

Empowering Youth for Heritage

10 YEARS OF
THE WORLD
HERITAGE
VOLUNTEERS
INITIATIVE



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World
Heritage
Convention



Sustainable
Development
Goals

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With special thanks to all the volunteer organizations, local and international volunteers and local communities who have participated in and supported these projects.

A person is seen from behind, standing on a grassy bank with their arms raised in a gesture of triumph or joy. They are wearing a white t-shirt that has 'WORLD HERITAGE VOLUNTEERS' and the website 'www.ccivs.org' printed on the back. In the background, a massive waterfall cascades down a rocky cliff, creating a misty spray at the base. The sky is bright and blue with some light clouds. The overall scene conveys a sense of accomplishment and connection to nature.

Mosi-oa Tunya / Victoria Falls was the first project of the World Heritage Volunteers Initiative to take place in southern Africa, in 2009. All action camp organizations in the region and beyond had responded to the call of the Zambian host to make it a big success. Among participants from Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe were two young Malawian volunteers, a woman and a man. Supported and funded by their organization back home, they were there as part of an exchange based on the founding IVS principle of reciprocity, later that summer hosting two volunteers from Zambia at the natural World Heritage Site of Lake Malawi. When I took the picture – CCIVS had just bought its first digital camera – they had arrived after two days of travelling by bus from Blantyre, but their faces showed no sign of tiredness. Standing in front of the falls, where they would work for two weeks to secure the paths and sensitize locals and tourists about the preservation of World Heritage, the young volunteer just opened his arms wide and said ‘I am Patrimonito’. As one of the thousands of World Heritage Volunteers who have taken part in the Initiative since that day, I believe his incredible energy and commitment represent the values and actions that young guardians have implemented abroad and in their own countries every year, to protect our common heritage beyond territories and boundaries.

Francesco Volpini

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Foreword

Launched in collaboration with the Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS) in 2008, within the framework of the UNESCO World Heritage Education Programme, the World Heritage Volunteers Initiative aims to sensitize and develop appreciation of World Heritage values through concrete hands-on activities, awareness-raising campaigns and skills training.

From its humble beginnings, the Initiative has developed and matured over the past decade into a rich and diverse project, involving the remarkable work of young volunteers, organizations and communities mobilized around heritage conservation.

- ◆ In 2008, the Initiative started with just 12 action camps involving 153 volunteers; by 2017, this had risen to 45 action camps with over 700 volunteers.
- ◆ By the end of 2017, the Initiative had implemented a total of 341 action camps at 138 sites in 60 countries, involving 110 organizations and more than 5,000 volunteers.

Volunteering takes different forms across the world, reflecting varied needs and diverse cultural contexts. It is not just about completing tasks – it is about the bonds that bring people together and strengthen society. It is about developing new, dynamic forms of discourse and exchange to encourage personal and social responsibility, generating enthusiasm to listen and learn, being able to understand others' point of view and to change one's own, and adapting to new challenges.

This is fundamental in building the new forms of global citizenship needed in the world today, to respond to humanitarian crises and build peace, to forge new approaches to sustainable development and to make the most of humanity's great cultural diversity.

This is why volunteering and dialogue go together, reinforcing each other, guided by the ultimate goal to unite people around a common cause.

The power of international volunteering inspires not only the youth volunteers themselves but also the communities that benefit from these projects.

The World Heritage List has over 1,000 sites across the world, all of which have been recognized for their Outstanding Universal Value. Each site is distinctly unique, contributing to the exquisite mosaic of the world's cultural and natural diversity. The properties inscribed on the World Heritage List are protected by the 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the only international legal instrument to protect both natural and cultural heritage. Today, 193 States Parties have adhered to the Convention, pledging to protect sites not only in their own territory but also across the globe.

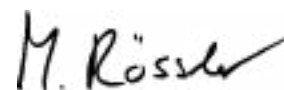
Heritage is for all. Everybody can get involved in preserving it. But we have to learn how to manage heritage in an effective, creative and sustainable way.

Consequently, local communities and NGOs in the heritage field are particularly called on to play a key role in the preservation, promotion and transmission of sites.

In a rapidly changing world, heritage sites are facing new threats that put them and their communities at risk, and the challenges facing World Heritage conservation have never been greater. Understanding these impacts to the World Heritage properties' Outstanding Universal Value and responding to them effectively has never been so important.

The World Heritage Volunteers Initiative constitutes an important part of the World Heritage global network, which works to protect and conserve heritage. Thanks to the Initiative and the awareness it builds, a growing number of young people, volunteers, local communities and authorities are becoming more involved in protecting and promoting World Heritage. These projects allow young volunteers to increase their knowledge, skills, non-formal education, extend their networks and gain experience in hands-on basic preservation and conservation techniques, while contributing to local communities and overall heritage conservation.

The Initiative not only creates and fosters World Heritage preservation and valorization, but with each project it also provides the setting for unique intercultural and learning experiences. Exposure to these rich hands-on and heritage-focused experiences positively influences young volunteers' personal development, resulting in profound and long-lasting impacts on a personal, societal and heritage level. There is no doubt that the Initiative exposes the volunteers to a wealth of learning opportunities, engaging and inspiring them, making them global citizens equipped to carry on the future protection and conservation of heritage in today's ever-changing world.



Mechtild Rössler

Director, UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Background

Since 1920, when the first international volunteer action camp took place, International Voluntary Service organizations have been organizing volunteering projects with an important focus on the heritage of the local communities. Over the years, many organizations have developed multiple forms of cooperation with various stakeholders and have involved young and adult volunteers in projects that protect, preserve and valorize heritage. Based mainly in Europe at the outset, the projects have been successful and have consequently been replicated throughout the rest of the world's regions. These volunteering projects show the value of non-formal learning and disseminate values and expertise developed at the intergovernmental level to a large public and, in particular, to young people.

Hundreds of these volunteering projects have taken place all over the world, from projects in small villages to national parks and large cities – all working towards the common objective of rescuing and preserving local and global heritage.

Based on this rich experience of cooperation and international voluntary service, the UNESCO World Heritage Volunteers (WHV) Initiative was launched in 2008 within the framework of the World Heritage Education programme, in collaboration with the Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS). Its aim is to mobilize and involve young people and youth organizations in World Heritage preservation and promotion.

A decade of volunteering				
Over 5,000 volunteers have participated	in 341 different projects	in 60 countries around the world	with 110 local organizations and NGOs	at 138 UNESCO World Heritage sites

The projects that have been included in this publication are those that have returned their evaluation forms upon completion of their respective projects. Projects that did not submit evaluation forms are not counted in any of the statistics, nor are they mentioned in the project descriptions.

The UNESCO World Heritage Education Programme, initiated as a UNESCO special project in 1994, aims to increase awareness about the World Heritage Convention among young people and to provide them with the knowledge and skills to conserve World Heritage. The dynamic mix of forums, trainings, skills-development workshops and innovative educational materials brings together educators, curriculum developers, heritage experts and others from local to international level, and enables them to voice their concerns, find sustainable solutions and undertake actions to help protect our shared cultural and natural heritage.

The WHV Initiative was launched for a two-year pilot phase and became a flagship initiative in 2010.

The Initiative has six objectives:	
1	Raise awareness among young people, volunteers, local communities and concerned authorities of the need to protect and promote World Heritage.
2	Involve young people in World Heritage preservation through concrete projects at sites.
3	Empower young people, allowing them to learn skills, basic preservation and conservation techniques and raise their capacity as future decision-makers and active global citizens.
4	Strengthen sustainable cooperation between non-profit organizations, site management, communities and authorities.
5	Identify best practices and develop non-formal education tools to facilitate stakeholders' participation in the World Heritage education.
6	Mainstream gender equality in all stages of the projects and geographical diversity among the World Heritage properties where the action camps take place.

The WHV projects are organized in action camps by local youth organizations, NGOs, heritage or education-related institutions or other organizations. These camps usually last a minimum of ten days and are full of activities. Young national and international volunteers come together to carry out preventive conservation activities and awareness sessions on issues related to World Heritage, as well as other activities, together with local communities.

The activities and projects are extensive and range from planting plants and trees in Togo, to renovating ancient water canals and ancient places using natural materials in Palestine, to learning about ancient Chinese philosophy and traditional culture in China, to restoring the traditional dry-stone wall system in Germany and to raising awareness among farmers about using toxic agronomic products that affect the natural environment in Costa Rica.

Coordination

Due to the growth of UNESCO's WHV Initiative over the past decade and its development into a youth-based scheme, it is now coordinated globally with CCIVS, and regionally with European Heritage Volunteers and Better World.

The UNESCO World Heritage Centre is responsible for directing and supervising the coordination of the overall WHV Initiative.

The **Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS)** is responsible for the global coordination of the Initiative and is also the regional coordinator for Africa, the Arab States, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

CCIVS was founded under the aegis of UNESCO and is located at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. It is an INGO (international non-governmental organization) and coordinates the activities of more than 200 voluntary service organizations in 100 countries around the world every year, engaging them in community-based projects supported by more than 40,000 volunteers. CCIVS is an official partner of UNESCO (associate status) and is currently the Vice Chair of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee (2016-18).

European Heritage Volunteers (a branch of **Open Houses**) has been the regional coordinator for Europe since 2014, and has organized volunteering and educational projects at cultural and natural heritage sites since 2000. The projects, partly organized by European Heritage Volunteers and partly in cooperation with other institutions and organizations,

targets both professionals and volunteers, and includes conservation and restoration activities, training courses in handicrafts, projects for students, volunteer camps and other projects providing education and awareness raising in the field of heritage.

Better World has been the regional coordinator for Asia since 2015.

Better World/International Workcamp Organization, is a Korea-based non-profit NGO created in 1999 whose main mission is to empower people and communities towards a shared vision of a peaceful and sustainable world, driven by engaged citizens. The main focus of Better World activities is on global education, community development and international volunteering, considered as complementary elements and tools to build a sustainable culture of peace.

All coordinators are jointly responsible for promoting the Initiative, assisting the participating organizations and evaluating their action camps as the regional coordinators.



World Heritage facts

The UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage is an international agreement adopted in 1972 by the General Conference of UNESCO. Today, the Convention has 193¹ countries that are party to it. By ratifying the Convention, these States Parties agree to inventory, recognize and protect the unique and irreplaceable properties of Outstanding Universal Value that are part of the common heritage of humankind.

The States Parties prepare their **Tentative Lists**, with sites which they consider to be of potential Outstanding Universal Value and which they intend to nominate to the World Heritage List during the following years. A site must be included in the State Party's Tentative List for it to be nominated to the World Heritage List.

There are 1,000 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List across the world. These are cultural, natural and mixed sites. Cultural heritage sites include 1) monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture or painting, archaeological elements or structures, inscriptions and cave dwellings; 2) groups of buildings; and 3) archaeological sites. Natural heritage sites have 1) natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations; 2) geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants; and 3) natural sites or precisely

delineated natural areas. Mixed cultural and natural heritage sites contain elements of both cultural and natural sites. Most of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List are cultural. Inscribing a site on the World Heritage List is the first step in the process of safeguarding these properties for future generations. They must also be well managed and preserved, and this involves local communities, site managers and national authorities.

The **List of World Heritage in Danger** is where a property is inscribed if its Outstanding Universal Value is seriously threatened. It is a wake-up call to sites put at risk by natural conditions or human activity, such as earthquakes or other natural disasters, armed conflict and war, or unplanned construction. It calls for international attention in order to urgently tackle the problem and take emergency preservation measures.

The **Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List** was launched in 1994 by the World Heritage Committee to broaden the definition of World Heritage to better reflect the full spectrum of our world's cultural and natural treasures, and to provide a comprehensive framework and operational methodology for implementing the World Heritage Convention.

¹ States to the Convention as of 31 January 2017.

For more information:
World Heritage List https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/
Tentative Lists https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/
List of World Heritage in Danger https://whc.unesco.org/en/danger/
Global Strategy https://whc.unesco.org/en/globalstrategy/

This new vision goes beyond the narrow definitions of heritage and strives to recognize and protect sites that are outstanding examples of human coexistence with the land, as well as human interactions, cultural coexistence, spirituality and creative expression.

Young people are at the forefront of making change happen through their creativity, potential, hard work and dedication for themselves, their societies and the world around them. UNESCO's work across all sectors has shown that helping youth to maximize this potential and empowering youth to work together drives social innovation and change, and that youth participation is essential for the development of their societies and in eradicating poverty and inequality, while fostering a culture of peace.

Youth are the future of heritage: by training them in heritage preservation and valorization, by helping them build a local, national and international network of organizations, professionals and individuals, by equipping them with the intercultural skills needed, by building upon the sentiment of volunteerism, we are building a future of actors who will take the lead in World Heritage protection and conservation. This will help build upon local and international development, and consolidate the role of volunteers in their own societies and internationally.

How to get involved?



As an organization

Every year, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre publishes a **Call for Projects** inviting all youth organizations, NGOs and institutions wishing to implement action camps at World Heritage sites to apply.

To take part in the WHV Campaign and implement an action camp at a World Heritage site, an organization should submit the application form to the World Heritage Centre and the regional coordinating partners. For selection, proposed projects must fulfil the set of criteria below (mandatory).

The project

- 1 Should be organized in direct relation to a property inscribed on the World Heritage List or a site on a Tentative List. See:
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists>
- 2 Should have a minimum 10 day duration (excluding arrival and departure dates).
- 3 Should include the same group of people for a minimum 10 day overall duration, consecutive or not.
- 4 Should ideally be conducted within the timeline fixed by the Call for Projects.
- 5 Should involve international volunteers as much as possible.
- 6 Should include awareness-raising activities, practical hands-on activities and skills related to World Heritage sites where the action camp will be conducted.
- 7 Should be developed in consultation with site managers and local authorities in planning details of the activities.
- 8 Should include practical hands-on skills training activities, as well as reflection on issues related to World Heritage.
- 9 Should involve the community in order to deepen their knowledge around issues related to World Heritage and the WHV Initiative.
- 10 Should respect participants' gender equality (ideally equal number of male and female) and geographical diversity (ideally from different countries and regions).

Applying organization:

- 1 Should be legally registered as a public or private organization or institution in the country where the project takes place.
- 2 All activities of the organization related to WHV should be not-for-profit. All local, national and international partnerships developed by the applicant in the framework of the WHV should be submitted for approval to the WHV coordinators.
- 3 First time applicants should submit two letters of support from recognized organizations and/or institutions recommending the applicant on the basis of past or current proven cooperation.
- 4 First time applicants should submit a copy of their Constitution/Bylaws and of their most recent activity report in one of the UN official languages.

Note | Organizers engage themselves to implement their project as per approved proposals and to submit a full activity report (including images, videos and other results) demonstrating the concrete engagement of young volunteers in the field of World Heritage. UNESCO shall use these for promotional purposes, among others publication in UNESCO's website, the World Heritage Review, for information to the different States Parties and concerned governmental agencies.

Each organization is eligible to apply for a maximum of 4 projects to be carried out at different sites (you may apply to run several projects on the same site; or to run several projects on the same theme but on different sites. This will be counted as one project.)

The evaluation form of previous World Heritage Volunteers projects done by the same organization has to be submitted in order for the new proposals to be considered.



As a volunteer

Volunteers are active individuals who make a choice to engage and to receive in exchange a unique, organized, structured opportunity for personal growth through non-formal education.

Generally, volunteers are between 18 and 30 years old, but the requirements can vary according to the hosting country, the organization and the action camp.

Volunteers are expected to contribute their share of the expenses, such as the cost of their travel to the action camp, visa, insurance, etc. Although participation in a WHV action camp can be free of charge, volunteers may be asked to pay a participation fee set by the organization.

Participation in the action camps is open to all young people who wish to experience volunteering at World Heritage sites, including those who already take part in international voluntary service. Volunteers in international voluntary service activities, at home or abroad, first of all join an organization, sharing its goals and objectives

for society, and are also invited to be part of the organization's decision-making process.

Knowing that volunteers will be expected to respect local customs, the main language for communication is English, but the language(s) used will also depend on the organizers and the country where the action camp will be held.

To apply:

- 1 Visit our website <https://whc.unesco.org/en/whvolunteers/> to refer to the list of selected projects available.
- 2 Check the different projects: their timeline, host country, awareness-raising and hands-on activities proposed. The brief descriptions will give you all the details needed.
- 3 Once you have chosen one or several projects you are interested in joining, contact the organization(s) in charge directly who will provide you with the application process and all the information needed.
- 4 The UNESCO World Heritage Centre is not responsible for the selection of individual volunteers.
- 5 Follow the instructions provided by the organization and wait for their confirmation.



As a partner/stakeholder

As an authority, an institution, another NGO or a private company, you can contribute to the WHV Initiative and support a WHV action camp, for example by providing in-kind contributions, financial support or expertise in the organization of planned activities on the site.

In order to develop sustainable partnerships, you will need to approach local youth organizations, NGOs or institutions with experience in youth/heritage projects, who might be interested in jointly supporting or implementing an action camp on a World Heritage site.

You can also contact the World Heritage site management authorities to find out whether they are in contact with a local organization you could support.

Financial contribution

Although the overall budget of the World Heritage Initiative varies from year to year depending on the number and nature of projects and their activities, the campaign's financial organization is based on four fundamental categories:

- ◆ The work of the general coordinators and that of the partner organizations before, during and after the implementation of the camps.
- ◆ The cost of project activities, from hosting to materials.
- ◆ The travel costs of the local and international volunteers and camp leaders.
- ◆ The cost of regional and global meetings and trainings aimed at ensuring the quality and sustainability of the programme.

Averaging costs at Parity of Purchasing Power (PPP) across very different economic and social contexts, the Initiative's current annual budget can be estimated at between US\$750,000 and US\$1,000,000.

Project costs

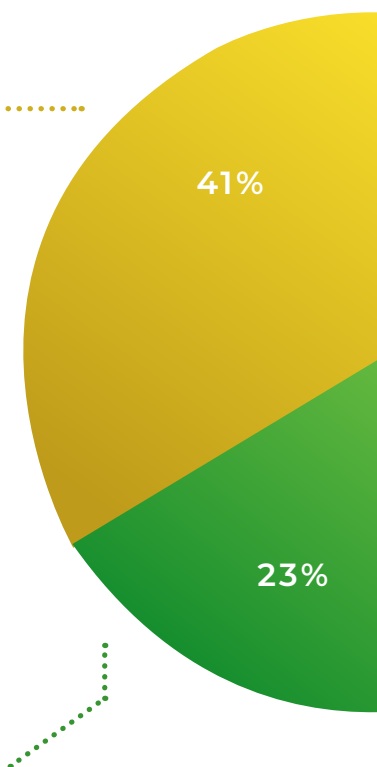
Current situation: Financing the project action camps presents a huge challenge: each one entails significant costs, including basic food and accommodation, travel, designing awareness-raising materials, organizing outreach activities and communication events, the presence of trained staff and volunteer coordinators, health cover, insurance and many more. These costs have mainly been borne by the organizations and communities involved in the campaign, with occasional support (when available) from local grants, sponsors and partner organizations. The grassroots nature of most stakeholders, as well as the wide economic disparities across regions and countries, complicate the situation still further. UNESCO, along with the global and regional coordinators, has contributed to this challenge by supporting the quality work done by different organizations over the years.

What can be improved: The overall quality of the Initiative could be improved by a systematic allocation of seed funding to all selected projects, according to defined criteria, in order to support and encourage progressive sustainability. This would also ensure that stakeholders, including partners and communities, remain motivated to continue investing their resources in the long term if their major economic, educational and labour contribution is acknowledged and valued financially.

Travel costs

Current situation: The WHV Initiative, like World Heritage itself, aims to create actions and ideas that go beyond territories and boundaries. To make this happen, it is crucial that local and international volunteers have freedom of movement, mobility and interaction. Thousands of volunteers, motivated by the idea of a unique life experience and learning opportunity, have autonomously raised funds to reach the site of their project. Nevertheless, and despite the efforts of many organizations who have put in place specific funds and activities to support participants from economically and/or geographically disadvantaged regions and backgrounds, the direction of the exchanges still largely reflects the global economic power imbalance, hindering the essential goals of reciprocity, active participation and solidarity that World Heritage promotes.

What can be improved: Increasing the number and diversity of volunteers participating in the Initiative will be a fundamental step towards a truly inclusive campaign, and a crucial contribution to the circulation of people and ideas for the preservation and promotion of World Heritage. Every level of involvement can benefit from increased investment in volunteer mobility: from the inclusion of local youth from the communities in and around very large cultural and natural sites, to the creation and strengthening of regional and subregional cooperation through volunteer exchanges and the global promotion of cultural diversity.



Meetings and training costs

Current situation: Meetings held with the organizations involved have been a crucial component of the Initiative ever since it began. They play an essential role in improving the projects and activities, building understanding among participating organizations around the core elements of World Heritage and voluntary service, and in skills training for coordinators, camp leaders and volunteers in fields as diverse as heritage and volunteer management, media, quality improvement and outreach.

However, organizing these meetings and trainings has remained a challenge over the past decade. Indeed, due to a lack of financial resources, there have been few meetings and trainings implemented by UNESCO and the regional coordinators and organizations. In addition, many organizations are still facing enormous difficulties in participating in regional and international meetings and trainings that would greatly benefit them and the Initiative itself.

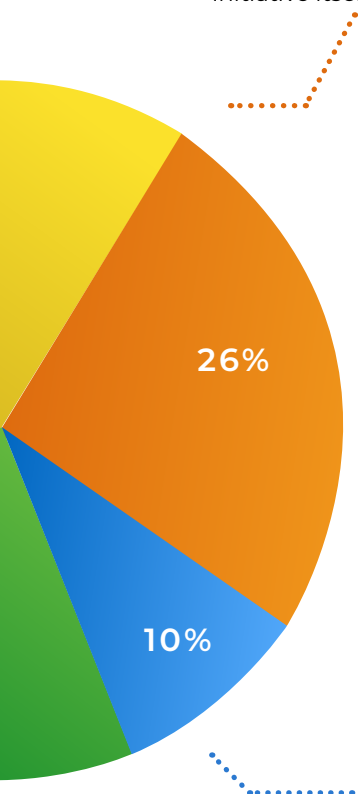
What can be improved: Cooperation among coordinating organizations is an essential part of the WHV Initiative, as is the investment in training that has extended the range and improved the quality of the actions implemented. Regional meetings should be further supported in order to promote exchanges around common needs and challenges, and should also include, wherever possible, targeted training days that reflect local priorities identified by the organizations and coordinators. Annual regional and biannual global meetings would also further enhance collaboration among existing and prospective stakeholders and increase the capacity of the Initiative to continue creating innovative projects and reaching out to a wider public.

Coordination and partners' costs

UNESCO and the coordinating partners (CCIVS, European Heritage Volunteers and Better World) are in charge of promoting the Initiative, selecting and evaluating the projects, and supporting the implementing organization in their preparation and operational work.

Similarly, all WHV organizations involved in the Initiative across all regions are responsible for their own preparation, implementation and evaluation costs, planning the activities, building and maintaining local and international partnerships to recruit volunteers and train camp leaders, visiting the project sites and communities several times before and after the camps, and managing all the administrative work required, from writing the applications and reports to raising funds.

What can be improved: While the essential aspects of the coordination are already well managed, further investment in this area would ensure a wider outreach, visibility and sustainability for the Initiative and the coordinating partners involved, especially in new countries and sites. Fundraising is also an important area for development by the coordinators, to support those projects and implementing organizations in need of financial assistance and training, particularly with regard to improving the technical quality of the hands-on activities and the management of volunteers in an international, multicultural context.



BEYOND THE BUDGET. In addition to the costs and in-kind contributions from all the coordinating partners, stakeholders and volunteers, the WHV Initiative also benefited from **over 280,000 hours of volunteer work** during the action camps in the period 2008–2017. Although the purpose of this report is not to attribute a monetary value to work whose real worth is beyond any economic scale, ILO's *Manual on the Measurement of Volunteer Work* estimates that the volunteers' contribution in the field of heritage can be calculated at over **US\$7 million**.

Most importantly, as demonstrated by recent research included in this report, the WHV Initiative is first and foremost a unique educational activity. On that basis, its contribution to date in terms of the learning that takes place during the action camps is already approaching an additional **US\$4 million**, even without taking into account the long-term transformational impact of the changes in attitude, knowledge and skills of the volunteers, communities and institutions involved.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). 2011. *Manual on the Measurement of Volunteer Work*. Geneva, ILO.

World Heritage Volunteers and the Sustainable Development Goals

The WHV Initiative is founded on volunteering for heritage, while promoting peace and better understanding, inclusion, solidarity, active participation and shared learning. It gives people the opportunity to participate as active members of society and to work towards the protection, preservation and valorization of heritage that benefits a local, national and international community. Volunteering can be a catalyst for change within individuals and society, helping to break down prejudices and stereotypes and promote mutual respect and understanding.

As mentioned in the 1998 preamble of the Universal Charter of Voluntary Service developed by CCIVS, international volunteering is vital for development: 'Social justice and development depend, in turn, on all members of society participating in productive and socially useful work, in a spirit of true equality and the recognition of the right of others to dignity and respect, as called for by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights'. Therefore, organizations working in the field of International Voluntary Service view volunteering as a way to contribute to different elements of the global agenda, such as the Sustainable Development Goals.

Furthermore, the United Nations Economic and Social Council recognizes that International Voluntary Service contributes to the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals because 'volunteering is an important component

of any strategy aimed at poverty reduction, sustainable development and social integration, in particular overcoming social exclusion and discrimination'.²

World Heritage, for its part, supports sustainable development in countless ways – preserving natural resources, including sites with some of the richest combinations of terrestrial and marine biodiversity, is a fundamental contribution to environmental sustainability. Heritage sites that are well-maintained can also help tackle the risks associated with natural and human-made disasters, by ensuring quality construction, and limiting the negative impacts of degraded natural resources.

World Heritage properties may equally be important assets for economic development, and can attract investment and provide local and stable employment through tourism, as well as a great number of other activities.

World Heritage can also play an important role in social cohesion and the fostering of peace and security. World Heritage sites can provide spiritual well-being through their powerful sacred and aesthetic characteristics. They can also contribute to shared values in conflict or post-conflict situations which can foster tolerance, respect and mutual understanding.

2 United Nations Economic and Social Council, 2001, p. 2.

World Heritage and Sustainable Development

In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in September 2015 by the UN General Assembly, the World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy (2015) was adopted to guide the processes of the World Heritage Convention, reflecting a general trend to make the World Heritage Convention more aligned with multilateral agreements and the challenges of the twenty-first century.

The overall goal of the World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy is to assist States Parties, practitioners, institutions, communities and networks, through appropriate guidance, to leverage the potential of World Heritage properties, and heritage in general, to contribute to sustainable development. This is intended to make the Convention more effective and relevant while respecting its primary mandate to protect the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties.

The WHV Initiative covers the following Sustainable Development Goals:

- 1 Good Health and Well-Being
- 2 Quality Education
- 3 Gender Equality
- 4 Clean Water and Sanitation
- 5 Decent Work and Economic Growth
- 6 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- 7 Reduced Inequalities
- 8 Sustainable Cities and Communities
- 9 Responsible Consumption and Production
- 10 Climate Action
- 11 Life below Water
- 12 Life on Land
- 13 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- 14 Partnerships for the Goals

World Heritage Volunteers project overviews 2008–2017

341 action camps
138 sites
60 countries
110 organizations
5,000 volunteers





KEY

Project implemented at :

- Cultural property ● Natural property ● Mixed property ● Property in Danger ● Site on the Tentative List

Overview 2008–2017:

Africa

COUNTRY	WORLD HERITAGE SITE	CATEGORY OF SITE	
Botswana	Okavango Delta	World Heritage List – Natural	
	Tsodilo	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Cabo Verde	Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Côte d'Ivoire	Comoé National Park	World Heritage List – Natural	
	Historic Town of Grand-Bassam	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Taï National Park	World Heritage List – Natural	
Kenya	The African Great Rift Valley - The Maasai Mara	Tentative List	
	Fort Jesus, Mombasa	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Madagascar	Rainforests of the Atsinanana	In Danger – Natural	
Malawi	Lake Malawi National Park	World Heritage List – Natural	
Mali	Old Towns of Djenné	In Danger – Cultural	
Nigeria	Oke Idanre (Idanre Hill)	Tentative List	
	Sukur Cultural Landscape	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Togo	Agglomération Aného-Glidji	Tentative List	
	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Uganda	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	World Heritage List – Natural	
	Rwenzori Mountains National Park	World Heritage List – Natural	
	Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi	In Danger – Cultural	
Zambia	Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls	World Heritage List – Natural	
	Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls	World Heritage List – Natural	
Zimbabwe	Matobo Hills	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls	World Heritage List – Natural	

ORGANIZATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Botswana Workcamps Association (BWA)								●		
Botswana Workcamps Association (BWA)						●		●		
Cape Verde Youth Federation (FCJ)						●				
Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement Côte d'Ivoire									●	
Actions pour la Mobilisation des Initiatives et Stratégies d'Aide au Développement - AMISTAD								●		
ASBL Kouady									●	
Global Voluntary Development Association (GVDA)				●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Global Voluntary Development Association (GVDA)					●	●				
Kenya Voluntary Development Association			●	●	●	●	●			
Malagasy Youth for Sustainable Development (MY4SD)						●	●	●	●	
Active Youth Initiative for Social Enhancement (AYISE)			●	●	●					
Fédération Malienne des Clubs, Centres et Associations UNESCO									●	
Voluntary Workcamps Association of Nigeria (VWAN)			●	●	●	●	●		●	
Grassroots Lifesaving Outreach										●
Les Amis de la Terre			●	●						
FAGAD (Frères Agriculteurs et Artisans pour le Développement)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Association Ma Terre-Mon Village									●	
Beninese Volunteers Corps									●	●
Association des Jeunes Volontaires pour le Développement Communautaire (AJVDC)										●
Uganda Voluntary development Association (UVDA)							●	●	●	●
Uganda Voluntary development Association (UVDA)							●	●	●	●
Uganda Voluntary development Association (UVDA)					●	●	●		●	
Youth Association of Zambia (YAZ)		●	●	●	●	●				
Y2Y-Youth 2 Youth Zimbabwe								●		
Amakhosi Cultural Center							●			
Youth 2 Youth in Zambia (Y2Y)							●	●		

● Cultural property ● Natural property ● Mixed property ● Property in Danger ● Site on the Tentative List

Overview 2008–2017:

Arab States

COUNTRY	WORLD HERITAGE SITE	CATEGORY OF SITE	
Bahrain	Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Egypt	Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Desert Wadis	Tentative List	
	Desert Wadis	Tentative List	
	Historic Cairo	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Morocco	Archaeological site of Volubilis	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Medina of Fez	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City: a Shared Heritage	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City: a Shared Heritage	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City: a Shared Heritage	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Palestine	Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town	In Danger – Cultural	
	Old Town of Nablus and its environs	Tentative List	
	Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir	In Danger – Cultural	
	Tell Umm Amer	Tentative List	
	Tell Umm Amer	Tentative List	
Qatar	Al Zubarah Archaeological Site	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Sudan	Dinder National Park	Tentative List	
	Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungenab Bay – Mukkawar Island Marine National Park	World Heritage List – Natural	
Tunisia	Amphitheatre of El Jem	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Dougga/Thugga	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Kairouan	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Medina of Sousse	World Heritage List – Cultural	

ORGANIZATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Good Word Society						●		●	●	●
Kome el Dabie Community Development Association (KDCDA)					●					
Red Sea Parks Association (RSPA)					●					
Eco-Tourism Association Marsa Alam							●			
Youth and Development Consultancy Institute – Etijah										●
Association chantiers et cultures									●	
Association Chantiers des Jeunes Volontaires (CJV)								●	●	
Association chantiers et cultures										●
Chantiers Sociaux Marocains (CSM)								●		
National Union of Work Camps and Volunteers										●
International Palestine Youth League (IPYL)			●							
Multipurpose Community Resource Center (MCRC)										●
International Palestine Youth League (IPYL)						●		●		
IWAN Center for Architectural Heritage - Islamic University of Gaza									●	
Nawa for Culture and Arts Association/Al Khidr Library for Children										●
Qatar Museums									●	
Sudanese Environment Conservation Society (SECS)							●			
Sudanese Environment Conservation Society (SECS)									●	
Association Tunisienne d'Action Volontaire (ATAV)							●			
Association Tunisienne d'Action Volontaire (ATAV)						●				
Association Tunisienne d'Action Volontaire (ATAV)					●					
Association Tunisienne d'Action Volontaire (ATAV)					●					

● Cultural property ● Natural property ● Mixed property ● Property in Danger ● Site on the Tentative List

Overview 2008–2017:

Asia and the Pacific

COUNTRY	WORLD HERITAGE SITE	CATEGORY OF SITE	
Bangladesh	Lalbagh Fort	Tentative List	
Cambodia	Angkor	World Heritage List – Cultural	
China	Ancient City of Ping Yao	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Dong Villages	Tentative List	
	The Great Wall	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Historic Centre of Macao	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Mount Sanqingshan National Park	World Heritage List – Natural	
	Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries – Wolong, Mt Siguniang and Jiajin Mountains	World Heritage List – Natural	
	Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu	World Heritage List – Cultural	
India	Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area	World Heritage List – Natural	
	Group of Monuments at Hampi	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Keibul Lamjao Conservation Area	Tentative List	
	Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Western Ghats	World Heritage List – Natural	
Indonesia	Borobudur Temple Compounds	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Borobudur Temple Compounds	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Prambanan Temple Compounds	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Ujung Kulon National Park	World Heritage List – Natural	
Islamic Republic of Iran	Cultural Landscape of Maymand	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	1) The Persian Garden 2) The Persian Qanat	1) World Heritage List – Cultural 2) World Heritage List – Cultural	
Japan	Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Shirakami-Sanchi	World Heritage List – Natural	

ORGANIZATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Education & Cultural Society (ECS)										●
Korea Angkor Cultural Heritage Institute									●	
Union REMPART - Ruan Yisan Heritage Foundation					●	●				
Beijing Tsinghua Tongheng Urban Planning & Design Institute, Institute for Historic and Cultural Cities of National Importance (IHCCNI)								●	●	●
The Chinese Society of Education Training Center (CSETC)					●	●	●	●		
Macao New Chinese Youth Association (MNCYA)								●	●	●
The Chinese Society of Education									●	
The Chinese Society of Education Training Center (CSETC)					●	●	●	●	●	
The Chinese Society of Education Training Center (CSETC)							●			
The Chinese Society of Education Training Center (CSETC)					●	●	●	●	●	
FSL India										●
FSL India			●	●		●	●	●	●	●
FSL India								●	●	
FSL India						●	●			
Existence										●
Indian Trust for Rural Heritage and Development (IT RHD)								●		
Elixir Foundation										●
FSL India									●	●
Gerakan Kerelawanan Internasional (GREAT)									●	
Indonesia International Work Camp (IIWC)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dejavato Foundation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Indonesia International Work Camp (IIWC)						●	●			
Sarvsaan Cultural Heritage Group									●	
Sarvsaan Cultural Heritage Group										●
Never-ending International Workcamp Exchange (NICE)			●		●	●				
Never-ending International Workcamp Exchange (NICE)	●							●		

● Cultural property ● Natural property ● Mixed property ● Property in Danger ● Site on the Tentative List

COUNTRY	WORLD HERITAGE SITE	CATEGORY OF SITE	
Malaysia	Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Nepal	Kathmandu Valley	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Kathmandu Valley	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Kathmandu Valley	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Vajrayogini and early settlement of sankhu	Tentative List	
Philippines	Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Republic of Korea	Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa Dolmen sites	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Gyeongju Historic Areas	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes	World Heritage List – Natural	
	Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes	World Heritage List – Natural	
	Namhansanseong	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Southwestern Coast Tidal Flats	Tentative List	
Thailand	Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex	World Heritage List – Natural	
Viet Nam	Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Citadel of the Ho Dynasty	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Ha Long Bay	World Heritage List – Natural	
	Hoi An Ancient Town	World Heritage List – Cultural	

ORGANIZATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Persatuan Kebudayaan dan Kebajikan Chetti Melaka							●			
SamYuBaa Network, Heritage UNESCO Centre Nepal								●		
Volunteers Initiative Nepal (VIN)								●	●	
Volunteers Initiative Nepal (VIN)						●				
Volunteers Initiative Nepal (VIN)									●	●
Youth for Sustainable Development Assembly – YSDA							●	●		
International Workcamp Organization (IWO)	●									
Korean National Commission for UNESCO					●					
International Workcamp Organization (IWO)					●	●	●			
International Workcamp Organization (IWO)		●	●	●				●		
Korean National Commission for UNESCO					●	●	●		●	
International Workcamp Organization (IWO)								●	●	●
Korean National Commission for UNESCO						●	●	●		
Pitaya Suwan Foundation – Greenway	●									
Volunteers for Peace Vietnam				●	●	●				
Solidarités Jeunesses Vietnam						●	●			
Solidarités Jeunesses Vietnam	●	●	●		●					
Solidarités Jeunesses Vietnam								●	●	

● Cultural property ● Natural property ● Mixed property ● Property in Danger ● Site on the Tentative List

Overview 2008–2017:

Europe and North America

COUNTRY	WORLD HERITAGE SITE	CATEGORY OF SITE	
Albania	Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Armenia	Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Austria	Hallstatt-Dachstein/Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Wachau Cultural Landscape	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Wachau Cultural Landscape	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Belgium	Major Mining Sites of Wallonia	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons)	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Bulgaria	Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes in Bulgaria	Tentative List	
Estonia	Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Wooded meadows (Laelatu, Kalli-Nedrema, Mäepea, Allika, Tagamoisa, Loode, Koiva, Halliste)	Tentative List	
Finland	Fortress of Suomenlinna	World Heritage List – Cultural	
France	Arsenal de Rochefort et fortifications de l'estuaire de la Charente	Tentative List	
	The Causses and the Cévennes, Mediterranean agro-pastoral Cultural Landscape	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Parc national de la Vanoise	Tentative List	
Germany	Classical Weimar	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Maulbronn Monastery Complex	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Upper Middle Rhine Valley	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Iceland	Pingvellir National Park	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Italy	Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Historic Centre of Naples	World Heritage List – Cultural	

ORGANIZATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REMPART			●							
HUJ – Voluntary Service of Armenia			●	●	●	●		●	●	●
HUJ – Voluntary Service of Armenia			●	●		●				
Village of Hallstatt (Hallstatt Municipality)							●	●	●	
Service Civil International (SCI) Austria				●	●	●	●			
Wachau Dunkelsteinerwald Regionalentwicklung										●
Jeunes Actifs dans le Volontariat et les Voyages Alternatifs (JAVVA) ASBL							●			
Jeunes Actifs dans le Volontariat et les Voyages Alternatifs (JAVVA) ASBL									●	
Bulgarian Archaeological Association										●
International Youth Association EstYES				●						
International Youth Association EstYES							●			
The Governing Body of Suomenlinna								●	●	●
Solidarités Jeunesses PC, La Maison des Bateleurs	●	●	●		●	●		●		
Concordia France				●						
REMPART			●			●	●		●	
Concordia France				●						
European Heritage Volunteers (Open Houses)					●	●	●	●	●	●
Bürgerverein Schmie e.V. c/o European Heritage Volunteers (Open Houses)									●	
European Heritage Volunteers (Open Houses)									●	●
SEEDS Iceland						●				
Youth Action for Peace Italy							●	●		
Legambiente			●							
Comitato FAI di Ferrara							●			
Vedi Napoli						●	●			

● Cultural property ● Natural property ● Mixed property ● Property in Danger ● Site on the Tentative List

COUNTRY	WORLD HERITAGE SITE	CATEGORY OF SITE	
Italy	Portovenere, Cinque Terre and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Portovenere, Cinque Terre and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	The Sassi and the Park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Su Nuraxi di Barumini	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Venice and its Lagoon	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Lithuania	Curonian Spit	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Montenegro	Durmitor National Park	World Heritage List – Natural	
The Netherlands	Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie	Tentative List	
Portugal	Historic Centre of Évora	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Russian Federation	Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Lake Baikal	World Heritage List – Natural	
	Lake Baikal	World Heritage List – Natural	
	Virgin Komi Forests	World Heritage List – Natural	
Serbia	Caričin Grad – Iustiniana Prima, archaeological site	Tentative List	
Slovakia	Historic Town of Banská Štiavnica and the Technical Monuments in its Vicinity	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Ukraine	L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre	World Heritage List – Cultural	

ORGANIZATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Legambiente			●							
Tu Quoque								●		
Legambiente			●							
Fondazione Barumini Sistema Cultura					●					
Legambiente		●	●							
Lithuanian Fund for Nature								●		
Association for democratic prosperity-Zid (ADP-Zid)								●		
Projectbureau Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie (PNHW)						●	●			
Municipality of Évora							●	●		
Cultural World Heritage Centre, Kazan Federal University										●
Center of International Youth and Student exchange voluntary programs 'World4u'									●	●
Mir Tesen					●	●	●		●	●
SFERA Movement				●	●	●	●			
I Great Baikal Trail										●
SFERA Movement										●
Institute for Cultural Heritage Preservation NIŠ										●
The Calvary Fund							●			
Ukrainian Cooperation for Youth Co-operation, Alternative V	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		

● Cultural property ● Natural property ● Mixed property ● Property in Danger ● Site on the Tentative List

Overview 2008–2017:

Latin America and the Caribbean

COUNTRY	WORLD HERITAGE SITE	CATEGORY OF SITE	
Argentina	Quebrada de Humahuaca	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Historic City of Sucre	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Incallajta, the largest Inca site in the Kollasuyo	Tentative List	
Colombia	Los Katíos National Park	World Heritage List – Natural	
Costa Rica	Corcovado National Park and Isla del Caño Biological Reserve	Tentative List	
Jamaica	Blue and John Crow Mountains	World Heritage List – Mixed	
Mexico	Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Churches of the Zoque Province	Tentative List	
	Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Historic Centre of Morelia	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Peru	Chan Chan Archaeological Zone	In Danger – Cultural	
	Chan Chan Archaeological Zone	In Danger – Cultural	
	The Historic Centre of Cajamarca	Tentative List	
	Historic Centre of Lima	World Heritage List – Cultural	
	Huascarán National Park	World Heritage List – Natural	
	Sacred City of Caral-Supe	World Heritage List – Cultural	
Saint Lucia	Pitons Management Area	World Heritage List – Natural	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas	World Heritage List – Cultural	

