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.



© UNESCO

Cultural site inscribed in 2010

Project objectives: Selected as World Heritage only in 2011, Yangdong is not a well known World Heritage site in Korea. Besides Yangdong, other 9 heritage sites in Korea are not receiving much attention especially from the young generation because heritage is considered as archaic, therefore unrelated to many young people in Korea. Through World Heritage Volunteers, International Workcamp Organization would like to break such perception of heritage by bringing youth closer to World Heritage sites. Since the majority of residents of Yangdong village are senior, a youth camp in this area will bring fresh ideas and make the village more vibrant. Furthermore, youth camp will also raise the awareness of the local community and tourists, and provide volunteers with knowledge about World Heritage and sustainable development.


Project activities: Volunteers will run a 'finger print signature' campaign on several famous public places with the aim of persuading over 500 people to the promise of conserving World Heritage. They will prepare a World Heritage information guide book in English and Korean in order to support the senior residents to successfully run a home-stay programme for visitors that stay in the traditional houses. Several education programs for local children and visitors will be organized to explain about World Heritage values.

Partners: The project will be mainly supported by Yangdong Village Committee and Kyong Ju Provincial City administration.

WHV – Gyeongju Historic Areas, KOREA

◆ Gyeongju Historic Areas, Korea Cultural site inscribed in 2000

20 July – 3 August 2012

 The Gyeongju Historic Areas contain a remarkable concentration of outstanding examples of Korean Buddhist art, in the form of sculptures, reliefs, pagodas, and the remains of temples and palaces from the flowering, in particular between the 7th and 10th centuries, of this form of unique artistic expression.



© UNESCO

Cultural site inscribed in 2000

Project objectives: This project aims at making youth and local residents understand the importance of both preservation and issues related to sustainability of the World Heritage site. Since Gyeongju was the centre of the capital of the Silla Kingdom which ruled Korean peninsula for almost 1,000 years, a lot of ancient tombs, the burial mounds of which are now gone, are still buried under the ground in this place. Previous efforts of rearranging the site in a suitable manner for protection of heritage have led to many controversies. The work camp at Gyeongju Historic Areas will make youth aware of such challenges and at the same time highlight the importance of preservation despite difficulties.


Project activities: The project provides much liberty to participants and ensures that they are highly involved in the process of deciding details of the World Heritage Volunteers' activities. The Camp Leaders will be selected in April and they will design programmes that they believe will help preservation of the World Heritage sites in Gyeongju. Possible activities include clean-up activities, creation of informational and promotional brochures and maps of Gyeongju, and organisation of a cross-cultural exchange program in the local elementary school. The result of the workcamps and the materials that will be created during the camp will be presented at World Heritage City Conference, which will be held in Gyeongju from August 29th to 31st.

Partners: Local NGO Shilla People (Saramdeul) will support the project.

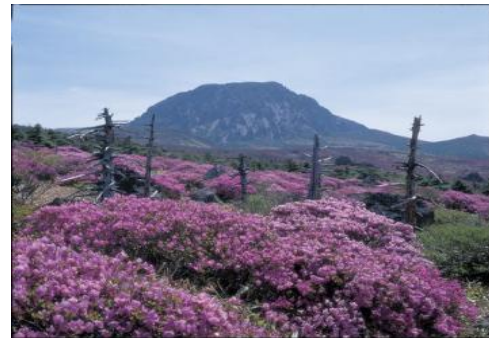
WHV – Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes, KOREA

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

20 July – 3 August 2012



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 multicolored carbonate roofs and floors, and dark-colored 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 at making volunteering activities in Jeju available not only to local youth, but to youth from all around the world, so to appreciate and preserve the island's World Heritage.


Project activities: The volunteers will perform clean-up activities and make promotional information brochures and maps about this site. They will also invite local experts for detailed lectures on World Heritage, and progress the cross-cultural exchange program in local elementary school. The result of their activity will be presented in the World Heritage City Conference, which will be held in Gyeongju from August 29th to 31st.

Partners: Jeju provincial government and YWCA located in the island will provide the local input and ensure the sustainability of the volunteering activity after World Heritage Volunteers project is over.

WHV – Ha Long Bay, VIETNAM

● Ha Long Bay, Vietnam Natural site inscribed in 2000

7 – 17 August 2012



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.