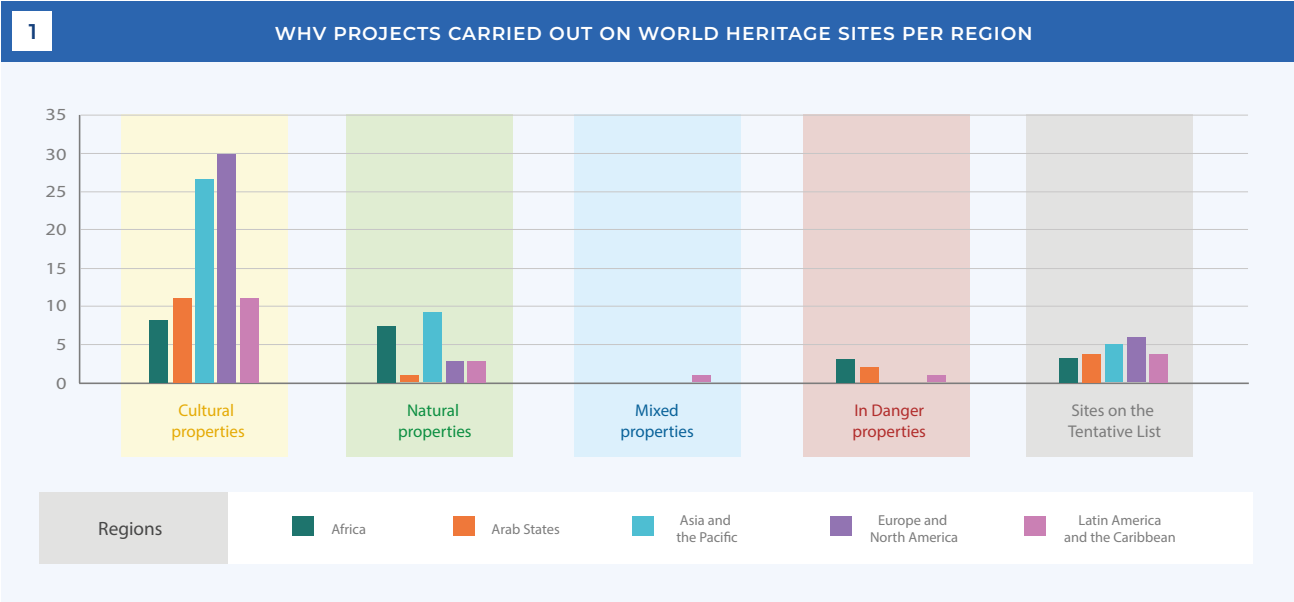
ORGANIZATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Subir al Sur					●					
Red Tinku									●	
Red Tinku					●					
Barranquilla+20							●			
OSACOO									●	
Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust										●
Nataté Voluntariado Internacional A.C.				●						
Voluntarios Internacionales México A.C. (VIMEX)					●					
Nataté Voluntariado Internacional A.C.		●	●		●	●				
Asociación Mexicana de Voluntariado International A.C.										●
Morelos Government's Youth Institute							●			
Nataté Voluntariado Internacional A.C.			●	●	●					
Voluntarios Internacionales México A.C. (VIMEX)					●	●				
Vive Mexico	●		●		●	●	●			
Nataté Voluntariado Internacional A.C.						●				
Departamento de Museos y Servicios Educativos de la Zona de Monumentos Arqueológicos de Teotihuacán Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia								●	●	●
Voluntarios Internacionales México A.C. (VIMEX)						●				
Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú			●	●	●		●	●		
Proyecto Especial Complejo Arqueológico Chan Chan						●				
Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú		●								
Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú							●			
Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú				●						
Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú					●					
Perfect Union									●	
Asociación de Scouts de Venezuela							●			

● Cultural property ● Natural property ● Mixed property ● Property in Danger ● Site on the Tentative List

* Site submitted to the tentative list in 2001 and withdrawn in 2013

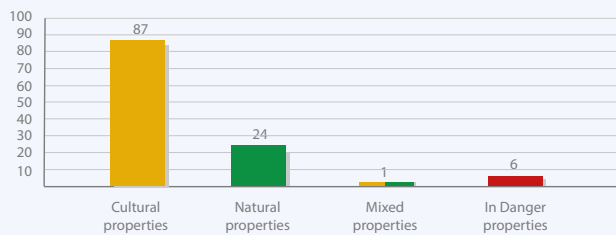
Overview of all regions: 2008–2017

REGION	COUNTRIES	ORGANIZATIONS	PROJECTS	SITES
Africa	12	22	70	21
Arab States	7	17	27	18
Asia and the Pacific	13	24	112	41
Europe and North America	19	32	91	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	15	41	19
Total	60	110	341	138



2

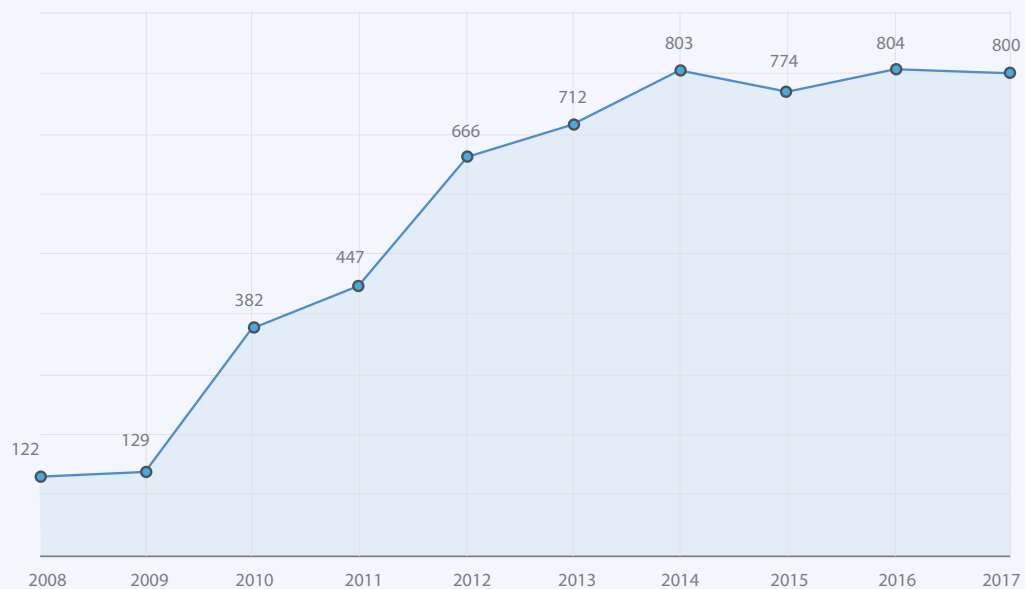
CATEGORY OF SITE WHERE WHV PROJECTS HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED



Since its launch, the highest number of organizations involved in the World Heritage Volunteers Initiative are in Europe and Asia at cultural sites. The goal for the future is that more organizations carry out action camps in the Arab States, Latin America and Africa. Furthermore, more action camps should be organized and implemented at natural, mixed and in danger sites.

3

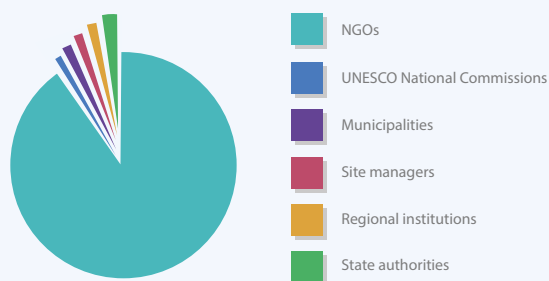
OVERALL NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS



The number of WHV volunteers increased from 122 in 2008 to 800 in 2017. To date, the WHV Initiative has involved more than 5,000 volunteers.

4

WHV PROJECTS CARRIED OUT BY



Many different actors have committed to implementing action camps in the framework of the WHV Initiative. The majority of them are NGOs. Other actors, such as state authorities, municipalities, site managers, foundations and regional institutions are increasingly participating in the Initiative. Consolidating, maintaining and furthering these relationships and partnerships is vital for the development of the WHV Initiative.

5

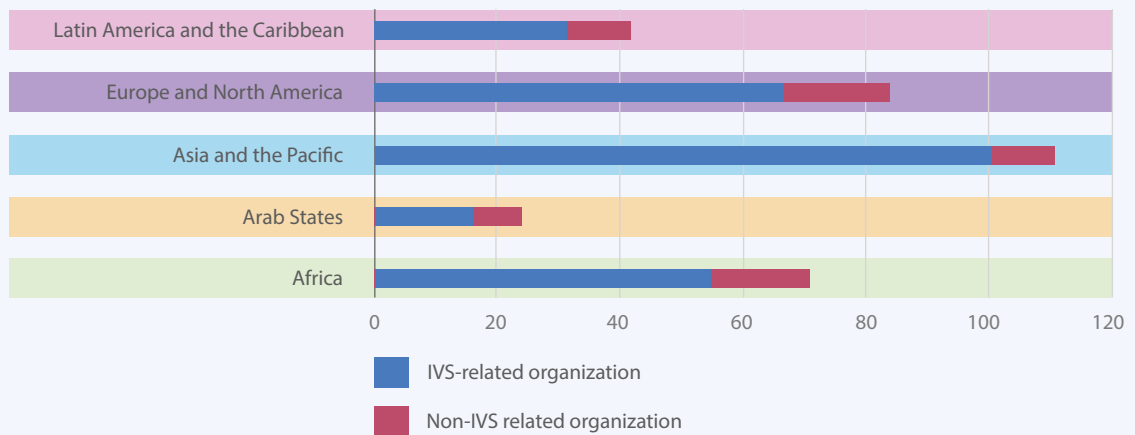
PARTNERS WHO IMPLEMENTED ACTION CAMPS FROM 2008 TO 2017



Organizations generally carry out projects for more than 1 year which shows the sustainability of action camps.

6

TYPE OF NGO INVOLVED: IVS ORGANIZATION OR NON-IVS ORGANIZATION



International Voluntary Service (IVS) organizations are the most committed organizations taking part in the WHV Initiative and implementing action camps across the world.

Projects by region

Botswana

1. Okavango Delta 50
2. Tsodilo 51

Cabo Verde

3. Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande 52

Côte d'Ivoire

4. Comoé National Park 53
5. Historic Town of Grand-Bassam 54
6. Taï National Park 55

Kenya

7. The African Great Rift Valley - The Maasai Mara 56
8. Fort Jesus, Mombasa 57
9. Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests 58

Madagascar

10. Rainforests of the Atsinanana 59

Malawi

11. Lake Malawi National Park 60

Mali

12. Old Towns of Djenné 61

Nigeria

13. Oke Idanre (Idanre Hill) 62
14. Sukur Cultural Landscape 63

Togo

15. Agglomération Aného-Glidji 64
16. Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba 65

Uganda

17. Bwindi Impenetrable National Park 67
18. Rwenzori Mountains National Park 68
19. Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi 69

Zambia

20. Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls 70

Zimbabwe

20. Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls 72
21. Matobo Hills 73



Africa





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Name of Organization

Global Voluntary
Development Association

Year

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

WHV objectives

- 1** Raise awareness among young people, volunteers, local communities and concerned authorities of the need to protect and promote World Heritage.
- 4** Strengthen sustainable cooperation between non-profit organisations, site management, communities and authorities.
- 5** Identify best practices and develop non-formal education tools to facilitate stakeholders' participation in the World Heritage education.

Overview of project

The Maasai Mara National Reserve in the African Great Rift Valley is the most visited protected area in Kenya, and is world famous for its high density of herbivores and predators. However, the area suffers from serious human-wildlife conflicts caused by a rapidly growing human population and accelerating land-use.

This project involved different actors (departments of Forestry and Wildlife, community-based organizations (CBOs), NGOs, youth groups, hotels and so on) and strengthened sustainable cooperation among them. With the participation of volunteers, the project's main aim was to create a better-maintained biodiversity in which humans and the natural world live in harmony.

Description and definition of the project as a best practice

Between 2011 and 2017, the project built 54 Manyatta houses in different local communities. A Manyatta, also called a Samburu, consists of a traditional house (made of local plants and trees) surrounded by a large wall of thorns, which serves to protect the whole family and their livestock from wildlife attacks. Volunteers planted local plants and trees and learned traditional construction methods by working with local communities to build the Manyatta. They also helped to reduce conflict stemming from the opposing needs of local communities and the tourist industry (developmental) and the reserve (sustainable conservation). By distributing leaflets in the markets and giving lessons in schools, the volunteers helped to raise awareness about the importance of heritage preservation.

The local communities actively participated in the project by sharing and teaching Maasai culture. They not only benefited from an improved living environment, but also watched their young children learn many practical skills and improve their knowledge about heritage by talking with the international volunteers and exchanging information. The families grew more willing to get involved in the project and more supportive of sending their children to school to learn more about living sustainably alongside nature.

Main lessons learned and impact

The local communities were an essential part of this project, as they directly contributed to different activities, such as teaching Maasai culture and building Manyatta houses. They also benefited from the project, as they learned new skills in areas like conservation. Involving the communities in this way helps make them more aware of the need to protect the site and reinforces the sense of collective belonging to their land.

How did your WHV project promote youth participation?

Through a mix of practical and awareness-raising activities on the site and in schools, the volunteers and the local youth were able to mobilize young people within the community and to learn about each other's cultures at the same time.

The link with schools gave the volunteers the chance to acquire new skills and to better understand the importance of both tangible (the Maasai Mara Natural Reserve) and intangible heritage (traditional skills, music, literature and so on). The exchange between the local and the international volunteers helped to generate ideas on how to meet present and future challenges, as well as how to promote education for a culture of peace and international understanding.



Specific skills gained

- ◆ Teaching skills and learning the Maasai language
- ◆ Critical thinking
- ◆ Environmental and wildlife conservation skills



Specific knowledge acquired

- ◆ Local cultures
- ◆ Traditional construction methods



Specific attitudes developed

- ◆ Open-mindedness
- ◆ Adaptation



“You could see that the local volunteers were people who were really interested in their heritage, who had real knowledge about the site and wanted to learn more and transmit this knowledge to the international volunteers. Some local volunteers were also history and tourism students and for them it was really useful to be able to reach out to the schools, to also be leaders, to really own the project.”

“If we can support the mobility of the volunteers at these very big sites, we can reach out to more communities, as many of them live in remote areas and it is difficult to involve them in the activities far from their home. It is very interesting, but at the same time very challenging, and we've been working actively on this with the site managers. They are now dedicating a small budget to provide transport and help mobilize more local youth. Our organization provides the fuel... and the volunteers, they provide the work!”



Returned volunteers reported significant increases in their feeling of having actively participated in preserving, promoting and protecting cultural heritage and diversity.



Volunteers serving in Africa rated significantly higher on self-confidence than those serving in all other regions, also reporting higher levels of autonomy. Inspiring the participants to develop their independence and autonomy is an explicit objective of international voluntary service projects, and a stepping stone towards their personal development and active participation in society: inspiration brings new possibilities and is the beginning of the volunteer path.



Togo

Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba

Name of Organization

Frères Agriculteurs
et Artisans pour le
Développement (FAGAD)

Year

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
2015 2016 2017

WHV objectives

- 1** Raise awareness among young people, volunteers, local communities and concerned authorities of the need to protect and promote World Heritage.
- 3** Empower young people, allowing them to learn skills, basic preservation and conservation techniques and raise their capacity as future decision-makers and active global citizens.
- 4** Strengthen sustainable cooperation between non-profit organizations, site management, communities and authorities.



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Overview of project

Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba, epitomizes the Tammari people's distinct and dynamic culture. However, the land in and around the World Heritage property has been misused over recent years and Koutammakou was becoming degraded. The traditional mud houses known as Takyenta, or Tata, were being abandoned, and with them, the complex symbolism of their architecture.

This project brought together people from different backgrounds, strengthening sustainable cooperation between architecture students and volunteers by developing solutions to rebuild the damaged site, in particular by replanting the natural species of trees needed for the regular renovation of the Takyenta.

The local community living on the property also shared their cultural knowledge of traditional preservation methods with the volunteers, empowering them to participate more fully in preserving the site's cultural heritage, as well as understanding the richness of the intangible heritage linked to the Takyenta and the Batammariba cosmology.

Description and definition of the project as a best practice

The project involved the local population in addressing the damage and misuse of the Koutammakou property by helping them to understand its importance, as well as improving the physical condition of the site through tree planting – an average of 3,000 trees per annum over the past 10 years.

An awareness-raising campaign helped the local community to become better informed about the importance of preserving the biodiversity of Koutammakou, so that the Takyenta houses could be renovated and their cultural value preserved. Communities living on the property were able to rely on the project for technical support and maintenance, reporting back on new areas to expand the preservation activities. Volunteers enhanced on-site communication by developing various digital tools to aid conservation, protection and visibility.

Linked to the preservation activities was the second component of the project – the restoration and construction of the Takyenta houses, which are a rich source of cultural wisdom and values. Collaboration with a group of architecture students from the local university led to an important development: a proposal to construct a more ecological and sustainable prototype using new Tata design and construction methods. The prototype is currently being validated by the government and is scheduled for testing in the near future.

Main lessons learned and impact

Despite the challenging geographical situation of Koutammakou, the project brought together community actors with a large number of volunteers, some local, some from hundreds of kilometres away, creating a closer link between them and Koutammakou. Volunteers successfully communicated with locals, and convinced them of the importance of preserving both the property's biodiversity and the unique culture of the Tammari people.

The local community actively participated in the project and were able to benefit directly from it. However, through the project, the need for synergy between the project coordinators and the government to help develop and implement on-site innovations soon became evident, e.g. requests for technical support in tree maintenance from outlying communities who were too far away to benefit from the project's innovation proposals.

How did your WHV project promote youth participation?

The project enhanced youth participation by means of its awareness-raising activities. The communication between volunteers and local communities helped strengthen their knowledge of the property and its challenges, and gave them an overview of which activities were key to its preservation. Furthermore, the plant nursery training empowered youth by giving them the technical skills to contribute to the construction of the Takyenta houses, and to help conserve their cultural value.



Specific skills gained

- ◆ Communication and organization skills
- ◆ Project development techniques and skills
- ◆ Preservation and restoration techniques



Specific knowledge acquired

- ◆ The importance of promoting and protecting cultural heritage sites
- ◆ Understanding of the role of biodiversity in supporting the preservation of earthen architecture
- ◆ Plant nursery techniques



Specific attitudes developed

- ◆ Learning to be respectful, understanding and tolerant, especially among other volunteers
- ◆ Being curious and interested in other cultures and traditions



! The problem is that although it is a sacred site, locals also need to use the wood for their livelihoods and it is therefore imperative to plant more trees. Volunteers collected the different seeds, those that they had learned to recognize from the local community and planted them at the tree nursery. ,

! Learning how to step back and be respectful in the way we engage with people in the village and understand their views, ultimately making us aware of how important it was for them to be able to preserve, with their heritage, the way of life that constitutes a crucial element of the site's history, culture and value. ,



Returned volunteers reported significant increases in their understanding of local knowledge as a key element that can contribute to the sustainability of cultural practices, expressions, artefacts and spaces.



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Name of Organization

Botswana Workcamps
Association (BWA)

Country

Botswana

Date

2015

This Delta in north-west Botswana is made up of permanent marshlands and seasonally flooded plains; it is one of the very few major interior delta systems that do not flow into a sea or ocean, with a wetland system that is almost intact. One of the unique characteristics of the site is that the annual flooding from the River Okavango occurs during the dry season, with the result that the native plants and animals have synchronized their biological cycles with the event. It is an exceptional example of the interaction between climatic, hydrological and biological processes. The Okavango Delta is home to some of the world's most endangered species of large mammal, such as the cheetah, white rhinoceros, black rhinoceros, African wild dog and lion.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Disseminating information among the local population on how to sustainably conserve the Delta.
- ◆ Sensitizing locals to live peacefully alongside wild animals and enjoy the Delta without threatening its flora and fauna.
- ◆ Increasing the animal and plant population.

Activities

- ◆ Attending classes on the conservation of the Okavango Delta and alternative means of survival other than hunting and harvesting of wild plants.
- ◆ Planting indigenous trees.
- ◆ Cleaning the Delta.
- ◆ Collecting data on the animals and plants.



With one of the highest concentrations of rock art in the world, Tsodilo has more than 4,500 paintings preserved in an area of just 10 km² in the Kalahari Desert. With an archaeological record detailing human activities and environmental changes over at least 100,000 years, Tsodilo is considered by local communities as a place of worship, frequented by ancestral spirits.

Name of Organization

Botswana Workcamps
Association (BWA)

Country

Botswana

Date

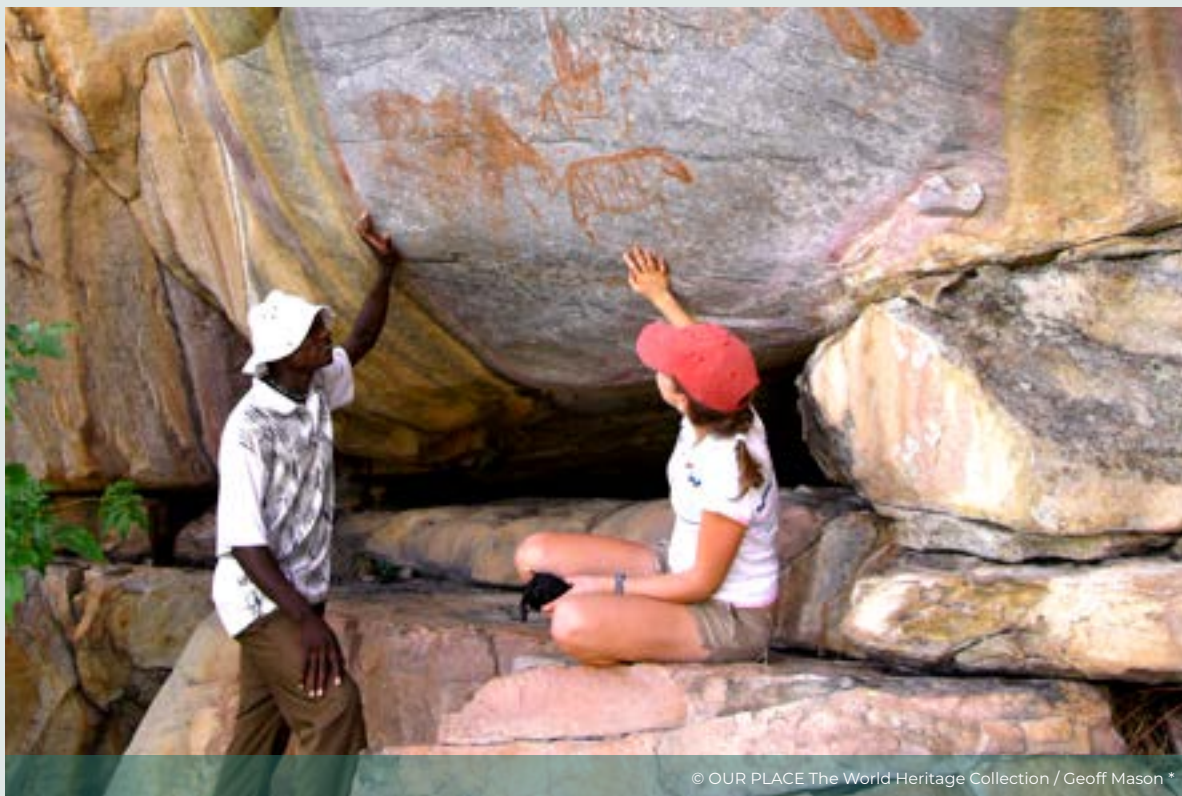
2013

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Preserving and protecting the culture of the First People of The Kalahari.
- ◆ Conserving the environment of Tsodilo, home to a wide range of birds, plants and other forms of wildlife.
- ◆ Motivating local communities in remote areas to develop a greater interest in the preservation of culture, history and the environment.

Activities

- ◆ Improving site access by enlarging service roads to Tsodilo Hills and the museum.
- ◆ Re-establishing trails and footpaths from the museum to the Hills.
- ◆ Meetings and discussions with the community.



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Cabo Verde

Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande

The town of Ribeira Grande, renamed Cidade Velha in the late eighteenth century, was the first European colonial outpost in the tropics. Located in the south of the island of Santiago, the town features some of the original street layout and impressive architectural remains, including two churches, a royal fortress and Pillory Square with its ornate sixteenth-century marble pillar.

Name of Organization

Cape Verde Youth
Federation (FCJ)

Country

Cabo Verde

Date

2013

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Refurbishing the welcome area close to the old ruins for better site management.
- ◆ Awareness campaign on World Heritage conservation through non-formal education workshops in Cidade Velha primary and high schools.

Activities

- ◆ Attending a 14-day programme on World Heritage conservation.
- ◆ Environmental and cleaning campaign at historical monuments.
- ◆ Awareness campaign at local schools.
- ◆ Forum on Cultural Heritage: 'Rethinking Cidade Velha and the impact of UNESCO declaration of World Heritage'.



© CRA-terre / Ensag



Côte d'Ivoire Comoé National Park

Projects by region:
Africa

Characterized by its great plant diversity, the Comoé National Park, situated in the north-east of Côte d'Ivoire and with a surface of 1,149,450 ha, is one of the largest protected areas in West Africa. Thanks to the Comoé River, which runs through the Park, plant groups that are usually found further south, such as the shrub savannahs and patches of thick rainforest, make the property an outstanding example of a transitional habitat between the forest and the savannah, and engender a wide variety of wildlife species.

Name of Organization

Jeunes Volontaires pour
l'Environnement Côte
d'Ivoire

Country

Côte d'Ivoire

Date

2016

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Involving youth in the site's continued preservation and sustainable development.
- ◆ Bringing together local communities, and particularly young women, in the site's conservation.

Activities

- ◆ Reforesting.
- ◆ Maintenance of the site and the villages around the park.
- ◆ Cleaning activities.
- ◆ Working with local women to design stoves that use less firewood, helping to reduce deforestation in the park.
- ◆ Running awareness-raising activities.
- ◆ Sensitizing the local population about the importance of the site's preservation.
- ◆ Sharing knowledge and understanding about the site with local youth, women and hunters.

'The local communities and authorities have become aware that they need to bring in young people and involve them in protection activities, to the point where volunteer projects now appear in the site management plan and there is even a small budget to support the participation of local youth from the communities.'

Name of Organization

Actions pour la
Mobilisation des Initiatives
et Stratégies d'Aide
au Développement -
AMISTAD

Country

Côte d'Ivoire

Date

2015

The Historic Town of Grand-Bassam was the former administrative centre of Côte d'Ivoire between 1893 and 1900, during French rule. An outstanding example of a late nineteenth/early twentieth-century colonial town, it follows a planning concept based on specialist quarters for commerce, administration and housing for Europeans and Africans, in which vegetation plays an important role. It bears witness to the complex social relations between Europeans and Africans at the time, and to the subsequent independence movement.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Increasing visibility of the different structures that make up the 'Quartier France' in Grand-Bassam, and the nearby beach, for the benefit of tourists and the local population.

Activities

- ◆ Attending a workshop on the sustainable management of heritage.
- ◆ Running a sensitization, information and communication campaign about conservation, valorization and the sustainable management of the heritage.
- ◆ Reforesting.
- ◆ Gardening.
- ◆ Carrying out site maintenance.
- ◆ Planting trees.
- ◆ Clean-up activities.



© Actions pour la Mobilisation des Initiatives et Stratégies d'Aide au Développement -AMISTAD



Côte d'Ivoire Taï National Park

Projects by region:
Africa

With its rich natural flora and threatened mammal species, including the pygmy hippopotamus and 11 species of monkey, Taï National Park is one of the last major remnants of the primary tropical forest of West Africa.

Name of Organization

ASBL Kouady

Country

Côte d'Ivoire

Date

2016

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Working towards the restoration and preservation of the Park's biodiversity and natural resources that support the ecosystem and daily life of the local population.
- ◆ Addressing deforestation by reducing the use of firewood in villages surrounding the Park.
- ◆ Helping local residents understand the importance of preserving the carbon sinks of the Park.

Activities

- ◆ Restoring the site.
- ◆ Planting trees.
- ◆ Co-constructing and distributing eco-friendly stoves for households in 10 villages surrounding the Park.
- ◆ Creating an eco-citizen youth club.



Kenya

The African Great Rift Valley - The Maasai Mara

Name of Organization

Global Voluntary
Development Association
(GVDA)

This project is a best practice; please refer to page 46 for its description.

Country

Kenya

Date

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017





Fort Jesus is one of the most outstanding and well-preserved examples of a sixteenth-century Portuguese military stronghold. Built between 1593–1596 by the Portuguese to protect the port of Mombasa, the Fort was designed by Giovanni Battista Cairati and reflects the Renaissance ideal of perfect proportions and geometric harmony in the human body. The property covers an area of 2.36 ha, including the fort's moat and immediate surroundings.

Name of Organization

Global Voluntary
Development Association
(GVDA)

Country

Kenya

Date

2012–2013

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Promoting the conservation and sustainable use of national heritage.
- ◆ Generating, documenting and sharing research.
- ◆ Collecting management knowledge, information and encouraging innovation.

Activities

- ◆ Promoting World Heritage.
- ◆ Raising awareness about international volunteers and local community.
- ◆ Training and empowering the community.
- ◆ Preserving and promoting natural heritage.
- ◆ Running a clean-up campaign.
- ◆ Planting trees.
- ◆ Painting monuments.
- ◆ Organizing workshops and rallies.
- ◆ Training tour guides.
- ◆ Training staff and the local community about heritage.
- ◆ Developing a site brochure.



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The Mijikenda Kaya Forests are made up of 11 separate forest sites, spread over some 200 km along the coast, containing the remains of numerous fortified villages, or kayas, built by the Mijikenda people. Created in the sixteenth century but abandoned by the 1940s, the kayas are now regarded as the abodes of ancestors and revered as sacred sites, maintained by councils of elders.

Name of Organization

Kenya Voluntary
Development Association

Country

Kenya

Date

2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Increasing local people's awareness about the preservation of World Heritage, cultural diversity and biodiversity through mutual learning with the volunteers.
- ◆ Recognizing and promoting voluntary service.

Activities

- ◆ Conserving the Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forest in close cooperation with medium- and long-term volunteers and workers of the Shimba Hills Forest Guides Association to develop the tourism potential of the site.
- ◆ Planting trees.
- ◆ Brick-making activities with environmental clubs in schools.
- ◆ Training on entrepreneurship and environmental best practices.

'Another unique aspect of the project is the interaction with the local community. Volunteers stay in a place slightly outside the World Heritage site, where they have the chance to see and experience rural life in the country, and how people live and survive. This also challenges the way they see their own life, their day-to-day back at home.'



© Jérémie Jung*



Name of Organization

Malagasy Youth for
Sustainable Development
(my4SD)

Country

Madagascar

Date

2013 2014 2015 2016

The Rainforests of the Atsinanana are made up of six national parks along the east side of the island. These relict forests are critical to the survival of Madagascar's unique biodiversity, which reflects the island's geological history – having separated from all other land masses more than 60 million years ago, Madagascar's plant and animal life evolved in isolation.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about the site's severe degradation in recent years due to deforestation, illegal exploitation of rosewood, wildfires and poaching.
- ◆ Contributing to the site's sustainable development and encouraging the local community to get involved in its preservation.
- ◆ Implementing practical activities on preservation.
- ◆ Empowering young people and local communities in natural resources management.

Activities

- ◆ Conducting site maintenance.
- ◆ Running educational programmes and events with local communities.
- ◆ Organizing workshops to deepen understanding of the site and its preservation.
- ◆ Sharing alternative techniques for stove design and growing vegetables.



Malawi Lake Malawi National Park

Located at the southern end of the vast expanse of Lake Malawi, 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.

Name of Organization

Active Youth Initiative
for Social Enhancement
(AYISE)

Country

Malawi

Date

2010 2011 2012

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Creating synergies between the key actors in the conservation and protection of Lake Malawi National Park.
- ◆ Awareness campaign on World Heritage conservation through non-formal education workshops in Cidade Velha primary and high schools.

Activities

- ◆ Awareness-raising campaign in the park's 12 small islands.
- ◆ Training on World Heritage issues.
- ◆ Information campaign on the protection of World Heritage sites.



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Mali

Old Towns of Djenné

Projects by region:
Africa



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Name of Organization

Fédération Malienne
des Clubs, Centres et
Associations UNESCO

Country

Mali

Date

2017

Founded in 250 BC, Djenné became a market centre and an important link in the trans-Saharan gold trade. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it was one of the centres for the propagation of Islam. Its traditional houses, of which nearly 2,000 still survive, are built on hillocks (toguere) as protection from the seasonal floods.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Contributing to the protection and restoration of Djenné's cultural heritage by improving sanitation.
- ◆ Raising awareness about cultural heritage among the local population, especially at local schools.

Activities

- ◆ Installing information panels and signs, indicating the site's buffer zone and enhancing waste management.
- ◆ Organizing a World Heritage conference with debates and discussions on peace and cultural heritage.
- ◆ Developing an educational guide about World Heritage.
- ◆ Sensitizing the local population about the protection of Djenné.



Nigeria

Oke Idanre (Idanre Hill)

A high plain, with spectacular valleys with inselbergs approximately 914 m above sea level, Oke Idanre (Idanre Hill) is home to Owa's Palace, shrines, the Old Court, Belfry, Agboogun foot print, thunder water (Omi Aopara) and burial mounds and grounds. The area also boasts diverse and variegated ecosystems of flora and fauna.

Name of Organization

Voluntary Workcamps
Association of Nigeria
(VWAN)

Country

Nigeria

Date

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Increasing local awareness of heritage preservation and boosting youth involvement through surveys and maintenance work at the site.

Activities

- ◆ Running an awareness-raising campaign about World Heritage involving natives, local groups and visitors.
- ◆ Producing a promotional video.
- ◆ Holding an interactive forum.
- ◆ Organizing a picture gallery and an album for publication.
- ◆ Conducting maintenance activities.

'After a few years of work and projects, the UNESCO National Commission is now also supporting us in the project organization and is visiting us. This cooperation with them has been amazing! We are working with our State's Ministry of Culture and Tourism and everybody shows concern. This very much helped in mobilizing youth and other local organizations at the site.

The official letters sent by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre have been instrumental in connecting us with decision-makers. The UNESCO National Commission would immediately follow up and relay the information to state level, ministries, site managers and prominent Chiefs, and we hold stakeholder meetings every year that help raise the awareness of the local youth and NGOs.

The visibility of the Initiative on the UNESCO website, where all the projects are published, has been very important. Now not only people from our organization join the camp, but also youth from different states. They are all ready to sacrifice a lot to be able to come to the site, so that we don't feel it fair to refuse anyone, and we have expanded the project's scope to make sure everyone can work together. We couldn't have imagined that and we follow up with them after the project, creating new ideas and activities, sharing the passion for their own, and our common, cultures and heritage.'



© Voluntary Workcamps Association of Nigeria (VWAN)



Name of Organization

Grassroots Lifesaving
Outreach

Country

Nigeria

Date

2017

The Sukur Cultural Landscape, with the Palace of the Hidi on a hill dominating the villages below, the terraced fields and their sacred symbols, and the extensive remains of a former flourishing iron industry, is a remarkably intact physical expression of a society and its spiritual and material culture.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Sharing the Sukur culture and knowledge with international and local volunteers.
- ◆ Passing on traditional methods of construction, with volunteers helping make the site more accessible to visitors.

Activities

- ◆ Building three native eco-lodges to accommodate visitors, researchers and tourists.
- ◆ Learning the traditional architectural skill of mixing clay with grasses and stones.
- ◆ Visiting cultural sites, including ritual places.
- ◆ Learning Sukur's traditional management system.
- ◆ Learning about Sukur iron craft from local blacksmiths.
- ◆ Raising awareness about the project.



Togo

Agglomération Aného-Glidji

Dating back to the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century, the ancient city of Aného-Glidji, was founded by the Guin immigrants, who settled there following the wars with the Ashanti of present-day Ghana, conquering the natives, imposing their language and creating their own civilization. Its seaside location facilitated maritime exchanges with the West, including the slave trade and other kinds of commerce. In 1897, under German colonization, Aného became the capital city of the 'model colony' that was Togo.

Name of Organization

Les Amis de la Terre

Country

Togo

Date

2010 2011

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Sensitizing the local community, particularly the youth, to Aného's cultural heritage in the context of World Heritage.

Activities

- ◆ Preserving sites and Guin cultural practices with the local community and civil society organizations, schools and state services.
- ◆ Liaising with the ministries responsible for running a World Heritage campaign.
- ◆ Holding round table discussions.
- ◆ Maintaining historical sites.



Togo

Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba

Projects by region:
Africa

The Koutammakou landscape in north-eastern Togo, which covers over 50,000 ha and extends into neighbouring Benin, is home to the Batammariba, whose remarkable mud tower-houses (Takyentas or Tatas) have come to be seen as a symbol of Togo. In this landscape, nature is intertwined with the rituals and beliefs of the Batammariba, and social structure, farmland and forest are all reflected in its iconic architecture.

Four organizations have carried out projects at the World Heritage site over the last decade:

Name of Organization

FAGAD (Frères Agriculteurs
et Artisans pour le
Développement)

Country

Togo

Year WHV

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
2015 2016 2017

Name of Organization

Beninese Volunteers Corps

Country

Togo

Year WHV

2016 2017

This project is a best practice; please refer to page 48 for its description.

'The problem we had was more an organizational one, as we weren't able to publicize it as something special and to give it more visibility and sustainability. That was before the WHV Initiative started, giving projects a much greater profile...'

Name of Organization

Association Ma Terre-Mon Village

Country

Togo

Year WHV

2016

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Repairing traditional Tatas that were damaged due to torrential rains.
- ◆ Preserving the plants used to build the Tatas.
- ◆ Creating partnerships between young people, local community, local youth organizations and the site management.
- ◆ Raising awareness about the site's preservation and sustainability.

Activities

- ◆ Restoring and plastering the Tatas, learning and using traditional techniques.
- ◆ Protecting the trees used to build Tatas from bush fires.
- ◆ Training on site preservation.
- ◆ Running workshops on the preservation and maintenance of the Tatas.

Name of Organization

Association des Jeunes
Volontaires pour
le Développement
Communautaire (AJVDC)

Country

Togo

Year WHV

2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Contributing to the restoration of places of worship, sanctuaries and sacred objects at Koutammakou.
- ◆ Raising awareness among the local population to enhance the existing balance and harmony between the natural environment and traditional cultural activities.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in preservation activities.
- ◆ Cleaning activities around the sanctuaries and paths.
- ◆ Treating ravines around the site to prevent erosion and bushfires.
- ◆ Workshops and group discussions to raise awareness among local youth.
- ◆ Learning about the site and sanctuaries, management and conservation.





Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, covering 32,000 ha, is known for its exceptional biodiversity and is characterized by steep hills and narrow valleys. The park is an important water catchment area, serving the surrounding densely populated agricultural land, and is one of the few large expanses of forest in East Africa where lowland and montane vegetation communities meet.

Name of Organization

Uganda Voluntary
Development Association
(UVDA)

Country

Uganda

Date

2014 2015 2016 2017

'We made a local festival into an international one, valorizing the musicians from the community, who in turn helped us by carrying our message and writing songs about heritage that help us in schools.'

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Identifying different possibilities for innovative, non-formal and informal learning approaches to intercultural and international volunteering projects.
- ◆ Expanding the capacity for intercultural and international volunteer projects.
- ◆ Understanding the role of voluntary experiences in promoting the core values of heritage sites and cultural values.
- ◆ Providing a sound basis for tourism by supporting long-term cultural heritage through sustainable and cost-effective management of cultural resources.

Activities

- ◆ Mobilizing youth in volunteering activities.
- ◆ Sensitizing youth and local communities.
- ◆ Running an awareness-raising workshop involving communities.
- ◆ Conducting debates, reflections and exchanges on World Heritage issues.
- ◆ Screening films on heritage conservation, preservation and protection.
- ◆ Conserving and promoting the site.
- ◆ Producing a documentary on the experience.



© Uganda Voluntary Development Association



© Uganda Voluntary Development Association

Name of Organization

Uganda Voluntary
Development Association
(UVDA)

Country

Uganda

Date

2015 2016 2017

'We mostly work on education and awareness with schools and communities at three different World Heritage sites in the country. We agreed to continue the sensitization work done at the WHV action camps throughout the year by having full-time national and international long-term volunteers to support the site managers, and youth volunteering activities are now included in their strategic plan.'

Rwenzori Mountains National Park, covering nearly 100,000 ha, forms the main part of the Rwenzori mountain chain. The region's glaciers, waterfalls and lakes make it one of Africa's most beautiful alpine areas. The park is home to a large number of endangered species, such as the forest elephant and eastern chimpanzee, as well as many bird species. It also contains the richest and rarest alpine flora in Africa, including giant heather, lobelias and groundsels.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Protecting the Park's flora and fauna by carrying out activities in the buffer zone of the property's protected area.
- ◆ Making the Park more visible to the local population in order to increase their sense of ownership and belonging.

Activities

- ◆ Planting endemic tree species in the buffer zone.
- ◆ Building park boundaries for sustainability and for the protection of endangered species.
- ◆ Planting unpalatable crop gardens around the site to prevent primates from crossing into community gardens.
- ◆ Attending sensitization workshops.
- ◆ Organizing events for local schools and the community.



© Jérémie Jung*

The Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi can be found in a site embracing almost 30 ha of traditionally farmed hillside within the Kampala district. At the heart of the site on the hilltop is the former palace of the Kabakas of Buganda, built in 1882 and converted into a 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 using organic materials, mainly wood, thatch, reed, wattle and daub. The site's main significance, however, lies in its values of belief, spirituality, continuity and identity.

Name of Organization

Uganda Voluntary
Development Association
(UVDA)

Country

Uganda

Date

2012 2013 2014 2016

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Identifying different opportunities for innovative, non-formal and informal learning approaches to intercultural and international volunteering projects.
- ◆ Building skills to improve contribution to volunteer projects.
- ◆ Promoting the core values of heritage sites and cultural values to participants and the communities.
- ◆ Supporting long-term cultural heritage through sustainable and cost-effective management of cultural resources by providing a sound basis for sustainable tourism.

Activities

- ◆ Planting trees.
- ◆ Producing awareness and advocacy materials.
- ◆ Screening cultural films.
- ◆ Running awareness-raising workshops involving the communities.
- ◆ Conducting debates, reflections and exchanges on World Heritage issues.



Zambia Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls

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

Three organizations have carried out projects at the World Heritage site over the last decade - two on the [Zambian side](#) of the site and one on the [Zimbabwean side](#).

Name of Organization

YAZ (Youth Association of Zambia)

Country

Zambia

Year WHV

2009 2010 2011 2013

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Preserving the World Heritage site of Victoria Falls.
- ◆ Involving young people in the preservation and protection of the falls' ecological system.
- ◆ Running awareness-raising activities to stimulate community ownership and participation in conserving natural heritage.

Activities

- ◆ Renovating the footpaths around the site.
- ◆ Bringing the local community together with tourists to discuss World Heritage issues.
- ◆ Helping to preserve and valorize the site.
- ◆ Promoting education for sustainable development through the use of eco-friendly material for signposts and the construction of an upstream barrier to prevent soil erosion and pollution.
- ◆ Involving the local youth in voluntary service to protect the natural heritage of Victoria Falls.
- ◆ Organizing study sessions on topical issues such as climate change.

Name of Organization

Youth 2 Youth in Zambia (Y2Y)

Country

Zambia

Year WHV

2015

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Resolving the effects and damage caused by the high number of visitors to the site and the rapid growth of Lantana Camara, an invasive plant that disturbs the local ecosystem, the biodiversity and the indigenous plants.

Activities

- ◆ Site cleaning activities.
- ◆ Removing the Lantana Camara.
- ◆ Running an anti-litter campaign.
- ◆ Creating public awareness among locals and tourists about the site's protection and preservation.
- ◆ Participating in local traditional ceremonies and other celebrations to promote cultural heritage and international relations.

'We are taking advantage of the field experience of two local partners in the area, who also mobilize local volunteers and we are blending it with our own expertise. They support us with materials, local transport and registration with the local authorities, while we ensure the recruitment of national and international volunteers, camp leaders and coordination with experts from the government and the national park, who provide specific knowledge in the field of environmental protection and management. So, I think partnerships are really a key to the success of the project.'





Three organizations have carried out projects at the World Heritage site over the last decade – one on the [Zimbabwean side](#) and two on the [Zambian side](#).

See description under 'Zambia'.

Name of Organization

Youth 2 Youth Zimbabwe (Y2Y)

Country

Zimbabwe

Date

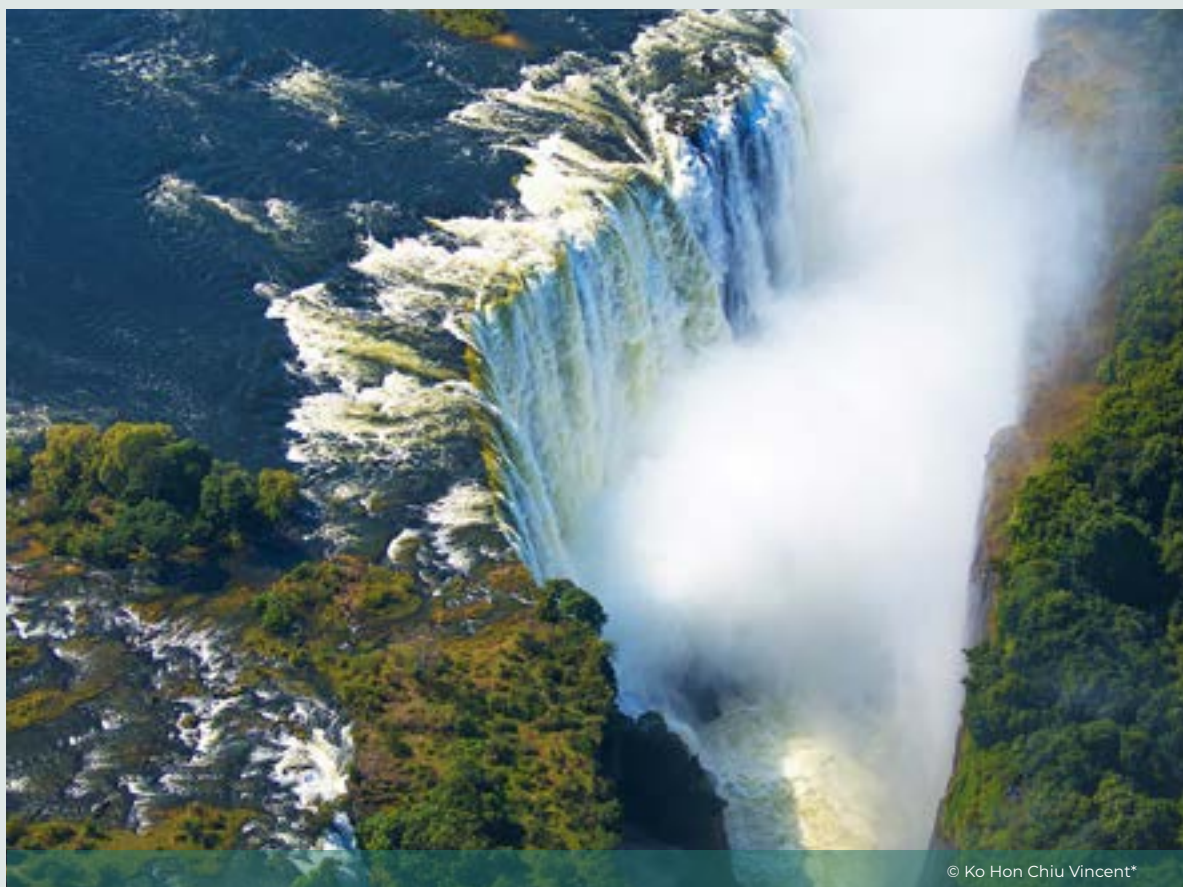
2014 2015

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Empowering participants to participate fully as equal and valuable partners.
- ◆ Providing a platform for volunteers to work as a team, exchange ideas and knowledge, and strengthen intercultural dialogue, as well as improving their knowledge of global issues.

Activities

- ◆ Running cultural exchange programmes.
- ◆ Conserving nature.
- ◆ Carrying out restoration works.
- ◆ Recycling.





Matobo Hills is characterized by a mass of distinctive rock landforms, rising above the granite shield that covers much of Zimbabwe. The large boulders provide abundant natural shelter, act as a rock well, and have been occupied by humans from the Stone Age right through to early historical times and beyond. They are also home to an outstanding collection of rock paintings.

Name of Organization

Amakhosi Cultural Center

Country

Zimbabwe

Date

2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Promoting this amazing natural rock well, the only one of its kind known in Zimbabwe.
- ◆ Involving villagers in an awareness-raising campaign on the heritage value of the rock well to their community, particularly during drought seasons.
- ◆ Protecting Ntunjambili Cave to save its rock paintings.

Activities

- ◆ Erecting a fence around the rock.
- ◆ Mobilizing stakeholders and the community to participate in the project.
- ◆ Running awareness-raising workshops at each site.
- ◆ Collecting and recording stories about the sites from the local elders.
- ◆ Bush clearing and cleaning the sites.
- ◆ Putting up signboards.
- ◆ Clearing and repairing access roads to the sites.
- ◆ Building toilets.
- ◆ Promoting water activities at the dam below the hill.



© Ko Hon Chiu Vincent*



Bahrain

1. Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun

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Egypt

2. Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis

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3. Desert Wadis

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4. Historic Cairo

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Morocco

5. Archaeological Site of Volubilis

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6. Medina of Fez

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7. Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City: a Shared Heritage

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Palestine

8. Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town

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9. Old Town of Nablus and its environs

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10. Land of Olives and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir

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11. Tell Umm Amer

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Qatar

12. Al Zubarah Archaeological Site

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Sudan

13. Dinder National Park

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14. Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungonab Bay – Mukkawar Island Marine National Park

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Tunisia

15. Amphitheatre of El Jem

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16. Dougga / Thugga

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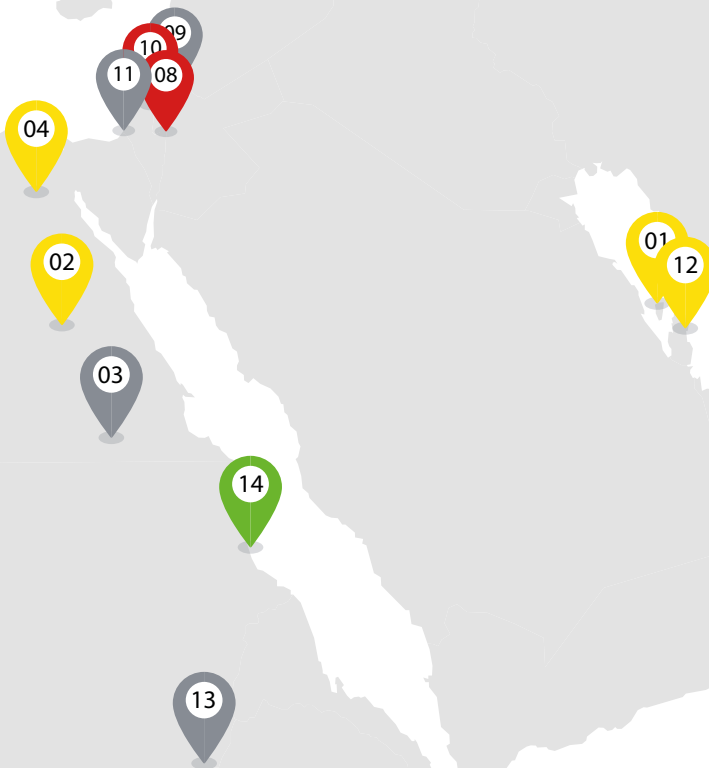
17. Kairouan

98

18. Medina of Sousse

99

Arab States





Names of Organizations

Good Word Society (2013 / 2015 / 2016) and Arab House Foundation (2017)

Year

2013 2015 2016 2017

WHV objectives

1 Raise awareness among young people, volunteers, local communities and concerned authorities of the need to protect and promote World Heritage.

3 Empower young people allowing them to learn skills, basic preservation and conservation techniques and raise their capacity as future decision-makers and active global citizens.

4 Strengthen sustainable cooperation between non-profit organizations, site management, communities and authorities.

Overview of project

The Qal'at (fort) is one of the most historic and culturally vivid places in Bahrain, its many layers bearing witness to the country's dynamic past. About 25% of the property has been excavated, revealing many different structures – residential, public, commercial, religious and military – which show how important this area was as a trading port over the centuries. The project gave volunteers a unique opportunity to explore the property and to excavate under the supervision of experts, while learning about its history. Volunteers and local authorities teamed up to strengthen sustainable cooperation, raise awareness and improve their knowledge of the fort's cultural significance.

Description and definition of the projects as a best practice

When this project first took place in 2013, its primary target group were those who were interested in visiting Bahrain and experiencing its culture. It aimed to promote the ancient Dilmun civilization and Arabic culture through maintenance activities, such as cleaning and planting trees and exploring the property. Volunteers were also able to carry out excavation work, thanks to training provided by experts in the field.

There was an increase in international volunteer applicants thanks to the project's continued commitment and evolution (from 15 in 2013 to 80 in 2017). The project was also able to attract a new target group of PhD candidates majoring in heritage studies in the context of the Middle East.

The project successfully enlarged its outreach and accessed more resources by working with the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH), which has become the main sponsor since the project entered its second cycle.

Local communities were closely involved in the project and contributed by helping with various tasks such as video editing and designing digital materials.



© Good Word Society

Main lessons learned and impact

The project showed the important role played by recruitment in ensuring quality. Volunteers were selected based on their motivation and interest in discovering a new culture and in gaining knowledge and skills to promote and protect heritage. Their commitment and efforts strengthened partnerships and local community involvement.

Extended media coverage, including appearances on local programmes such as the Gulf Daily News, gave high visibility to the project and had a positive effect on its development, reinforcing the value of Bahrain's historical heritage. The organization of open seminars for visitors and local communities further contributed to raising awareness about the values and impacts of the project.

How did your WHV project promote youth participation?

The project enhanced youth participation by actively involving them in the organization and development of a media campaign. Volunteers promoted the property on the social media widely used by young people in Bahrain, such as Facebook and Instagram. The volunteers also promoted programmes aimed at younger tourists, in order to raise awareness of world heritage preservation in general and the Bahrain Fort in particular, as one of the most important historical places in the region.



Specific skills gained

- ◆ Organization skills
- ◆ Project planning and management skills
- ◆ Preservation and restoration techniques
- ◆ Excavation and archaeological techniques
- ◆ Media campaign development



Specific knowledge acquired

- ◆ Understanding the importance of promoting and protecting cultural sites
- ◆ The role of the property's history and civilization in the region



Specific attitudes developed

- ◆ Respect, understanding and tolerance
- ◆ Curiosity about other cultures and traditions



The physical work itself was directed and supervised by professionals. This contributed to a deeper, more practical understanding of the site.

The presence of local and national volunteers is something that really changed the way people talked about heritage in the project, because it's their heritage. They own it and they want to transmit it, to talk about it to the other volunteers and the tourists.



Returned volunteers reported significant increases in their knowledge of the cultures and heritage of the hosting country where the project took place.

Returned volunteers reported significant increases in their willingness to commit to take action for the preservation of cultural heritage and diversity.

Volunteers coming from sending organizations that were members of international networks rated themselves higher on social integration and overall satisfaction, and reported themselves as more capable in managing conflicts.



Palestine

Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir

Name of Organization

International Palestinian Youth League – IPYL

Year

2013–2015

WHV objectives

1 Raise awareness among young people, volunteers, local communities and concerned authorities of the need to protect and promote World Heritage.

4 Strengthen sustainable cooperation between non-profit organizations, site management, communities and authorities.

Overview of project

This dry-stone architecture of this World Heritage property dates back more than 3,000 years, and includes an ancient and complex irrigation system bringing water from natural springs to agricultural lands and homes. The village of Battir, on the outskirts of this cultural landscape, has been inhabited for over a millennium by farmers who work the land.

Through the involvement of volunteers, this project focused on renovation and maintenance activities in collaboration with experts, and building awareness of the property's conservation, with all the challenges this brings. It showed the importance and benefit of bringing together different stakeholders, including local communities, who now proactively promote and protect the property.

Description and definition of the project as a best practice

Under the supervision of engineers and archaeologists, the volunteers worked on renovation and maintenance activities, such as the cleaning and rehabilitating of pathways and ancient water canals. They also participated in a cultural programme on the property's history and value.

The project successfully brought together the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Battir Village Council, the Battir Landscape Eco-Museum, the UNESCO Office in Ramallah and the Bethlehem Centre for Cultural Heritage Preservation, who held discussions with local and international volunteers, giving them the opportunity to raise their concerns and proposals on how to overcome the challenges faced by the property.

Thanks to the strong partnership and collaboration between the government, NGOs and the local communities, the project provided insight into the property's state of conservation and its universal cultural value. Volunteers learned about Palestine's culture and history



© International Palestinian Youth League (IPYL)

through a series of lectures and presentations, documentary films, tours in the old cities of Bethlehem and Hebron, and meetings with the local community. The engagement and commitment of all stakeholders showed that it is possible to carry out volunteering activities in a conflict zone.

Main lessons learned and impact

The project represents an outstanding example of collaboration between different actors, from the government to NGOs, civil defence, elderly people, volunteers and the visitors to the property. All the stakeholders involved came to realize the value of such a partnership, and the urgent need to take measures to protect World Heritage. The local community became more interested in getting involved in the property's preservation and development as they became more aware of its potential and benefits.

How did your WHV project promote youth participation?

By collaborating and working with professional architects, the volunteers gained valuable renovation experience, and an increased sense of ownership, responsibility and autonomy. They learned about Palestine and how to protect the property through a variety of non-formal education methods.

The project was also part of the #UNITE4HERITAGE and WHV campaign of 2015, which encouraged youth from Arab States to take part in the WHV Action Camps.



Specific skills gained

- ◆ Renovation skills and techniques
- ◆ Communication and advocacy skills
- ◆ Active listening
- ◆ Teamwork



Specific knowledge acquired

- ◆ Political and military conflict and its impact on heritage
- ◆ Site history and conservation status
- ◆ Culture of the local community
- ◆ On-site challenge management



Specific attitudes developed

- ◆ Empathy (regarding conflicts across the world and people living in conflict zones)
- ◆ Open-mindedness
- ◆ Adaptation



Understanding the importance of World Heritage sites is crucial, especially in a conflict zone. When we talk about preserving World Heritage, we are talking about preserving identities and cultures – volunteering gives people the means and the motivation to work with others to safeguard the value of these places by restoring and protecting them.

The awareness of the local communities is essential. But as we were living alongside them, sharing meals and talking to them, eventually the locals started participating in the work and sharing their own knowledge and stories, which are also essential to fully understand the value of the site.



© International Palestinian Youth League (IPYL)



Returned volunteers reported a significant increase in respect towards people who hold different values, heritage and identity than their own.



Returned volunteers reported significant increases in conflict management skills. Volunteers used the word 'cooperation' to describe the project experience of managing group conflicts in constructive ways. A greater confidence in group dynamics and lower levels of conflict avoidance testify to a common willingness and capacity to accept and transform potential conflicts into opportunities for growth.



Bahrain

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

Names of Organizations

Good Word Society and
Arab House Foundation

This project is a best practice; please refer to page 76 for its description.

Country

Bahrain

Date

2013 2015 2016 2017



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WHV-BAHRAIN FORT 2016

حملة الكلمة الطيبة
GOOD WORD SOCIETY



Egypt Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis



© Usama Ghazali

Name of Organization

Kome el Dabie Community
Development Association
(KDCDA)

Country

Egypt

Date

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 is both aesthetic and informative, as it bears witness to the history of Egyptian civilization from the Middle Kingdom to the beginning of the Christian era.



© Usama Ghazali

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness among students and youth about Ancient Thebes.
- ◆ Planning activities at the Necropolis sites to promote the Nagada and Nubet civilizations.

Activities

- ◆ Running five cultural heritage drawing workshops for students in local schools.
- ◆ Organizing a field trip to the World Heritage site with 60 local students.
- ◆ Site cleaning activities.



Wadi Gemal is a fascinating unpolluted site on the Red Sea coast, rich in biodiversity. Wadi Gemal Island, located near the Wadi delta, is of special international importance, as it serves as a haven for breeding and migratory birds, and is one of the important breeding spots for sea turtles along the Egyptian Red Sea coast. In addition, prehistoric, Ptolemaic and Roman remains abound, as well as ancient emerald quarries, not to mention the indigenous people who live there and their exceptional local traditions and culture.

Two organizations have carried out projects at the World Heritage site over the last decade:

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Encouraging the local community, and especially young people, to learn more about Wadi El Gimal National Park.
- ◆ Promoting the significance of the mangrove forest, the conservation of endangered birds and their migration route.
- ◆ Increasing local involvement in the conservation of Wadi Gimal National Park's natural heritage.

Name of Organization

Red Sea Parks Association
(RSPA)

Country

Egypt

Date

2012

Activities

- ◆ Organizing three educational symposiums.
- ◆ Painting competition.
- ◆ Running field trips.
- ◆ Site cleaning activities.

Name of Organization

Eco-Tourism Association
Marsa Alam

Country

Egypt

Date

2014

Activities

- ◆ Bird watching.
- ◆ Running educational activities and workshops in schools.
- ◆ Organizing a local heritage and environmental festival on the Park's mangrove coast for students, including drawing activities, local dance, handicrafts and games.
- ◆ Designing and installing signs for tourists and visitors.
- ◆ Running a cleaning campaign in the mangrove forest with the local community.
- ◆ Visit to Wadi Gimal island and mangrove tree forest.



Name of Organization

Youth and Development
Consultancy Institute –
Etijah

Country

Egypt

Date

2017

Tucked away in the modern urban area of Cairo lies one of the world's oldest Islamic cities, with its famous mosques, madrasas, hammams and fountains. Founded in the tenth century, it became the new centre of the Islamic world, reaching its golden age in the fourteenth century.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Promoting and raising awareness about Historic Cairo's monuments to deepen understanding and knowledge of its history and value.
- ◆ Encouraging the local community, national and international volunteers to be involved in the continuous preservation of the site.
- ◆ Identifying best practices and creating a sense of citizenship among the younger generations and the local community.

Activities

- ◆ Attending work sessions on the value of Historic Cairo, its preservation and challenges.
- ◆ Running awareness-raising activities on the preservation of the monuments.
- ◆ Producing a documentary about the site and the volunteers' project experience.
- ◆ Carrying out maintenance activities.



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Morocco

Archaeological Site of Volubilis

Projects by region:
Arab States



© UNESCO / Barbara Blanchard

Name of Organization

Association chantiers et cultures

Country

Morocco

Date

2016

The Mauritanian capital, founded in the third century BC, became an important outpost of the Roman Empire and was graced with many fine buildings. Extensive remains of these survive in the archaeological site, located in a fertile agricultural area. For a brief period, Volubilis later became the capital of Idris I, founder of the Idrisid dynasty, who is buried at nearby Moulay Idris.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Cleaning and restoring the archaeological site of Volubilis.
- ◆ Promoting the site, its importance, its history and the need to protect it.

Activities

- ◆ Working with specialists to clean and repair the paths leading to the site.
- ◆ Participating in debates with the local population and university students about challenges facing the site.



Morocco Medina of Fez

Name of Organization

Association Chantiers des
Jeunes Volontaires (CJV)

Country

Morocco

Date

2015 2016

'The local volunteers were also history and tourism students, and for them it was really useful to be able to reach out to the schools, to also be leaders, to really own the project.'

Founded in the ninth century and home to the oldest university in the world, Fez reached its peak in the thirteen and fourteenth centuries under the Marinids, when it replaced Marrakesh as the capital of the kingdom. The urban fabric and the principal monuments in the medina – madrasas, fondouks, palaces, residences, mosques and fountains – all date from this period. Although the political capital of Morocco was transferred to Rabat in 1912, Fez is still regarded as the country's cultural and spiritual centre.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Refurbishing the Med Kori elementary school, the school garden and classrooms, located in the medina.
- ◆ Raising awareness about the site and the history of Morocco.

Activities

- ◆ Fixing the tables.
- ◆ Conducting wood and marble restoration.
- ◆ Painting the classroom walls.
- ◆ Cleaning the school garden and planting new trees.
- ◆ Working with professionals to learn restoration techniques for historical walls and buildings.
- ◆ Running awareness-raising activities through meetings with local authorities and site visits.
- ◆ Learning more about the Amazigh (Berber) culture.



© Usama Ghazali



Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City: a Shared Heritage



© UNESCO / Véronique Dauge

Located on the Atlantic coast in the north-west of Morocco, the site is a fusion of an Arab-Muslim past and Western modernism. Along with the older districts dating back to the twelfth century, the city encompasses the new town, conceived and built under the French Protectorate from 1912 to the 1930s, which includes royal and administrative areas, residential and commercial developments and the Jardins d'Essais botanical and pleasure gardens. The new town is one of the largest and most ambitious modern urban projects built in Africa in the twentieth century.

Three organizations have carried out projects at the World Heritage site over the last decade:

Name of Organization

Chantiers Sociaux
Marocains (CSM)

Country

Morocco

Date

2015

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Promoting the site of Chellah, its importance, its history and the need to protect it.
- ◆ Raising awareness about the site among people who visit Rabat and who are interested in the ancient history of Morocco.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in World Heritage workshops.
- ◆ Attending training sessions with professionals on conservation techniques and heritage restoration, such as masonry, carpentry or roofing.
- ◆ Site cleaning activities.
- ◆ Gardening.

Name of Organization

Association chantiers et cultures

Country

Morocco

Date

2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about the site and the value of cultural heritage among residents of the Kasbah of the Udayas, part of the World Heritage site of Rabat.
- ◆ Contributing to the site's preservation.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in restoration.
- ◆ Carrying out site maintenance and cleaning activities.
- ◆ Gardening at the site and its surrounding areas.
- ◆ Running awareness-raising activities with the local community.

Name of Organization

National Union of Work Camps and Volunteers

Country

Morocco

Date

2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Encouraging locals to protect their cultural heritage.
- ◆ Contributing to the site's preservation through gardening and restoration activities.

Activities

- ◆ Gardening activities.
- ◆ Participating in restoration activities.
- ◆ Running an awareness-raising campaign on cultural heritage with workshops and debates, targeting visitors, local communities and children.

**Name of Organization**

International Palestine
Youth League (IPYL)

Country

Palestine

Date

2010

Hebron is the most important Palestinian city of the West Bank in terms of demography and economy. With a history dating back more than 5,000 years, Hebron's Old City is rich in universal heritage, including the sanctuary of Abraham and many beautiful architectural monuments from the Mamluk period.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Reviving the city and developing tourism through renovation activities in close collaboration with the municipality and the Hebron Committee for Rehabilitation.

Activities

- ◆ Renovating two old houses to be used as community centres.
- ◆ Attending practical and theoretical renovation workshops.
- ◆ Archiving all the ancient pictures, documents and objects for a museum on the distinctive Old City of Hebron.
- ◆ Preserving the city's cultural heritage.
- ◆ Repopulating Hebron by rehabilitating the infrastructure and providing social services.



© International Palestinian Youth League (IPYL)



Palestine

Old town of Nablus and its environs

Name of Organization

Multipurpose Community
Resource Center (MCRC)

Country

Palestine

Date

2017

Tell Balata, linked with ancient Shechem, represents the earliest settlement in the Nablus area. It can be found to the east of modern Nablus, between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim. Shechem is mentioned several times in the Bible, relating Abraham, Jacob and Joseph to the site, the town is referred to as a major Canaanite centre ruled by Lab'aya in the fourteenth-century Amarna Letter and also features in the nineteenth-century Egyptian Execration texts and the Khu-Sebek inscription.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Inspiring youth to promote the old town of Nablus by organizing activities and cultural education.
- ◆ Carrying out awareness-raising activities to produce useful learning tools for youth.
- ◆ Conducting site maintenance activities.

Activities

- ◆ Attending classes on heritage, art, music, painting, photography, documentary and filming.
- ◆ Planting trees.
- ◆ Cleaning activities to help promote and preserve the site environment.



Palestine

Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir

Projects by region:
Arab States



© International Palestinian Youth League (IPYL)

Name of Organization

International Palestinian
Youth League – IPYL

Year

2013 2015

WHV objectives

1 Raise awareness among young people, volunteers, local communities and concerned authorities of the need to protect and promote World Heritage.

4 Strengthen sustainable cooperation between non-profit organizations, site management, communities and authorities.

This project is a best practice; please refer to page 78 for its description.

'The idea of involving the local communities to also act as human libraries during the projects is working incredibly well to promote a true understanding of the site.'

'We also wanted them to get close to the young people living here, so they wouldn't feel exiled and excluded. The volunteers clearly showed that we can work together as a community and gain a lot from this positive attitude. The project also changed the way the local people perceive their own community. Many people now love the village more!'



© NAWA for Culture and Arts Association

The first settlement in the site was established during Roman times on Wadi Gaza, close to the seashore. It appears on the Madaba map under the name of Tabatha, and dates back to between the Byzantine and early Islamic period (400–670 AD). The site contains the ruins of the monastery of Saint Hilarion (born in 291 AD), with two churches, a burial site, a baptism hall, a public cemetery, an audience hall and dining rooms. The standard of the facilities at the monastery made it a popular stopping point for pilgrims and merchants crossing the Holy Land from Egypt to the Fertile Crescent through the main route of Via Maris.

Two organizations have carried out projects at the World Heritage site over the last decade:

Name of Organization

**IWAN Center for
Architectural Heritage –
Islamic University of Gaza**

Country

Palestine

Date

2016

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Promoting the site and raising awareness among the community about its historical and cultural value.
- ◆ Preserving the site by involving and guiding local and international volunteers in the restoration of the monastery.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in a guided tour to learn more about the site.
- ◆ Working with professionals to re-define and clarify access to the site.
- ◆ Site cleaning and gardening activities.
- ◆ Renovating the baptism basin and the east side walls.
- ◆ Attending workshops and lectures on the monastery's history.

Name of Organization

**Nawa for Culture and
Arts Association/Al Khidr
Library for Children**

Country

Palestine

Date

2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness among youth about the recently restored monastery of Saint Hilarion in order to promote its sustainability and value.
- ◆ Preserving both tangible heritage at the Saint Hilarion site in the Gaza Strip and intangible heritage with the Al Khidr Monastery's oral history collection.

Activities

- ◆ Carrying out activities, such as collecting historical testimonies and transforming them into theatre pieces, related to the site's tangible and intangible heritage.
- ◆ Collecting oral history related to Al Khidr Monastery to be used for a play.
- ◆ Site cleaning activities at Saint Hilarion.



Qatar

Al Zubarah Archaeological Site

Projects by region:
Arab States

Name of Organization

Qatar Museums

Country

Qatar

Date

2016

The walled coastal town of Al Zubarah in the Gulf flourished as a pearling and trading centre in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, before it was destroyed in 1811 and then abandoned in the early 1900s. A layer of sand blown from the desert has protected the remains of the site's palaces, mosques, streets, courtyard houses and fishermen's huts, its harbour and double defensive walls, a canal, walls and cemeteries. Excavation has only taken place over a small part of the site, which offers an outstanding testimony to an urban trading and pearl-diving tradition which sustained the region's major coastal towns and led to the development of small independent states that flourished outside the control of the Ottoman, European and Persian empires, eventually becoming the modern-day Gulf States.



© Qatar Museums

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Contributing to archaeological studies and research.
- ◆ Promoting the preservation of architectural remains in the excavated areas of the property.
- ◆ Conserving Al Zubarah fort to ensure its aesthetic value and structural resiliency against the harsh climatic conditions.
- ◆ Giving visibility to and improving understanding of Qatari culture and heritage among volunteers and local communities.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in conservation activities at the Al Zubarah fort and other parts of the property.
- ◆ Learning how to apply specific conservation techniques for architectural remains, such as how to apply and remove plaster.
- ◆ Building a platform in the north-west tower of the fort, overlooking the nearby archaeological site, to be used as a panoramic viewpoint for visitors.
- ◆ Learning how to write site documentation and conservation reports.
- ◆ Involving the local community in awareness-raising events such as storytelling, lectures and competitions.



Sudan

Dinder National Park



© Razan Nimir

Dinder National Park (DNP), an area covering 10,292 km² was one of the first protected areas established in Sudan in 1935. It is a flight path for migratory birds and represents a transition between the Ethiopia plateau and dry savannah areas. It is also an archaeological site with a rich biodiversity that supports a number of threatened species. However, the park's habitat and wildlife are badly degraded and under serious threat.

Name of Organization

Sudanese Environment
Conservation Society
(SECS)

Country

Sudan

Date

2014

'There was really a fantastic interaction with the local community. They took part in some of the work, and they contributed with many things including tools, food and drinks.'

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Reducing conflict between pastoralists and the park authorities by promoting a sense of conservation among the local communities.
- ◆ Highlighting the importance of the park through different media outlets.
- ◆ Documenting local culture and indigenous knowledge.

Activities

- ◆ Attending a preparatory workshop.
- ◆ Visiting the park with the local communities.
- ◆ Holding meetings with the park authorities and pastoralists.
- ◆ Running awareness-raising campaigns with lectures and exhibitions.
- ◆ Producing a short documentary on the culture and indigenous knowledge of local communities and the park's local conservation measures and techniques.



Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungonab Bay – Mukkawar Island Marine National Park

Name of Organization

Sudanese Environment
Conservation Society
(SECS)

Country

Sudan

Date

2016

This property consists of two separate areas. The first, Sanganeb, is an isolated coral reef – the only atoll in the central Red Sea – located 25 km from the Sudan coast. The second, located 125 km north of Port Sudan, is made up of Dungonab Bay and Mukkawar Island and includes a highly diverse system of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, beaches and islets. The site is home to populations of seabirds, marine mammals, fish, sharks, turtles and manta rays.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Focusing mainly on Dungonab Bay, the project contributed to the sustainable development and the protection of the National Park, especially the flora and fauna impacted by fishing activities.
- ◆ Running an awareness campaign among the fishing communities living close to the park's protected area.

Activities

- ◆ Planting endemic trees in and around the only school of the National Park.
- ◆ Organizing a drawing workshop about the site for local children.
- ◆ Organizing a workshop for fishermen to share good practices.
- ◆ Learning about endangered fish species.
- ◆ Running awareness-raising events for the local community with lectures, plays and puppet shows about the importance of preserving the local flora and fauna for the sustainability of the site and the communities.



© PERSCA



Tunisia

Amphitheatre of El Jem

Name of Organization

Association Tunisienne
d'Action Volontaire (ATAV)

Country

Tunisia

Date

2014

The Amphitheatre of El Jem bears outstanding witness to Roman architecture, notably monuments built for spectator events. The free-standing amphitheatre is built entirely of stone blocks, with no foundations. In this respect, it is modelled on the Coliseum of Rome although it is not an exact copy of the Flavian construction. Its size (148 m by 122 m) and its capacity (around 35,000 spectators) make it one of the largest amphitheatres in the world. Built around 238 AD, this architectural and artistic creation plays an important part in our understanding of the history of Roman Africa.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Educating young people and the local community on the historical and cultural value of the amphitheatre.
- ◆ Cleaning and restoring the monuments, preparing the auditorium for the annual International Festival of Symphonic Music.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in a cleaning campaign in the archaeological theatre.
- ◆ Running an awareness-raising campaign.
- ◆ Organizing a seminar on the importance of archaeological theatre in the city's cultural and touristic development.
- ◆ Taking part in the preparations for the International Festival of Symphonic Music.

'In order to involve more volunteers from the whole region and not just from our country, we managed to secure some modest funding for capacity building and invited youth from the neighbouring countries for a regional training session before the camp, in which they then participated as volunteers. This way, they could learn the theory and immediately benefit from practical experience of the project.'



© UNESCO / Christian Manhart



Tunisia Dougga / Thugga

Projects by region:
Arab States

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

Name of Organization

Association Tunisienne
d'Action Volontaire (ATAV)

Country

Tunisia

Date

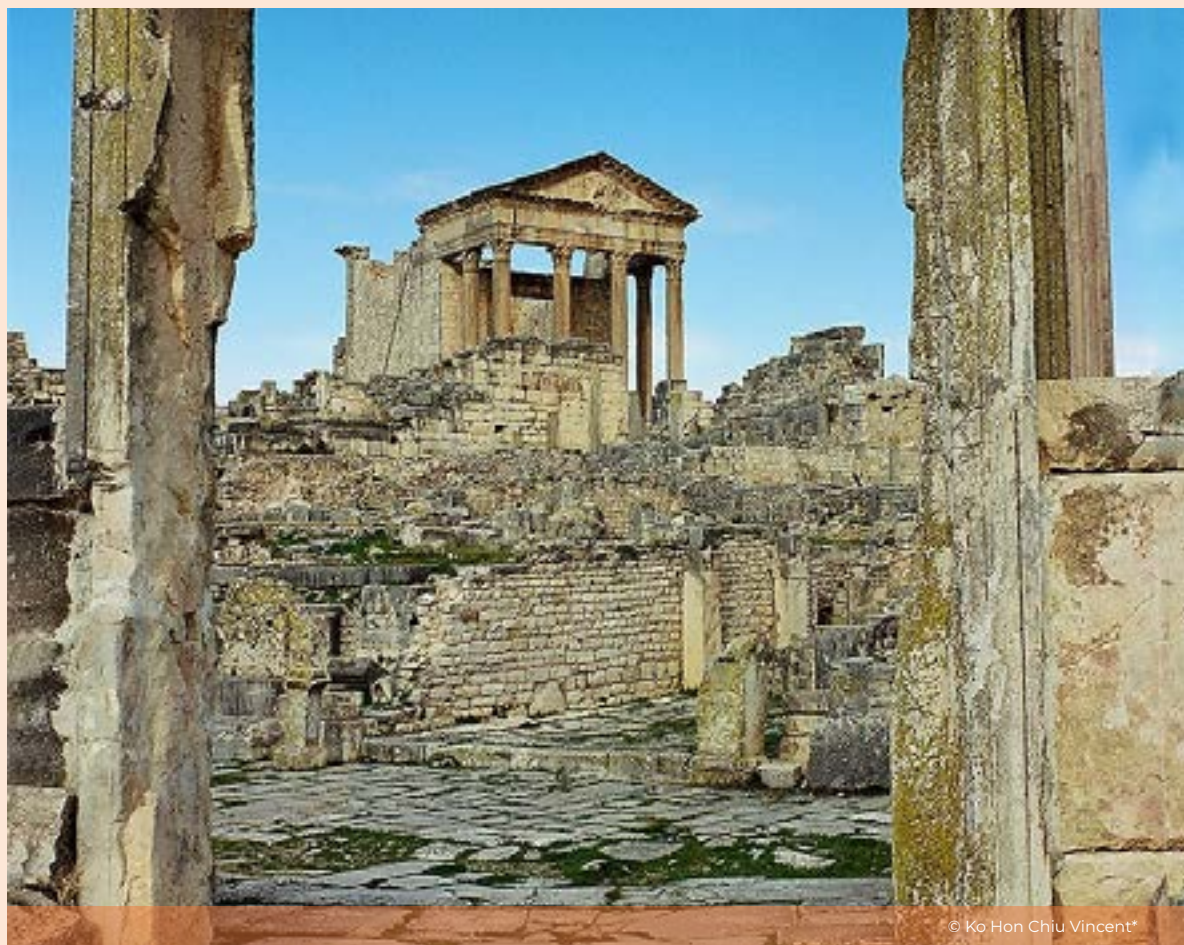
2013

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Promoting and cleaning different parts of the site, involving local communities and agencies from the city of Dougga.

Activities

- ◆ Restoring and cleaning the ancient outdoor theatre and its access path to prepare the site for Dougga's annual international music festival.
- ◆ Running workshops presenting the project to locals.
- ◆ Raising awareness about the site's heritage.
- ◆ Documenting the project work with photos and videos.



© Ko Hon Chiu Vincent*



© Ko Hon Chiu Vincent*

Founded in 670 AD, Kairouan flourished under the Aghlabid dynasty in the ninth century.

Despite the transfer of the political capital to Tunis in the twelfth 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 ninth-century Mosque of the Three Gates. 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. It has served as a model for several Maghreban mosques, particularly with regard to its unique, decorative motifs.

Name of Organization

Association Tunisienne
d'Action Volontaire (ATAV)

Country

Tunisia

Date

2012

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Instigating the community's interest in the medina and their town.
- ◆ Encouraging tourist visits.

Activities

- ◆ Sensitizing the local population to the importance of preserving their heritage.
- ◆ Running painting workshops.
- ◆ Planting trees and flowers in the area.
- ◆ Organizing a seminar about the town's history and its cultural role in the region.



Tunisia Medina of Sousse

Projects by region:
Arab States

Sousse was an important commercial and military port during the Aghlabid period (800–909 AD) and is a quintessential town from the first centuries of Islam. With its kasbah, ramparts, medina (with the Great Mosque), Bou Ftata Mosque and typical ribat (both a fort and a religious building), Sousse was part of a coastal defence system. The Medina of Sousse bears exceptional witness to the civilization of the first centuries of the Hegira and is an outstanding example of Arab-Muslim and Mediterranean architecture, reflecting a distinctly traditional way of life.

Name of Organization

Association Tunisienne
d'Action Volontaire (ATAV)

Country

Tunisia

Date

2012

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Making the Medina more attractive and welcoming.
- ◆ Increasing the local community's interest in the Medina and enhancing their feeling of ownership.

Activities

- ◆ Planting flowers and trees.
- ◆ Attending an orientation day about the city's history and its historical sites.
- ◆ Visiting museums and the site.

'The local governments at the site are vital to us, they are doing so well. We explain why we need them to be there, that they provide food, the space and security.'



© Hafidh Rahoui / Association Tunisienne d'Action Volontaire (ATAV)

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Name of Organization

Beijing Tsinghua Tongheng
Urban Planning & Design
Institute, Institute for
Historic and Cultural Cities
of National Importance
(IHCCNI)

Year

2015 2016 2017

WHV objectives

3 Empower young people allowing them to learn skills, basic preservation and conservation techniques and raise their capacity as future decision-makers and active global citizens.

5 Identify best practices and develop non-formal education tools to facilitate stakeholders' participation in the World Heritage education.



© Xiaowei Huo

Overview of project

The multi-storey drum tower and altar of Sasui (a Dong heroine) are the architectural and spiritual heart of a Dong village, forming the central, most important elements of its cultural landscape. The traditions of the Dong ethnic minority are disappearing, along with this rich heritage imbued with cultural and historic information.

From the outset, the project aimed to make sure that the Dong building technologies were better documented and understood, both by the local population and the wider public, so that the knowledge and skills would be preserved for future generations.

Description and definition of the project as a best practice

The partnership between the volunteers coordinated by the Beijing Tsinghua Tongheng Urban Planning & Design Institute and the Moshi (traditional guardians and architects of the Dong villages), was based on the creation of shared space for understanding of cultural and technical values. The Moshi guided the volunteers through the spiritual and practical aspects of Dong architecture, sharing knowledge that the participants could immediately put into practice, in particular by creating smaller scale models of different key elements of the drum tower. The volunteers then used computer-aided design (CAD) techniques to translate the Dong architectural models into electronic graphics. By simultaneously recording, transcribing and translating the stories linked to these spiritual architectural complexes, the volunteers were able to preserve both the construction techniques and culture of the Dong villages.

Main lessons learned and impact

The project is an outstanding example of using modern technology to valorize traditional knowledge and skills, ensure their preservation and communicate their universal value within and beyond

the communities where they were first developed. All the stakeholders involved, from the villagers and local authorities to the students and volunteers, were able to benefit from reciprocal technical and cultural education. By working hands-on to create the key elements of traditional Dong architecture, the local, national and international volunteers were able to show the deep connections between built and cultural heritage.

The project also showed the relevance of non-formal education ('learning by doing') in the preservation of ancient millenarian practices in danger.

How did your WHV project promote youth participation?

By being involved in creating the Dong architectural models, young volunteers and local participants gained a first-hand understanding of both the technical and cultural aspects of a traditional technology. They progressively began to recognize and use symbols and technologies that bridge ancient and modern perspectives on heritage preservation, and became ambassadors of traditional Dong knowledge.