© UNESCO

Natural site inscribed in 2000

Ha Long is a large bay with a multitude of limestone rocks and a limited number of earth islands formed from decayed lateritic mountains. Numerous caves and grottoes are found, with stalactites and stalagmites. There is a diverse flora throughout Ha Long, and primary tropical forest is found. The result from preliminary surveys indicates the presence of about 1,000 fish species. Mammals, reptiles and birds are also found on the islands, especially those derived from laterite.

Project objectives: The project aims at connecting people through social activities focusing specifically on World Heritage and environmental issues. It will attract the concerns of people about the World Heritage and promote the precious roles of community in protecting and improving the site. Information about how other countries promote, protect and preserve their World Heritage and their best practices will be disseminated among local residents and youth.

Project activities: The international volunteers and national volunteers, who will be selected through a national essay competition about World Heritage, will organize workshops in local high schools in Ha Long about World Heritage and climate change and will join the local youth for cleaning up activities at the beach and on the bay, and will also have the occasion to visit the bay.

Partners: Ho Chi Minh Youth Union and Language link Vietnam will support the project.

WHV – Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long, VIETNAM

◆ Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi, Vietnam Cultural site inscribed in 2010

20 July – 3 August 2012



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.

The Imperial Citadel of Thang Long at Hanoi, with its political function and symbolic role, is directly associated with numerous and important cultural and historical events, and leading artistic expressions and moral, philosophical, and religious ideas. The succession of these events marks the formative and development process of an independent nation over more than a thousand years, including the colonial period and the two contemporary Wars of Independence and reunification of Viet Nam.



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Cultural site inscribed in 2010

Project objectives: The project aims at jointly promoting Vietnam's World Heritage sites and protecting these sites through practical activities.

Project activities: After an orientation seminar educating participants about the values of the site and the importance of protection and preservation activities, the volunteers will act as multipliers by planning and leading targeted workshops to raise awareness at local schools and colleges, and will write a report in a local student magazine.

Partners: The Management Board of the Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi and several local authorities and schools will contribute to the implementation of the project.

WHV – Archeological Site of Zvartnots, ARMENIA

- ◆ **Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots, Armenia**
Cultural site inscribed in 2000
6 - 20 July 2012
27 June - 29 August 2012



The cathedral and churches of Echmiatsin and the archaeological remains at Zvartnots graphically illustrate the evolution and development of the Armenian central-domed cross-hall type of church, which exerted a profound influence on architectural and artistic development in the region.



© CCIVS/HUJ
Cultural site inscribed in 2000

Project objectives: The project aims at preserving this historical site for the future generations and to keep it in the best possible conditions so that the visitors could be spiritually enriched and contemplate the beauty and the splendour of this monument. HUJ would like to take this opportunity to consolidate the effort to provide continuous assistance to the limited staff members of this museum-reserve.

Project activities: The preservation of the Zvartnots site is expected to be achieved through cleaning, weeding and maintenance activities. The presence of volunteers will complement the efforts of the few local staff while the implementation of the project will balance the respect of traditions and the preservation and promotion of heritage. The project will also give the volunteers an opportunity to learn about Armenian culture, national dances and songs that influenced the artistic development in the region. Lastly, presentations about what volunteer's experience at World Heritage Volunteers and their suggestion for future will be made.

Partners: The promotion of the project and the supervision of the activities will be coordinated with the Ministry of Culture of Armenia and the Directorate of Zvartnots museum.


WHV – Wachau Cultural Landscape, AUSTRIA

◆ Wachau Cultural Landscape, Austria

Culture site inscribed in 2000

8 – 21 July 2012

19 August – 1 September 2012

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



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Cultural site inscribed in 2000

Project objectives: The project aims at maintaining the natural hot spots and traditional stone terraces, preserving Wachau biodiversity as part of the World Heritage cultural landscape and raising awareness on the significance of the natural habitats as a medieval landscape that evolved organically and harmoniously over time. At the end of the 2 weeks project, five to ten hectares of dry grasslands would have been maintained.

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

Partners: Arbeitskreis Wachau, Jauerling Wachau Nature Park, Lanius (Research Group for Regional Fauna Studies and Applied Protection of Nature), Agricultural Community of Rossatz, Fire Department of Rührsdorf, Hunting Club Spitz and Wein- und Obstbauschule Krems. International volunteers are sent by Service Civil International and the Austrian Alpine Youth Association invites Austrian volunteers. The group will be half international and half Austrian.