Specific skills gained

- ◆ Building models of different elements of traditional Dong architecture
- ◆ Recognizing and using appropriate materials and tools
- ◆ Using technology to help preserve traditional building techniques and designs
- ◆ Recording, transcribing and translating the stories and legends associated with the Dong heritage



Specific knowledge acquired

- ◆ Learning about the technical, spatial and symbolic aspects of the unique Dong architecture
- ◆ Recognizing the importance of oral history and transmission
- ◆ Learning about both traditional and modern design techniques, for the preservation of built heritage



Specific attitudes developed

- ◆ Awareness and respect for indigenous forms of social and cultural organization
- ◆ Appreciation of the outstanding technical and symbolic value of Dong architecture and heritage



Most of the national volunteers had a background in architecture, urban studies and conservation. The international volunteers came from the fields of cultural studies, anthropology, sociology and journalism. We split the group so that there would always be one international and one national volunteer working together, so that we had the human-sciences and architectural-sciences backgrounds and visions working together.



© Xiaowei Huo



Returned volunteers reported significant increases in their understanding of local knowledge as a key element that can contribute to the sustainability of environmental and cultural sites.

Returned volunteers reported significant increases in their knowledge of the cultures and heritage of the local community where the project took place.



Returned volunteers reported significant increases in social integration. 'Community', the word best describing their projects according to several volunteers, is seen as the interdependence of people and their natural, social and cultural environment. It takes on a wider meaning and scope in international voluntary service, beyond territories and boundaries. The enhanced feeling of social integration reported by volunteers is a crucial step towards their active participation in a diverse global society.

**Name of Organization**

DEJAVATO Foundation

Year2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
2015 2016 2017**WHV objectives**

- 2** Involve young people in World Heritage preservation through concrete projects at sites.
- 3** Empower young people allowing them to learn skills, basic preservation and conservation techniques and raise their capacity as future decision-makers and active global citizens.
- 4** Strengthen sustainable cooperation between non-profit organizations, site management, communities and authorities.



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Overview of project

Built in the tenth century, Prambanan is the largest temple compound dedicated to Shiva in Indonesia and represents not only an architectural and cultural treasure, but is also evidence of past religious peaceful cohabitation. The project, one of the longest running camps in the WHV Initiative, focuses primarily on restoration, working in close cooperation with the site management team to rebuild the temple and reveal its history. More outreach activities are progressively being implemented, to involve young students from schools and communities in the area through heritage education. Teams of archaeologists and volunteers work together to locate, dig, clean and assemble the stones of the buildings that were badly damaged by the 2006 earthquake.

Description and definition of the project as a best practice

Based at the core of the property, the project is remarkable for its smooth integration of unskilled young local and international volunteers into the difficult, specialized archaeological work coordinated by the site management. The history and value of the temple is re-lived as the volunteers learn to locate and recognize the stones, restore them to their antique splendour through cleaning techniques learned by copying the specialists, and finally slowly piece together the cultural puzzle of ancient stories. Once the compositions are reassembled, each stone plays its part in telling the temples' unique story. Recognizing youth as a valuable and much-needed support for the immense task of preserving and restoring Prambanan, the project established a new bond of trust, not only between the site management team and youth, but also with the communities in the buffer zone that have been first the target and then the co-actors in integrated educational campaigns on heritage.

Main lessons learned and impact

The landmark project was the first example of direct, concrete intervention by young World Heritage volunteers where built heritage of exceptional significance was endangered by a natural disaster. The partnership between the site management team and the project organizers became symbolic of a wider process of reconstruction of the social and cultural tissue of the communities surrounding the site, which had been heavily affected by the 2006 earthquake. A growing understanding of interdependence is reflected in the integrated management plans, to which youth itself has contributed over the years of the project. The preservation activities in Prambanan have been carried out alongside

interventions by the site management team, volunteers and local community to revive the economic and creative industries in the surrounding villages.

How did your WHV project promote youth participation?

The activities at the temple compounds and in the surrounding communities relied on the strong partnerships built by the organizers with the site management team, local authorities, schools and community associations. Beyond skills training and hands-on work at the temple, both formal and non-formal learning were engaged, with the use of traditional games in the elementary schools and joint participation in creative and cultural activities, such as local and international youth playing indigenous musical instruments in improvised, multicultural Javanese gamelan orchestras.



Specific skills gained

- ◆ Identifying, cataloguing, cleaning, restoring and assembling ancient stones in an extended and damaged architectural complex
- ◆ Organizing and implementing heritage educational activities at the community and school levels
- ◆ Planning and communicating specific ideas for the management of the property



Specific knowledge acquired

- ◆ Awareness of the history and architectural features of the property
- ◆ Recognition of the relationship between the temple and its social, cultural and physical environment
- ◆ Understanding of the complex interactions between the property and the surrounding communities, and of the potential role of tangible and intangible heritage in sustaining and reviving the local economy



Specific attitudes developed

- ◆ Willingness to participate actively in World Heritage preservation through the integration of youth work and to contribute to the site's strategic planning and activities
- ◆ Interest in reaching out, raising awareness and mobilizing the communities, and appreciation of their concern and involvement in the life and conservation of the temple



“The best kind of site management is when you see enthusiastic people working voluntarily. We must do something to keep them, even what appears to be small positive feedback can keep them motivated.”



© UNESCO/CCIVS/Dejavato – Eko Wahyudi



Returned volunteers reported significant increases in the technical/manual skills that could be used to protect and preserve cultural and/or natural heritage.



Returned volunteers reported significant improvements in problem-solving. Challenge is one of the most common words used by the volunteers to describe their experience. Beyond national differences, the analysis indicates a significant increase in volunteers' problem-solving capacity, underlining the camp process as one that stimulates individual and group confidence and encourages initiative in approaching and solving personal and common issues.



Bangladesh Lalbagh Fort

Name of Organization

Education & Cultural
Society (ECS)

Country

Bangladesh

Date

2017

Prince Muhammed Azam, third son of the Moghul Emperor Aurangzeb, began the construction of this fortified palace in 1678-79. Continued by the next viceroy, Shaista Khan, its building stopped after the death of his daughter, Iran Dukht. Her tomb is one of the monuments on the site, which also includes an audience hall with an attached hammam, and a mosque.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness, involving and empowering young people.
- ◆ Strengthening sustainable cooperation.
- ◆ Developing non-formal education tools for the preservation of the Fort.

Activities

- ◆ Finding sustainable solutions to the main problems affecting the area of the Fort in the old part of Dhaka, such as road traffic and pollution.
- ◆ Running a maintenance campaign.
- ◆ Planting trees.
- ◆ Running and attending awareness-raising workshops and events.



© Education & Cultural Society (ECS)



Angkor is one of the most important archaeological sites of South-East Asia. The centre of the Khmer Kingdom for many centuries, it extends over 400 km², comprising an abundance of temples, hydraulic structures and communication routes. The site hosts a unique concentration of features testifying to an exceptional civilization, including spectacular monuments, ancient urban plans and a series of large water reservoirs.

Name of Organization

Korea Angkor Cultural
Heritage Institute

Country

Cambodia

Date

2016

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Involving the local community and volunteers in activities that promote awareness about preserving Angkor's monuments and biodiversity.
- ◆ Supporting the implementation of a code of conduct for visitors and communities at the site.
- ◆ Promoting sustainable tourism and home stays.

Activities

- ◆ Working with three different international teams of experts, learning about the techniques used in the archaeological digs and the stone conservation process.
- ◆ Cataloguing indigenous natural species, traditionally also used as medicinal plants.
- ◆ Running heritage education workshops.
- ◆ Improving the village's home-stay sustainable tourism programmes.



China

Ancient City of Ping Yao

Name of Organization

Union REMPART/Ruan
Yisan Heritage Foundation,
Shanghai

Country

China

Date

2012-2013

Ping Yao is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a traditional Han Chinese city, founded in the fourteenth century. Its urban fabric reveals how architectural styles and town planning evolved in Imperial China over five centuries. Of special interest are the imposing buildings associated with banking, as Ping Yao was the major financial centre for the whole of China in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Contributing to the restoration of the built heritage and involving the local community.
- ◆ Enhancing the international value of local traditional culture in the historic village of Liang Cun, the original settlement of Ping Yao.

Activities

- ◆ Restoring built heritage.
- ◆ Renovating the local temple using traditional masonry.
- ◆ Sensitizing international and Chinese volunteers and tourists from other regions to the heritage of Ping Yao.
- ◆ Promoting a better understanding of local history and culture.

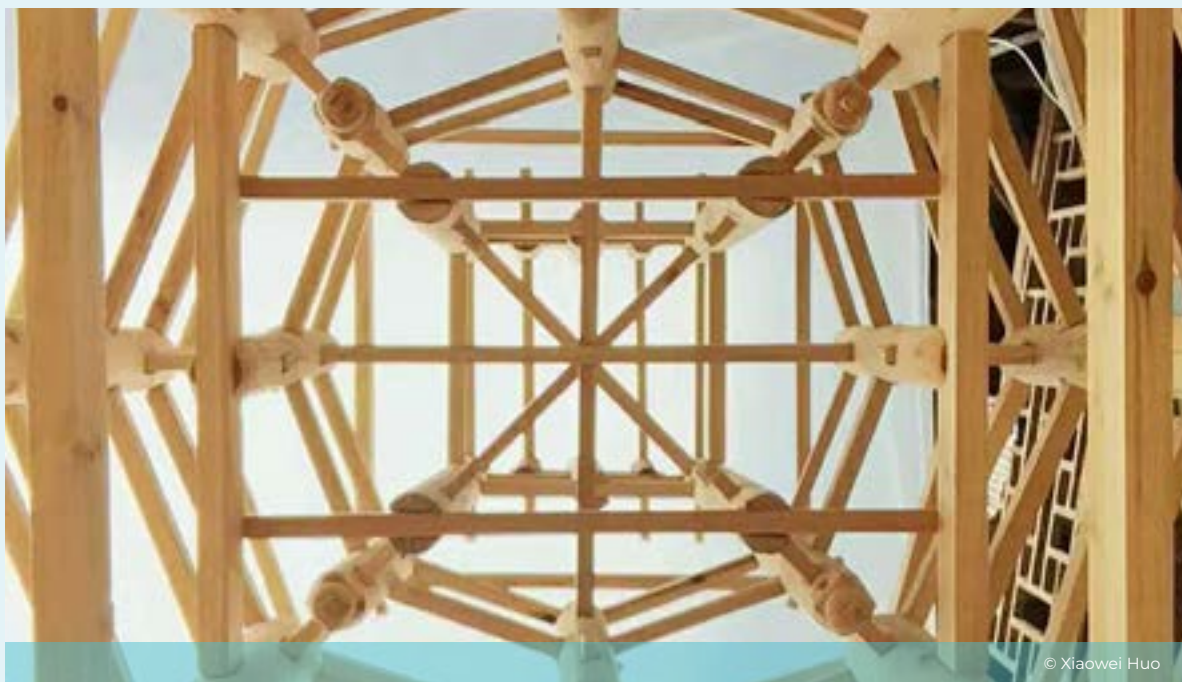


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China Dong Villages

Projects by region:
Asia and the Pacific



This project is a best practice; please refer to page 102 for its description.

Name of Organization

Beijing Tsinghua Tongheng
Urban Planning & Design
Institute, Institute for
Historic and Cultural Cities
of National Importance
(IHCCNI)

Country

China

Date

2015 2016 2017



China

The Great Wall



© The Chinese Society of Education Training Center (CSETC)

In c. 220 BC, 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.

Name of Organization

The Chinese Society of
Education Training Center
(CSETC)

Country

China

Date

2012 2013 2014 2015

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Teaching teenagers the basic concepts of World Heritage, and why the site needs to be protected.
- ◆ Learning how to clean and care for historic sites.

Activities

- ◆ Working with teachers and assistants using visual aids, games and group activities to convey the importance of the Great Wall.
- ◆ Identifying the Great Wall's values.
- ◆ Identifying existing problems, their causes, and possible solutions.
- ◆ Producing artwork.
- ◆ Producing theatre about the protection of the Great Wall.

**Name of Organization**

Macao New Chinese
Youth Association
(MNCYA)

Country

China

Date

2015 2016 2017

Macao, a lucrative port of strategic importance in the development of international trade, was under Portuguese administration from the mid-sixteenth century until 1999, when it came under Chinese sovereignty. The historic centre of Macao provides a unique testimony to the meeting of aesthetic, cultural, architectural and technological influences from East and West. The old streets, with their iconic mixture of Portuguese and Chinese buildings, bear witness to one of the earliest and longest-lasting encounters between China and the West, based on the vibrancy of international trade.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Promoting the image of Macao as a city of unique richness and diversity of heritage, where different cultures co-exist in harmony.
- ◆ Supporting the Feast, one of the most important cultural festivals deeply rooted in the city's cultural history.
- ◆ Running an awareness-raising programme to promote a better understanding and preservation of Macao.

Activities

- ◆ Helping with preparations for the Feast of Na-Tcha.
- ◆ Attending lectures on World Heritage and the heritage of Macao.
- ◆ Organizing awareness-raising events.
- ◆ Attending workshops.



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China

Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System

Name of Organization

The Chinese Society of
Education Training Center
(CSETC)

Country

China

Date

2016

Mount Qingcheng, dominating the Chengdu plains to the south of the Dujiangyan Irrigation System, is celebrated in Chinese history as the birthplace of Chinese Taoism, founded in 142 CE by the philosopher Zhang Ling.

Most of the essential elements of Taoism culture are embodied in the teachings of Taoism, reflected in the temples that were subsequently built on the mountain during the Jin and Tang dynasties. The mountain resumed its role as the intellectual and spiritual centre of Taoism in the seventeenth century.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness among tourists, local residents and the community about the importance of conservation and preservation of the surrounding World Heritage.
- ◆ Improving safety conditions for visitors to the site.

Activities

- ◆ Researching and analysing the problems affecting the safety of visitors.
- ◆ Improving protection measures.
- ◆ Working on ecological damage.
- ◆ Carrying out maintenance work.
- ◆ Promoting public awareness.
- ◆ Educational activities on World Heritage conservation.

**Name of Organization**

The Chinese Society of
Education Training Center
(CSETC)

Country

China

Date

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

Mount Sanqingshan National Park, a 22,950-ha site located in the west of the Huyaiyu mountain range in the north-east of Jiangxi Province, has been inscribed for its exceptional scenic quality, due to a concentration of fantastically shaped pillars and peaks: 48 granite peaks and 89 granite pillars, many of which resemble human or animal silhouettes. 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, lakes, springs and numerous waterfalls – some of them 60 m high.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Improving safety conditions for tourists at Mount Sanqingshan National Park.
- ◆ Promoting a good balance between the growing number of visitors and respect for the site's natural environment.
- ◆ Raising awareness about the importance of protecting the site, a particular challenge during peak tourist season.

Activities

- ◆ Securing and repairing paths and signboards.
- ◆ Cleaning activities.
- ◆ Promoting public awareness about the site's biodiversity and sustainability.
- ◆ Revising and translating the park signboards into different languages.
- ◆ Conducting educational activities at a local school.



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China

Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries - Wolong, Mt Siguniang and Jiajin Mountains



The Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries, home to more than 30% of the world's pandas classed as highly endangered, cover 924,500 ha with 7 nature reserves and 9 scenic parks in the Qionglai and Jiajin Mountains. The sanctuaries constitute the largest remaining contiguous habitat of the giant panda, a relic from the palaeo-tropic forests of the Tertiary Era, and are also the species' most important site for captive breeding. The sanctuaries are home to other globally endangered animals, such as the red panda, the snow leopard and clouded leopard. They are among the botanically richest sites in the world outside the tropical rainforests, with between 5,000 and 6,000 species of flora in over 1,000 genera.

Name of Organization

The Chinese Society of
Education Training Center
(CSETC)

Country

China

Date

2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Ensuring that the biodiversity, ecosystem and habitat of the giant panda is effectively protected in the World Heritage property.
- ◆ Harmonizing the social and economic development of the human population in the area with the natural environment guidelines for the area.
- ◆ Promoting the protection of pandas.
- ◆ Enhancing international organization and local government cooperation, participation of biodiversity protection and management.

Activities

- ◆ Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries: Identifying safety measures and improving protection measures.
- ◆ Carrying out maintenance work.
- ◆ Training on 'World Heritage Basics', 'Tourist safety at Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries' and 'World Heritage outside China'.



China

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

Projects by region:
Asia and the Pacific



© The Chinese Society of Education Training Center (CSETC)

The temple, cemetery and family mansion of Confucius, the great philosopher, politician and educator of the sixth and fifth centuries BC, are located at Qufu, in Shandong Province. Built to commemorate him in 478 BC, 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 was developed into a colossal aristocratic residence, of which 152 buildings remain. The Qufu complex of monuments has retained its exceptional artistic and historic character due to the devotion of successive Chinese emperors over more than 2,000 years.

Name of Organization

The Chinese Society of
Education Training Center
(CSETC)

Country

China

Date

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Participating in educational activities, hands-on work and scientific research.
- ◆ Establishing a sustainable development model for the site.
- ◆ Enhancing understanding of World Heritage protection.
- ◆ Addressing challenges posed by excessive site tourism.
- ◆ Promoting the ancient Chinese philosophy of Confucianism.

Activities

- ◆ Interactive educational activities.
- ◆ Hands-on work at the World Heritage property.
- ◆ Raising awareness about World Heritage, ancient Chinese philosophy and traditional culture.
- ◆ Participating in ancient performances, shadow puppetry, games and video-making.

'For awareness-raising activities, we are targeting what we would call both the stakeholders and the stockholders. For the stakeholders, we're targeting the local communities, aiming to involve them more in environmental protection, using storytelling, role plays and building guided paths through the site to illustrate their richness. When we refer to stockholders, these are mainly the local authorities, among whom we are trying to create awareness about the need to work more with community-development organizations like ours. By mobilizing, for instance, youth for a national heritage day, so that the government can consider us as partners in preserving the site and as agents of change. We want them to understand that not every youth and non-governmental organization are running activities for political reasons, but for community development.'



India

Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area

The Great Himalayan National Park is characterized by high mountain peaks, alpine meadows and riverine forests. The property includes the upper glacial and snow meltwater sources of several rivers, and the water catchments that are vital to millions of downstream users. It is part of the Himalaya biodiversity 'hotspot' and includes twenty-five types of forest, along with a rich collection of fauna species, several of which are threatened.

Name of Organization

Field Services and Inter-Cultural Learning (FSL India)

Country

India

Date

2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about the need to preserve the biodiversity of the western Himalaya among the communities and authorities in the region.
- ◆ Involving them in this preservation work.

Activities

- ◆ Producing materials for presentations for schools and local communities in the site's buffer zone.
- ◆ Running awareness-raising workshops on the area's biodiversity.



© IUCN / Graeme Worboys

**Name of Organization**

FSL India

Country

India

Date

2010 2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

The imposing and grandiose site of Hampi was the last capital of the great Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar. Its wealthy princes built extravagant Dravidian temples and palaces which drew crowds of admiring travellers between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. Conquered by the Deccan Muslim confederacy in 1565, the city was pillaged over a period of six months before being abandoned.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about heritage.
- ◆ Involving the local community in conservation activities.

Activities

- ◆ Carrying out site maintenance.
- ◆ Planting mango and coconut saplings.
- ◆ Organizing a drawing competition.
- ◆ Organizing a craft bazaar event about local food and handicrafts.
- ◆ Leading awareness walks and street plays.

'Most of the volunteers get what we call hard skills and soft skills. One thing that they certainly improve by the end of the camp is their communication skills, by that I mean also understanding and adapting to the culture and the way of thinking. But as most of them are students, what for them is exceptional is the very fact of using their hands, going on the ground and working on a field project of this nature.'



India

Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram

Name of Organization

FSL India

Country

India

Date

2015-2016

'It's also important to develop long-term projects, that's ideal. This way, people can see change more clearly. They can appreciate the changes and what the volunteers' perspective brings. We have always believed that volunteers who stay and are committed to an educational process are also educators, so really, there is no difference between an educator and a volunteer.'

The group of sanctuaries, founded by the Pallava kings, was carved out of rock along the Coromandel coast in the seventh and eighth centuries. It is famed for its rathas (temples in the form of chariots), mandapas (cave sanctuaries), giant open-air reliefs such as the famous 'Descent of the Ganges', and the temple of Rivage, with thousands of sculptures dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Working with national and international volunteers to raise awareness among the local community about their World Heritage.
- ◆ Involving them in activities to preserve the heritage monuments.
- ◆ Developing local 'Young Guardian' clubs like those at the site of Borobudur in Indonesia, to ensure long-term commitment and participation.

Activities

- ◆ Following-up on activities started by local youth, supporting them in planning activities for future 'Young Guardians'.
- ◆ Capacity-building workshops.
- ◆ Planting indigenous casuarina trees.
- ◆ Carrying out maintenance activities.
- ◆ Producing theatre plays.
- ◆ Running an awareness tour.



© FSL INDIA



Architectural forms from the north and south of India merge seamlessly together in Pattadakal, Karnataka, epitomizing the eclectic art movement from the Chalukya dynasty of the seventh and eighth centuries. The site is home to an impressive series of nine Hindu temples, a Jain sanctuary and the outstanding Temple of Virupaksha, built c. 740 by Queen Lokamahadevi to commemorate her husband's victory over the kings from the South.

Name of Organization

FSL India

Country

India

Date

2013-2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about Pattadakal among the local community by involving them in activities with international volunteers.

Activities

- ◆ Carrying out site maintenance.
- ◆ Planting mango and coconut saplings.
- ◆ Organizing a drawing competition. Producing artwork.
- ◆ Organizing a craft bazaar event about local food and handicrafts.
- ◆ Leading awareness walks and street plays.



India

Keibul Lamjao Conservation Area

Name of Organization

Existence

Country

India

Date

2017

The Keibul Lamjao Conservation Area tells an extraordinary story of natural antiquity, diversity, beauty and human attachment. The Loktak Lake has a unique ecosystem of floating mats of soil and vegetation, known as Phumdi, the largest of which is home to the fabled Manipur brow-antlered deer (*Rucervus eldi eldi*), also known as the Sangai.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Carrying out activities on a local level to preserve and protect the Keibul Lamjao Conservation Area.

Activities

- ◆ Running awareness-raising activities.
- ◆ Planting trees.
- ◆ Carrying out site maintenance.
- ◆ Installing signposts around the site.
- ◆ Organizing a heritage-themed drawing and painting competition.



Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya

The Mahabodhi Temple Complex is one of the four holy sites related to the life of the Lord Buddha and to the attainment of Enlightenment. The first temple was built by Emperor Asoka in the third century BC and the current one dates from the fifth or sixth century.

Name of Organization

Indian Trust for Rural
Heritage and Development
(IT RHD)

Country

India

Date

2015

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Creating an effective platform to showcase the rich cultural heritage of India.
- ◆ Raising youth awareness of the power of meditation and its importance for the history and value of the site.

Activities

- ◆ Learning about the physical and cultural character of the trees within the Mahabodhi Temple Complex through Vriksha Shiksha (tree education).
- ◆ Developing skills in collating and correlating information on heritage-related issues.
- ◆ Excavating at the archaeological site of Telhara.
- ◆ Preserving and documenting ancient sites.
- ◆ Visiting the museums in Patna, Bodhgaya and Nalanda.
- ◆ Learning about preservation, displaying ancient relics and the basic concepts of museology.
- ◆ Attending workshops.
- ◆ Hosting quizzes.
- ◆ Running photography contests.



India

Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat



Rani-ki-Vav is an exceptional example of a distinctive form of subterranean water architecture of the Indian subcontinent. Initially built as a memorial in the eleventh century CE, the stepwell was designed as an inverted temple highlighting the sanctity of water, and served as both a religious and functional structure. Rani-ki-Vav is a single-component, water management system divided into seven levels of stairs, with sculptural panels of outstanding artistic and aesthetic quality.

Name of Organization

Elixir Foundation

Country

India

Date

2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Promoting heritage preservation among youth and local communities.
- ◆ Encouraging youth and community participation in the site, stimulating a sense of responsibility and connecting international and local people with the site management and conservation authorities.

Activities

- ◆ Running awareness-raising activities, such as a heritage walk, quizzes, classes, treasure hunts and art performances.
- ◆ Producing a documentary about the camp's activities.
- ◆ Using social media to promote youth involvement in protecting heritage on the site.



Name of Organization

Field Services and Inter-Cultural Learning (FSL India)

Country

India

Date

2016 2017

'Sometimes it can be challenging to explain our projects to the national authorities, but when they see the work that has been done, the articles in the press, foreign participants, they ask us how that was paid for and they cannot believe we just did it by ourselves, with volunteers.'

Older than the Himalayas, the mountain chain of the Western Ghats is one of the best examples of the monsoon system on the planet. Its high montane forest ecosystems influence the Indian monsoon weather pattern and moderate the tropical climate of the region, making it one of the world's eight 'hottest hotspots' of biodiversity thanks to its exceptionally high level of endemic plant and animal life.

The site's forests include some of the best examples on earth of non-equatorial tropical evergreen, and are home to at least 325 globally threatened flora, fauna, bird, amphibian, reptile and fish species.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Conserving biodiversity in the Agumbe Rain Forest in the Western Ghats.
- ◆ Preventing soil erosion and harvesting rainwater in order to increase the ground water level and safeguard the purity of the native forest.

Activities

- ◆ Learning specific skills to identify the common flora and fauna of the rain forest.
- ◆ Working alongside the State Forest Department to remove invasive species and plant endemic species, using traditional Indian tools.
- ◆ Building percolation pits – a traditional harvesting method that helps prevent soil erosion by increasing groundwater levels.
- ◆ Running an awareness-raising campaign about biodiversity in the area.





Indonesia Borobudur Temple Compounds



This famous Buddhist temple, dating from the eighth and ninth 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.

Name of Organization

Indonesia International
Work Camp (IIWC)

Country

Indonesia

Date

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
2015 2016 2017

'What is important with long-term volunteers is that when you look at their schedule that we developed together with the site managers, we find that now they play a big role in terms of supporting, influencing and involving other stakeholders to work at the sites.

Now we organize capacity-building and mobilization training prior to the camp, where we invite youth from other countries in the region to learn about the management of the project before participating in it as volunteers.'

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Engaging volunteers in the preservation of the site.
- ◆ Supporting local communities and youth in preserving the heritage site through a wide range of conservation activities, especially through the Young Guardian Club, created by the WHV-Borobudur workcamp.

Activities

- ◆ Organizing awareness-raising and outreach campaigns.
- ◆ Mentoring the Young Guardian Club in appreciating and preserving World Heritage.
- ◆ Organizing educational activities for children.
- ◆ Creating and distributing educational material.
- ◆ Running environmental activities.
- ◆ Running workshops on the history and dynamics of World Heritage sites worldwide.
- ◆ Participating in guided visits.
- ◆ Learning about local culture, nature and traditions, such as handicrafts, pottery and arts.



Indonesia

Prambanan Temple Compounds

Projects by region:
Asia and the Pacific

Name of Organization

Dejavato Foundation

Country

Indonesia

Date

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
2015 2016 2017

This project is a best practice; please refer to page 104 for its description.



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Indonesia

Ujung Kulon National Park

Name of Organization

Indonesia International
Work Camp (IIWC)

Country

Indonesia

Date

2013 2014

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

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Introducing and promoting the contribution by youth to the promotion and preservation of World Heritage.
- ◆ Initiating and running the Young Guardian Club (YGC) in areas around the Ujung Kulon National Park.
- ◆ Involving local youth in protecting Ujung Kulon.

Activities

- ◆ Training the new YGC members on volunteerism and team building.
- ◆ Promoting the YGC.
- ◆ Running field orientations on the area's National Parks.
- ◆ Conducting capacity-building sessions.



© IIWC of PKBI



Islamic Republic of Iran Cultural Landscape of Maymand

Projects by region:
Asia and the Pacific



Maymand is a self-contained, semi-arid area at the southern extremity of Iran's central mountains. The villagers are semi-nomadic agro-pastoralists who raise their animals on mountain pastures, living in temporary settlements in spring and autumn. During the winter months, they live lower down the valley in cave dwellings carved out of the soft rock.

Name of Organization

Sarvsaan Cultural Heritage
Group

Country

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Date

2016

'From the feedback we received from the site manager, we decided to organize our first camp mostly as a research-based project, holding interviews with the community members. As in all our camps, we had one person, a PhD student, as a scientific leader, while a second person was acting more as an executive leader for the practical management of the activities.

We gathered information about the area demographics and anthropology, about the agricultural and water systems and the economic situation of the village. At the same time, we also helped with some of the agricultural tasks, with gardening and with minor conservation.'

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about safeguarding Maymand.
- ◆ Sensitizing the volunteers and the local families on the importance of sustaining the site's agricultural heritage through traditional farming activities.
- ◆ Contributing to the preservation of Maymand's natural environment.

Activities

- ◆ Attending lectures and presentations by heritage experts on Maymand's cultural landscape.
- ◆ Working with the local community on the agricultural seasonal production.
- ◆ Learning farming skills to preserve the cultural landscape.
- ◆ Making handicrafts.
- ◆ Running heritage education and awareness-raising activities with local youth.



Islamic Republic of Iran

23) The Persian Garden

24) The Persian Qanat

Name of Organization

Sarvsaan Cultural Heritage Group

Country

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Date

2017

'When I was studying abroad, I got in contact with a volunteer organization there: they invited me to be a camp leader and gave me training as it was my very first camp. They also sent me on seminars and workshops because I told them I'd be very interested in going back to my country and setting up a similar volunteer programme. Once back in my country, we made trips to the site together with other students, talking to the local authorities, the scientific managers and the academics, the cultural organizations and the municipality, who we finally convinced to be the sponsors of what ended up being a very successful project. It is worth pointing out that this was started by the volunteers themselves.

We believe that our presence with even just one camp can really help the locals feel that they have something very important because people came from all around to work hard here for two weeks.'

Throughout the arid regions of Iran, many agricultural and permanent settlements are still supported by the ancient qanat system of tapping alluvial aquifers at the heads of valleys and conducting the water along underground tunnels by gravity. The Qanat of Hassan Abad-e Moshir feeds the Pahlavanpour garden, also inscribed as part of The Persian Garden property: these gardens exemplify the diversity of designs that have evolved and adapted to different climate conditions, while retaining principles that have their roots in the sixth century BC.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about the vulnerable condition of the Qanat and promoting its value and importance.
- ◆ Involving youth in conserving and improving the condition of the aqueduct.

Activities

- ◆ Designing and arranging signs along the boundaries and buffer zone of the site.
- ◆ Carrying out site maintenance work.
- ◆ Running educational activities with local children.
- ◆ Supporting the local community in apricot and grape picking.



© Sarvsaan CHG



Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape



© Kaizawa Shinichiro / Never-ending International Workcamp Exchange (NICE)

The Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine in the south-west of Honshu Island lies in a cluster of mountains that rise to a height of 600 m. The mountains are interspersed by deep river valleys containing the archaeological remains of large-scale mines, smelting and refining sites, and mining settlements worked between the sixteenth and twentieth centuries. The site also features the routes used to transport silver ore to the coast and port towns, from where it was shipped to Korea and China. The Iwami Ginzan mines contributed substantially to the overall economic development of Japan and south-east Asia in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, prompting the mass production of silver and gold in Japan.

Name of Organization

Never-ending International
Workcamp Exchange
(NICE)

Country

Japan

Date

2010 2012 2013

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness locally, nationally and internationally about World Heritage.

Activities

- ◆ Organizing activities with schoolchildren.
- ◆ Visiting the Iwami Ginzan property.
- ◆ Carrying out maintenance works in the mountains to protect the ecosystem.
- ◆ Participating in intercultural exchanges.
- ◆ Learning how to protect World Heritage sites.



Name of Organization

Never-ending International
Workcamp Exchange
(NICE)

Country

Japan

Date

2008 2015

Situated in the mountains of northern Honshu, this trackless site includes the last remaining forest of Siebold's beech trees that once covered the hills and mountain slopes of northern Japan. The black bear, the serow and 87 species of bird can be found in this forest.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Preserving the World Heritage site by planting over 500 trees in the Shirakami Mountains.
- ◆ Raising awareness by means of a World Heritage workshop.
- ◆ Promoting the value of World Heritage in Japan.
- ◆ Involving more people in conservation activities at the natural site.
- ◆ Supporting local revitalization.

Activities

- ◆ Planting trees.
- ◆ Running a workshop on how to preserve a World Heritage site.
- ◆ Preserving the natural environment of the Shirakami Mountains.
- ◆ Removing invasive species to help preserve the ecological richness of the forest.
- ◆ Preparing seedlings from the beech trees nursery for transplantation.
- ◆ Planting the beech seedlings and running two tree-planting ceremonies.
- ◆ Helping local farmers in their daily work.
- ◆ Attending study sessions about World Heritage.





Melaka and George Town, historic cities of the Straits of Malacca, have developed over 500 years of trading and cultural exchanges between East and West in the Straits of Malacca. Asian and European influences have bestowed the towns with a rich multicultural heritage. With its government buildings, churches, squares and fortifications, Melaka bears witness to the early stages of this history, from the Malay sultanate in the fifteenth century to the Portuguese and Dutch periods beginning in the early sixteenth century. Featuring residential and commercial buildings, George Town represents the British era from the end of the eighteenth century. The two towns constitute a unique architectural and cultural townscape that is unrivalled anywhere in East and South-East Asia.

The first Chetti people arrived in Melaka as merchants from the 1400s onwards, trading spices and silk fabrics, among other things. Today, there remain some twenty to thirty families living in the Chetti Village.

Name of Organization

Persatuan Kebudayaan
dan Kebajikan Chetti
Melaka

Country

Malaysia

Date

2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Saving the Chetti village, its heritage traditions and its culture from extinction.
- ◆ Raising awareness about this unique culture and heritage among the local community, by involving them in activities with international volunteers.
- ◆ Promoting an improved understanding of local history and culture.

Activities

- ◆ Carrying out site maintenance activities.
- ◆ Participating in visits and tours of the village and Chetti museum.
- ◆ Producing an exhibition of traditional costumes.
- ◆ Taking part in traditional games.
- ◆ Taking traditional cooking classes.
- ◆ Learning about the Chetti's musical instruments.



© Ko Hon Chiu Vincent*



Nepal Kathmandu Valley

Located in the foothills of the Himalayas, seven groups of extraordinary monuments and buildings showcase the full range of historic and artistic achievement that make the Kathmandu Valley world famous.

Three organizations have carried out projects at the World Heritage property over the last decade:

Name of Organization

We Inspire Nepal (WIN)

Country

Nepal

Date

2013

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Inspiring, educating and raising awareness among secondary school students about the importance of our World Heritage sites.
- ◆ Sensitizing the community about the preservation of the Kathmandu Valley.

Activities

- ◆ Providing basic guide skills training to volunteers and local youth club members by heritage experts.
- ◆ Organizing heritage walks. Planting trees.
- ◆ Establishing a youth-led heritage preservation and promotion club, Friends of Kathmandu Valley World Heritage (FOKVH).
- ◆ Running a heritage preservation and promotional campaign.
- ◆ Carrying out site maintenance.
- ◆ Producing street drama shows.
- ◆ Organizing a flash mob.

Name of Organization

SamYuBaa

Country

Nepal

Date

2015

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Transmitting knowledge about cultural heritage to the younger generations, in order to preserve its value.
- ◆ Enabling young people to become active citizens, aware of their identity and heritage and participating in their conservation.

Activities

- ◆ Carrying out maintenance activities at the site.
- ◆ Participating in the School Heritage Awareness Programme.
- ◆ Organizing heritage tours of the monument zone.
- ◆ Organizing the 'Kathmandu Then and Now' competition, with photos, art, slogans and poems.
- ◆ Conducting 'Kathmandu Then and Now' awareness activities.



Name of Organization

Volunteers Initiative Nepal
(VIN)

Country

Nepal

Date

2015 2016

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Renovating the most degraded parts of the Swayambhu monument at the top of the Kathmandu Valley, which has been damaged over the years by earthquakes and vandalism.
- ◆ Making the zone more visitor-friendly, while improving the protection of its built heritage.
- ◆ Following up on the work and partnerships developed after the 2015 action camp, supporting the local authorities and experts in the important reconstruction and renovation work following the 2015 earthquake.
- ◆ Running promotional and educational activities to sensitize the local population and visitors about the protection of the site.

Activities

- ◆ Carrying out renovation work.
- ◆ Conducting site maintenance activities.
- ◆ Running an awareness-raising campaign.
- ◆ Participating in the renovation work, helping the local experts and authorities to preserve the area.
- ◆ Continuing the reconstruction work started after the earthquake.
- ◆ Attending training sessions by local experts.
- ◆ Organizing an educational campaign on the history and importance of the site, examining its needs and the threats it faces.
- ◆ Reaching out to the community and in particular to the students of local universities and colleges.



Nepal

Vajrayogini and early settlement of sankhu

Name of Organization

Volunteers Initiative Nepal
(VIN)

Country

Nepal

Date

2016-2017

The settlement of Sankhu dates from the Lichchhavi period (second to ninth centuries AD) and lies in the north-eastern corner of the Kathmandu Valley, on the ancient trade route to Tibet. The Vajrayogini temple complex, constructed in the mid-seventeenth century, is located on the flanks of the hills 1.5 km north of Sankhu. The principal tiered temple, dedicated to the tantric goddess Vajrayogini, is surrounded by several monuments and freestanding statues.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness among the local community about the effects of the 2015 earthquake that devastated Sankhu city and its heritage, and the need for urgent renovation work.
- ◆ Running site-cleaning campaigns.
- ◆ Organizing educational workshops on waste management.
- ◆ Supporting experts in basic renovation activities.

Activities

- ◆ Developing educational awareness-raising materials.
- ◆ Creating and running educational workshops.
- ◆ Carrying out cleaning activities at the site.
- ◆ Establishing waste management procedures.
- ◆ Conducting painting and renovation activities at the temple.



The Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras are an outstanding example of an evolved, living cultural landscape that can be traced as far back as 2,000 years in the pre-colonial Philippines. The terraces are located in the remote areas of the Philippine Cordillera mountain range, on the northern island of Luzon in the Philippine archipelago. While the historic terraces cover an extensive area, the inscribed property consists of five clusters of the most intact and impressive terraces, located in four municipalities. They were all created by the Ifugao ethnic group, a minority community that has occupied these mountains for thousands of years.

Name of Organization

Youth for Sustainable
Development Assembly –
YSDA

Country

Philippines

Date

2014–2015

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Increasing resilience of the terrace walls to the impacts of climate change. Learning how to clean and care for historic sites.
- ◆ Raising awareness of native flora and fauna and their relevance to the ecosystem, and preservation of the rice terraces.
- ◆ Highlighting the role of youth by increasing the capacity of young people to contribute directly to the conservation of heritage sites.

Activities

- ◆ Conducting a physical and socio-economic market survey at the site of the Nagacadan Rice Terraces in order to provide a baseline for biodiversity conservation techniques.
- ◆ Participating in the rehabilitation work on rice terraces and an ecotrail.
- ◆ Building a materials recovery facility for enhanced waste segregation.
- ◆ Supporting the Tourist Office in tourist relations/publicity activities.
- ◆ Conducting seminars in computer literacy and English language.
- ◆ Mobilizing local youth to regularly monitor the rice terraces.
- ◆ Conducting the final impact assessment.





Name of Organization

International Workcamp
Organization (IWO)

Country

Republic of Korea

Date

2008

The Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa Dolmen sites contain the highest density and greatest variety of dolmens in Korea. Dolmens, megalithic funerary monuments, figured prominently in Neolithic and Bronze Age cultures across the world during the second and first millennia BCE. They usually consist of two or more undressed stone slabs supporting a huge capstone, and are thought to be simply burial chambers, erected over the bodies or bones of deceased dignitaries. They are usually found in cemeteries on elevated sites and are of great archaeological value for the information that they provide about the prehistoric people who built them, and their social and political systems, beliefs and rituals, art and ceremonies.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness on world heritage in Korea.
- ◆ Involving local residents in the preservation of the World Heritage property.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in non- formal educational activities for the local youth on the Heritage property.
- ◆ Carrying out site maintenance works.
- ◆ Organizing a seminar on the Dolmen heritage for the local community.



Republic of Korea Gyeongju Historic Areas

Projects by region:
Asia and the Pacific

Name of Organization

Korean National
Commission for UNESCO

Country

Republic of Korea

Date

2012

The Gyeongju Historic Areas contain a remarkable concentration of Korean Buddhist art, in particular from the seventh and tenth centuries. The outstanding examples include sculptures, reliefs, pagodas and the remains of temples and palaces from the flourishing culture of the Silla dynasty, who ruled the Korean Peninsula for almost a thousand years (57 BCE – 935 CE). The sites and monuments in and around Gyeongju bear exceptional testimony to the dynasty's cultural achievements, and are of unique significance in the development of Korean Buddhist and secular architecture.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Improving understanding of World Heritage and local community awareness about Yangdong village.

Activities

- ◆ Carrying out site maintenance activities.
- ◆ Organizing educational World Heritage preservation programmes.
- ◆ Producing promotional materials for the site.



© Korean National Commission for UNESCO



Founded in the fourteenth and fifteenth 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).

Name of Organization

International Workcamp
Organization (IWO)

Country

Republic of Korea

Date

2012 2013 2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Contradicting the stereotype of 'archaic' heritage and showing its relevance to today's youth.
- ◆ Revitalizing Yangdong village, where the majority of residents are senior, with the youth camp's energy and ideas.
- ◆ Raising awareness among the local community and tourists about World Heritage and sustainable development.

Activities

- ◆ Running a 'finger print signature' campaign in famous spots to promote World Heritage.
- ◆ Producing a guide book in English and Korean for senior residents to run home-stay programmes in traditional houses for visitors.
- ◆ Organizing World Heritage educational programmes for children and visitors.

'It is thanks to our work and good relationship with the community that we were invited to their most intimate spaces, to private rooms with symbolic meanings where few outsiders are actually ever allowed, and where the cultural values that constitute an important part of this World Heritage are preserved and transmitted every day.'

'We also prepared a big mural to promote ways to preserve heritage values, involving everyone from local school children and the community, to university art students from the city, international volunteers and professional heritage specialists in the painting. Messages were also translated into the different languages of the participants and exhibited at a very high-level regional World Heritage conference, making the children, in particular, very proud of their work!'



Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes together comprise three sites that make up 18,846 ha. The site includes Geomunoreum, regarded as the finest lava tube system of caves in the world, with its multicoloured carbonate roofs and floors, and dark-coloured lava walls. The fortress-like Seongsan Ilchulbong tuff cone rises out of the ocean, creating a dramatic landscape. Mount Halla is the highest mountain in Korea, with spectacular waterfalls, multi-shaped rock formations and a lake-filled crater.

Two organizations have carried out projects at the World Heritage property over the last decade:

Name of Organization

International Workcamp
Organization (IWO)

Country

Republic of Korea

Date

2009 2010 2011 2015

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Promoting the importance of the Geomunoreum site.
- ◆ Improving understanding of cultural diversity thanks to intercultural exchanges between volunteers and locals, and the use of non-formal education methods.

Activities

- ◆ Organizing visits to the site.
- ◆ Organizing a seminar to share information about World Heritage issues.
- ◆ Assessing the increase of tourism and its impact locally.

Name of Organization

Korean National
Commission for UNESCO

Country

Republic of Korea

Date

2012 2013 2014 2016

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Encouraging youth participation in activities that make a positive contribution to a sustainable society.
- ◆ Increasing knowledge and understanding of how environmental and cultural issues are linked with the well-being of local and global communities.

Activities

- ◆ Planning and implementing activities to assess and manage the potential risks caused by the rapid influx of tourists and residents at the site.
- ◆ Running online, multimedia promotional activities for the site.
- ◆ Creating maps and brochures of the island and its heritage.
- ◆ Attending lectures and field visits.

'The communication with the authorities was actually the most positive thing. They were all ears about our suggestions and ideas on how to better monitor the site for preservation and how to improve attitudes towards the site's architectural, agricultural and natural aspects.'



Namhansanseong was designed as an emergency capital for the Joseon dynasty (1392–1910), in a mountainous site 25 km south-east of Seoul. Built and defended by Buddhist monk-soldiers, it could accommodate 4,000 people and fulfilled important administrative and military functions. A city that has always been inhabited, and which served as the provincial capital over a long period, it contains evidence of a variety of military, civil and religious buildings and has become a symbol of Korean sovereignty.

Name of Organization

International Workcamp
Organization (IWO)

Country

Republic of Korea

Date

2015 2016 2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Promoting active participation of youth and diffusing the value of World Heritage in Korea.
- ◆ Raising wider awareness about the need for community participation in World Heritage preservation.
- ◆ Intercultural learning for youth through World Heritage education and exchanges.

Activities

- ◆ Running cleaning and maintenance activities, particularly in areas heavily impacted by tourists.
- ◆ Organizing and attending a World Heritage Youth camp, with presentations and discussions.



**Name of Organization**Korean National
Commission for UNESCO**Country**

Republic of Korea

Date

2013 2014 2015

The Tidal Flats on the south-west coast of Korea are uniquely 'macrotidal' – enclosed tidal flats turn into open-coast tidal flats during the monsoons, as they have no barrier islands like other tidal flats in the Yellow Sea. The seasonal change is very clear along the coastline: during the winter, strong waves create sand flats, while in summer, the mud flats expand as tidal currents overpower the waves.

The tidal flats of Muan-gun are significant for salterns, fish production, purification of pollutants and flood control, and the future of the region's ecological system, economy and local culture depends on their preservation.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising public awareness of environmental issues, contributing to an increased understanding about the need to conserve and protect the flats.
- ◆ Bringing together international volunteers as an example of active participation in heritage preservation.
- ◆ Promoting the concept and meaning of global citizenship among the local community.

Activities

- ◆ Visiting the local tidal flat museum.
- ◆ Gaining basic conservation skills through hands-on work such as rubbish collection and cleaning the flats.
- ◆ Identifying and recognizing the flats' particular flora and fauna.
- ◆ Sharing ideas on how to better preserve the area.
- ◆ Making a wall painting to promote the importance of the site.



Thailand

Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex

Name of Organization

Pitaya Suwan Foundation-Greenway

Country

Thailand

Date

2008

The Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex spans 230 km between Ta Phraya National Park on the Cambodian border in the east and Khao Yai National Park in the west. The site is internationally important for the conservation of endangered wildlife, and is home to more than 800 species of fauna, including 112 species of mammal, 392 species of bird and 200 species of reptile and amphibian. The area contains substantial and important tropical forest ecosystems, which can provide a viable habitat for the long-term survival of these species.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Combatting the soaring illegal wildlife trade, such as illegal logging and the killing of animals for the black market.
- ◆ Working with a patrol team to protect wildlife from poachers.
- ◆ Helping a scientific team to measure the park's biological health by carrying out an inventory of the animal population.

Activities

- ◆ Running educational programmes for children at local schools about the forest and the effects of poaching.
- ◆ Working with the rangers in the park, planting trees.
- ◆ Making trails for ecotourism in the park.
- ◆ Designing an exhibition on Khao Yai as a World Heritage property.



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Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi

Name of Organization

Volunteers for Peace
Vietnam

Country

Viet Nam

Date

2011 2012 2013

The Thang Long Imperial Citadel was built in the eleventh 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 seventh century, and was the undisputed centre of regional political power for almost 13 centuries. The Imperial Citadel buildings and the remains in the 18 Hoang Dieu archaeological sites reflect a unique South-East Asian culture specific to the lower Red River Valley, at the crossroads between influences from China in the north and the ancient Kingdom of Champa from the south.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Encouraging local preservation activities by involving international volunteers.

Activities

- ◆ Attending an orientation seminar and tour of the property.
- ◆ Leading awareness-raising workshops at local schools and colleges.

'We do follow-up with all the volunteers, and in the three camps we could see the impact of the projects in their life, their change of behaviour in the long term. But for the children who participate short-term, even in one-day activities during the camp, we also talk to their teachers and ask if the students will go again to the heritage site, if they have meetings to carry on talking about it, if they clean the area and collect the rubbish as we did together. We enquire about this as we would like to make the impact that we triggered in their minds more permanent by integrating these activities into the education system'.



© Volunteers for Peace Vietnam



Viet Nam

Citadel of the Ho Dynasty



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

Name of Organization

Solidarités Jeunesses
Vietnam

Country

Viet Nam

Date

2013 2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about World Heritage among youth.
- ◆ Bringing young people together to contribute towards the conservation and protection of the property.
- ◆ Promoting cultural and natural historical values.

Activities

- ◆ Running a cleaning campaign.
- ◆ Holding workshops with local students.
- ◆ Planting trees and flowers.



© Do Thi Phuc / SJ Vietnam

Ha Long Bay, in the Gulf of Tonkin, includes some 1,600 islands and islets, forming a spectacular seascape of limestone pillars. Numerous caves and grottoes can be found there, with stalactites and stalagmites. Because of their precipitous nature, most of the islands are uninhabited and are unaffected by human presence. The site's outstanding scenic beauty is complemented by its great biological interest.

Name of Organization

Solidarités Jeunesses
Vietnam

Country

Viet Nam

Date

2008 2009 2010 2012

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Bringing people together through social activities on World Heritage and environmental issues.
- ◆ Promoting the role of the community in protecting and improving the site.
- ◆ Broadening people's knowledge about World Heritage, especially youth.
- ◆ Sharing and learning about best practices from other countries to promote, protect and preserve World Heritage.

Activities

- ◆ Organizing workshops in local high schools about World Heritage and climate change.
- ◆ Carrying out cleaning activities at the beach and on the bay.
- ◆ Tidying natural caves.
- ◆ Planting mangroves.



Viet Nam

Hoi An Ancient Town

Name of Organization

Solidarités Jeunesses
Vietnam

Country

Viet Nam

Date

2015 2016

Hoi An Ancient Town is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a South-East Asian trading port dating from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. Its buildings and street plan reflect the influences, both indigenous and foreign, that have combined to produce this unique heritage site.

Project highlights and achievements

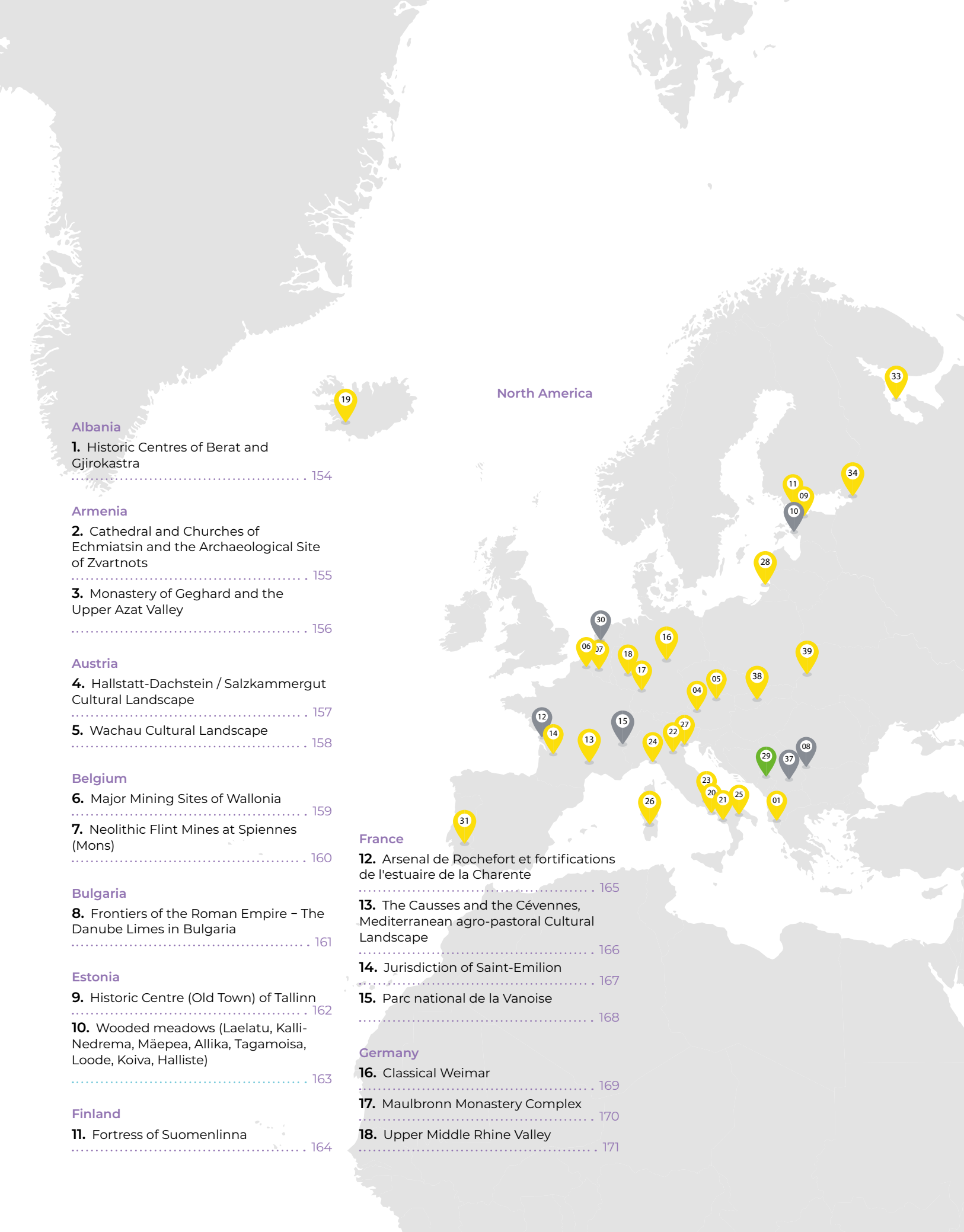
- ◆ Supporting alternative solutions to protect the site – which has seen a dramatic increase in visitors to the old quarter of the city – while still maintaining the economic benefits that tourism brings to the province.
- ◆ Supporting the development of sustainable tourism in Triem Tay eco-village, an initiative launched to promote the role and livelihoods of the communities in the buffer zone of the Hoi An World Heritage property.

Activities

- ◆ Supporting the local community in order to further develop their home-stay services.
- ◆ Staying in home-stays with local families.
- ◆ Running interviews with villagers and tourists.
- ◆ Helping to assess current expertise and practices.
- ◆ Planting vegetables and flowers in the community garden with guidance from the Green Youth Collective.
- ◆ Collecting and classifying waste in order to produce organic fertilizers.
- ◆ Organizing several awareness-raising activities focusing on heritage protection and volunteering.

'When we review volunteers' applications to join the project, most of them are students of environmental sciences and some are even pursuing their masters' degrees. They clearly share a common goal with us, so I think we are giving them the opportunity – a very rare opportunity – to also understand the importance of community development and to participate in a hands-on activity that has the potential to actually save the World Heritage property.'





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Name of Organization

The Governing Body of
Suomenlinna

Year

2015 2016 2017

WHV objectives

- 2** Involve young people in World Heritage preservation through concrete projects at sites.
- 4** Strengthen sustainable cooperation between non-profit organizations, site management, communities and authorities.

Overview of project

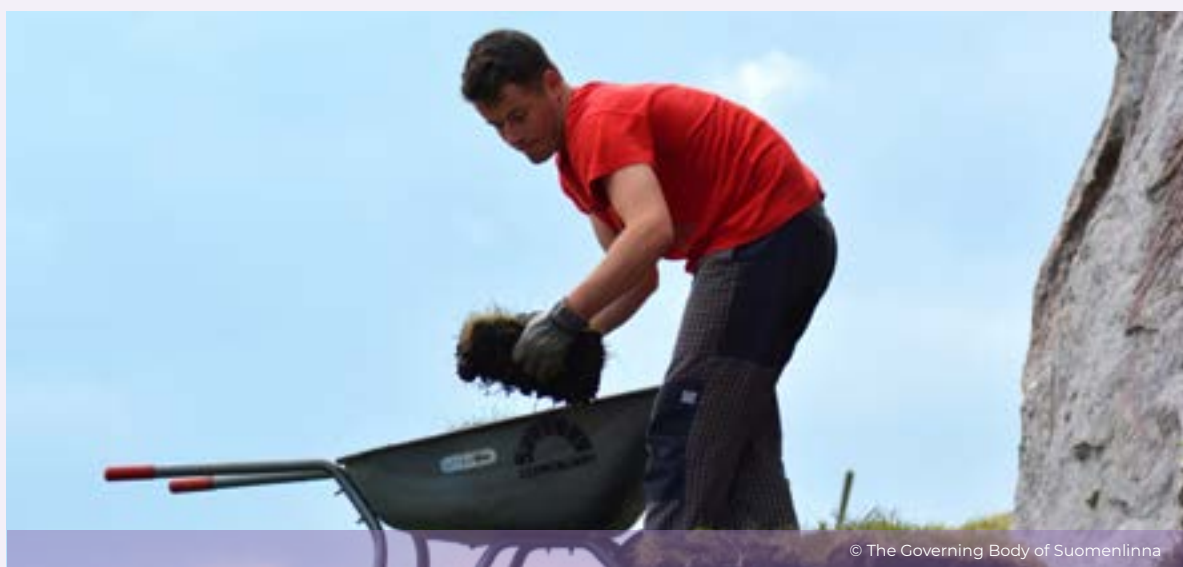
Suomenlinna is a huge sea fortress, covering 210 ha and was built in the late eighteenth century over a group of islands at the entrance to the Helsinki Harbour. With its high defensive walls and craggy landscape, it is a fantastic example of the military architecture at that time.

Volunteers from all over the world have come to the Suomenlinna every year since 2015 to get involved in hands-on landscaping projects in vulnerable areas, and to raise awareness about the property's sustainability. The biggest challenge is the month of August, when the Fort welcomes over 200,000 visitors.

Description and definition of the project as a best practice

Volunteers who come to work on projects at Suomenlinna get a complete overview of how the property is managed, from restoring the artillery guns to digging up invasive plant species in the grounds. They go into areas to carry out work that cannot be done by machines and are able to see the visible and significant changes that they have made during their stay. As well as the more physical conservation work, volunteers also take part in face-to-face activities, such as raising awareness among visitors about the sustainability and ecology of the property.

The success of the projects at Suomenlinna is due to the strong partnership between the Governing Body of Suomenlinna and the Allianssi Youth Exchange, which facilitate exchanges and intercultural learning between volunteers, local communities and NGOs.



© The Governing Body of Suomenlinna

Main lessons learned and impact

This project is a good example of how involving volunteers all the way from planning to implementation is key to its success. The Governing Body of Suomenlinna shared their knowledge and expertise of the property with volunteers through a series of orientation lectures, discussions and presentations on the Fort's history and evolution. The close intercultural relationship formed between the Governing Body and the volunteers led to productive and intensive exchanges throughout the project experience and afterwards, when the volunteers' feedback was used to further develop and adapt the project for future years.

How did your WHV project promote youth participation?

The project actively involves youth in the maintenance of the World Heritage property and in raising awareness about its unique features for visitors and locals. Volunteers made use of their international diversity to plan and run visitor feedback surveys in different languages. They put into practice what they had learned from the Governing Body and were able to raise awareness on the sustainability and ecology of the Fort. At the end of the project, volunteers were involved in open discussions, where they could share best practices from their own countries and rate their project experience.



Specific skills gained

- ◆ Practical landscape maintenance
- ◆ Multilingual visitor information
- ◆ Survey planning and implementation
- ◆ Project management
- ◆ Communication



Specific knowledge acquired

- ◆ Learning about the values and attributes of the Fortress of Suomenlinna, its history and architecture
- ◆ Living and working in a small 'village' environment
- ◆ Learning about sustainability and ecology, to help conserve and protect the property



Specific attitudes developed

- ◆ Willingness to work with local communities and other volunteers
- ◆ Communicating with an international audience
- ◆ Giving feedback and expressing opinions



Our goal is not only to implement the work. The human dimension is also very important. We are not going to clean a silent place. This place has to talk, it has a language that has to speak to the people and through the people. We need to convert the site from being silent to being a place of communication.

Most of the volunteers get both what we call hard skills and soft skills. One thing that they certainly improve by the end of the camp is their communication skills, by that I mean also understanding and adapting to the culture and the way of thinking. But for most of them who are students, what is exceptional is the very fact of using their hands, going on the ground and working on a field project of this nature.



© The Governing Body of Suomenlinna



Volunteers serving in rural areas reported higher ratings on cultural openness and social integration than those in urban settings.



Returned volunteers reported significant increases in communication skills. Sharing was the concept most used by volunteers to describe the positive experience of overcoming personal and cultural boundaries to create meaningful relationships and exchanges. The flow of energy that is created among volunteers working together on project activities has a profound and long-lasting 'feel-good' effect.



Name of Organization

European Heritage
Volunteers

Year

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

WHV objectives

- 1** Raise awareness among young people, volunteers, local communities and concerned authorities of the need to protect and promote World Heritage.
- 2** Involve young people in World Heritage preservation through concrete projects at sites.
- 4** Strengthen sustainable cooperation between non-profit organizations, site management, communities and authorities.
- 5** Identify best practices and develop non-formal education tools to facilitate stakeholders' participation in the World Heritage education.

Overview of project

The small town of Weimar has an extraordinary literary history, attracting eminent writers and scholars such as Goethe and Schiller in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The fine artistic quality of the houses and surrounding parks are hallmarks of this 'Classical' development.

The Classical Weimar property is made up of twelve separate buildings and ensembles, including houses, schools, castles, a palace and a cemetery, all of which show tangible and intangible elements of the town's heritage. To make their conservation work authentic, the volunteers used historical plans for their rehabilitation of the parks and gardens, restoring them to their former splendour and helping to preserve them for future generations.

The project has taken place every year since 2012 and continues to raise awareness of this fascinating town's historical and cultural importance.

Description and definition of the project as a best practice

The project is based on a successful combination of practical work and non-formal education activities. The volunteers' hands-on work included restoring and maintaining the parks and gardens, doing archaeological research on the historical park structures, cleaning activities, and helping to restore the path systems to make the property safe and accessible to visitors.

Volunteers learned about the background to the project – and the challenges facing the property – through a series of lectures, guided tours of Classical Weimar, and excursions to related heritage sites.

As well as the practical side of the project, it also focused on three fundamental, more intangible, aspects of volunteering for heritage:

- ◆ Close cooperation and interaction between the organizers, site management, community and volunteers.
- ◆ Continuity and stability.
- ◆ Making positive use of the synergies created.

Main lessons learned and impact

The secret to a project's success lies in the close and long-lasting cooperation between all the stakeholders involved. It guarantees the proper technical and logistical realization of the project, and also ensures the high quality of the educational, intercultural and promotional activities around the heritage.

Furthermore, an appropriate project structure leads to a higher acceptance of heritage volunteering both within the site management team and among a wider public. In particular, the restoration of the path

system, which was carried out solely by volunteers, illustrates what remarkable results can be achieved by their work.

The close collaboration between the site management team and the volunteers during the project led to a rich exchange of ideas, thus creating long-lasting intercultural relationships.

How did your WHV project promote youth participation?

The project is based on the active engagement of volunteers for the World Heritage property, making their work visible to a wider public. It therefore encourages other young people to participate in heritage volunteering projects, either in Weimar or elsewhere.

Every year, at the end of the project, volunteers give a presentation on World Heritage sites in their home countries, promoting the idea of volunteering to a wider public.

On the national scale, an exhibition showing all the WHV Initiative's work across Germany was organized at Belvedere Orangery by the European Heritage Volunteers, in collaboration with the German National Commission for UNESCO. Thanks to the number of WHV projects undertaken at Belvedere Park in the Complex, a permanent exhibition of the Initiatives is now on display. It is guided by volunteers from all over the world and has so far welcomed over 20,000 visitors. The exhibition has been extended into 2018 and is part of Germany's National Programme for the European Year of Cultural Heritage.



Specific skills gained

- ◆ Learning to read and compare historic plans
- ◆ Park archaeology
- ◆ Practical skills in path restoration and related tasks
- ◆ Exhibition installation and management



Specific knowledge acquired

- ◆ Learning about historic gardens and parks
- ◆ Learning about cultural landscapes
- ◆ Increased understanding about sustainable gardens and parks



Specific attitudes developed

- ◆ Awareness about the relationship between the cultural, natural and intangible aspects of heritage
- ◆ Awareness about the accessibility of heritage sites for a wider public – both for local inhabitants and tourists



Participating in the WHV Initiative is also helping us run other heritage projects nationally, because when you have this in your history, the kind of recognition and support that we can receive from universities and the government is much better.



Returned volunteers reported a significant increase in the **knowledge and ideas** needed to protect and preserve cultural heritage and diversity.



Name of Organization

REMPART

Country

Albania

Date

2010

Berat and Gjirokastra are rare examples of typical Ottoman architecture. Located in central Albania, Berat bears witness to the coexistence of various religious and cultural communities throughout the centuries. Its castle, locally known as the Kala, was mostly built in the thirteenth century, although its origins date back to the fourth century BC. The fortress area houses many Byzantine churches, mainly from the thirteenth century, as well as several mosques built under the Ottoman rule. Gjirokastra, in the Drinos River Valley in southern Albania, features a series of outstanding two-storey houses which were developed in the seventeenth century. The town also retains a bazaar, an eighteenth-century mosque and two churches from the same period.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about heritage preservation, to protect cultural heritage in Albania.
- ◆ Providing young people with the opportunity to get involved in projects useful for the community.
- ◆ Sharing intercultural experiences among NGOs and encouraging intercultural dialogue among the wider public.
- ◆ Contributing to reconciliation in the Balkans.
- ◆ Fostering the development of leadership skills and capabilities.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in restoration activities in close collaboration with professional artists, public heritage authorities and other NGOs.
- ◆ Taking part in awareness-raising workshops about cultural and architectural heritage.



Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots

Name of Organization

HUJ – Voluntary Service of Armenia

Country

Armenia

Date

2010 2011 2012 2013 2015 2016 2017

The cathedral and churches of Echmiatsin and the archaeological remains at Zvartnots graphically illustrate the evolution and development of Armenia's unique ecclesiastical style, which profoundly shaped architectural and artistic development in the region. Damaged by an earthquake in the tenth century and unearthed nearly a thousand years later, the construction of the cathedral has been deduced from written history and from the ruins of the structure itself by the combined efforts of archaeologists, historians and architectural specialists.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness among visitors about the importance of World Heritage issues.
- ◆ Involving institutions in the project.
- ◆ Preserving the sustainability of the World Heritage site of Zvartnots Cathedral for future generations.
- ◆ Keeping the property in good condition, so that visitors feel its spiritual value and are able to appreciate its grace and beauty.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in maintenance works around the cathedral, such as moving stones, broken sections of the ruins, etc.
- ◆ Helping to edit, revise and translate materials about the site for the museum.
- ◆ Taking part in different cultural activities in order to gain a better understanding of the local culture in relation to the World Heritage property.

'There were so many people interested in knowing about other cultures, other ways of life, other working methods and other ways of thinking in the countries the volunteers came from, so I would say international volunteers very positively impacted local perception.'



Armenia

Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley



© HUJ - Voluntary Service of Armenia

The monastery of Geghard contains a number of churches and tombs, most of them cut into the rock, exemplifying the very peak of Armenian medieval architecture. The complex of medieval buildings is set into a landscape of astounding natural beauty, surrounded by towering cliffs at the entrance to the Azat Valley.

Name of Organization

HUJ - Voluntary Service of Armenia

Country

Armenia

Date

2010 2011 2013

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Preserving and protecting the World Heritage property.

Activities

- ◆ Carrying out maintenance activities in the surroundings of the monastery, a place of pilgrimage.
- ◆ Collecting rubbish.
- ◆ Cleaning the river bank.
- ◆ Preparing information panels.
- ◆ Making a list of cultural heritage objects to send to the Ministry of Culture for their future preservation.

'The volunteers talked to us about what recycling is, and they told us that where they live, they put it in containers for specific materials. This not only helps reuse rubbish, but can also be a good way of decorating the city and making it beautiful.'



© Ko Hon Chiu Vincent*

The first human activity in the magnificent natural landscape of Salzkammergut dates back to prehistoric times, with the salt deposits being exploited as early as the second millennium BC. The region's prosperity was based on this resource until the middle of the twentieth century, and this is reflected in the majestic architecture of the town of Hallstatt.

Name of Organization

Village of Hallstatt
(Hallstatt Municipality)

Country

Austria

Date

2014 2015 2016

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Sensitizing the volunteers and local community of Hallstatt about the challenges that tourist alpine towns like Hallstatt can face.
- ◆ Raising awareness about the site's protection and sustainable development.

Activities

- ◆ Restoring site areas such as the Hallstatt glacier and hiking paths.
- ◆ Restoring a traditional Austrian wooden boat.
- ◆ Preparing a presentation for the local community.
- ◆ Discussing the protection and development of the site.



Austria

Wachau Cultural Landscape

Wachau is a beautiful stretch of the Danube Valley between Melk and Krems. Its evolution from prehistoric times can be traced through its ancient architecture (monasteries, castles, ruins), urban design (towns and villages), and the vine terraces that have been cultivated on its slopes since 800 AD.

Two organizations have carried out projects at the World Heritage site over the last decade:

Name of Organization

Service Civil International
Austria

Country

Austria

Date

2011 2012 2013 2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Maintaining natural 'hot spots' and traditional stone terraces.
- ◆ Preserving the biodiversity of Wachau as a World Heritage cultural landscape.

Activities

- ◆ Running a public relations campaign.
- ◆ Organizing press conferences.
- ◆ Raising awareness about the importance of natural habitats.

Name of Organization

Wachau
Dunkelsteinerwald
Regionalentwicklung

Country

Austria

Date

2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Maintaining natural 'hot spots' and traditional stone terraces.
- ◆ Preserving Wachau's biodiversity as a World Heritage cultural landscape.
- ◆ Raising awareness about the site's importance.

Activities

- ◆ Maintaining dry grassland habitats by reducing invasive species and other threats.
- ◆ Mowing and clearing grass, girdling trees and removing bushes.
- ◆ Participating in public outreach activities on natural habitats.



© SCI Österreich



© Image courtesy of JAVVA asbl

The four Walloon mining sites – Grand-Hornu, Bois-du-Luc, Bois du Cazier and Blegny-Mine – are the best-preserved in Belgium, and among the earliest in Europe. Together, they form a great strip measuring 170 km long and 3–15 km wide, crossing from the east to west of the country, and feature the utopian architecture typical of the early industrial era. The mining sites are a highly integrated industrial and urban ensemble, and include the workers' city at Grand-Hornu, designed by Bruno Renard in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Name of Organization

Jeunes Actifs dans le
Volontariat et les Voyages
Alternatifs (JAVVA) ASBL

Country

Belgium

Date

2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Contributing to the preservation and protection of the historical property.
- ◆ Raising the property's cultural and historical profile among international volunteers, the local community and visitors.
- ◆ Supporting the site's Eco museum in preparation for a special exhibition in the framework of 'Mons 2015' – the city of Mons, located close to the site, was the European Capital of Culture in 2015.

Activities

- ◆ Preserving Bois-du-Luc, one of the four sites of the property.
- ◆ Cleaning the area, collecting rubbish and removing the overgrown grass.
- ◆ Preparing the special exhibition for Mons 2015.
- ◆ Displaying a photo exhibition at the museum.
- ◆ Running an awareness-raising campaign about World Heritage.
- ◆ Organizing World Heritage workshops.



Belgium

Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons)

Name of Organization

Jeunes Actifs dans le
Volontariat et les Voyages
Alternatifs (JAVVA) ASBL

Country

Belgium

Date

2016

'Everyone knows the volunteers and they try their best to keep them here, because they are profoundly aware of how the volunteers contribute to our community.'

The Neolithic flint mines at Spiennes, covering more than 100 ha, are the largest and earliest concentration of ancient mines in Europe. They are also remarkable for the diversity of technological solutions used for extraction and for the fact that they are directly linked to a settlement of the same period. The men who started to dig in Spiennes some 6,000 years ago are among the oldest miners in the world; they discovered a profuse deposit of quality flint, which was to be exploited for a further 1,800 years.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Promoting the site.
- ◆ Highlighting its preservation by carrying out educational activities about the site.
- ◆ Raising awareness among volunteers and the local population about the importance of their involvement in preserving the site.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in practical and educational activities.
- ◆ Participating in archaeological excavations in the mines and post-excavation operations in the research laboratory.
- ◆ Learning archaeological methods and techniques.
- ◆ Processing artefacts.
- ◆ Attending scientific study courses, conferences and workshops.



© Image courtesy of JAVVA asbl



The Roman city of Ratiaria is part of the Danube Limes in Bulgaria. The Roman frontier system in Bulgaria consisted of a chain of fortifications along the south bank of the Danube, with the river serving as both an obstacle and as a communication and trade route. Along the course of the river line, there are four legionary fortresses (Ratiaria, Oescus, Novae and Durostorum) and many other forts and watchtowers, 46 of which have been precisely identified on the ground to date.

Name of Organization

Bulgarian Archaeological Association

Country

Bulgaria

Date

2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Protecting the site by cleaning, documenting and promoting the preserved archaeological and architectural structures.
- ◆ Involving local communities in preservation activities to help them get a better understanding of the cultural heritage as a part of their national history, and to foster regional development.
- ◆ Protecting the site by raising awareness on an international level.
- ◆ Encouraging local authorities to elaborate and develop appropriate projects preserving and opening cultural monuments to the world.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in preservation and maintenance activities, such as cleaning architectural and archaeological remains. Collecting rubbish.
- ◆ Undertaking field conservation, stabilization and protection of the ancient buildings and structures, and the fortification walls.
- ◆ Preparing archaeological and geodetic documentation about the site.
- ◆ Running an awareness-raising campaign with seminars and daily talks.
- ◆ Organizing an exhibition of the action camp.



Estonia

Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn

Name of Organization

International Youth
Association EstYES

Country

Estonia

Date

2011

The city of Tallinn dates back to the thirteenth century, when a castle was built there by the crusading knights of the Teutonic Order. It developed into a major centre of the Hanseatic League, and its wealth is demonstrated by the opulence of the public buildings and the domestic architecture of the merchants' houses, which have survived to a remarkable degree despite the ravages of fire and war in the intervening centuries.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about World Heritage throughout the local community, young people and visitors on the occasion of Tallinn, European Capital of Culture, 2011.

Activities

- ◆ Site cleaning activities.
- ◆ Participating in guided tours.
- ◆ Organizing workshops.
- ◆ Documenting activities with photos and videos, exhibited online and at a school.





Estonia

Projects by region:
Europe and North America

Wooded meadows (Laelatu, Kalli-Nedrema, Mäepea, Allika, Tagamoisa, Looe, Koiva, Halliste)



© International Youth association EstYES

Wooded meadows are traditional semi-natural communities that were widespread in the countries around the Baltic Sea and other parts of Europe a few hundred years ago. Traditional mowing and grazing of livestock takes place in these sparse, natural wooded areas. The meadows are one of the oldest ecosystems to have been created through the interaction between humans and nature in a forest area.

Name of Organization

International Youth
Association EstYES

Country

Estonia

Date

2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Maintaining approximately 10 ha of the wooded meadows of Nedrema and Laelatu in south-western Estonia.

Activities

- ◆ Mowing the wooded meadows, under the supervision of local experts.
- ◆ Raking and removing hay from the meadow.
- ◆ Running awareness-raising workshops on the protection and management of wooded meadows, and their sustainable development.



Finland

Fortress of Suomenlinna

Name of Organization

The Governing Body of
Suomenlinna

Country

Finland

Date

2015 2016 2017

This project is a best practice; please refer to page 150 for its description.





France

Arsenal de Rochefort et fortifications de l'estuaire de la Charente

Projects by region:
Europe and North America

Name of Organization

Solidarités Jeunesses
France

Country

France

Date

2008 2009 2010 2012 2013 2015

'First of all, the project had an impact on us working in the municipality, because we had to start working very quickly to host the volunteers and organize the activities. But it also had an impact on all the other people involved who have made it possible for us to gain the community's recognition and gratitude.'

The Arsenal of Rochefort with the fortifications of the Charente estuary is a collection of fortified constructions built in the seventeenth century. It was built from scratch by King Louis XIV and was intended to prevent any enemy from landing. Fort Liédot, located on the island of Aix, forms part of the Arsenal. Its strategic position at the mouth of the Charente estuary was taken into account later by the Emperor Napoleon in 1810, who decided to build an 'indestructible and inviolable fort' in the region using stones from the Crazannes quarry. The fort was mainly used as a jail.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Contributing to the regular maintenance and restoration work of the site, as well as raising awareness about Fort Liédot.

Activities

- ◆ Working in two groups on different tasks and renovation methods.
- ◆ Renovating a second walkway to create a larger sightseeing tour.
- ◆ Dismantling walls, sorting and recalibrating stones in order to rebuild them exactly how they were.
- ◆ Renovating the Fort's ancient kitchen.



© Solidarités Jeunesses France



France

The Causses and the Cévennes, Mediterranean agro-pastoral Cultural Landscape

Name of Organization

Concordia France

Country

France

Date

2012 2013

This property in the southern part of central France is a mountain landscape interspersed by deep valleys, covering more than 3,000 hectares. Villages and substantial stone farmhouses on the deep terraces of the Causses reflect the organization of large abbeys from the eleventh century. The relationship between the agropastoral systems and their biophysical environment is evidenced by the drailles, or drove roads, which are still used to transfer livestock between grazing grounds on a seasonal cycle.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Renovating the old farm of Colobrières in order to transform it into a cultural centre.
- ◆ Raising awareness on the property's heritage among volunteers, the local community and general public.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in cleaning, building and renovation activities.
- ◆ Participating in an 'Open Doors Day' with the local community.
- ◆ Taking part in cultural and heritage workshops.



The Jurisdiction of Saint-Émilion is an exceptional landscape devoted entirely to wine growing, with many fine historic monuments in its towns and villages. The Saint-Émilion area prospered due to its location on the pilgrimage route to Santiago de Compostela, and many churches, monasteries and hospices were built there from the eleventh century onwards.

Name of Organization

REMPART

Country

France

Date

2010 2013 2014 2016

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Promoting the site and raising community awareness about its historical and common values by involving the volunteers and local community in its restoration and preservation activities.

Activities

- ◆ Carrying out restoration activities, under the supervision of Adichats, an association Youth and Popular Education, and a member of REMPART) and the guidance of a traditional stonemason.
- ◆ Collecting rubbish.
- ◆ Restoring and repairing a traditional long stone wall between a small road and typical vineyards.



France

Parc national de la Vanoise



© Concordia France

The Vanoise National Park is located in the Tarentaise Valley in the French Alps. It is the first French national park, and was created in 1963 after protests by environmentalists against a tourism project that threatened local flora and fauna. It shares 14 km of common border with the Gran Paradiso National Park in Italy and covers 1,250 km² of protected area, the largest in Europe.

Name of Organization

Concordia France

Country

France

Date

2011

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Ensuring improved visibility of the Vanoise Park.
- ◆ Increasing awareness about issues facing the Park's environmental and cultural heritage.

Activities

- ◆ Renovating the Route du Sel et du Beaufort path by rebuilding a dry-stone wall and barriers to prevent erosion.
- ◆ Organizing and participating in workshops and visits about the park's history and wildlife, focusing on the heritage dimension.
- ◆ Organizing a press conference to develop ecotourism in the park.



© European Heritage Volunteers

Name of Organization

European Heritage
Volunteers

Country

Germany

Date

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

This project is a best practice; please refer to page 152 for its description.



Germany

Maulbronn Monastery Complex

Name of Organization

Bürgerverein Schmie
c/o European Heritage
Volunteers

Country

Germany

Date

2016



Founded in 1147, the Cistercian Maulbronn Monastery is considered the most complete and best-preserved medieval monastic complex north of the Alps. Surrounded by fortified walls, the main buildings were constructed between the twelfth and the sixteenth centuries. The monastery's church, mainly in the Transitional Gothic style, had a major influence in the spread of Gothic architecture over much of northern and central Europe.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Restoring, repairing and conserving the monks' water-management system and irrigation canals and reservoirs, which have lain unused and abandoned over recent centuries.
- ◆ Raising awareness about the property among the volunteers and the local community.
- ◆ Promoting the property by involving the volunteers and local community in the ongoing restoration work.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in maintenance and restoration activities.
- ◆ Surveying the historical ditches.
- ◆ Removing the deposits.
- ◆ Installing leaf litter rakes.
- ◆ Removing undergrowth.
- ◆ Repairing dams with natural materials, under the supervision of experts.
- ◆ Studying the medieval monasteries' life, local history and environmental topics.
- ◆ Raising awareness about the property.
- ◆ Making an information panel about the property.
- ◆ Running a promotional campaign in the local press.



© European Heritage Volunteers

This 65-km stretch of the Middle Rhine Valley, with its castles, historic towns and vineyards, graphically illustrates the long history of human involvement with its dramatic and varied natural landscape. It is intimately associated with history and legend, and for centuries has exercised a powerful influence on writers, artists and composers.

Name of Organization

European Heritage
Volunteers

Country

Germany

Date

2016 2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Focusing on the diversity of the cultural landscape of the Upper Middle Rhine Valley. Showing the practical and theoretical aspects of maintaining a World Heritage property.

Activities

- ◆ Working on conservation in the area.
- ◆ Restoring the historical dry-stone wall system between the former vineyards, under the guidance of experienced masons.
- ◆ Supporting the maintenance of biotopes by cutting long-grass meadows at slopes with brush cutters.
- ◆ Learning to cut grasses in the traditional way, using scythes.
- ◆ Visiting different locations in the Upper Middle Rhine Valley.
- ◆ Learning about biodiversity and the endangered flora and fauna.



Iceland

Pingvellir National Park

Name of Organization

SEEDS Iceland

Country

Iceland

Date

2013

Pingvellir (Thingvellir) is the National Park where the Althing, an open-air assembly representing the whole of Iceland, was established in 930 and continued to take place until 1798. Over the course of a two-week period every year, the assembly would establish formal laws and settle disputes. The Althing retains deep historical and symbolic associations for the people of Iceland today.

The property includes the Pingvellir National Park and the remains of the Althing itself, consisting of fragments of around 50 booths built from turf and stone. Remains from the tenth century are thought to be buried underground, and the property also includes remnants of agricultural use from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Working to safeguard this unique property and helping to support its upkeep and preservation.

Activities

- ◆ Working in the woodlands of Pingvellir.
- ◆ Cleaning up dead branches.
- ◆ Digging up some non-native plant species.
- ◆ Planting birch trees.
- ◆ Making walking paths.



© UNESCO / Francesco Bandarin



Italy

Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata

Projects by region:
Europe and North America



Mount Vesuvius erupted in 79 AD, engulfing the two flourishing Roman towns of Pompei and Herculaneum, as well as the many wealthy villas in the area. These have been progressively excavated and made accessible to the public since the mid-eighteenth century. The vast expanse of the commercial town of Pompei contrasts with the smaller but better-preserved remains of Herculaneum.

Name of Organization

Youth Action for Peace
Italy

Country

Italy

Date

2014-2015

'From my experience, I can say that it's easy to integrate the international volunteers into the organization's different activities because they arrive with a positive and dynamic attitude and are interested in the work and how they can contribute.'

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness in the local community about the archaeological areas of Herculaneum, and about the work of WHV and the International Voluntary Service.
- ◆ Promoting the safeguarding of the heritage among local youth.

Activities

- ◆ Learning about the daily work of the Herculaneum Conservation Project.
- ◆ Attending workshops about the archaeological site.
- ◆ Attending cultural events with local associations, and meeting with local social and cultural institutions.
- ◆ Working on a social media campaign to share information about the site.
- ◆ Producing a documentary of interviews with citizens and tourists.
- ◆ Carrying out on-site maintenance.



Italy

Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archaeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula

Name of Organization

Legambiente

Country

Italy

Date

2010

The Cilento is an outstanding cultural landscape. The dramatic groups of sanctuaries and settlements along its three east-west mountain ridges vividly portray the area's historical evolution: it was a major route not only for trade, but also for cultural and political interaction during the prehistoric and medieval periods. The Cilento was also the boundary between the Greek colonies of Magna Graecia and the indigenous Etruscan and Lucanian peoples. The remains of two major cities from classical times, Paestum and Velia, are found there.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Facilitating visits to the property.
- ◆ Making the property more attractive by means of preservation activities.

Activities

- ◆ Helping to maintain the city walls of the Paestum archaeological site.
- ◆ Cleaning up the pine woods along the side of the beaches, i.e. cutting the grass and removing weeds around the historical area.



© Legambiente



Italy

Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta

Projects by region:
Europe and North America

Name of Organization

Comitato Fondo Ambiente
Italiano di Ferrara

Country

Italy

Date

2014

Ferrara, established around a ford over the River Po, became an intellectual and artistic centre, attracting the greatest minds of the Italian Renaissance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The humanist concept of the 'ideal city' was established in Ferrara, in the neighbourhoods built from 1492 onwards by Biagio Rossetti according to the new principles of perspective. The completion of this project marked the birth of modern town planning and influenced its subsequent development.

Project highlights and achievements

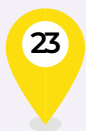
- ◆ Facilitating visits to the property.
- ◆ Making the property safer and more comfortable for tourists.