WHV – Pays de Florac, Ferme des Colobrières, FRANCE

- ◆ **The Causses and the Cévennes, Mediterranean agro-pastoral Cultural Landscape, France**
Culture site inscribed in 2011 7-28 September 2012



This 302,319 ha property, in the southern part of central France, is a mountain landscape interspersed by deep valleys that is representative of the relationship between agro-pastoral systems and their biophysical environment, notably through drailles or drove roads. Villages and substantial stone farmhouses on deep terraces of the Causses reflect the organization of large abbeys from the 11th century. Mont Lozère, inside the property, is one of the last places where summer transhumance is still practiced in the traditional way, using the drailles.



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Cultural site inscribed in 2011

Project objectives: One of the main goals is the renovation of an old and damaged farm located in the The Causses and the Cévennes. This site was included in the UNESCO World Heritage list only last year, so this project will be an important opportunity to provide visibility to the site among the general public and also among the international volunteers. Through the project international volunteers and local residents will interact and learn from each other about World Heritage and sustainable development.

Project activities: Under the supervision of technical camp leaders, volunteers will work on the renovation of the damaged old farm of Colobrières in order to transform this particular property into a cultural center. Volunteers will clean the area including the yard and areas surrounding the building. They will also create a special structure in the courtyard to be served as an outdoor theatre. Several workshops about heritage and sustainable development will be organized by the educative service of the National Park of Cévennes. Lastly an “Open Doors Day” and an intercultural evening will be organized, where volunteers will welcome the local community, the local authorities and local media, and they will present themselves as well as their own heritage and the work that will have been done during the workcamp. The volunteers will have the chance to visit Le Cham des Bondons, one of the most important concentrations of megalithic monuments in Europe.

Partners: Communauté de Communes du Pays de Florac et du Haut Tarn will provide all the material needed for the project and accommodation for all volunteers. Park of Cévennes will support the organization of the activities.



WHV – l'Île d'Aix Liedot Fortification, FRANCE

◆ Arsenal de Rochefort et fortifications de l'estuaire de la Charente, France

Tentative lists inscribed in 2002

10 September – 1 October 2012



Created from scratch in 1666 by Louis XIV on the advice of Colbert, to give the Atlantic coast of France to secure a naval base, l'arsenal Rochefort, with monuments as prestigious as the royal rope (designed by Blondel) or dry docks, is located 24 km away from the sea, following the course of the Charente, in order to preserve an enemy landing. The city that was built according to a regular grid, closed and never merged with l'arsenal, was in turn enclosed in an enclosure completed in 1690. Defending l'arsenal should be ensured by the fortification of Perth including the Ile d'Aix, only point to be able to guarantee the defense of the harbor. The estuary of the Charente offers a series of forts and redoubts, satellites Rochefort, preexisting, built or planned in conjunction l'arsenal and used for his defense.



© CCIVS/SJ France

Tentative list inscribed in 2002

Project objectives: The objective of this project is to renovate the site of the Ile d'Aix. The aim of starting the renovation now is to create a larger sightseeing tour. It is also an important aim to raise awareness among young people, the local people and the tourists in the region about World Heritage.

Project activities: The volunteers will work on the upper part of Liedot fortification. The raised-surfaces consisted in the defense area of the isle, on which stood the cannons. Two platforms belong to the fortification and loopholes, gun-loops. Slopes, supported by a stone wall, were originally protecting them from foreign attacks. However, retaining walls, as well as wall-walkways, collapsed. The volunteers will have to deconstruct walls, to sort and recalibrate stones in order to rebuild them identical to the beginning. They will also build a system at the base of the wall to drain off the rainwater.

Partners: Regional Council, Architectes des Batiments de France, Comune of l'Île d'Aix and the Cultural and athletic associations of the Pays Rochefortais Territory will provide materials necessary for this project.

WHV – Parks and Gardens of Classical Weimar, GERMANY

◆ Classical Weimar, Germany Culture site inscribed in 1998

15 – 28 July 2012



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



© UNESCO

Cultural site inscribed in 1998

Project objectives: This project aims at contributing to the preservation of the site and its surroundings. Most of Cultural Heritage sites are also related to nature, thus the project will consider the protection of the natural aspects of the World Heritage site as an integral part of its preservation and promotion.