Activities

- ◆ Taking part in guided tours of the property.
- ◆ Cleaning the valleys.
- ◆ Participating in beachcombing.



© Ko Hon Chiu Vincent*



Italy

Historic Centre of Naples



© OUR PLACE The World Heritage Collection *

From the Neapolis founded by Greek settlers in 470 BC to the vibrant, bustling city of today, Naples has retained the imprint of the successive cultures that emerged in Europe and the Mediterranean basin. This makes it a unique World Heritage property, with a wealth of outstanding monuments such as the Church of Santa Chiara and the Castel Nuovo.

Name of Organization

Vedi Napoli

Country

Italy

Date

2013 2014

'A lot of people who had never taken part in these kinds of projects before made themselves available to help the volunteers. They never asked anything in exchange for giving a hand, everyone always supported us. I can even say that we have discovered a real connection between the local actors. We could feel this will of mutual aid, which wasn't that obvious before the project'.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Sensitizing the local population and associations about heritage.
- ◆ Using volunteers as World Heritage ambassadors to promote the heritage.
- ◆ Improving the aesthetics of the main square.

Activities

- ◆ Attending a two-day training session on World Heritage, Património and the International Voluntary Service.
- ◆ Taking a guided tour of the Historic Centre of Naples.
- ◆ Running an awareness-raising campaign about heritage.
- ◆ Giving a presentation about heritage in volunteers' home countries, looking at the problems and solutions linked with preservation.
- ◆ Carrying out on-site maintenance work.



Italy

Portovenere, Cinque Terre and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)

Projects by region:
Europe and North America

The Ligurian coast between Cinque Terre and Portovenere is a cultural landscape of great scenic and cultural value. The layout and disposition of the small towns and the shaping of the surrounding landscape, overcoming the disadvantages of a steep, uneven terrain, encapsulate the continuous history of human settlement in this region over the past millennium.

Two organizations have carried out projects at the World Heritage site over the last decade:

Name of Organization

Legambiente

Country

Italy

Date

2010

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness among the authorities and local people about the natural and cultural importance of the property.
- ◆ Encouraging the protection of the property.

Activities

- ◆ Helping to maintain paths and terraces located in the park to make the property more attractive to tourists.
- ◆ Making traditional products, such as pesto and other sauces.

Name of Organization

Tu Quoque

Country

Italy

Date

2015

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Working and conserving the land of the Cinque Terre with traditional knowledge and local culture.
- ◆ Reconstructing the dry-stone walls sustaining the grounds of the terraced vineyards, which were damaged in the torrential rains of 2011, causing massive flooding and landslides in the Cinque Terre.

Activities

- ◆ Learning how to rebuild the dry-stone walls with local experts.
- ◆ Teaching tourists and locals about terraced landscapes.



© Legambiente



Italy

The Sassi and the Park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera



© Legambiente

The Sassi and the Park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera are the most outstanding, intact example of a troglodyte settlement in the Mediterranean region, perfectly adapted to its terrain and ecosystem. The first inhabited zone dates from the Palaeolithic period, while later settlements illustrate a number of significant stages in human history. More than 150 'rock-cut' churches are carved out of the spectacular hillsides of Matera.

Name of Organization

Legambiente

Country

Italy

Date

2010

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Using preservation activities to encourage authorities, the local community and citizens to discover and further appreciate their cultural heritage property.

Activities

- ◆ Working on the restoration of a path to improve access from the Sassi archaeological area to the natural park.
- ◆ Helping prevent fires and safeguarding the park under the supervision of the local staff.



Italy

Su Nuraxi di Barumini

Projects by region:
Europe and North America

Name of Organization

Fondazione Barumini
Sistema Cultura

Country

Italy

Date

2012

Towards the end of the second millennium BC in the Bronze Age, a completely unique type of defensive structures known as nuraghi was developed on the island of Sardinia. Nuraghi consist of circular defensive towers in the form of truncated cones built of dressed stone, with corbel-vaulted internal chambers. The complex at Barumini, extended and reinforced the under Carthaginian pressure during the first millennium, is the finest and most complete example of this remarkable form of prehistoric architecture.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Restoring and preserving the property of Su Nuraxi.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in excavations that have taken place in Su Nuraxi since 1950.
- ◆ Working on the restoration and cataloguing of archaeological remains from the property.



© Fondazione Barumini Sistema Cultura



Italy

Venice and its Lagoon



Founded in the fifth century and extending over 118 small islands, Venice became a major maritime power in the tenth century. The whole city is an extraordinary architectural masterpiece, in which even the smallest building contains works by some of the world's greatest artists. Certosa Island is located in the splendid landscape of the Park of the Lagoon, occupying a prime strategic position between the old city centre and the open sea.

Name of Organization

Legambiente

Country

Italy

Date

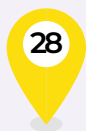
2009 2010

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Preserving and restoring the archaeological, natural and cultural heritage of Certosa in order to boost the appeal of a less famous part of Venice lagoon.
- ◆ Raising awareness about both cultural and environmental values.
- ◆ Improving ecological and cultural education in the region.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in making Certosa's park more accessible to locals, tourists and archaeological researchers by developing and maintaining the natural paths.
- ◆ Organizing activities and events involving the community and the local environmental organizations.



Lithuania Curonian Spit

Projects by region:
Europe and North America

Human beings have lived in this elongated sand-dune peninsula since prehistoric times. Stretching over 98 km, the Spit has always been vulnerable to the natural forces of the winds and waves. Its survival has only been possible as a result of ceaseless human efforts to combat its erosion, which today are dramatically illustrated by continued stabilization and reforestation projects.

Name of Organization

Lithuanian Fund for Nature

Country

Lithuania

Date

2015

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Preserving the Curonian Spit's biodiversity as a part of a World Heritage landscape by eradicating invasive species and increasing public awareness about eutrophication – the biggest threat to the Baltic Sea, Curonian Lagoon and their coastal areas.

Activities

- ◆ Clearing areas affected by the invasive plant *Robinia pseudoakacija*.
- ◆ Running an environmental awareness campaign about eutrophication in the Baltic Sea.
- ◆ Supporting educational events about eutrophication.
- ◆ Teaching visitors how to use the eutrophication footprint calculator.



Name of Organization

Association for Democratic Prosperity-Zid

Country

Montenegro

Date

2015

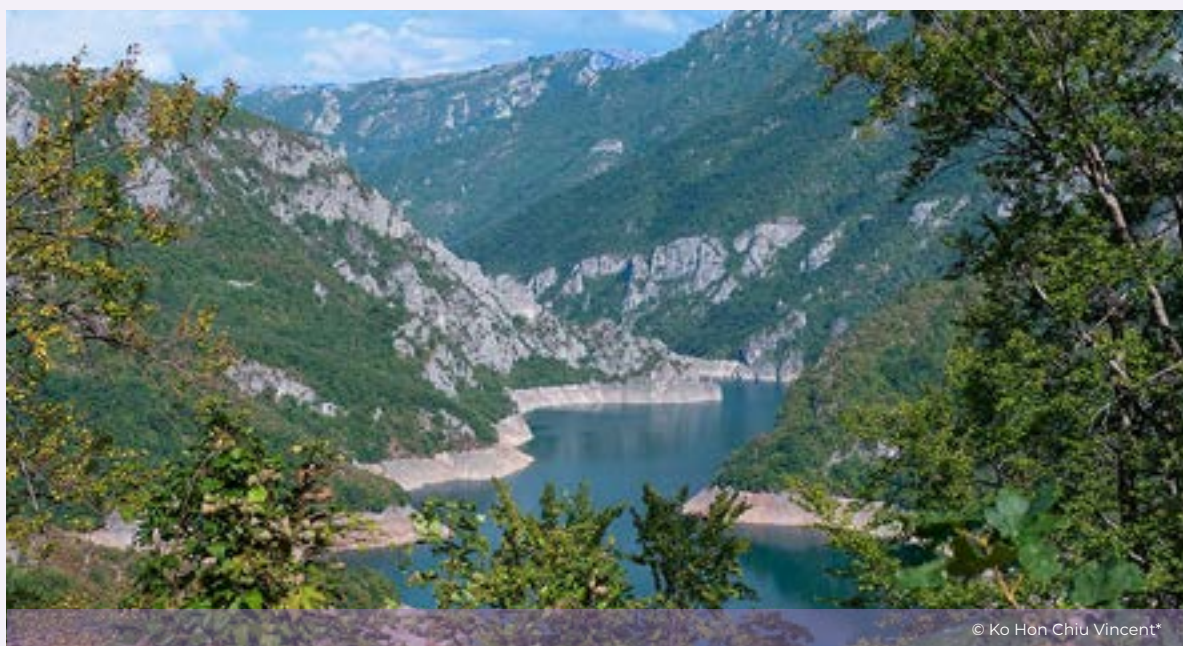
Durmitor National Park comprises the Mount Durmitor plateau and the valley formed by the canyon of the River Tara, incorporating three major geomorphologic features: canyons, mountains and plateaux. This breathtaking national park was formed by glaciers and is traversed by rivers and underground streams. Along the Tara River canyon, which has the deepest gorges in Europe, the dense pine forests are interspersed with clear lakes and are home to a wide range of endemic flora. Thanks to its geographical location and range in altitude, the park has two microclimates – Mediterranean and alpine – which has resulted in an exceptional range of species.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Sustainably managing the dwellings and the environment in Durmitor.
- ◆ Promoting Montenegro in general.
- ◆ Empowering the local community and developing a responsible attitude towards natural resources.
- ◆ Becoming an exemplary practice for other communities in the north of Montenegro.

Activities

- ◆ Attending workshops on composting.
- ◆ Conducting a promotional campaign in the city of Žabljak, focusing on sustainable development and composting.
- ◆ Building home composting units.



© Ko Hon Chiu Vincent*



© Rob Zakee, Projectbureau NHW

The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie is a military defence line that defined Fort Holland as the administrative and economic heart of the Netherlands. It was designed to keep out invaders by the controlled flooding of a chain of inundation fields up to a depth of one metre.

The inundation line was laid in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and runs from Fort Naarden to Fort Steurgat in the Biesbosch. The line consists of a system of waterworks and over 1,000 forts, casemates, sluices and wooden houses. The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie is one of the largest projects ever undertaken in the Netherlands.

Name of Organization

Projectbureau Nieuwe
Hollandse Waterline
(PNHV)

Country

Netherlands

Date

2013 2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Making the area more accessible by connecting buildings, building knowledge and raising awareness about the Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie, particularly in primary schools and among regional volunteers.

Activities

- ◆ Creating two walking tracks.
- ◆ Improving the visibility and attractiveness of the Waterlinie buildings.
- ◆ Producing an educational booklet for primary schools.
- ◆ Meeting with local volunteers and organizations to share knowledge about World Heritage.
- ◆ Producing a promotional film on World Heritage and on what it means to be a volunteer.



Portugal Historic Centre of Évora

Name of Organization

Municipality of Évora

Country

Portugal

Date

2014 2015

The roots of this museum-city go back to Roman times, but its golden age was in the fifteenth century, when it became the residence of the Portuguese kings. Its unique beauty stems from the whitewashed houses decorated with azulejos (tiles) and wrought-iron balconies dating from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. Its monuments had a profound influence on Portuguese architecture in Brazil.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Ensuring the active participation of Évora's youth in the preservation of the Historic Centre.
- ◆ Educating youth about the challenges and responsibilities of managing and preserving the Historic Centre.
- ◆ Instilling a sense of community in the restoration of the World Heritage property.

Activities

- ◆ Learning how to maintain the integrity of architecture while working with limestone.
- ◆ Taking guided tours of a geology laboratory.
- ◆ Learning how to apply limestone on degraded public walls.



© Municipality of Évora



Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex

Name of Organization

Cultural World
Heritage Centre,
Kazan Federal
University

Country

Russia

Date

2017



© Kristina Yakovleva

This site lies on the shores of the River Volga, south of its confluence with the River Kama, and south of the capital of Tatarstan, Kazan. The site contains evidence of the medieval city of Bolgar, an early settlement of the Volga-Bolgar people, who lived there between the seventh and fifteenth centuries AD, and was the first capital of the Golden Horde in the thirteenth century. Bolgar represents several centuries of cultural exchanges and transformations in Eurasia that played a pivotal role in the formation of civilizations, customs and cultural traditions.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Contributing to the property's conservation and promoting World Heritage volunteering in the region.
- ◆ Raising awareness about the property's values.
- ◆ Improving the communication between the property's residents and its administration.

Activities

- ◆ Carrying out maintenance and conservation activities at the property.
- ◆ Helping archaeologists to carry out excavations.
- ◆ Processing artefacts (sorting, cleaning and labelling archaeological finds).
- ◆ Interviewing the local community.
- ◆ Participating in awareness-raising activities.
- ◆ Producing a film about volunteering in Bolgar.



Name of Organization

Center of International Youth and Student exchange voluntary programs 'World4u'

Country

Russia

Date

2016 2017

The Solovetsky Archipelago comprises six islands in the western part of the White Sea, covering 300 km². The islands have been inhabited since the fifth century BC and important traces of human presence from as far back as the fifth millennium BC can be found there. The archipelago has been the site of intense monastic activity since the fifteenth century, and there are several churches dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Helping to preserve the property.
- ◆ Enriching the biodiversity of the islands' ecosystem by carrying out practical and educational activities.
- ◆ Raising awareness about the preservation of the property among the local community and visitors.

Activities

- ◆ Working at the Botanical Garden.
- ◆ Planting, weeding and fertilizing trees, herbs and flowers.
- ◆ Producing videos and photo campaigns to promote the site.
- ◆ Participating in workshops and presentations about the importance of heritage preservation, to raise awareness among locals, tourists and Russian volunteers.



© Center of International Youth and Student exchange voluntary programs 'World4u'.



Known as the 'Venice of the North', with its numerous canals and more than 400 bridges, Saint Petersburg is the result of a vast urban project started 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.

Name of Organization

Mir Tesen

Country

Russia

Date

2012 2013 2014 2016 2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Assisting with restoration work in several sites in the suburbs and in the Leningrad region.
- ◆ Learning about the World Heritage properties.
- ◆ Exchanging and sharing experiences about how different countries safeguard and protect heritage.

Activities

- ◆ Visiting the World Heritage properties.
- ◆ Learning about different ways to reconstruct and renovate heritage.
- ◆ Carrying out maintenance activities.
- ◆ Learning about the local culture and gastronomy.
- ◆ Presenting your home country's World Heritage sites.
- ◆ Discussing and sharing heritage protection experiences.

'Exchanging perspectives with the volunteers and sharing our experiences with them is having a positive impact on us as organizers and on our daily work. They give us a broader perspective and it is rewarding.'



Russian Federation Lake Baikal

Situated in south-east Siberia, and covering 3,15 million hectares, Lake Baikal is the oldest and deepest lake in the world. Dating back 25 million years and with depths of up to 1,700 m, 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.

Two organizations have carried out projects at the World Heritage property over the last decade:

Name of Organization

SFERA Movement

Country

Russia

Date

2011 2012 2013 2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Highlighting the uniqueness of Lake Baikal as a natural World Heritage property by raising awareness about the environmental protection and conservation of natural resources.
- ◆ Building partnerships with local government, companies, NGOs and the media.
- ◆ Promoting international environmental voluntary service among young people.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in environmental sorties to monitor the coast purity and implement waste management.
- ◆ Collaborating with local media and running a communication and PR campaign.
- ◆ Organizing an awareness-raising seminar and training sessions using non-formal education methods.

Name of Organization

The Great Baikal Trail

Country

Russia

Date

2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Promoting the development of sustainable and socially responsible ecotourism on a regional level.
- ◆ Improving the protection of the bird population, as well as the existing condition of the Baikal Nature Reserve.

Activities

- ◆ Helping the Reserve modify the birds' ringing station and its exterior.
- ◆ Becoming familiar with the management of the nature museum and biosphere reserve.
- ◆ Attending classes on nature interpretation and trail-building.
- ◆ Interacting with the community, experiencing the local culture and gastronomy.



© SFERA Movement

The Virgin Komi Forests cover 3.28 million ha of tundra and mountain tundra in the Urals, making them one of the most extensive areas of virgin boreal forest remaining in Europe. This vast area of conifers, aspens, birches, peat bogs, rivers and natural lakes has been monitored and studied for over 50 years. It provides valuable evidence of the natural processes affecting biodiversity in the Taiga.

Name of Organization

SFERA Movement

Country

Russia

Date

2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Involving international and local youth in the preservation of natural heritage.
- ◆ Improving the ecological state of the natural reserve.
- ◆ Raising awareness among the local, national and international community about the property's importance, its ecological issues and its preservation.

Activities

- ◆ Exploring the Taiga forest by raft.
- ◆ Visiting different spots along the river and signposting tourist trails.
- ◆ Carrying out maintenance activities at the property.
- ◆ Producing a short video on the importance of forest preservation.



Serbia

Caričin Grad – Iustiniana Prima, archaeological site

Name of Organization

Institute for Cultural
Heritage Preservation Niš

Country

Serbia

Date

2017

Located in south-east Serbia, the fortified settlement of Caričin Grad lies away from any major roads on the slopes of Mount Radan. Iustiniana Prima was built by the Byzantine emperor Justinian I (527–565) near to his birthplace. The Emperor built a new administrative and archbishopric seat to strengthen the rule of Byzantium and help spread Christianity. However, the settlement did not last long due to Emperor Heraclius (610–641) and the invasions of Slavic tribes.

Project highlights and achievements

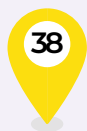
- ◆ Rescuing the most damaged parts of the site, such as decorated stone.
- ◆ Raising awareness on the importance of heritage.

Activities

- ◆ Participating in preventive stone conservation.
- ◆ Learning about the protection of natural and cultural heritage in Serbia and on the site.
- ◆ Attending classes about stone as a building material, stone degradation, stone testing and stone conservation.
- ◆ Producing an *in situ* exhibition on rescued stone elements with explanatory panels and flyers.
- ◆ Participating in guided visits.



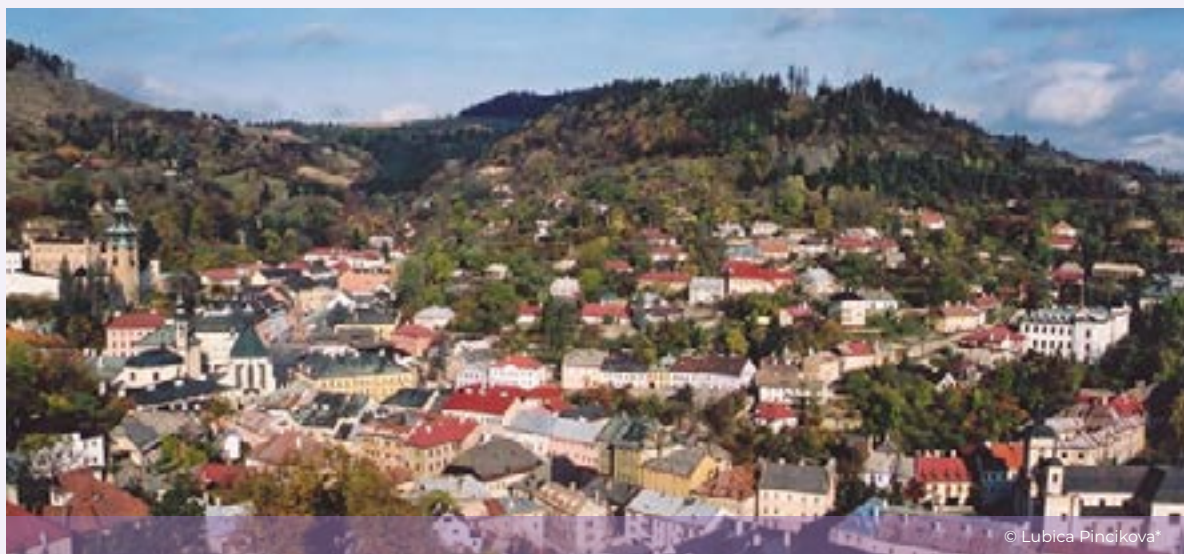
© Aleksandar Ćirić



Slovakia

Historic Town of Banská Štiavnica and the Technical Monuments in its Vicinity

Projects by region:
Europe and North America



Over the centuries, the town of Banská Štiavnica was visited by many outstanding engineers and scientists who contributed to its fame. The old medieval mining centre grew into a town with Renaissance palaces, 16th-century churches, elegant squares and castles. The urban centre blends into the surrounding landscape, which contains vital relics of the mining and metallurgical activities of the past. Presently, the site is considered as one of the biggest and most remarkable monuments of its kind in central Europe.

Name of Organization

The Calvary Fund

Country

Slovakia

Date

2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness between young people toward things which happen around them so they become active citizens wherever they are.
- ◆ Offering the volunteers the possibility to become part of the reconstruction process of a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Activities

- ◆ Painting the newly reconstructed wooden roofs of the chapels with protective paint,
- ◆ Cleaning the interior of the churches
- ◆ Maintaining the site's meadows and other green areas with mowing-machines.
- ◆ Collecting rubbish and cleaning the interior and exterior of the buildings.



Ukraine

L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre



The city of L'viv, founded in the late Middle Ages, was a flourishing administrative, religious and commercial centre for several centuries. The medieval urban environment has remained virtually intact, offering a unique historical perspective of the different ethnic communities who lived there. With its fine Baroque and later buildings, L'viv is an outstanding example of the fusion of architectural and artistic traditions between Eastern Europe and Italy and Germany.

Name of Organization

All-Ukrainian Association
for Youth Co-operation
Alternative-V

Country

Ukraine

Date

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2014 2015

Project highlights and achievements

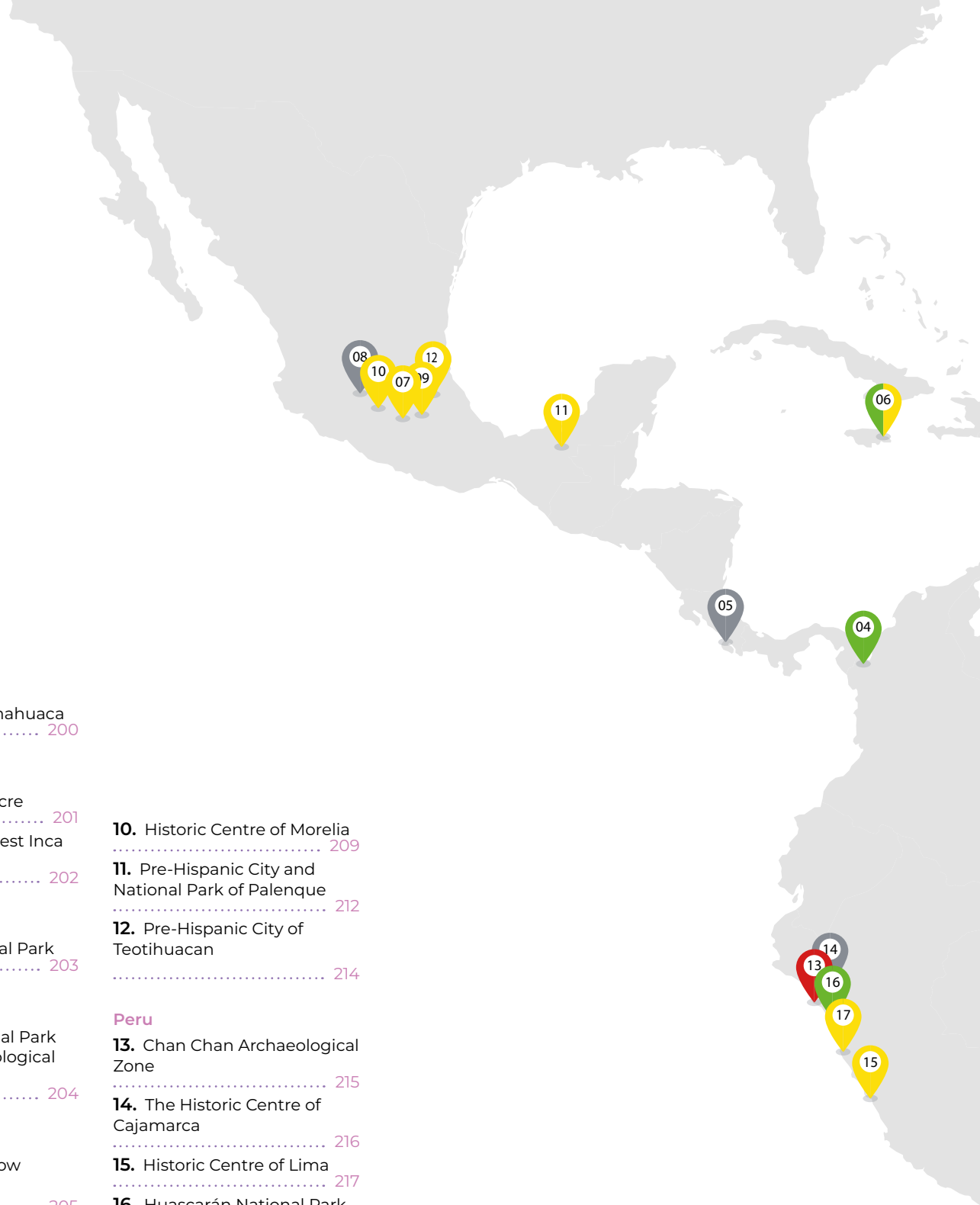
- ◆ Raising awareness about World Heritage issues among the local community and the volunteers, to campaign for L'viv's preservation.
- ◆ Promoting non-formal education methods about World Heritage.

Activities

- ◆ Working on the renovation of the historical park, including earthworks, painting, plastering and masonry.
- ◆ Organizing World Heritage educational activities.
- ◆ Organizing a press conference at the City Hall about the project.
- ◆ Producing a World Heritage exhibition.
- ◆ Organizing heritage workshops with children and families.

'The volunteers were very much involved in all kind of restoration activities; we first had a lot of informative sessions about the site, using both formal and non-formal education, so that they could learn a lot about it. We wanted them to have as much direct and practical work as possible.'





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Latin America and the Caribbean





Mexico

Historic Centre of Morelia

Name of Organization

Vive Mexico

Year

2008 2010 2012 2013 2014

WHV objectives

1 Raise awareness among young people, volunteers, local communities and concerned authorities of the need to protect and promote World Heritage.

2 Involve young people in World Heritage preservation through concrete projects at sites.

4 Strengthen sustainable cooperation between non-profit organizations, site management, communities and authorities.



© Ko Hon Chiu Vincent*

Overview of project

With over 200 historic buildings, the Historic Centre of Morelia epitomizes the Spanish Renaissance and the Mesoamerican experience. Teaming up with the municipal government, the project showed a remarkable capacity to strengthen sustainable cooperation between NGOs, site managers, local communities and institutions working in World Heritage protection.

The project engaged volunteers and local communities in the preservation of the historic town centre of Morelia, by carrying out maintenance and restoration activities on ancient buildings and monuments.

Description and definition of the projects as a best practice

'Muchos pocos hacen un mucho' [many a little makes a mickle]. At first glance, 20 international and national volunteers does not seem very many. But multiply this with the involvement and participation of local authorities, and the impact is much more powerful!

The volunteers were involved in cleaning and restoring around ten of the historic buildings and public facilities. These activities taught them how to restore ancient buildings and use special techniques to clean stone. Slowly but surely, the success of the project gained the trust of the site managers, and strengthened the partnership with the town hall, which provided resources and technical support. As a result, local people also requested help in restoring their own houses, getting involved in follow-up initiatives and maintenance work throughout the year once the project had come to an end.

Not only did this project achieve results by visibly cleaning and restoring monuments, it also helped to connect hundreds of people through its activities.

Main lessons learned and impact

The key to this project's success was the collaboration with the municipal government, whose technical advice and financial support ensured the quality of the restoration work. Not only did the project visibly enhance the property by cleaning and restoring ancient buildings, but it also contributed to awakening a collective conscience about the importance of preserving the World Heritage. Thanks to the involvement and participation of the international volunteers, the local communities were inspired and motivated to take part in the preservation and promotion of heritage. The local youth expressed growing interest in learning new languages and in ways of communicating their rich cultural heritage to the rest of the world. The local communities learned how to present the site and carry out awareness-raising activities using materials supplied by the government and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

How did your WHV project promote youth participation?

By collaborating with each other in the renovation activities, the volunteers and local youth had a unique opportunity to discover each other's cultures through informal interaction.



Specific skills gained

- ◆ Spanish language and translation
- ◆ Restoration techniques
- ◆ Stone-cleaning techniques



Specific knowledge acquired

- ◆ Learning about the history and culture of the Spanish Renaissance and Mesoamerica
- ◆ Understanding the local context of heritage and the legal protection mechanisms



Specific attitudes developed

- ◆ Proactive participation
- ◆ Cultural openness
- ◆ Collaboration with local communities



I believe that going to another country and seeing how people live there, experiencing their culture and taking that back to our own countries is really important. People back home often hold prejudices and only hear bad things about the country in the news, so we tell them what we did as volunteers, how the project was, we help to show another part of the world, that we are not the only ones, we are not the best and that we can learn from others. By simply showing another place, like when we publish photos of the country and the work we did on social networks, people back home are impressed by the beauty of the country and how great the projects and the work are. It's a fantastic way of appealing to new volunteers. 1



Returned volunteers reported significant increases in their openness towards interacting with other cultures, including different religious and economic systems.



Returned volunteers reported significant increases in their active participation in the life of their own communities. Engagement and active participation in the life of our societies is a long-term objective for camp organizers, both for the local community members, and the national and international volunteers.



Peru

Chan Chan Archaeological Zone

Name of Organization

Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú (BVBP)

Year

2010 2011 2012 2014 2015

WHV objectives

- 1** Raise awareness among young people, volunteers, local communities and concerned authorities of the need to protect and promote World Heritage.
- 3** Empower young people allowing them to learn skills, basic preservation and conservation techniques and raise their capacity as future decision-makers and active global citizens.
- 4** Strengthen sustainable cooperation between non-profit organizations, site management, communities and authorities.



© Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú

Overview of project

Chan Chan, the capital of the disappeared Chimú Kingdom, was the largest earthen architecture city in pre-Columbian America. Once covering an area of 20 km² in a fertile river valley, the remains of this city tell the tale of strict political and social hierarchies, reinforced by its division into nine 'citadels'. Sustained by advanced industrial, agricultural and water management systems, Chan Chan reached the height of its powers in the fifteenth century before falling to the Incas.

Today, the city is on the List of World Heritage in Danger, threatened by urban encroachment and illegal farming. The stand-out achievement of this project is the reconstruction of the Chan Chan Archaeological Zone, which was carried out with the help of volunteers who took part in cleaning campaigns, training and workshops with the support of local experts. The project is also an excellent example of involving and engaging local communities in awareness-raising campaigns. Since it was first implemented, the project has collaborated closely with neighbouring areas, and in particular with students from local schools and universities.

Description and definition of the project as a best practice

This clearly defined project is well-suited to the needs of the Chan Chan World Heritage property, particularly with regard to its continued conservation and meeting the many challenges of tourism and public use.

The project was carried out in three different stages: conservation, protection and education. One of the most visible and immediate results came from restoring and cleaning the archaeological site, through activities such as preparing the clay to make adobe bricks. This not only helped to develop and maintain the Chan Chan property, but also provided a vivid outdoor classroom for the volunteers and local communities to learn about conservation skills and heritage.

Educational activities in schools, such as painting and drawing contests, theatre plays and local community involvement in cleaning campaigns, helped to strengthen awareness on the cultural value of the property. Local communities were given the opportunity to join in the efforts to protect the property, and to work alongside the national and international volunteers.

Main lessons learned and impact

From the very beginning, the Chan Chan project had a strong national profile, as evidenced by the high national media coverage. It not only

alerted local authorities, civil society and the government to the state of conservation of this World Heritage property, but also gave them the chance to become involved in its restoration.

On a more local level, the project created a valuable opportunity to enhance cooperation and mutual understanding among the international volunteers and the local communities. Involving the local communities was very positive – as a result, they no longer invade or throw rubbish around the property, particularly once they learned that government institutions were supporting and participating in the project.

How did your WHV project promote youth participation?

The project enhanced youth participation both by practical work and awareness-raising activities undertaken in partnership between the volunteers and local communities, and especially young people.

This very positive experience has shown that volunteering is effective in encouraging the participation of local youth in conserving and promoting the property's tangible and intangible values, and in strengthening their own cultural identity. Through volunteering projects such as this, the Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú (BVBP) was able to open an association in the Universidad Nacional de Trujillo that supports these objectives.



Specific skills gained

- ◆ Historical construction techniques
- ◆ Archaeological restoration methods and techniques
- ◆ Interpersonal and communication skills
- ◆ Running educational activities for children



Specific knowledge acquired

- ◆ Understanding the conservation challenges facing the Chan Chan property
- ◆ Learning about local community culture



Specific attitudes developed

- ◆ Adaptation to change and tolerance
- ◆ Self-awareness and self-confidence
- ◆ Cross-cultural collaboration
- ◆ Cultural openness



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© Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú



Returned volunteers reported significant increases in their awareness of the consequences of their daily actions on the environment, cultures and societies.



Returned volunteers reported significant increases in cultural openness. Culture was indicated by community representatives as a key element at stake in the implementation of the projects: volunteers reported increased cultural awareness and openness, with a deeper understanding being positively associated with repeated volunteer experiences and exposure to an international environment.



Argentina

Quebrada de Humahuaca

Name of Organization

Subir al Sur

Country

Argentina

Date

2012

'Volunteers show us the world as smaller and less distant.'

Quebrada de Humahuaca follows the line of the Camino Inca cultural route 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, with visible traces of prehistoric hunter-gatherer communities, the Inca Empire (fifteenth to sixteenth centuries) and of the fight for independence in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Together with trade, the Quebrada de Humahuaca Valley served as a conduit for both people and ideas from the high Andean lands down to the plains.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about the Quebrada de Humahuaca property, and the tangible and intangible heritage of the region.

Activities

- ◆ Building the Maimara's Museum of Memory with the local community.
- ◆ Studying the documentation on the declaration of the Quebrada de Humahuaca as World Heritage.
- ◆ Assisting with audio and video interviews and with the recuperation of historical objects.



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Bolivia

Historic City of Sucre

Projects by region:
Latin America and the Caribbean

Name of Organization

Red Tinku

Country

Bolivia

Date

2016



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Sucre, the first capital of Bolivia, was founded by the Spanish in the first half of the sixteenth century. The abundance of sixteenth-century religious buildings, such as San Lázaro, San Francisco and Santo Domingo, illustrate the blending of local architectural traditions with styles imported from Europe.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Creating a place for communication between urban and rural local populations and local institutions, in order to build long-term solidarity to safeguard the World Heritage property.
- ◆ Raising awareness among the volunteers and local communities about World Heritage issues and ensuring intercultural exchanges.

Activities

- ◆ Learning about traditional agricultural practices, local artisanal handicrafts and weaving techniques through visits to rural communities.
- ◆ Participating in workshops, dialogue tables and meetings on the preservation of the site.
- ◆ Producing an exhibition about the Historic City of Sucre in order to promote the site and raise awareness among local community and visitors about the need to sustainably preserve the property.

'Volunteers should also be trained about the environment where the project is going to take place and learn more about the situations they're going to face here and how things are really going to be here. Because it's so different from where they come from.'



Bolivia

Incallajta, the largest Inca site in the Kollasuyo

Incallajta, with a surface area of 67 ha, is one of the main Inca sites in Bolivia. Once they had conquered the Collao territories, the Incas marched deep into the semi-tropical valleys of what are now the Cochabamba and Santa Cruz states. There, they established a series of cities, especially fortified to control the advances of the Chiriguano Indians. The Incas built the fortified city of Incallajta around 1463 and 1472, during the rule of Tupa Inca Yupanqui. It was later reconstructed by the Inca Huayana Capac.

Name of Organization

Red Tinku

Country

Bolivia

Date

2012

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about World Heritage issues such as heritage conservation among the local communities, and especially young people.

Activities

- ◆ Producing educational posters and signboards to display within the Incallajta ruins.
- ◆ Organizing educational campaigns and conferences.
- ◆ Training on World Heritage and its importance in community development.



Colombia

Los Katíos National Park

Projects by region:
Latin America and the Caribbean

Extending over 72,000 ha in north-western Colombia, the park comprises two main regions: the mountains of the Serranía del Darién to the west and in the east the floodplain of the Atrato River, the fastest-flowing in the world, discharging 4,900 m³ of water into the Caribbean every second. The area is composed of two types of alluvial plains, one with low-lying terraces that regularly flood and the other with high terraces that rarely flood. There are also hills ranging from 250 m to 600 m high, and marshes.

Name of Organization

Barranquilla+20

Country

Colombia

Date

2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about the park and its World Heritage among youth and on a national scale throughout Colombia.
- ◆ Spreading the importance of conserving Los Katíos for the country and its significance in heritage and natural biodiversity by means of visits and activities at the site.
- ◆ Increasing education for sustainable development.

Activities

- ◆ Taking treks around the park.
- ◆ Getting to know the park by taking river trips.
- ◆ Holding meeting and talks with the local communities.
- ◆ Showcasing promotional videos on the park.
- ◆ Running media campaigns on the park.



Costa Rica

Corcovado National Park and Isla del Caño Biological Reserve

Name of Organization

OSACCOOP

Country

Costa Rica

Date

2016

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness among farmers about using toxic agronomic products that affect the natural environment.
- ◆ Encouraging farmers to develop a sustainable and eco-friendly agricultural system.

Activities

- ◆ Learning from farmers about the toxicity of agrochemicals and how to detect overuse.
- ◆ Participating in local environmental protection and activities such as producing biological soap.
- ◆ Planting bamboo crops to make them available for the future biochar production.
- ◆ Collecting microorganisms from the mountain for soil restoration.



The site encompasses a rugged and extensively forested mountainous region in the south-east of Jamaica, which provided refuge first for the indigenous Tainos fleeing slavery and then for Maroons (former enslaved peoples). They resisted the European colonial system in this isolated region by establishing a network of trails, hiding places and settlements, which form the Nanny Town Heritage Route. The forests offered the Maroons everything they needed for their survival. They developed strong spiritual connections with the mountains which is still apparent through the intangible cultural legacy of, for example, religious rites, traditional medicine and dances. The site is also a biodiversity hotspot for the Caribbean Islands with a high proportion of endemic plant species, especially lichens, mosses and certain flowering plants.

Name of Organization

Jamaica Conservation and
Development Trust

Country

Jamaica

Date

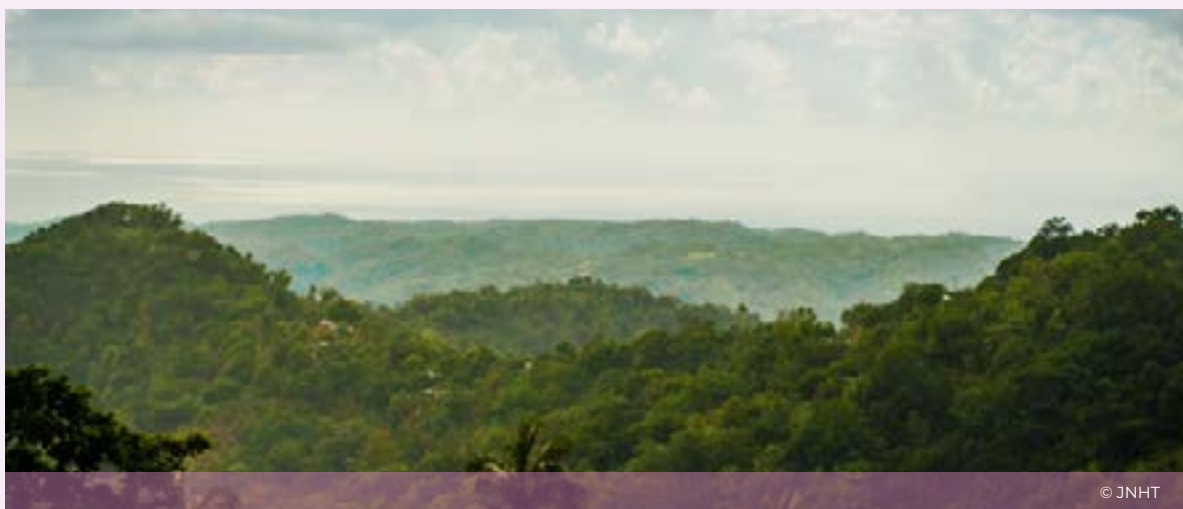
2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Establishing a corporation of youth ambassadors in order to gain knowledge and skills about the promotion, values and the importance of the site and its management.
- ◆ Raising awareness among the locals and volunteers about the site's significance and exposing them to the outstanding universal value of the national park.

Activities

- ◆ Removing invasive plants and planting native species under the guidance of National Park Rangers.
- ◆ Designing exhibits for tourists and creating an educational game for visitors to play after viewing the exhibits.
- ◆ Designing education activities about both natural and cultural heritage targeting local youth.
- ◆ Taking part in a variety of cultural heritage activities with Maroon communities, ranging from music to cooking.
- ◆ Sharing knowledge and experiences on different social media platforms.



© JNHT



Mexico

Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco



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.

Two organizations have carried out projects at the World Heritage property over the last decade:

Name of Organization

Nataté Voluntariado
Internacional A.C.

Country

Mexico

Date

2011

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness and understanding among the local population about the Outstanding Universal Value of the Xochicalco site, through renovation and awareness-raising activities.

Activities

- ◆ Developing access to the property.
- ◆ Improving the environment by weeding, litter picking, pruning trees, setting anti-fire paths and fixing signs.
- ◆ Interacting with local communities.
- ◆ Running workshops.

Name of Organization

Voluntarios Internacionales
Mexico A.C. (VIMEX)

Country

Mexico

Date

2012

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Promoting the protection, conservation and promotion of the site.

Activities

- ◆ Making presentations in schools on volunteers' countries, cultures and World Heritage sites.
- ◆ Presenting Mexico's World Heritage sites.
- ◆ Carrying out recreational and cultural activities with students.
- ◆ Conducting maintenance and cleaning activities in the green spaces with the local community.



Churches of the Zoque Province*

This valuable historic complex includes 8 sixteenth 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. Until present day, all 8 churches still preserve their roles as spiritual guides for the local population.

Name of Organization

Nataté Voluntariado
Internacional A.C.

Country

Mexico

Date

2009 2010 2012 2013

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Encouraging the locals and volunteers to work on the protection of their cultural heritage.
- ◆ Promoting awareness for World Heritage protection and conservation among the Zoque population.
- ◆ Developing intercultural relationships.