Project activities: First of all, under the expert supervision the volunteers will provide practical help in preserving Classical Weimar through regular works in the parks of Weimar such as cutting weeds and taking care of flowers. They will also work on short term project such as rebuilding abandoned part of the park by cutting small trees, bringing back view axes, rebuilding paths etc. The balance of variety of activities will teach volunteers the importance of permanent effort to preserve heritage and at the same time how well designed effort can show results even in the short period of time of two weeks.

Secondly, volunteers will listen to the lectures provided by professors and experts of the field and will have guided tours of the areas including Classical Weimar and Garden architecture in Classical Weimar.

Lastly, students will inform their activities and results to a wider public by meeting local NGOs, local university students and other volunteers in different projects and having interviews with media and local radios.

Partners: Foundation for Classical Weimar, Bauhaus University Weimar, Evangelical Organization for Education of Adults in Thuringia and German Federal Ministry for Family, Seniors, Women and Youth will contribute to the implementation of the project.



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Open Houses Network


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WHV - Þingvellir, Iceland

◆ Þingvellir National Park Culture site inscribed in 2004

28 May - 09 June 2012

 Þingvellir (Thingvellir) is the National Park where the Althing, an open-air assembly representing the whole of Iceland, was established in 930 and continued to meet until 1798. Over two weeks a year, the assembly set laws - seen as a covenant between free men - and settled disputes. The Althing has deep historical and symbolic associations for the people of Iceland. The property includes the Þingvellir National Park and the remains of the Althing itself: fragments of around 50 booths built from turf and stone. Remains from the 10th century are thought to be buried underground. The site also includes remains of agricultural use from the 18th and 19th centuries. The park shows evidence of the way the landscape was husbanded over 1,000 years.



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Cultural site inscribed in 2004

Project objectives: The project aims to provide volunteers the opportunity to work at this unique site and join the work of the staff and help their daily tasks in the premises of the park.

Project activities: SEEDS volunteers will have the unique opportunity to participate in a new project working at the only UNESCO world heritage site in Iceland that is open to visitors: The national park of Þingvellir - literally "Parliament Plains". The volunteers will be working in the woodlands of Þingvellir, cleaning up dead branches, thinning where needed, digging up some non-native species, painting around Lögberg (the Law Rock) and possibly doing other projects that are required in the national park and heritage site.

Partners: Icelandic National Parks Service will cooperate and support SEEDS in organizing the project.

WHV – Revitalization of “Su Nuraxi” Archaeological Finds, ITALY

◆ **Su Nuraxi di Barumini, Italy**
Culture site inscribed in 1997

3 – 23 September 2012



During the late 2nd millennium B.C. in the Bronze Age, a special type of defensive structure known as *nuraghi* (for which no parallel exists anywhere else in the world) developed on the island of Sardinia. The complex consists of circular defensive towers in the form of truncated cones built of dressed stone, with corbel-vaulted internal chambers. The complex at Barumini, which was extended and reinforced in the first half of the 1st millennium under Carthaginian pressure, is the finest and most complete example of this remarkable form of prehistoric architecture.



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Cultural site inscribed in 1997

Project objectives: This project aims at restoration and preservation that has as its protagonist young volunteers from all over the world, specialized and or experts in the field of cultural heritage, who will lend their skills as well as have the opportunity to enrich their cultural knowledge through an important experience in Sardinia

Project activities: Since 1950s several excavations have been taking place in Su Nuraxi. Volunteers will continue this effort and work on restoring and cataloging archaeological remains on the World Heritage site Su Nuraxi.

Partners: The Municipality of Barumini will provide the premises of the new building, housing the School of Archaeological dig and Restoration, with scientific workshops equipped with specific advanced high-tech machinery and equipment. It will also provide accommodation for three weeks for volunteers.

WHV – Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments, RUSSIA

◆ Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments, Russia

Culture site inscribed in 1990

15 – 28 July 2012



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



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Cultural site inscribed in 1990

Project objectives: The main objectives of this project is: promoting the awareness among young people and youth organizations about the values of World Heritage, establishing a dynamic dialogue between all the stakeholders and contribute to strengthening the sense of ownership of the local population for the local WH protection and raising awareness of local people, government, media on the 40th anniversary of the of the UNESCO 1972 World Heritage Convention.