Activities

- ◆ Cleaning the river and the main site from mosses and growing parasite vegetation.
- ◆ Waxing of all the wooden doors and windows of the temple.
- ◆ Maintaining and preserving the churches.
- ◆ Raising awareness through organizing “heritage focused” workshops for schoolchildren and youth of the Zoque province, in addition to different promotional activities on World Heritage and environment protection.
- ◆ Creating a video and a photographic diary for the promotion of the site.
- ◆ Learning about the local traditions (Zoque language, traditional pre-Hispanic and Mexican folk dances, musical instruments).
- ◆ Co-organizing a cultural Zoque festival.
- ◆ Visiting other cultural and natural heritage sites in the region.

* Site submitted to the tentative list in 2001 and withdrawn in 2013



Mexico

Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl

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 sixteenth century. They also represent an example of a new architectural concept, where open spaces became more important. The influence of this style can be seen throughout the Mexican territory and even beyond its borders.

Four organizations have carried out projects on the World Heritage property over the last decade:

Name of Organization

Nataté Voluntariado Internacional A.C.

Country

Mexico

Date

2010 2011 2012



© Voluntarios Internacionales Mexico A.C. (VIMEX)

Nataté Voluntariado Internacional A.C. carried out projects in the following locations on the World Heritage property: Yecapixtla, Ocuituco, Tlayacapan and Zacualpan de Amilpas.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness among the local population, and especially young people, about World Heritage issues such as the deterioration of the sites and the negative impact tourism may have.
- ◆ Complementing local conservation efforts by the site managers, the parish and local associations.

Activities

- ◆ Carrying out restoration activities.
- ◆ Organizing cleaning campaigns on the property.
- ◆ Developing a better local understanding of World Heritage issues with guided tours and presentations at local community schools and youth groups.
- ◆ Running environmental workshops.
- ◆ Interacting with the local community through cultural workshops.
- ◆ Organizing dance presentations.
- ◆ Leading discussions.
- ◆ Sensitizing the Mexican population to the richness of its heritage by means of the museum.
- ◆ Participating in local festivals.

Name of Organization

Voluntarios
Internacionales
Mexico A.C.
(VIMEX)

Country

Mexico

Date

2012 2013

'Constant communication with the volunteers is essential in order to improve the quality of the projects.'

Voluntarios Internacionales Mexico A.C. (VIMEX) carried out projects in the following locations of the World Heritage property: Yecapixtla, Ocuituco, Tlayacapan, Atlatlahucan, Zacualpan de Amilpas, Tepoztlan and Tetela del Volcan and Hueyapan.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about World Heritage issues such as the deterioration of the properties and the negative impact tourism may have.
- ◆ Complementing local conservation efforts made by the site managers, the parish and local associations.

Activities

- ◆ Renovating the property.
- ◆ Cleaning the property.
- ◆ Developing a better local understanding of World Heritage issues with guided tours and presentations at local community schools and youth groups.
- ◆ Running cultural workshops.
- ◆ Organizing dance presentations.
- ◆ Leading discussions.
- ◆ Participating in local festivals.

Name of Organization

Morelos
Government's Youth
Institute

Country

Mexico

Date

2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Strengthening young people's bond with the environment, community and history.
- ◆ Recovering public spaces and iconic symbols in order to integrate and bring young people together in World Heritage sites.
- ◆ Encouraging youth participation in the rescue, protection and promotion of cultural heritage.
- ◆ Promoting the history of Morelos and its natural and cultural wealth.

Activities

- ◆ Attending heritage workshops.
- ◆ Visiting and learning about the convent route.
- ◆ Carrying out maintenance activities.
- ◆ Restoring monasteries.
- ◆ Producing short films on the convent route.
- ◆ Hiking tour to Tepozteco.
- ◆ Learning about local community traditions, culture gastronomy, handicrafts and art.

Name of Organization

Nataté Voluntariado
Internacional A.C.

Country

Mexico

Date

2010 2011 2012

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Developing strategies for working with schools and education organizations.
- ◆ Raising awareness about the site and its value among the schoolchildren.
- ◆ Sensitizing international volunteers about the importance of cultural heritage and valorising the tangible and intangible local heritage.

Activities

- ◆ Cleaning the site and the atrium.
- ◆ Conducting maintenance work in various ex-convents and learning about the buildings' major historical dates.
- ◆ Making surveys for the site management authorities by interviewing site tourists and some members of the community.
- ◆ Visiting schools and local organizations and presenting the volunteers' own country's heritage for local students.



© Ko Hon Chiu Vincent*



Mexico

Historic Centre of Morelia

Projects by region:
Latin America and the Caribbean

Name of Organization

Vive Mexico

Country

Mexico

Date

2008 2010 2012 2013 2014

This project is a best practice; please refer to page 196 for its description.

'We did all the grocery shopping in the village. We wanted to contribute a bit to help support the shops, even the smallest ones, by buying something from each one. We have been rewarded, as all the shops we have involved in the Initiative have offered some products as a gift.'





Mexico

Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque

Name of Organization

Nataté Voluntariado
Internacional A.C.

Country

Mexico

Date

2013

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

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Preserving this cultural property, an incomparable achievement of Maya art, and key to understanding the Mayan philosophy.
- ◆ Developing sensitivity, raising awareness among the local population and tourists regarding World Heritage and the importance of their participation in preserving the property.

Activities

- ◆ Carrying out preservation and maintenance tasks.
- ◆ Attending conferences.
- ◆ Organizing intercultural workshops and activities strictly related to World Heritage site management and sustainable development.
- ◆ Leading information campaigns.
- ◆ Producing a video and a photographic diary to be published online.



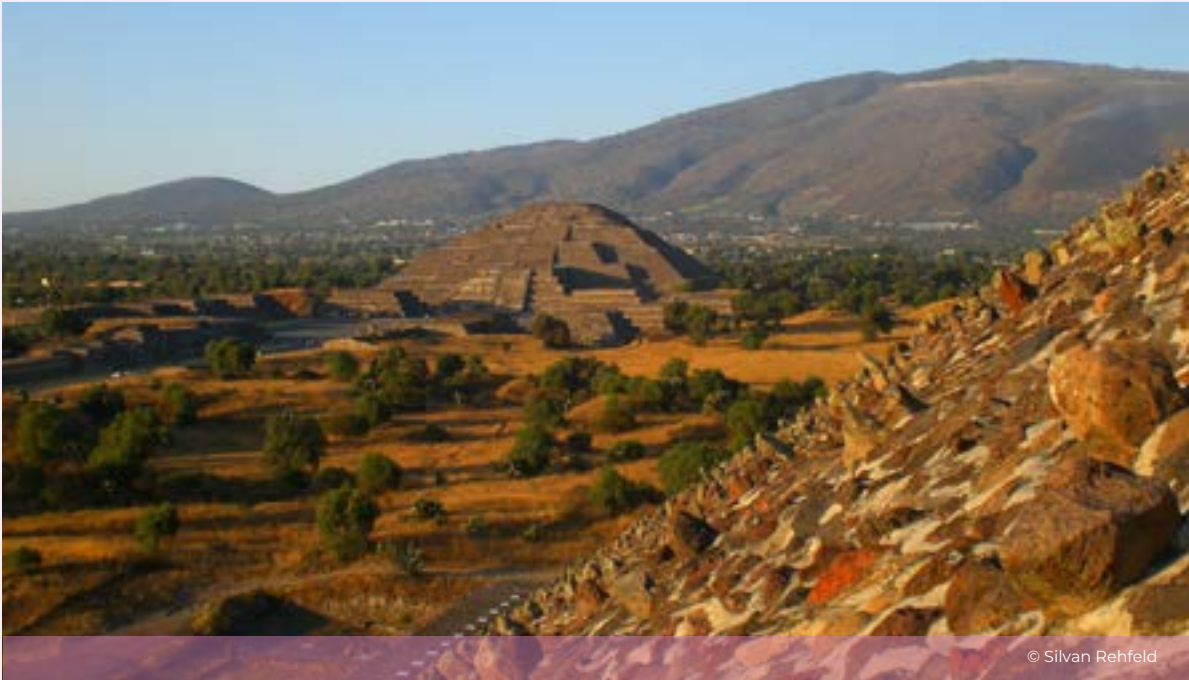
© Natate Voluntariado Internacional A.C.





Mexico

Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan



© Silvan Rehfeld

The Pre-Hispanic city of Teotihuacan and its valley bear unique testimony to the pre-urban structure of ancient Mexico. The area was occupied between the first and seventh centuries AD and had at least 25,000 inhabitants at the peak of its development. The property preserves the relationship between the architectural structures and the environment, including its setting in the landscape. As one of the greatest cultural centres in Mesoamerica featuring the 'talud-tablero' architecture, Teotihuacan and its model of urbanization and large-scale planning extended its cultural and artistic influence throughout the region.

Name of Organization

Departamento de Museos
y Servicios Educativos de
la Zona de Monumentos
Arqueológicos de
Teotihuacán Instituto
Nacional de Antropología
e Historia

Country

Mexico

Date

2015 2016 2017

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about the property and its values.

Activities

- ◆ Organizing action games.
- ◆ Painting murals.
- ◆ Running workshops.
- ◆ Running special tours of the property.
- ◆ Participating in discussions and activities with local communities on how to preserve the site.



Peru

Chan Chan Archaeological Zone

Projects by region:
Latin America and the Caribbean

The Chimú Kingdom, with Chan Chan as its capital, reached its zenith in the fifteenth century, not long before falling to the Incas. The planning of this huge city, the largest in pre-Columbian America, reflects the strict political and social hierarchy, marked by the city's division into nine autonomous 'citadels'.

Two organizations have carried out projects at the World Heritage property over the last decade:

Name of Organization

Brigada de Voluntarios
Bolivarianos del Perú

Country

Peru

Date

2010 2011 2012 2014 2015

This project is a best practice; please refer to page 198 for its description.

'The projects and the volunteers are a very positive experience; they provide an opportunity to learn about diversity. It hopefully will inspire and motivate us to make future plans.'

Name of Organization

Proyecto Especial
Complejo Arqueológico
Chan Chan

Country

Peru

Date

2013

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Contributing to the promotion and conservation of the Chan Chan property.
- ◆ Building and strengthening the identity of young people, children and stakeholders in the area.
- ◆ Working on the maintenance of Chan Chan and promoting the cultural significance of the archaeological monuments.

Activities

- ◆ Creating promotional materials about the history and daily life of Chimú Kingdom for use in awareness-raising workshops.
- ◆ Cleaning activities in archaeological areas as a part of the awareness campaign.
- ◆ Training university students as sociocultural ambassadors.



© Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú



Peru

The Historic Centre of Cajamarca



© Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú

Cajamarca is the cultural meeting point between the Spanish and Andean worlds. Built of adobe and volcanic stone, the Historic Centre of Cajamarca is an exquisite example of Spanish-Andean culture. The unique architecture spans from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, making Cajamarca exceptional in terms of its cultural value.

In the fifteenth century, the city of Cajamarca became part of Tawantinsuyo (Inca Empire) when the Kingdom of Cuismanco was conquered by the Inca Pachacutec.

Name of Organization

Brigada de Voluntarios
Bolivarianos del Perú

Country

Peru

Date

2009

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness about the problems faced by the Historic Centre of Cajamarca, and seeking alternative solutions for its preservation.
- ◆ Placing the conservation of the historic centre higher on Cajamarca's civil agenda.

Activities

- ◆ Documenting the city's heritage.
- ◆ Proposing alternative solutions for its preservation and conservation.



Peru

Historic Centre of Lima

Projects by region:
Latin America and the Caribbean



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Lima, the City of Kings, founded in 1535, was the capital city and the largest of the Spanish dominions in South America until the mid-eighteenth century. The Historic Centre of Lima represents the architectural prototype and urban design of a Spanish colonial city of great political, economic and cultural importance. The historical monuments, religious and political buildings date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and are typical examples of the Hispanic Baroque.

Name of Organization

Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú

Country

Peru

Date

2014

'What is great is that the children can learn lots from the volunteers, about them as people and also about their countries and heritage: everyone can share information.'

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Running educational activities and raising awareness about the problems facing the Historic Centre of Lima.
- ◆ Involving the local population in preservation and heritage efforts.

Activities

- ◆ Sensitizing school children in Lima's Historic Centre about caring for and conserving heritage.
- ◆ Attending workshops and training sessions.
- ◆ Running awareness-raising campaigns for tourists on the importance of heritage.
- ◆ Carrying out on-site maintenance activities.



Peru

Huascarán National Park



Situated in the Cordillera Blanca, the world's highest tropical mountain range, Mount Huascarán rises to 6,768 m above sea level. The deep ravines watered by numerous torrents, the glacial lakes and the variety of the vegetation make it a site of spectacular beauty. It is the home of such species as the spectacled bear and the Andean condor.

Name of Organization

Brigada de Voluntarios
Bolivarianos del Perú

Country

Peru

Date

2011

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Contributing to maintenance and conservation efforts through the active participation of local and international volunteers.
- ◆ Developing education on sustainable development and raising awareness in the local community.

Activities

- ◆ Running media campaigns.
- ◆ Attending sustainable development workshops.
- ◆ Holding discussions with environmental protection experts.



Peru

Sacred City of Caral-Supe

Projects by region:
Latin America and the Caribbean

Name of Organization

Brigada de Voluntarios
Bolivarianos del Perú

Country

Peru

Date

2012

The 5,000-year-old archaeological site of the Sacred City of Caral-Supe covers 626 ha and 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 architecture, especially its monumental stone and earthen platform mounts and sunken circular courts.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Raising awareness through actions and campaigns on the care and conservation of Caral Sacred City.
- ◆ Promoting a programme of heritage conservation, restoration and preservation activities with the participation of young national and international volunteers.

Activities

- ◆ Working with local communities to conserve and protect the historic heritage.
- ◆ Restoring and maintaining the property.
- ◆ Organizing educational activities defending and protecting heritage.



© Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú



Name of Organization

Perfect Union

Country

Saint Lucia

Date

2016

The 2,909-ha site near the town of Soufriere includes the Pitons, two volcanic spires (770 m and 743 m high) rising side by side from the sea, linked by the Piton Mitan ridge. The volcanic complex includes a geothermal field with sulphurous fumeroles and hot springs. Coral reefs cover almost 60% of the site's marine area. The dominant terrestrial vegetation is tropical moist forest grading to subtropical wet forest, with small areas of dry forest and wet elfin woodland on the summits.

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Creating a collaborative tool to help protect the property's biodiversity against threats such as cyclones, droughts and global warming.
- ◆ Developing sustainable management guidance, promoting visits and protecting the property.

Activities

- ◆ Working with experts to create a site map, highlighting the areas at risk due to climate change.
- ◆ Helping develop the IT management tool that focuses on climate and preserving the site's biodiversity.
- ◆ Producing a documentary about the project's activities.
- ◆ Conducting awareness-raising events to promote the site and encouraging people to preserve the natural reserve and its biodiversity.





© Victor Aldana

Built to the design of architect Carlos Raúl Villanueva, between 1940 and 1960, the Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas is an outstanding architectural example of the Modern Movement. The campus is made up of a large number of buildings that are included in this ensemble alongside modern architectural pieces and the visual arts.

Name of Organization

Asociación de Scouts de
Venezuela

Country

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Date

2014

Project highlights and achievements

- ◆ Enhancing the buildings and monuments and raising awareness about peace on the campus.
- ◆ Strengthening locals' awareness about the importance of the recovery and preservation of their heritage.

Activities

- ◆ Organizing educational activities and discussions on the property.
- ◆ Running peace and conservation awareness-raising activities.
- ◆ Carrying out workshops and briefings on the preservation of this site.

Impact of the World Heritage Volunteers Initiative

Stories of change, a history of change: Using research to address the multiple dimensions and outcomes of volunteering for heritage

While the partnership between UNESCO and International Voluntary Service organizations pre-dates the establishment of the World Heritage Convention and attests to the common goals and efforts to build a culture of peace since 1946, such a fundamental synergy often seems to appeal more to ethics and emotions than to reason. Many are convinced that we need to share the responsibility of protecting our cultural and natural heritage in order to build a sustainable and fair global society. Few would doubt the importance of volunteerism in creating empathy between individuals and communities around collective actions, spanning regions and countries to serve the interests of a wider public.

But rare is the opportunity to persuade those who are not directly involved in World Heritage volunteering about its value, and of the positive outcomes produced by WHV projects – the transformational change brought about by activities with clear objectives, carefully structured activities with quantifiable results that are reproduced every year across the world, adapting to the uniqueness of cultures and societies, beyond territories and boundaries.

Over the ten years of the WHV Initiative, several of its leading partners have begun to respond to the need to acknowledge, support and promote the work and practices of the stakeholders involved in such programmes through specific, targeted research on the impact of international voluntary service. These research initiatives, which have contributed key data and analysis included in

this publication, were based on two key concepts. The first is the idea of change within the field of International Voluntary Service, as developed by the partners of the 'Changing Perspectives' project, coordinated by WHV partner Solidarités Jeunesses in France:

'Impact as change: A change or an effect on individuals, collectives or environments in the short, medium and long term. Produced by interaction between individuals, communities and environments in the context of International Voluntary Service actions. Perceivable, and as such could lead to social recognition or personal acknowledgment.'³

The second concept is the idea of **impact as assessment**, which looks at the relation between the goals and objectives of an initiative like the WHV and the actual results achieved, as defined by Rossi, Lipsey and Freeman (2003):⁴

'Impact assessments are undertaken to find out whether programs actually produce the intended effects. [...] A program effect, or impact, refers to a change in the target population or social conditions that has been brought about by the program, that is, a change that would not have occurred had the program been absent, [...] establishing that the program is a cause of some specified effect.'

3 Coordinated by Solidarités Jeunesses (France) with the financial support of the Youth in Action and Erasmus+ Programme of the European Commission.

4 Rossi, P. H., Lipsey, M. W. and Freeman, H. E. 2003. *Evaluation: A Systematic Approach*. New York, Sage Publications, p. 236.

The volunteer experience:⁵

Skills and life competences

The research focused primarily on the experience of the volunteers themselves. It looked at the changes in different constructs, assessing the personal, interpersonal and social dimensions of their learning; the volunteers' competences and skills; their knowledge and their attitudes, in particular towards other cultures and in regard to heritage; and their life perspectives and opportunities. The tailored design and timing of the surveys means that changes that were statistically significant during the analysis can be directly linked to the impact of participation in the projects, with common outcomes recurring across social, cultural, economic and geographical differences.

As reported throughout this publication, the most important areas of volunteers' learning included statistically significant increases in autonomy, communication skills, problem-solving, cultural openness and feelings of social integration. Returned volunteers also reported significantly lower for conflict avoidance, and increased confidence in facing and managing conflicts, taking an active role in discussion and debates, and cooperating as a member of a group in order to achieve common objectives.

Returned volunteers reported significant increases in conflict management skills. They used the word cooperation to describe the project experience of managing group conflict in constructive ways: higher confidence in group dynamics and lower levels of conflict avoidance testify to a common willingness and capacity to accept and transform potential conflicts into growth opportunities. See Best Practices - p.78.



⁵ The quantitative data supporting the analysis in this publication are the result of the work and cooperation between different national, regional and international voluntary service organizations that are among the leading partners of the WHV Initiative. In particular, they draw from the experience of three research projects and the surveys they developed together with leading academic institutions:

P.A.T.H.: Partnerships, Actions and Tools for Heritage (2017)

Coordinated by the Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS), with the scientific support of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA, and the financial contribution of the Youth in Action and Erasmus+ Programme of the European Commission.

Changing Perspectives II (2015)

Coordinated by Solidarités Jeunesses (France) with the scientific support of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA, and the financial contribution of the Youth in Action and Erasmus+ Programme of the European Commission.

Development for Peace: International Workcamps for Global Education and Development (2014)

Coordinated by Better World (Korea) with the scientific support of Myongji University, Korea and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA.

Heritage knowledge

Even more impressive results were achieved in terms of improved knowledge, skills and attitudes towards cultural and natural heritage. Returned volunteers reported significant increases in their feeling of possessing a good knowledge of the cultures and heritage of the hosting countries and local communities where their projects took place, and having a higher consideration for local and indigenous knowledge as key allies in heritage conservation. They felt that they gained additional knowledge

and ideas, and possessed more technical and manual skills that would allow them to directly engage in protecting and preserving cultural and natural heritage and diversity. Finally, they showed higher awareness of the consequences of their daily actions on the environment, cultures and societies they interact with, with more respectful attitudes toward people who hold different values, heritage and identity than their own, and a stronger commitment to take action.

Returned volunteers reported significant increases in their understanding of local knowledge as a key element that can contribute to the sustainability of environmental and cultural sites. See Best Practices - p.102.



Dynamic communities and partnerships: Building on local knowledge

In addition to the compelling evidence provided by the quantitative data, several in-depth, targeted interviews⁶ and focus groups were undertaken with key actors in the organizations and communities touched by the WHV Initiative, representatives of public institutions, civil society, local and international volunteers and camp leaders. Including a wide diversity of roles and relationships gave a broad-ranging insight into the unique experiences that make the WHV Initiative relevant across countries and communities, helping to describe the impact

of the programme through the very words of those who took part in it.

The quotes from these interviews and focus groups, which also accompany the project descriptions in this publication, highlight important qualitative elements and practices, as well as differences in social, cultural and institutional frameworks that meant that all stakeholders had to adapt and contribute according to their rich, often complex environment, ultimately growing together along with the WHV Initiative. The quotes are used anonymously to illustrate the universal value of the WHV Initiative which, like the concept of World Heritage itself, unites volunteers, communities and organizations across the world.

⁶ The interviews contained in the publication, expressed in the form of anonymous quotes, are the outcomes of in-depth interviews and focus groups run in 2018 with key stakeholders of the WHV Initiative in all regions, covering over 30 projects run in 12 different countries from 2008: Ecuador, France, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Palestine, Republic of Korea, Uganda and Zimbabwe.



'The presence of local and national volunteers is something that really changed the way people talked about heritage in the project, because it's their heritage. They own it and they want to transmit it, to talk about it to the other volunteers and the tourists.' See Best Practices - p.76.

The six objectives of the WHV Initiative were at the centre of these discussions, which highlighted the key role of traditional and local knowledge and intangible heritage as vehicles of awareness, promoting culturally adapted paths towards sustainable community engagement for the protection of World Heritage. Stakeholders pointed out the importance of the progressive involvement of national authorities, often triggered by the acknowledgement of the successful partnerships built by civil society organizations during the first years of the WHV Initiative, as much as by the visibility given to

the local projects by their inclusion in a global campaign coordinated by UNESCO. They also stressed how the interaction between the international youth volunteers and the local communities created dynamic exchanges that helped valorize local skills, providing all actors with new enriching perspectives and building a stronger sense of pride, ownership and stewardship for the local heritage. This then translated directly into active participation and engagement by the local population in the project activities.

The surveys, answered by over 2,000 volunteers working on 356 projects, were designed as a pre- and post-test, in order to examine differences before and after their participation in an international voluntary service project. The questionnaires were sent out within three weeks of the start (pre-test) and three weeks after the end (post-test) of the respective projects. The individual survey items were identical in the pre-test and the post-test, and participants were asked to answer Likert-item values to describe their opinion concerning each specific statement (for example, Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree).

The core categories of the survey were developed in participation with the numerous partners involved in the projects, and were tested for validity by the academic institutions engaged in this cooperation. They also included additional standard measures widely used in research and relevant to the specific focus of the Initiative.

A threefold approach to impact: Understanding, improving, valorizing

By looking at volunteer programmes and participants with the support of strategic quantitative and qualitative research, we started building towards the recognition of World Heritage and International Voluntary Service as complementary tools for non-formal education, where learning comes not only from strong moral engagement and deep emotional commitment, but also from structured, targeted activities that can produce transformational change for the individuals, communities and organizations involved. If the WHV Initiative started in 2008 with the passion and intensity of a 'love story' between the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and CCIVS, ten years on it has become a 'stable marriage', demonstrating long-lasting and positive results for all the stakeholders involved, and with the larger family of volunteers, communities, organizations and institutions contributing to the success of the campaign.

In addition to the campaign's existing research objectives, progression towards a systematic assessment of common practices and outcomes in the WHV Initiative will be supported by the integration of three specific research goals:

Several important variables have already been identified as producing a significant, positive impact on the quality of the WHV actions and results, reflected in the outcomes of both the quantitative and qualitative data:

- ◆ Achieve a better understanding of WHV practices and participant experiences, how they influence each other, creating new knowledge, skills and attitudes towards themselves and society, and the importance of heritage in the life of individuals and local and international communities.
- ◆ Improving the capacity of the organizations, communities and individual volunteers involved in WHV projects to make positive use of these accrued competences and skills, ameliorate their practices and become conscious agents for change.
- ◆ Valorizing the unique processes and results that stakeholders create together, thanks to the invaluable interactions between heritage and international voluntary service, enhancing their visibility across the institutional and public spheres.
- ◆ The orientation and training of volunteers and communities before project implementation, as well as targeted debriefing activities afterwards, appear essential for the appropriation and sustainability of the outcomes of the programme.
- ◆ The participation of the WHV partner organizations in regional and global volunteer networks guarantees a deeper participant understanding of the exchange dynamics, of the goals of the Initiative and, ultimately, of the significance of the projects and work carried out with the communities in the interest of World Heritage preservation.

Finally, while improving the well-being of individuals and communities is not an explicit objective of the WHV Initiative, the data gathered from local and international project volunteers show a very significant, positive change in all the standard indicators used to measure their life satisfaction. Academic research across different countries has consistently correlated subjective and collective well-being with i) a solid and interdependent network of relationships, and ii) meaningful work and occupations. These two factors form the very core of WHV actions, which

build new connections among individuals and communities using the educational value of World Heritage and volunteer work to create an interdependent network of engaged citizens. We are therefore confident that the Initiative will continue to provide a fertile testing ground for this ambitious hypothesis: that by working across countries and societies in the common interest of preserving the Outstanding Universal Value of our cultural and natural heritage, we can actually be happier, together.

Measuring impact: Behind the 'hard' data

In order to test the convergent and discriminant validity of the constructs, survey items were factored together. A Principal Components Analysis (PCA) was completed to determine appropriate indicators for the disparate concepts originally proposed. For all the categories presented, all items loading on the various components were greater than .40 — indicating good convergent validity, i.e. variables within a single component are sufficiently correlated to indicate a distinct and common construct. After underlying constructs were identified, the internal consistency of the constructs was tested using Cronbach's alpha statistics. An internal reliability coefficient of $\alpha = .70$ or higher was set as the minimal threshold for composite variables. These variables were then used as a single composite variable in the regression analysis when describing an 'outcome': all the composites introduced here met or exceeded this minimum reliability coefficient.

Each category under the areas of impact on the level of the volunteers (e.g. Autonomy, Communication, Problem-Solving, Conflict Management, Social Integration, Cultural Openness, Heritage Awareness and Contribution) is composed of at least three indicators. These are individual survey items (statements from the questionnaires) that went through statistical analysis to confirm their reliability and distinct contributions to a uni-dimensional construct. Adding together the scores of individual items makes it more likely that multiple correlated indicators measure a similar outcome, such as 'cultural openness'.

Correlations, chi-square and t-tests were run, as appropriate to the level of each construct, to examine differences before and after volunteers participated in the projects and to determine whether such differences were statistically significant and not due to error or chance. The threshold for all analyses was set at 95% confidence, a standard commonly used in social sciences: all outcomes reported here satisfied this criterion and can be considered reliable differences. Multivariate regression analyses were also performed in order to better understand how the volunteers' demographics and different practices (e.g. individual and programme variable such as prior volunteer experiences, pre-departure orientation, etc.) were related to outcomes.

A decade of successful campaigns for the WHV Initiative

The first ten years of the WHV Initiative have revealed that these volunteering projects create greater awareness and communication about World Heritage, and the need to preserve, protect and promote cultural and natural heritage. WHV projects have shown that they provide different levels of training and capacity building to youth in the field of heritage, planning, assessment and evaluation. The 341 WHV projects, carried out over the last 10 years in 60 countries, with 110 local organizations and NGOs, at 138 UNESCO World Heritage sites, and sites on the Tentative List, with the participation of over 5,000 volunteers, have proved overwhelmingly that the projects and their achievements are key to building sustainable partnerships and networking between volunteers, individuals, partners, government institutions and organizations, and that thanks to these partnerships, they are also sometimes able to secure funding for future projects.

Volunteers benefit in numerous ways from the WHV Initiative by further developing social values and a stronger identity, and gaining the kind of experience and skills not normally found in formal education or vocational training. Allowing volunteers to integrate socially in community projects that help improve local people's standard of living in one way or another empowers them to become more active and engaged citizens, both on a national and international level. It also inspires them to be proactive at different levels on the international development agenda. The community, in turn, appreciates the volunteers' aim as one that inspires and compliments their efforts in bringing about positive change. Having the chance to volunteer provides opportunities for personal development, social skills and collective abilities. Stakeholders, for their part, benefit by contributing to social inclusion, intercultural dialogue, peace and solidarity, pooling local resources and initiating new projects, bringing dynamism to community interaction, creating a unity of purpose, active citizenship and involvement, new interests, experiences and hobbies.

The importance of volunteering on heritage sites⁷

Heritage in its many forms is not just a representation of the past, but a connection or reconnection with a past that is active and alive in the present. Heritage shapes and reshapes people's sense of place, sense of belonging and cultural identities locally and nationally. It is what brings people closer together. The impact of actions by groups of volunteers directly reaches and touches members of the community. Volunteering on heritage sites allows local communities to have a better understanding of their heritage, revealing or identifying heritage values in order to grasp their multiple uses and to finally find a new value. It also draws attention to the needs, desires and rights of the local communities and stakeholders who are most concerned by the sites.

Volunteers take heritage from the past to the present through different levels of re-appropriation, ownership and stewardship: to renovate and protect, to make known a territory, to revive and to stimulate cultural practices that were thought to be lost, to transmit an activity or a passion. For the volunteers, taking part in an action camp allows them to learn new skills and to live an intercultural experience. Besides discovering new heritage and cultures, volunteers are disseminators: they exchange information about their own heritage and truly become 'makers' and ambassadors.

Volunteering is the key for engaging communities and increasing participation within a heritage management system. This can be achieved by implementing quality volunteer projects that are community-based.

⁷ This text was drafted by UNESCO based on an article written by CCIVS and Rita Abruluque, an independent researcher for CCIVS, published in *Volunteering and Heritage Management* (CCIVS, 2018).

Awareness raising and communication

Feedback from volunteers, organizations and stakeholders has shown the importance of awareness raising and communication as crucial in engaging the community, partners and individuals in projects. Identifying areas for strategic communication and defining SMART communication objectives (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), makes it easier to plan and implement project activities, and the monitoring and evaluation process. Having clear communication objectives will increase an organization's understanding of the community concerned and also improve the community's general knowledge about the organization's mission. Having clear communication and awareness raising also contributes to the development of a strategic approach to the preservation and valorization of local heritage.

Tips on engaging local communities - Improving communication with local inhabitants before, during and after projects

- ◆ Carry out community needs assessment using participatory methods.
- ◆ Identify areas for strategic communication and define communication objectives.
- ◆ Community involvement in the preparation, organization and promotion of the project: involve the local community in the project implementation, organize an 'open day' on the work site open to the press, local authorities and local community; organize free time for excursions, study visits or leisure time between volunteers and the local community.
- ◆ Arrange a meeting between camp leaders, site managers, local partners, stakeholders and the local community.
- ◆ Promote the project at the local, national and international level and recruit participants. Use promotional material provided by the WHV Initiative and its coordinators, but also create customized material to promote the project.
- ◆ Prepare promotional documents for the media. Write press releases in advance and create a press release schedule.
- ◆ Build awareness through local involvement and foster long-term relationships with the local community. Organize open days, informative events, implement long-term volunteer projects, etc.
- ◆ Create appropriate communication instruments to raise awareness about projects and other activities.
- ◆ Elaborate impact measurement research and use data.

Training and capacity building

Establishing the long-term capacity-building goals of voluntary organizations and participants in volunteer projects is an important step towards achieving quality standards in the implementation of heritage projects. Training sessions help to define the practical approach, methodology and tools that better correspond to the shared vision and the different sociocultural contexts of the projects concerned.

Tips on long-term capacity-building training

- ◆ Establish long-term capacity-building goals.
- ◆ Develop training curricula for organizations and camp leaders, but also partners involved in implementing volunteer projects in the fields of cultural heritage and diversity.
- ◆ Modules and topics should cover: the educational project, the description of the role and responsibilities of the camp leader, the practical skills of project management, the leadership methods, the focus of theoretical sessions on heritage concepts and contemporary challenges, the ontological politics of heritage, techniques and history, colonial heritage, heritage in conflict and post-conflict areas, theoretical sessions on heritage management networks and institutional cooperation, hands-on work, workshops and local heritage study visits.
- ◆ Diversify topics and modules that focus on intangible heritage and other subtopics, such as contested heritage and emerging issues, gender and heritage.
- ◆ Continuously develop tools to help knowledge transfer.

Planning

Project planning is key to ensuring the quality and success of a project, helping to clarify goals and develop a vision. Besides being greatly appreciated by financial stakeholders, planning gives coherence to a project. Community involvement is central to both the strategic planning and project planning, and should be used not only to create and implement ideas, but also to improve existing projects.

Tips on planning a community-based project on cultural heritage

- ◆ Carry out research work. Compile information and documents on the heritage site, establish the needs of the community, site managers, etc.
- ◆ Arrange a meeting between camp leaders and site managers, local partners and stakeholders.
- ◆ Organize a feasibility visit. When considering organizing a volunteer project, visit locations and check the conditions, accessibility, safety, facilities and accommodation.
- ◆ Make a provisional budget, using information you have from your research on costs of supplies, materials, staff and allocation of costs.
- ◆ Define the activities: set goals, objectives and a working plan, indicating times and the volunteers responsible. Define the tasks for the volunteers with the site managers and other partners.
- ◆ Apply for necessary permits or authorizations. Compile the documents needed and contact authorities to check what kinds of permits are necessary to work in the heritage site.
- ◆ Recruit camp leaders according to the project, ensure that they have the relevant training, and create pairs to lead the camps.
- ◆ Recruit volunteers. Set up a project description, exchange it with your partner organizations and answer application requests.
- ◆ Ensure volunteers' safety and travel preparation. Check visa requirements for participants and ensure volunteers' and organizations' insurance.
- ◆ Organize a meeting between camp leaders and site managers, local partners and stakeholders.

Assessment and evaluation

An evaluation plan is the next key element for the successful implementation of a project. Active participation and feedback are essential to the process of assessment and evaluation. Evaluation should be done at different levels: internally and with participants, partners and stakeholders, and local communities. Besides the potential multipliers in further developing activities, the evaluation should tackle changes in knowledge and skills, cultural self-awareness and social change. The purpose of the evaluation is to improve the project, to share results with stakeholders and partners, to contribute to a comprehensive discussion and to foster comprehension and communication.

Tips on assessment and evaluation

- ◆ Conduct a baseline study from the results of the impact measurement questionnaires to provide background information to monitor and assess the project progress.
- ◆ Use standardized instruments to assess projects.
- ◆ Carry out monitoring and evaluation during the project. Hold a mid-term and final evaluation and build in reflection time with volunteers.
- ◆ Follow-up and monitor project process involving camp leaders, site managers, the local community, stakeholders and project donors.
- ◆ Welcome and receive feedback from volunteers, camp leaders and the local community (quantitative and qualitative data).
- ◆ Organize a final evaluation meeting with camp leaders, local partners and stakeholders.
- ◆ Issue activity reports and send them to members of the local community, authorities, donors and local/national media.

Sustainable partnerships, networking and funding

Building strategic and sustainable partnerships is essential for voluntary organizations. A partnership is strategic when it provides the means and methods for advancing one's mission. The reasons for diversifying partnerships are: to ensure more effective and efficient projects or programmes; to innovate and diversify sources of funding; to pool resources; to build or consolidate networks; and to create long-term and permanent social change. When interacting with each other in new ways, we have different levels of shared resources and responsibilities. Partnerships can range from the informal to the very formal, from the private and public sector, including educational institutions, governmental bodies, private institutions, civil society and the corporate sector. Sometimes relationships with specific partners evolve into active relationships of exchange and support. Partnership work can include cooperation, collaboration, coordination, multisector collaboration or networking.

Key steps to implementing a partnership

- ◆ Identify and engage stakeholders.
- ◆ Create relationships and begin to build trust.
- ◆ Explain the scope and objectives of each partner.
- ◆ Implement a partnership that is mutually beneficial with a shared purpose.
- ◆ Establish roles, methods, ground rules and a decision-making structure.

The first step in achieving a strategic partnership is to know your own organization's strengths and weaknesses. Assessing your organization is crucial, as it will determine the sort of partnership that will be the most valuable and beneficial. An organization should position itself externally, highlighting its strengths. The organizations who participate in the WHV Initiative have extensive strengths and have a global network that constitute valuable assets. When choosing new partners to work with, it is important not to forget your organization's values and make sure they are aligned. New partners need information to be able to move forward, so being informative and sensitive is essential.

Building new partnerships - Tips for organizations' external visibility

- ◆ Positioning.
- ◆ Think outside the box.
- ◆ Active listening.
- ◆ Challenge ourselves and implement projects in new places.
- ◆ Think strategically.
- ◆ Be professional and accountable.
- ◆ Highlight belonging to a global network.
- ◆ Be informative.
- ◆ Be sensitive and value-oriented.
- ◆ Actively share information among the members of the network.
- ◆ Be competitive.
- ◆ Give recognition.
- ◆ Measure and use impact results.
- ◆ Think sustainably.

The way forward

After the first decade of the World Heritage Volunteer Initiative's successful implementation of action camps around the world, the Initiative should concentrate on strengthening its foundation and expanding, and must look for ways to respond to shortcomings.

It should focus on expanding the outreach of the WHV projects to involve more people, from volunteers, to organizations, to local and national governmental institutions, and partners. At the Initiative's core are people, and the power, commitment and drive they have to implement action camps. Increasing these networks of stakeholders is key, as is involving more youth.

One way of doing this would be by associating with schools and introduce volunteering and heritage conservation by means of non-formal education, thus following the lead of the Asia Coordination (Better World). Similarly, another way of doing this would be to create specialized youth academies and summer universities that partner schools and communities in order to empower youth projects in the protection and promotion of World Heritage. Until now, primary and secondary school students have mainly been the beneficiaries of WHV projects. However, youth academies could involve them differently and make them actors of World Heritage protection by running mixed educational and experiential programmes tailored to their needs and aimed at enhancing their awareness, knowledge and skills through

monthly activities and targeted summer camps, otherwise known as WHV summer universities. This would enable the youth academy and the summer universities to reach out to hundreds of students by working with different schools and schools not located near World Heritage sites, as long as some activities take place regularly at a World Heritage site. It would also permit activities to be organized at weekends and over short school holidays, or as a field trip, on the condition that the activities carried out have a cumulative duration of 10 days. The project could also cover different World Heritage sites around a country and as a result raise more interest and visibility.

Working with schools in this manner provides a unique opportunity to expand such local initiatives at the national and regional level, covering the wide diversity of heritage a country can offer. Organizations are in a privileged place to work with schools as they can offer them their expertise to develop and integrate education on global issues into the students' curriculum and experiences. A curriculum could be developed together with teachers and experts, presenting a mix of formal and non-formal learning, with individual and group projects (for example, World Heritage drawing, essays, stories) and one weekend hands-on activity at a World Heritage site every month, on a rotational basis (a different school and/or a different World Heritage site every week). The presence of national and international leaders

would help introduce World Heritage from all over a country, as well as from all over the world, bridging sites and ideas, and giving the projects a global dimension. Students who successfully graduate from academies could receive 'extra credits' and the best group projects be invited to the Summer University at a World Heritage site.

In addition, volunteers have spoken about the desire to include other heritage elements that are characteristic of local realities where WHV projects take place, such as cultural practices and traditions that are important to communities and the World Heritage site. Greater emphasis should be placed on these aspects that are also considered cultural heritage. By including more of these elements, this local learning will empower volunteers by giving them a greater sense of involvement in conserving heritage of World Heritage sites and will allow them to feel a deeper connection to the communities and an understanding of their realities. Furthermore, branching out and including different forms of heritage could further achieve the Initiative's gender goals as it may involve more local women.

There should be more attention to and investment in strengthening the capacity of the actors involved in the Initiative, from camp leaders, to partners, to volunteers. Capacity-building workshops should be held on a global, regional and local level, ensuring that all needs are met. Meeting with other camp

leaders provides the opportunity to exchange and capitalize on knowledge and experience. Facilitating visits to other camps, conducting monitoring visits to enhance the recognition of the organizations in the field and advocating for the re-introduction of financial contributions from the global and/or regional coordination, in the form of seed funding is a small but essential element allowing partners to focus on the programme content, and supporting their investments to develop exchanges of people and knowledge.

On a practical level of project implementation, developments initiated with the adoption of two-year cycles must be pursued, with the possibility of moving into three-year cycles. This would help the Initiative's sustainability while also reducing administrative burdens.

WHV projects have shown throughout the years that they are fundamental in creating successful partnerships and collaborations between local organizations and other local and national governmental institutions, organizations and the private sector. Consolidating, maintaining and furthering these relationships and partnerships is vital for the development and enhancement of future volunteering, in terms of the scope and impact of a project, the skills volunteers learn and community engagement. Greater focus should be placed on the future development of these relationships and partnerships upon project completion. Once these special and strategic relationships have been formed,

organizations can successfully raise funds for future projects from their new partners and stakeholders. This is an area that should be bolstered; by involving a greater variety of stakeholders in the WHV projects, local organizations are not only attracting new local, national and international volunteers, but also securing the commitment of more institutions and organizations to their projects, pooling resources and securing new funding opportunities. While it is true that the WHV Initiative relies heavily on volunteering and that volunteering in its truest form is free, the issue of funding must not be overlooked. There are many costs to volunteering projects, and organizations who are able to raise funds for the most basic materials, for example, or to pay certain things for volunteers, for example, lunches, travel arrangements or training, benefit greatly.

On a local level, organizations have found that once new partners involved in the projects see the quality and the positive results and impact of the heritage community-based projects, they are more forthcoming in contributing towards funding for future projects. This, in turn, draws greater attention to the project and attracts more international volunteers. The regional and subregional workshops and events, which have developed alongside the WHV Initiative since the very beginning,

also provide crucial opportunities for organizations to share practices around common challenges, and for new partners to discover the Initiative and become involved and empowered through training and local partnerships.