Project activities: The volunteers will be engaged in improving the parks in the St-Petersburg suburbs: taking care and curing of trees, mowing the meadows, sweeping the grounds and cleaning the site. The project will have a strong part for studying the experiences of World Heritage organizations, a workshop devoted to World Heritage will be organized. International volunteers will be asked to prepare and bring with them information about the different methods of World Heritage promotion and protection in their home countries for discussions during the workshop. World Heritage experts of the Culture Comity of the St-Petersburg Government will be invited for participate in the workshop. These activities will be documented with photos and videos in order to organise a PR campaign and engage the local mass media.

Partners: The Culture Committee of the St-Petersburg Government will offer institutional support. Vasileostrovsky District of the St-Petersburg Government will provide the accommodation for volunteers. The State Museum Reserve Peterhof and the local municipality will provide experts, tutors, tools.

WHV – Lake Baikal for present and future, RUSSIA

● Lake Baikal, Russia Nature site inscribed in 1996

16 – 29 July 2012



Situated in south-east Siberia, the 3.15-million-ha Lake Baikal is the oldest (25 million years) and deepest (1,700 m) lake in the world. It contains 20% of the world's total unfrozen freshwater reserve. Known as the 'Galapagos of Russia', its age and isolation have produced one of the world's richest and most unusual freshwater faunas, which is of exceptional value to evolutionary science. Lake Baikal is the most outstanding example of a freshwater ecosystem. The lake contains an exceptional variety of endemic flora and fauna, which is of remarkable value to evolutionary science. It is also surrounded by a system of protected areas that have high scenic and natural values.



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Natural site inscribed in 1996

Project objectives: The main objective of this project is to emphasize the uniqueness of the Lake Baikal as a natural World Heritage site by increasing the awareness about environmental protection and conservation of natural resources; building partnerships with local government, companies, NGOs and mass media; and promoting international environmental voluntary service among young people.

Project activities: The volunteers will participate in environmental raids to monitor the coast purity and implement waste management. They will specifically collect sort and export garbage from the territory of the Lake Baikal coast. They will also cooperate with local mass-media (newspapers, television, radio), set PR campaigns to inform local people and tourists (performances, advertisement) and organize awareness-raising seminars and trainings based on non-formal education methods.

Partners: The project will benefit from the financial, material and institutional involvement of several local authorities and organisations such as Baikal Biosphere Reserve, School #21 in Tanhoi, Regional and republic media and local business organization.

WHV – Ancient L'viv: Crossroads of the trade routes and cultures, UKRAINE

◆ L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre, Ukraine Culture site inscribed in 1998

30 July – 12 August 2012



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 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. The political and commercial role of L'viv attracted to it a number of ethnic groups with different cultural and religious traditions, who established separate yet interdependent communities within the city, evidence for which is still discernible in the modern townscape.



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Cultural site inscribed in 1998

Project objectives: The main objective of the project is to increase the awareness of the local community, to emphasize the international dimension of World Heritage, and to perform concrete tasks which would help to preserve parks in the historical centre of the L'viv city. Also through World Heritage Volunteers, volunteers will establish and consolidate a unique relationship with representatives of the national mass media, several local institutions and organisations located on the territory of the World Heritage in order to establish a long-term preservation plan of the heritage.

Project activities: The project will be promoted via interactions between the international volunteers and the local community. Volunteers will organize and participate in presentations, discussions, workshops with children, public information stands in different locations and press conferences. They will also renovate areas surrounding heritage by building fences and planting flowers in the parks of L'viv city centre.

Partners: The institutional support of the L'viv City State Administration (Department of Historical Environment Protection) and the involvement of the organisation Zelenyy L'viv will facilitate the project implementation with permits, promotion, work supervision and renovation tools.

WHV – Quebrada de Humahuaca, ARGENTINA

◆ **Quebrada de Humahuaca, Argentina**
Culture site inscribed in 2003

15 – 30 September 2012



Quebrada de Humahuaca follows the line of a major cultural route, the Camino Inca, along the spectacular valley of the Rio Grande, from its source in the cold high desert plateau of the High Andean lands to its confluence with the Rio Leone some 150 km to the south. The valley shows substantial evidence of its use as a major trade route over the past 10,000 years. It features visible traces of prehistoric hunter-gatherer communities, of the Inca Empire (15th to 16th centuries) and of the fight for independence in the 19th and 20th centuries.



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Cultural site inscribed in 2003

Together with trade, the Quebrada de Humahuaca valley served as a crucial passage for the transport of people and ideas from the high Andean lands to the plains. It reflects the way that its strategic position has engendered settlement, agriculture and trade. Its distinctive pre-Hispanic and pre-Incan settlements, as a group with their associated field systems, form a dramatic addition to the landscape and one that can certainly be called outstanding.

Project objectives: The main aim of the project is to raise awareness about the Quebrada de Humahuaca site and the tangible and intangible heritage of the region. In order to achieve this goal, conservation efforts before Quebrada de Humahuaca was inscribed in the World Heritage List will be studied and rooms for improvement will be analyzed.

Project activities: The volunteers and local community will build the Maimara's Museum of Memory and gather and recuperate the documentation about the process of the declaration of the Quebrada de Humahuaca as World Heritage. Locally, efforts to accumulate historical data of the region are already made; volunteers from the World Heritage Volunteers program will assist in this process of audio and video interviews and recuperation of historical objects.

Partners: The Institute for teacher training of Tilcara-History section, Interdisciplinary institute of the faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires, Cultural Centre of Maimara and Municipalities near the World Heritage site will provide assistance.



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Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service

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WHV – Promotion Incallajta Ruins, BOLIVIA

◆ **Incallajta, the largest Inca site in the Kollasuyo, Bolivia**
Tentative lists inscribed in 2003

17 – 30 July 2012



The archeological site of Incallajta is among the main Inca sites in the country. This site is an enormous complex, made of stone and similar to the many others that exist in the Cuzco area, specially Macchu Picchu. It has included forty buildings and a defensive wall. Incallajta is the biggest Inca complex on Bolivian territory. It has habitational, defensive, military, religious agricultural –tacanas and circular silos– areas and towers for astronomical use. The archeological site of Incallajta was the biggest and most important administrative center of the region, with the purpose of reaching the lower lands of their territory.



© Dan Hetherington/Wikipedia
Tentative lists inscribed in 2003

Project objectives: The main aim of the project is to raise awareness about the World Heritage issues such as heritage conservation among the local communities and especially young people.

Project activities: Volunteers will participate in a variety of activities such as elaboration of educational posters and sign boards inside the Incallajta ruins and will also organize educational campaigns and conferences. The volunteers and local people will be trained about World Heritage and its importance in the development of their community.

Partners: The Anthropological Museum of the state university will provide trainers for advocacy and awareness campaigns on the World Heritage site.



WHV – Copainala, MEXICO

◆ Churches in the Zoque Province, Chiapas, Mexico Tentative lists inscribed in 2001

8 – 21 July 2012



This valuable historic complex includes eight XVI-century churches built under the guidance of Dominican friars, whose goal was to evangelise the Zoque people, a culture which was still very much alive, and 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, and it is therefore one of a kind in Mexican Colonial art. The presence of these churches triggered the development of a school of gilded and painted sculpture. The Convent of Santo Domingo Tecpatan became the most important centre in the region, and is now the focal point of efforts to recover the use of the Zoque language. All eight churches still preserve their roles as spiritual guides for the local population.



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Tentative lists inscribed in 2001

Project objectives: The project aims at preserving the Convent of Santo Domingo as a historic building and as a key site for the Zoque language protection.

Project activities: The volunteers will be involved in very practical renovation activities such as restoration and cleaning works, as well as basic renewals and windows and doors waxing, under the supervision of experts. Volunteers will participate in organizing with the Copainalá population raising awareness workshops about the importance of the World Heritage as well as environmental issues. A strong accent will be put on raising the awareness of the local community regarding the waste management related problems, the river resources preservation, etc. The camp aims to create a sense of belonging and develop the tourism potential of Copainala.

Partners: Centro Cultural 'Raices de mi Pueblo' and El cuarto poder will be the main partners of the project and will provide materials, human and promotional resources.

WHV – Ex-convent of Yecapixtla, MEXICO

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

Cultural site inscribed in 1994

14 – 29 July 2012



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



© *AlejandroLinaresGarcia*
Cultural list inscribed in 1994

Project objectives: The main aim of the project is the preservation of the Ex-convent of San Juan Bautista; this site was listed as World Heritage Site of Humanity by UNESCO in 1994 and it represents the symbiosis between the Mesoamerican-indigenous and the Spanish-European cultures. The workcamp will continue with the preservation works of the ex-convent, so they will carry out works of renovation and restoration in various areas, especially the cleaning of the quarry. Their work in the emerging areas will be supervised by a professional conservationist.

Project activities: The volunteers will take part in a wide variety of activities: cleaning, maintenance, environmental workshops, exhibitions and conferences. They will not only focus on tangible but also on intangible heritage, and will target the community including authorities as well as tourists. Some of the activities will be the follow up of last year's project.

Partners: The main partners in terms of material and organizational support will be the Centro Cultural Talentos y Vida A.C., the INAH Morelos, the Mexican Institute of Youth, Morelos Institute of Culture, the Casimires BURLMEX, S.A. DE C.V and the Municipality of Yecapixtla.

WHV – Xochicalco, MEXICO

◆ Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco, Mexico 14 – 27 October 2012 Culture site inscribed in 1999



Xochicalco is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a fortified political, religious and commercial centre from the troubled period of 650–900 that followed the break-up of the great Mesoamerican states such as Teotihuacan, Monte Albán, Palenque and Tikal.

Xochicalco's architecture and art represent the fusion of cultural elements from different parts of Mesoamerica. The city was built on a series of natural hills. The highest of these was the core of the settlement, with many public buildings, but evidence of occupation has been found on six of the lower hills surrounding it. Substantial engineering work in the form of terracing and the construction of massive retaining walls in order to create a series of open spaces are defined by platforms and pyramidal structures. They are linked by a complex system of staircases, terraces and ramps to create a main north-south communication axis.



© UNESCO

Cultural site inscribed in 1999

Project objectives: The aim of the project is that the local population and the local communities better understand the outstanding universal value of the Xochicalco site. Renovation and awareness-raising activities, such as presentation of the World Heritage sites by international participating volunteers, recognition of the World Heritage site history, cleaning the surroundings of the site, works on the pyramids and different buildings, talks from experts and anthropologists are seen as the main tools for achieving this objective.

Project activities: The volunteers will improve the site condition and access by weeding, picking up garbage, pruning trees, setting anti-fire paths and fixing signs. At the same time, they will interact with local communities through visits and workshops about World Heritage. These workshops could include handcrafts to make clay figures resembling the pyramids, artistic and recreational ones, archaeology with the children, etc.

Partners: National and regional partners: Archaeological zone of Xochicalco, Centro INAH Morelos, Office of Tourism of Temixco, Secretariat of Tourism of Morelos, Instituto de Cultura de Morelos, Municipalities of Cuentepec, Xochicalco and Tetlama, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, CONACULTA (National Council of Culture and Arts) will contribute on a material (accommodation, activities site, field trips) and promotional basis, so as to ensure the sustainability of the project.



CCIVS

Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service

Voluntarios Internacionales Mexico A.C. (VIMEX)

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WHV – Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl, MEXICO

◆ Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl, Mexico Culture site inscribed in 1994

Tlayacapan 16 – 30 July 2012

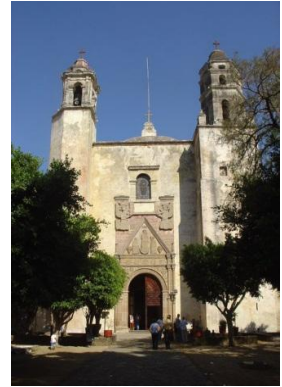
Atlatlahucan 13 – 27 August 2012

Tepoztlan 27 August – 10 September 2012


Ocuituco 27 August – 11 September 2012

Zacualpan 24 September – 8 October 2012

Tetela del Volcan & Hueyapan 22 October – 05 November 2012



© *AlejandroLinaresGarcia*
Cultural site inscribed in 1994

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

Project objectives: The project aims at raising awareness about World Heritage issues such as the deterioration of the sites and their surroundings, the negative impact tourism may have on the sites, among the local population, especially on young people, and at complementing the local conservation efforts made by the site managers, the parish and local associations which contribute to the preservation of the sites but also of the intangible heritage which is very much rooted in these communities.

Project activities: The volunteers will renovate and clean the site and its surrounding areas. They will work on developing a better local understanding of World Heritage issues with guided tours and presentations in at least 3 local schools in each community during the school year and with youth groups during the summer holidays. They will be organized and prepared by the camp leaders with the help of the World Heritage in Young Hands educational resource kit. They will also interact with the local community through cultural workshops such as handcrafts, international dinners, dance presentations, discussions with the different organizations in the villages, and local festivals which are part of the local intangible heritage of all the communities.

Partners: The practical arrangements of the project will be supported by several partners and notably by Municipality of Atlatlahucan, Zacualpan, Tetela del Volcan, Tepoztlan and Association Cuetlacuitl A.C, Casa de la Cultura in Ocuituco as well as the Parishes of all ex convents and the regional site managers.

WHV – Rebuilding of the Chan Chan archaeological zone, PERU

◆ Chan Chan Archaeological Zone, Peru List of World Heritage in Danger inscribed in 1986

2 – 22 July 2012



The Chimu Kingdom, with Chan Chan as its capital, reached its apogee in the 15th century, not long before falling to the Incas. The planning of this huge city, the largest in pre-Columbian America, reflects a strict political and social strategy, marked by the city's division into nine 'citadels' or 'palaces' forming autonomous units.

The planning of the largest earthen city is an absolute masterpiece of town planning. Rigorous zoning, differentiated use of inhabited space, and hierarchical construction illustrate a political and social ideal which has rarely been expressed with such clarity. The architectural ensemble uniquely integrated the symbolic and sacred architecture with technological knowledge and the adaptation to the native environment.



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*List of World Heritage
in Danger inscribed in 1986*

Project objectives: Chan Chan Archaeological Zone is endangered; the earthen construction of the city, as well as environmental conditions, including extreme climatic conditions caused by the El Niño phenomenon, renders the archaeological site susceptible to decay and deterioration.

The mobilization and involvement of all the local stakeholders in the preservation of this endangered archaeological site, as well as the ongoing maintenance efforts using earthen materials to mitigate the degree of physical impact, are the main objectives of the project.

Project activities: During the restoration activities the international volunteers will interact with local students and, together, they will carry out conservation works. Volunteers will help archaeologists and workers to restore and clean the palace walls that have been destroyed over time. They will also make bricks for the reconstruction of the walls respecting the traditional procedure for preparing and carrying the material used for reconstruction. The project activities will be covered by the media in order to attract stakeholders' attention.

Partners: This project will be mainly supported, for the material, authorizations and promotion, by Unidad Ejectura 006, the Municipality of Huanchaco and the University Antenor Orregor.

WHV – Caral Sacred City, PERU

◆ Sacred City of Caral-Supe, Peru Culture site inscribed in 2009

9 – 27 July 2012



The 5000-year-old 626-hectare archaeological site of The Sacred City of Caral-Supe is situated on a dry desert terrace overlooking the green valley of the Supe river. It dates back to the Late Archaic Period of the Central Andes and is the oldest centre of civilization in the Americas. Exceptionally well-preserved, the site is impressive in terms of its design and the complexity of its architectural, especially its monumental stone and earthen platform mounds and sunken circular courts. One of 18 urban settlements situated in the same area, Caral features complex and monumental architecture, including six large pyramidal structures. A quipu (the knot system used in Andean civilizations to record information) found on the site testifies to the development and complexity of Caral society. The city's plan and some of its components, including pyramidal structures and residence of the elite, show clear evidence of ceremonial functions, signifying a powerful religious ideology.



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Cultural site inscribed in 2009

Project objectives: This project aims to raise awareness through actions and campaigns on the care and conservation of Caral Sacred City, promoting a program of activities with the active participation of young national and international volunteers, focused on the conservation, restoration and preservation of heritage.

Project activities: The volunteers will work with local communities to conserve and protect the historic heritage and will perform specific actions – for example helping archaeologists to restore the walls that have been destroyed over time, cleaning campaigns, educational activities with actions in defense and protection of heritage and involving children and young people from schools and local organizations.

Partners: Unidad Ejecutiva 003, Zona Arqueológica de Caral, Municipality of Supe and Primary and secondary schools in the district of Supe will support the project.

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