Annex 1

National stakeholders and partners

The WHV projects are run through a series of partnerships with local, national and regional organizations and institutions.

Here is a list of all projects, organizations and their partners:

Africa

Botswana

Botswana Workcamps Association (BWA)

This NGO, based in Botswana, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Tsodilo in 2013 and Okavango Delta in 2015.

This organization works with: the Department of National Monuments, the Museums and Art Gallery, the Lesotho Work Camps Association, the Tsodilo community, the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP), Department of Forestry, Okavango Trust, Village Development Committee, and Elephants without Borders.

Cabo Verde

Cape Verde Youth Federation (FCJ)

This NGO, based in Cabo Verde, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande in 2013.

This organization works with: the Municipality of Ribeira Grande de Santiago, the Cultural Heritage and Research Institute (IIPC), the National Commission for UNESCO of Cape Verde, the Ribeira Grande Youth League, the Bons Amigos of Cidade Velha Association, the School-Workshop of Cidade Velha, and the Delegation of the Ministry of Education.

Côte d'Ivoire

Actions pour la Mobilisation des Initiatives et Stratégies d'Aide au Développement - AMISTAD

This NGO, based in Côte d'Ivoire, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of the Historic Town of Grand-Bassam in 2015, in cooperation with the Municipality of Grand Bassam.

ASBL Kouady

This NGO, based in Côte d'Ivoire, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of the Taï National Park in 2016.

This organization works with: the Ministry for Environment and Sustainability, Baby-Lab, Union de jeunes pour le développement de l'Ouest, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Park managers.

Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement Côte d'Ivoire

This NGO, based in Côte d'Ivoire, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of the Comoé National Park in 2016.

This organization works with: the Ministry of Water and Forests and the Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development.

Kenya

Kenya Voluntary Development Association

This NGO, based in Kenya, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of the Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests from 2010 to 2014.

This organization works with: the Shimba Hills Forest Guides Association, Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Kinondo, Ganja la Simba Primary School and other local schools, the Ministry of Heritage, Forestry and Wildlife, the Kenya National Commission for UNESCO, Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCVIS), IWO/Better World Korea, grassroots community-based organizations, and the Kaya Kinondo Eco-Tourism Center.

Global Voluntary Development Association (GVDA)

This NGO, based in Kenya, carried out projects on the following sites on the Tentative List: the African Great Rift Valley – The Maasai Mara (from 2011 to 2017), and the World Heritage site of Fort Jesus, Mombasa (in 2012 and 2013).

This organization works with: the Mara Lion and Wildlife Conservation, Friends of Conservation, Mara Youth Community Centre, Maasai Mara Game Reserve authorities, Narok County Council, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya National Commission for UNESCO, UNESCO Youth Forum Kenya, UNESCO Eastern Africa Regional Office, Maasai Buffalo Dancers, Talek police station, Maasai Discovery, the Ministry of Tourism and Information, the Kenya Forest Department, the County Council of Mombasa, and Marine Park.

Madagascar

Malagasy Youth for Sustainable Development (MY4SD)

This NGO, based in Madagascar, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of the Rainforests of the Atsinanana from 2013 to 2016.

This organization works with: the UNESCO Office in Madagascar, Malagasy National Commission for UNESCO, Madagascar National Parks, Manager of Marojejy National Park, Diorano-WASH, the Mayor of Andapa, the Ministry of Communication, the Regional Direction of the Environment, Ecology, Sea and Forests, the Ministry of Culture and Heritage, Alaotra Mangoro Region, the United States Embassy, Valbio Ranomafana, Wash Project, and the Municipality of Ranomafana.

Malawi

Active Youth Initiative for Social Enhancement (AYISE)

This NGO, based in Malawi, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Lake Malawi National Park from 2010 to 2012.

This organization works with: the Ministry of Tourism, the Department of Wildlife and Culture, the National Youth Council of Malawi, the Ministry of Youth Development, Lafarge Cement Limited, Dulux Paint Limited, the UNESCO National Commission of Malawi, and the Lake Malawi National Park management.

Mali

Fédération Malienne des Clubs, Centres et Associations UNESCO

This NGO, based in Mali, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage project of Old Towns of Djenné in 2017, in cooperation with the ministerial departments of Mali, and the United Nations.

Nigeria

Voluntary Workcamps Association of Nigeria (VWAN)

This NGO, based in Nigeria, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage site of Oke Idanre (Idanre Hill) from 2011 to 2015, and in 2017.

This organization works with: Idanre Youth Initiative on Community and Heritage Development, the National and Cultural Heritage Foundation (N&CHF) of Ondo and Idanre, National Commission for Museums and Monuments, the Ministry for Tourism and Culture, the Kingdom of Idanre's Council of Chiefs, the State Chapter of National Youth Council, VWAN Branch Chapter in Ondo State, State Red Cross, and the UNESCO National Commission of Nigeria.

Grassroots Lifesaving Outreach

This NGO, based in Nigeria, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Sukur Cultural Landscape in 2017, in cooperation with the Sukur Youth Development Association, CHEDA, and Marghi Youth.

Togo

FAGAD (Frères Agriculteurs et Artisans pour le Développement)

This NGO, based in Togo, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba from 2008 to 2017.

This organization works with: Koutammakou Promotion and Conservation Service, the Ministry of Culture and Sports, Management Committee of Koutammakou, Togolese National Commission for UNESCO, Cellule Nationale pour la Production des Statistiques Culturelles, Ministry of Arts and Culture, the Association des Jeunes Volontaires pour le Développement Communautaire (AJVDC) in Nadoba, the Batammariba Community, and the University of Lomé.

Beninese Volunteers Corps

This NGO, based in Benin, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba in 2016 and 2017.

This organization works with: Perfect Union, Qatar Museums, traditional leaders, chiefs and other villages of the locality, local schools and colleges, and Cultural Bank Koutamakou.

Association Ma Terre-Mon Village

This NGO, based in Togo, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba in 2016, in cooperation with the Ministry for Youth, Sports and Culture, and local associations for community development.

Association des Jeunes Volontaires pour le Développement Communautaire (AJVDC)

This NGO, based in Togo, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba in 2017, in cooperation with the National Heritage Department, and Conservation Services.

Les Amis de la Terre

This NGO, based in Togo, carried out projects on the site on the Tentative List of Agglomération Aného-Glidji in 2010 and 2011.

This organization works with: the Ministry of Art and Culture, the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, the Ministry of Primary, Secondary and Literacy Education, Heritage Management, the City of Aného and the Prefecture of Lakes.

Uganda

Uganda Voluntary Development Association (UVDA)

This NGO, based in Uganda, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2016; Bwindi Impenetrable National Park from 2014 to 2017; and Rwenzori Mountains National Park from 2015 to 2017.

This organization works with: Buganda Kingdom, Ministry of Heritage, Tourism and Antiquities, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Uganda Wildlife Clubs, Uganda Tourism Board, Local governments of Kanungu and Kisoro District, community-based organizations of Kanungu, Kisoro district, Association of Secondary School Headteachers, Principal's Association of Uganda, Uganda Association of Primary Schools, Uganda Association of Tour Operators and Guides, Uganda National Commission for UNESCO, local authorities, civil society organizations, and Mountain Rwenzori National Park.

Zambia

Youth of Zambia (YAZ)

This NGO, based in Zambia, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls from 2009 to 2013.

This organization works with: National Heritage Commission, Palmgrove Basic School, the Swedish Center for International Youth Exchange, the National Youth Development Council, the Ministry of Youth Sport and Child Development, MS Zambia, AIDS Campaign, local schools, local youth organizations and local community media, and the Mkhanya chiefdom.

Youth 2 Youth in Zambia (Y2Y)

This NGO, based in Zambia, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls in 2015.

This organization works with: the Ministry of Tourism (investment and policy), Tourism Board (management and monitoring), Zambia Tourism Association, Chief Mukuni governance of Mukuni village and parks, Zoom Lion, and Media Houses.

Zimbabwe

Youth 2 Youth in Zimbabwe (Y2Y)

This NGO, based in Zimbabwe, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls in 2014 and 2015.

This organization works with: Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife, Zimbabwe Tourism Authority, Zimbabwe National Commission for UNESCO, UNESCO Harare, National Museum and Monuments of Zimbabwe, Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality Industry, Zimbabwe Youth Council, Kwela Fleet Management, Ministry of Rural Development and Culture Heritage, Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Ministry of Sports, Arts and Culture, and the National Arts Council.

Amakhosi Cultural Center

This NGO, based in Zimbabwe, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Matobo Hills in 2014.

This organization works with: Zimbabwe Tourism Authority, Ministry of Sports, Arts and Culture, Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe, and the Provincial Administration of Matebeleland South.

Arab States

Bahrain

Good Word Society

This NGO, based in Bahrain, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun in 2013, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

This organization works with: Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities, Ministry of Social Development, Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage, Heritage and historical NGOs, local schools and universities, and companies interested in the environment and heritage.

Egypt

Kome el Dabie Community Development Association (KDCDA)

This NGO, based in Egypt, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis in 2012.

This organization works with: Komeel Dabie Village Youth Center and Community Development Association, Naqada village local council, and the Luxor town local council.

Youth and Development Consultancy Institute – Etijah

This NGO, based in Egypt, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Historic Cairo in 2017.

This organization works with: the Ministry of Youth Volunteers unit, the Ministry's Youth Center, Central Administration of Cultural and Voluntary Programs.

Red Sea Parks Association (RSPA)

This NGO, based in Egypt, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage site of Desert Wadis in 2012, in cooperation with the Wadi El Gimal National Park.

Eco-Tourism Association Marsa Alam

This NGO, based in Egypt, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage site of Desert Wadis in 2014, in cooperation with Red Sea Parks Development Association and the Wadi El-Gimal National Park.

Morocco

Association Chantiers des Jeunes Volontaires (CJV)

This NGO, based in Morocco, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Medina of Fez in 2015 and 2016.

This organization works with: Water and Forestry Department of the City Council, Delegation Rescue Fez, Delegation of the Ministry of Education, Youth Artists Association, Municipal Council of the city of Fez, and the Delegation of the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

Association chantiers et cultures

This NGO, based in Morocco, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Archaeological Site of Volubilis in 2016, and Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City: A Shared Heritage in 2017.

This organization works with: the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Municipality of Meknes, Municipality of Sidi Ali, Chamss Association (local NGO for family and child development), Urban Commune of Rabat, Association of Sports Sites and Challenges Disabled, Association Sports Forum, and the National Institute of Archaeology and Heritage.

Chantiers Sociaux Marocains (CSM)

This NGO, based in Morocco, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City: A Shared Heritage in 2015, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Morocco and the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Morocco.

National Union of Work Camps and Volunteers

This NGO, based in Morocco, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City: A Shared Heritage in 2017.

This organization works with: the Ministry of Youth and Sport, the Ministry of Culture, Urban Commune, and the Association of Sports Yards and Handicap Challenge.

Palestine

International Palestine Youth League (IPYL)

This NGO, based in Palestine, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Hebron/AI-Khalil Old Town in 2010, and Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir in 2013 and 2015.

This organization works with: the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Local Authorities, the Old City Rehabilitation Committee, the Hebron Municipality and the Directorate of Tourism in Hebron district, the Battir Landscape Eco-museum, Council of Battir Village, and Bethlehem Centre for Cultural Heritage Preservation.

Multipurpose Community Resource Center (MCRC)

This NGO, based in Palestine, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage site of Old Town of Nablus and its environs in 2017, in cooperation with the Municipality of Nablus, Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, and the UNESCO Office in Ramallah.

IWAN Center for Architectural Heritage - Islamic University of Gaza

This NGO, based in Palestine, carried out a project on the site on the Tentative List of Tell Umm Amer in 2016.

This organization works with: the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, the Municipality of Alnusairat, Culture, Arts and Folklore Association, AMIDEAST, and the 'Touring' Youth Group.

Nawa for Culture and Arts Association/ Al Khidr Library for Children

This NGO, based in Palestine, carried out a project on the site on the Tentative List of Tell Umm Amer in 2017, in cooperation with the UNESCO Office in Ramallah.

Qatar

Qatar Museums

This NGO, based in Qatar, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Al Zubarah Archaeological Site in 2016, in cooperation with Maersk Oil and UCL-Q.

Sudan

Sudanese Environment Conservation Society (SECS)

This NGO, based in Sudan, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage sites of Dinder National Park in 2014, and Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungonab Bay – Mukkawar Island Marine National Park in 2016.

This organization works with: Wildlife Conservation General Administration, DNP authority, National Forest Corporation (NFC), UNESCO National Man and Biosphere Committee (MAB), the UNESCO field office in Khartoum, and the Sudanese Development Initiative (SUDIA).

Tunisia

Association Tunisienne d'Action Volontaire (ATAV)

This NGO, based in Tunisia, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Kairouan/Medina of Sousse in 2012, Dougga/Thugga in 2013, and the Amphitheatre of El Jem in 2014. This organization works with: the Municipality of Kairouan, the Municipality of Sousse and local associations, National Institute for the Protection of Heritage, Association for the Protection of the city of Dougga, Tunisian Audiovisual Search Organization (OTRAV), Maintenance Association of the City of EL Jem, and the Tunisian Agency for the Protection of Heritage.

Asia and the Pacific

Bangladesh

Education & Cultural Society (ECS)

This NGO, based in Bangladesh, carried out a project on the site on the Tentative List of Lalbagh Fort in 2017.

This organization works with: International Education & Resource Network (iEARN) Bangladesh, Department of Archaeology, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka Metropolitan Police, and the Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh.

Cambodia

Korea Angkor Cultural Heritage Institute

This NGO, based in Cambodia, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Angkor in 2016.

This organization works with: the Authority for the Protection of the Site and Management of the Region of Angkor (APSARA) and the Union of Youth Federations of Cambodia (UYFC).

China

The Chinese Society of Education Training Center (CSETC)

This NGO, based in China, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage sites of Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries – Wolong, Mt Siguniang and Jiajin Mountains in 2014; the Great Wall from 2012 to 2015; Mount Sanqingshan National Park/Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu from 2012 to 2016; and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System in 2016.

This organization works with: the UNESCO Beijing Office, the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, Mount Sanqingshan Scenic and Historic Area Administration Committee, LLYX Culture Exchange Center, Linchuan Middle School, China Social Work Association, Sanqingshan Tourist Administration, China Unicom, Qufu Culture Relics Management Office, Qufu Xingtian Middle School, China Social Work Association, Great Wall Jinshanling management office, Changchengxiaoqian Organization, Bakeshiying Central School, Bagezhuang Village, Miyun District, and Ding Xiu Mei Quan Hotel.

Ruan Yisan Heritage Foundation

This Foundation, based in China, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Ancient City of Ping Yao in 2012 and 2013, together with REMPART in cooperation with the local authorities of Ping Yao.

Macao New Chinese Youth Association (MNCYA)

This NGO, based in China, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of the Historic Centre of Macao from 2015 to 2017.

This organization works with: Association of Macao Chi San Na-Tcha Temple, Macao Heritage Ambassadors Association, Macao Foundation, DESJ Macao, Macao Environment Protection Department.

Beijing Tsinghua Tongheng Urban Planning & Design Institute, Institute for Historic and Cultural Cities of National Importance (IHCCNI)

This NGO, based in China, carried out projects on the site on the Tentative List of Dong Villages from 2015 to 2017.

This organization works with: Tsinghua University, local authorities, Moshi architects and the Dong Village community, World Heritage Office of Tongdao County, village committees of Gaoshang Village, Gaosheng Village and Kezhong Village.

India

FSL India

This NGO, based in India, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area in 2017; Group of Monuments at Hampi in 2010, 2011 and from 2013 to 2017; Group of Monuments at Pattadakal in 2013 and 2014; Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram in 2015 and 2016; and Western Ghats in 2016 and 2017.

This organization works with: the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) of Bangalore, Dharwad, Hampi, Kullu Himachal Pradesh, Kanchipuram and Shimoga; Forest Department and National Park authorities, NGO Friends of Hampi, Culture and Heritage (INTACH), Indian National Trust for Art, The Kishkinada Trust (TKT), Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority (HWHAMA), Hampi Tour Guides Association, Vishva Chetana (NGO), Pattadakal Tour Guides Association, The Coastal Poor Development Action Network (COPDANET), State Horticultural department of the Government of Tamil Nadu, Government Architecture and Sculpture college Mahabalipuram, Forest Department Agumbe, Agumbe Rainforest Research Station, and local schools and authorities.

Indian Trust for Rural Heritage and Development (IT RHD)

This NGO, based in India, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage site of Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya in 2015.

This organization works with: the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI – Patna Circle), Mahabodhi Temple Management Committee, Gaya district administration, and the Department of Art, Culture and Youth Affairs of the Government of Bihar.

Elixir Foundation

This NGO, based in India, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage site of Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat in 2017, in cooperation with AIESEC and Studios in Motion.

Existence

This NGO, based in India, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage site of Keibul Lamjao Conservation Area in 2017, in cooperation with Youth Development Organization, Paradise Gardening School, and the Forest Conservation authorities.

Indonesia

Dejavato Foundation

This NGO, based in Indonesia, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Prambanan Temple Compounds from 2008 to 2017.

This organization works with: the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Indonesia, Department of Archeological Heritage and Preservation of Central Java, Bugisan Elementary and Junior High School, UNESCO Office Jakarta, SD Kokosan 2 Elementary School, SD Bugisan Lor Elementary School, SD Sanggrahan Elementary School, MTs Prambanan Junior High School, Kemudo village, Dinas Purbakala Nasional Indonesia (National Archeology Department of Indonesia), Dinas Pendidikan Nasional Indonesia (National Education Department of Indonesia), Indonesia National Commission for UNESCO (Youth and Culture section), and the UNESCO Club.

Indonesia International Work Camp (IIWC)

This NGO, based in Indonesia, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Borobudur Temple Compounds from 2008 to 2017, and the Ujung Kulon National Park in 2013 and 2014. This organization works with: Borobudur Conservation Office, PT. Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur, Office of Education and Culture Dept. Magelang Region, The Young Guardian Club and IIWC Community Borobudur, Directorate General of Historical Remains and Museum of Indonesia, Youth Desk of the Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO, UNESCO Gallery, Local Government of Magelang Region, the Young Guardian Club – IIWC Community Borobudur, local Guide Association of Borobudur, Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia, Historical Remains of Indonesia, Borobudur Local Artists Association, the Ministry of Forestry Republic Indonesia, Ujung Kulon National Park Office, local High Schools in Pandeglang Regency, and the local Government of Pandeglang Regency.

Gerakan Kerelawanan Internasional (GREAT)

This NGO, based in Indonesia, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Borobudur Temple Compounds in 2016 in cooperation with the Young Guardians Club Borobudur, Borobudur Conservation Office, and the Office of Education and Culture of Magelang Regency.

Islamic Republic of Iran

Sarvsaan Cultural Heritage Group

This NGO, based in the Islamic Republic of Iran, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage sites of Cultural Landscape of Maymand in 2016, and the Persian Garden and The Persian Qanat in 2017.

This organization works with: the site management of the Cultural Landscape of Maymand and Payam e Sabz Organization, the International Center on Qanats and Historic Hydraulic Systems (ICQHS) Tamadon Karizi Consulting Eng. (TKCE), Karizban NGO, the Public Library of Mehriz, and the Puppet Museum of Kashan.

Japan

Never-ending International Workcamp Exchange (NICE)

This NGO, based in Japan, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage sites of Shirakami-Sanchi in 2008 and 2015, and Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape in 2010, 2012 and 2013.

This organization works with: Shirakami Mountains Preservation Society (SMPS), Midori to Mizu no Renraku Kaigi (NGO), local government of Oda city, local schools, Shimane University, and the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO

Malaysia

Persatuan Kebudayaan dan Kebajikan Chetti Melaka

This NGO, based in Malaysia, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage site of Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca in 2014, in cooperation with Persatuan Kampong Chetti.

Nepal

We Inspire Nepal (WIN)

This NGO, based in Nepal, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Kathmandu Valley in 2013, in cooperation with Baha: Space for Private Innovation Limited and Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City Office.

SamYuBaa

This NGO, based in Nepal, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Kathmandu Valley in 2015, in cooperation with the Building and Heritage Division of the Kathmandu Metropolitan City.

Volunteers Initiative Nepal (VIN)

This NGO, based in Nepal, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Kathmandu Valley in 2015 and 2016, and on the site on the Tentative List of Vajrayogini and early settlement of sankhu in 2016 and 2017.

This organization works with: Swoyambhunath Conservation Committee, Nepal Government Department of Archaeology, UNESCO Office in Kathmandu, Kathmandu Metropolis, local conservation and management office, Department of Archaeology, and local youth organizations.

Philippines

Youth for Sustainable Development Assembly – YSDA

This NGO, based in the Philippines, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras in 2014 and 2015.

This organization works with: the Municipal Government of Kiangnan, Barangay of Nagacadan, UNESCO National Commission for the Philippines, Kiangnan Central School and Kiangnan tribe, and the Heritage Conservation Society.

Republic of Korea

International Workcamp Organization (IWO)

This NGO, based in the Republic of Korea, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites in 2008, Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2015, Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong from 2012 to 2014, and Namhansanseong from 2015 to 2017.

This organization works with: CCIWS, YAP, ALLIANCE, NVDA, Ganghwaro, Global Inner Peace NGO, Jeju Solidarity for Participatory Self-Government and Environmental Preservation (JSPSEP), Yangdong Village committee, Yangdong Elementary School, Kyoung Ju Provincial City administration, Eunhaeng-dong Youth Culture Center, Seongnam City Youth Foundation, and local elementary schools.

Korean National Commission for UNESCO

This national organization, established in the Republic of Korea, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage sites of Gyeongju Historic Areas in 2012, Southwestern Coast Tidal Flats (Muan) from 2013 to 2015, and Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2016.

This organization works with: the local NGO Shilla People (Saramdeul), Jeju Provincial Government, Eomeong Abang Feast Village, YWCA Seogwipo, Jeju National University, Eco Horizon Institute, Muan Provincial Government, Muan Ecological Tidal Flat Center, local universities, and regional elementary schools and community centres.

Thailand

Pitaya Suwan Foundation-Greenway

This NGO, based in Thailand, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage site of Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex in 2008, in cooperation with the Forestry Department of the Khao Yai National Park.

Viet Nam

Solidarités Jeunesses Vietnam

This NGO, based in Viet Nam, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Ha Long Bay in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2012, the Citadel of the Ho Dynasty in 2013 and 2014, and Hoi An Ancient Town in 2015 and 2016.

This organization works with: Ho Chi Minh Youth Union, Language Link Vietnam, the Ha Long Bay Management Department, the Ha Long City Youth Union and the Youth Union in Quang Ninh, Thanh Hoa Union of Friendship Organization, Management Department of Citadel of Ho Dynasty, Department of Foreign Affairs in Thanh Hoa, the UNESCO Office in Ha Noi, ILO Country Office, People's Committee of Quang Nam Province, Yxine Media, national universities, Social Enterprise Green Youth Collective, the Farmers' Cooperative of Triem Tay Village, and local schools.

Volunteers for Peace Vietnam

This NGO, based in Viet Nam, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi from 2011 to 2013, in cooperation with the UNESCO Office in Ha Noi, Thang Long World Heritage Conservation Office, local high schools, and Hanoi University.

Europe and North America

Albania

Albanian National Trust

The Trust carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra in 2010 together with REMPART, in cooperation with the Institute of Monuments in Tirana and the Gjirokastra Municipality.

Armenia

HUJ – Voluntary Service of Armenia

This NGO, based in Armenia, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots from 2010 to 2013 and from 2015 to 2017, and the Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley in 2010, 2011 and 2013.

This organization works with: the Ministry of Culture of Armenia, member organizations of the Alliance of European Voluntary Service Organizations, the Armenian Apostolic Church, Directorate of the Zvartnots State Museum, the Service for the Protection of Historical Environment and Cultural Museum Reservations, and the member organizations of the Alliance of European Voluntary Service Organizations.

Austria

Village of Hallstatt (Hallstatt Municipality)

This village in the municipality of Hallstatt carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Hallstatt-Dachstein / Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape from 2014 to 2016.

This institution works with: the Austrian Youth Alpine Association, the Austrian Service for Torrent and Avalanche Control, Austria Federal Forests, Catholic Church Club of Hallstatt, CSETC, Service Civil International Austria, the Provincial Government of Upper Austria, and the site Management of Hallstatt-Dachstein / Salzkammergut.

Service Civil International Austria

This NGO, based in Austria, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Wachau Cultural Landscape from 2011 to 2014.

This organization works with: 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 Civil Service – Austria, and the Austrian Alpine Youth Association.

Wachau-Dunkelsteinerwald Regionalentwicklung

This regional institution carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Wachau Cultural Landscape in 2017.

This institution works with: LNAIUS (Research Group for Regional Fauna Studies and Applied Protection of Nature), local communities, the Austrian Youth Alpine Association, and International Civil Service – Austria.

Belgium

Jeunes Actifs dans le Volontariat et les Voyages Alternatifs (JAVVA) ASBL

This NGO, based in Belgium, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Major Mining Sites of Wallonia in 2014 and Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) in 2016.

This organization works with: the Prehistoric Research Society in Hainaut, Public Service of Wallonia, the City of Mons, Hainaut Province (Hainaut Culture-Tourisme), Bois-du-Luc Ecomuseum, the Maison du Tourisme du Parc des Canaux et Châteaux (regional 'Park of Canals and Castles' tourist office), and the City of La Louvière

Bulgaria

Bulgarian Archaeological Association

This NGO, based in Bulgaria, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage site of Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes in Bulgaria in 2017, in cooperation with Vidin Historical Museum and the Municipality of Dimovo.

Estonia

International Youth Association EstYES

This NGO, based in Estonia, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage sites of the Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn in 2011 and Wooded meadows (Laelatu, Kalli-Nedrema, Mäepea, Allika, Tagamoisa, Loode, Koiva, Halliste) in 2014.

This organization works with: the Estonian Nature Fund (ELF), Alliance of European Voluntary Service Organizations, the Language School in Down-Town and the Municipality of Tallinn.

Finland

The Governing Body of Suomenlinna

This site management authority, based in Finland, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of the Fortress of Suomenlinna from 2015 to 2017.

This institution works with: Allianssi Youth Exchanges, Viapori Forum association for artists and artisans in Suomenlinna, Helsinki International Artist Programme, Ehrengärd Society, Voluntary Residents of Suomenlinna, Education in Finland (Hostel Suomenlinna), Voluntary Residents of Suomenlinna & Helsinki, Finnish Youth Centres.

France

Solidarités Jeunesses France

This NGO, based in France, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage sites of Fortifications of Vauban in 2008 and 2009, and the Arsenal de Rochefort et fortifications de l'estuaire de la Charente in 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2015.

This organization works with: the Ministry for Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Culture and Communication, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Conservatoire du Littoral and several regional councils, the Mission Locale pour les Jeunes de Rochefort-Oléron, City council of l'Île d'Aix, General Council of Charentes-Maritime, Regional Council, 'Architectes des bâtiments de France', Conservatoire du Littoral, Schools of l'Île d'Aix, High school of Fouras and Rochefort, Cultural and athletic associations of the Pays Rochefortais territory, the regional newspaper 'SUD OUEST' and the regional television channel MaTivi.

Concordia France

This NGO, based in France, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage sites of Parc national de la Vanoise in 2011, The Causses and the Cévennes, Mediterranean agro-pastoral Cultural Landscape in 2012 and 2013 and Saint-Maximin in 2008.

This organization works with: Conseil Régional de Picardie/Conseil Général de l'Oise, regional and local governmental institutions, the Vanoise Park authority, The Sports, Youths, Non-Formal Education and Associative Life Ministry, Ministry of Culture and Communication, Regional Council, Solidarités Jeunesses National Secretariat, Municipality of St Andéol de Clerguemort, community of municipalities 'Cevennes au Mont Lozère', the NGO 'Artisans Bâisseurs en Pierre Sèches', Park of Cevennes, community of municipalities of Pays de Florac and Haut Tarn.

REMPART

This NGO, based in France, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of the Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion in 2010, 2014 and 2016.

This organization works with: the Municipality of Saint Émilion, the Ministry of Culture, the Association Adichats, Union REMPART, and the Ministry for Youth and Sports. It also cooperated with the Albanian National Trust in 2010 on the UNESCO World Heritage site of Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra and with the Ruan Yisan Heritage Foundation in 2012 and 2013 on the UNESCO World Heritage site of Ancient City of Ping Yao.

Germany

European Heritage Volunteers

This NGO, based in Germany, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Classical Weimar from 2012 to 2017, and the Upper Middle Rhine Valley in 2016 and 2017

This organization works with: Klassik Stiftung Weimar (Classical Weimar Foundation), the German

National Commission for UNESCO, Weimar-Jena Academy, Thuringian Green League, Evangelical Organization for Education of Adults in Thuringia, German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Bauhaus University Weimar, the Upper Middle Rhine Valley Association, City of Rhens, Rießling Charta (regional winemakers' association).

Bürgerverein Schmie

The civic association of the city of Schmie, based in Germany, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Maulbronn Monastery Complex in 2016.

This association works with European Heritage Volunteers, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Baden-Württemberg, Internationale Begegnung in Gemeinschaftsdiensten, Forstamt Enzkreis, and the Ministerium für Kultus, Jugend und Sport des Landes Baden-Württemberg (Baden-Württemberg's Culture, Youth and Sports Ministry).

Iceland

SEEDS Iceland

This NGO, based in Iceland, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Þingvellir National Park in 2013, in cooperation with the Icelandic National Parks Service.

Italy

Youth Action for Peace Italy

This NGO, based in Italy, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata in 2014 and 2015.

This organization works in cooperation with: Youth Forum of Ercolano, Municipality of Ercolano, Municipality of San Giorgio a Cremano, Youth Policy Office of San Giorgio a Cremano, The Herculaneum Conservation Project and The Herculaneum Centre, Icomos – International Council on Monument and Sites, Arteteca Association and Pro Loco Herculaneum.

Legambiente

This NGO, based in Italy, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto), Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula, The Sassi and the park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera in 2010, and Venice and its Lagoon in 2009 and 2010.

This organization works in cooperation with: the Cinque Terre National Park, the 'Le Monacelle' foundation, the cultural organization MAPArt, the organization Volunteers for Environment, the Park Agency of Rupestrian Churches – Matera and the City of Matera, the Superintendence of Archeological Heritage-Paestum and the City of Capaccio-Paestum, the Municipality of Venice, the Lagoon Park Authority, the Nautical Pole Vento di Venezia, and the NGO Certosa Committee.

Fondazione Barumini Sistema Cultura

This NGO, based in Italy, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Su Nuraxi di Barumini in 2012, in cooperation with the Municipality of Barumini.

Vedi Napoli

This NGO, based in Italy, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Historic Centre of Naples in 2013 and 2014.

This Organization works with: City Hall of Naples, Opera Don Calabria, Studio Santabarbara, Youth Action for Peace Italy, and Ambaradam!

Comitato Fondo Ambiente Italianodi Ferrara

This NGO, based in Italy, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta in 2014.

This organization works with: Parco del Delta del Po, Comacchio Municipality, Ferrara Municipality, Legambiente, University of Ferrara.

Tu Quoque

This NGO, based in Italy, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) in 2015.

This organization works with: Local parishes, ITLA (International Terraced Landscape Alliance) and its Italian branch, and IBO (International Building Organization).

Lithuania

Lithuanian Fund for Nature

This NGO, based in Lithuania, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Curonian Spit in 2015, in cooperation with Kursiu nerija (Curonian Spit) National Park Administration.

Montenegro

Association for democratic prosperity – Zid

This NGO, based in Montenegro, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Durmitor National Park in 2015, in cooperation with Durmitor National Park, the tourist organization Žabljak and Office for Youth.

Netherlands

Projectbureau Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie

This state authority, based in the Netherlands, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage site of Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie in 2013 and 2014.

This authority works with: Municipality of Utrecht, Provincial Council, Rijkswaterstaat (National

Water Board), Landschap Erfgoed Utrecht (LEU), Staatsbosbeheer (State Forestry Service), Ministry of Defense, Polderwachter, Buitenmakelaar.

Portugal

Municipality of Évora

This municipality, based in Evora in Portugal, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Historic Centre of Évora in 2014 and 2015.

This municipality works with: Academic Association of the University of Évora, UNESCO 'Science Village' Centre, Regional Council of Évora – National Body of Scouts, Lua aos Quadrinhos Association, District Council of the Socialist Youth and Academic Group Seistetos.

Russian Federation

Mir Tesen

This NGO, based in the Russian Federation, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments from 2012 to 2014, and in 2016 and 2017.

This organization works with: Culture Committee of St. Petersburg, Committee for Culture of the Leningrad region, Federal Cultural and Historical Monuments Management Agency, Gostilitsy Local Municipality, Saint Petersburg Noble Assembly, The Youth Centre of Vasileostrovskiy District, Russian Orthodox Church, State Museums Reserve Tsarskoe Selo, Pushkin Local Municipalities, and State Museum Reserve Peterhof.

Center of International Youth and Student exchange voluntary programs 'World4U'

This NGO, based in the Russian Federation, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands in 2016 and 2017, in cooperation with State Solovetsky Historical, Cultural and Natural Reserve Museum.

SFERA Movement

This NGO, based in the Russian Federation, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Virgin Komi Forests in 2017, and Lake Baikal from 2011 to 2014.

The organization works with: 'Yugyd va' Natural Reserve, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Archive Keeping of the Komi Republic, Ministry of Education, Science and Youth Policy of the Komi Republic, Baikal Biosphere Reserve, School #21 in Tanhoi, regional, Kabanskiy, Ministry of Natural Resources of the Republic of Buryatia and Stationary Camp 'International Baikal shore Voluntary Service'.

Cultural World Heritage Centre, Kazan Federal University

This university, based in the Russian Federation, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex in 2017.

The organization works with: Bolgar State Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve, Khalikov Institute of Archaeology, Regional Foundation of Revival of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Tatarstan, and the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Tatarstan.

[The Great Baikal Trail](#)

This NGO, based in the Russian Federation, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Lake Baikal in 2017 in cooperation with the Baikal Nature Reserve.

Serbia

[Institute for Cultural Heritage Preservation Niš](#)

This regional state institute carried out one project on the site on the Tentative List of Caričin Grad – Iustiniana Prima, archaeological site in 2017.

This institute works with: Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Serbia, Archaeological Institute Belgrade, Republican Institute for Cultural Heritage Preservation Belgrade, Architect Aleksandar Radović Foundation, National Museum of Leskovac, and the Municipality of Lebane.

Slovakia

[The Calvary Fund](#)

This NGO, based in Slovakia, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Historic Town of Banská Štiavnica and the Technical Monuments in its Vicinity in 2014. This organization works with: INEX (International Youth Exchanges and Workcamps), the Baden-Powell Foundation, St. Juraj Howtel, Kolo s.r.o., Youth in Action, Sibacol s.r.o.

Ukraine

[All.Ukrainian Association for Youth Co-operation, Alternative V](#)

This NGO, based in Ukraine, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre from 2008 to 2014.

This organization works with: 'Zelenyi L'viv' (Green L'viv), L'viv City State Administration for Historical Environmental Protection, the UNESCO National Commission of Ukraine, and the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina

Subir al Sur

This NGO, based in Argentina, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Quebrada de Humahuaca in 2012.

This organization works with: the Tilcara Teacher Training Institute – History section, Interdisciplinary Institute of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires, Cultural Centre of Maimara, and the local municipalities.

Bolivia

Red Tinku

This NGO, based in Bolivia, carried out projects on the site on the Tentative List of Incallajta, the largest Inca site in the Kollasuyo in 2012, and the UNESCO World Heritage property of Historical City of Sucre in 2016.

This organization works with: the Anthropological Museum of the State University, the Governor of the city of Sucre, Gobierno Autónomo de la ciudad de Sucre, and the Comité Cívico de la Ciudad de Sucre.

Colombia

Barranquilla+20

This NGO, based in Colombia, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Los Katíos National Park in 2014, in cooperation with Global Youth Voices.

Costa Rica

OSACOOOP

This NGO, based in Costa Rica, carried out projects on the site on the Tentative List of Corcovado National Park and Isla del Caño Biological Reserve in 2016.

This organization works with: the Concejo Técnico Local, ADI La Palma and ADI Puerto Jiménez, INDER (Instituto de desarrollo rural), and Minaet (Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía).

Jamaica

Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust

This NGO, based in Jamaica, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Blue and John Crow Mountains in 2017.

This organization works in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, Gender Entertainment and

Sports, Jamaica National Heritage Trust, National Environment and Planning Agency, Forestry Development, and the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica/Forest Conservation Fund.

Mexico

Nataté Voluntariado Internacional A.C.

This NGO, based in Mexico, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco in 2011, Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl from 2010 to 2012, and Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque in 2013, and on the Churches of the Zoque Province, a site formerly on the tentative list (withdrawn in 2013), in 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013.

This organization works with: INAH-Morelos, the Morelos Institute of Culture, Secretary of Public Education, Municipality of Palenque, INAH-Chiapas, Secretary of Tourism of Chiapas, Secretary of Foreign Affairs (SRE), CONECULTA, Municipality of Palenque and Las Casas: Nuestra Herencia, SeLider San Cris-tóbal de Las Casas, Centro Cultural Talentos y Vida A.C., the INAH Morelos, the Mexican Institute of Youth, the Casimires BURLMEX, S.A. DE C.V, the Parish de Rosary Virgen, the Municipality and the Tourism Office of Zacualpan, the Municipality of Yecapixtla, the Parish of Ocuituco, the Municipality of Ocuituco, Parish of San Juan Bautista de Tlayacapan Morelos, the Museum of Tlayacapan, the Municipality of Tlayacapan, Cultural Committee Raices de mi Pueblo, local schools, Casa de la Cultura, Municipalities and Parishes of Copainalá, Tapalapa and Chapultenango, Centro Cultural 'Raices de mi Pueblo', El cuarto poder, the Ministry for the Development of the Southern Border, the Centro Cultural de los Altos de Chiapas, the Municipality of Tecpatán, and the Instituto de Historia Natural

Voluntarios Internacionales Mexico A.C. (VIMEX)

This NGO, based in Mexico, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage properties of Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco in 2012, Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan in 2013, and Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl in 2012, 2013 and 2015.

This organization works with: the Archaeological zone of Xochicalco, INAH México, INAH Morelos, Office of Tourism of Temixco, Secretariat of Tourism of Morelos, Instituto de Cultura de Morelos, Municipalities of Cuentepec, Xochicalco, Tetlama, Ocuituco, Atlatlahucan, Yecapixtla, Tepoztlán, Tlayacapan, Tetela del Volcán and Zacualpan, CONACULTA (National Council of Culture and Arts, Archeological Zone of Teotihuacán, Instituto de Cultura del Estado de México, Secretariat of Tourism of the Estado de México, Institute of Youth of the Estado de México, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGVOSC), UNESCO Mexico, the local associations Centro Cultural Talentos y Vida A.C., Zacualtepec, Coatecuil A.C., Grupo Cultural de Tetela del Volcán A.C., and the local parishes of all ex convents.

Vive Mexico

This NGO, based in Mexico, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Historic

Centre of Morelia in 2008 and from 2012 to 2014.

This organization works with: the City council of Morelia, Instituto de la Juventud Moreliana, the Urban Development Department, the Downtown Cleaning Department, Gardens and Parks Department, Committee of Preservation of the Historical Centre of Morelia, and the Secretary of International Relations.

Morelos Government's Youth Institute

This governmental association, based in Mexico, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl in 2014.

This organization works with: Morelos State Government: Ministries of Culture, Tourism, Social Development, Sustainable Development, and Education, the Institute of Radio and Television, UAEM State University (Faculty of Humanities), Institute of National Anthropology and History (INAH), Fundación Comunidad, Radio Chinelo A.C., Red RIE A.C., and Colectivo Zigoto.

Asociación Mexicana de Voluntariado Internacional A.C.

This NGO, based in Mexico, carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl in 2017.

This organization works with: National Institute of Anthropology and History-Morelos, Secretariat of Tourism, Secretariat of Culture, Institute of Youth, Institute of Radio, TV and Cinematography – Morelos, Municipality of Totolapan, Municipality of Yecapixtla, Municipality of Zacualpan de Amilpas, Municipality of Ocuituco, Municipality of Tepoztlán, Municipality of Tlalnepantla, and the Municipality of Cuautla.

Departamento de Museos y Servicios Educativos de la Zona de Monumentos Arqueológicos de Teotihuacan Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

This site management authority, based in Mexico, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan from 2015 to 2017.

This institution works with: INAH, Coordinación Nacional de Arqueología, Zona de Monumentos Arqueológicos de Teotihuacán, Departamento de Museos y Servicios Educativos, CEAPRAJ Fraternity, RED Iberoamericana de Inclusion – RED MELISA, Club UNESCO Hypatia, and the site operations manager.

Peru

Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú

This NGO, based in Peru, carried out projects on the UNESCO World Heritage sites of the Historic Centre of Cajamarca (Tentative List) in 2009, Huascarán National Park in 2011, Sacred City of Caral-Supe in 2012, Historic Centre of Lima in 2014, and Chan Chan Archaeological Zone from 2010 to 2015. This organization works with: Channel 21 TV Cajamarca, Panamericana TV, Radio Layzón, the Mesa

de concertación de lucha contra la pobreza, AGUIPTUR, CARETUR, the Municipality of Cajamarca, the Ministry of Culture of Peru, the Ministry of Education, National Service of Protected Areas, the regional government of Ancash, the National Volunteer Centre of Peru (CENAVOL), Unidad Ejecutiva 003, Zona Arqueológica de Caral, Municipality of Supe, the Metropolitan Municipality of Lima – Soy Lima, Proyecto Especial Complejo Arqueológico Chan Chan, Unidad Ejecutiva 006, Unidad Ejecutiva 110, Municipality of Trujillo, Municipality of Huanchaco, University Antenor Orrego, schools of Trujillo, and local primary and secondary schools, universities and youth voluntary organizations.

Proyecto Especial Complejo Arqueológico Chan Chan

This unit from Peruvian Ministry of Culture carried out one project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Chan Chan Archaeological Zone in 2013.

This organization works with: Chan Chan Archaeological Zone, Proyecto Especial Complejo Arqueológico Chan Chan, local universities, and local schools.

Saint Lucia

Perfect Union

This NGO, based in Saint Lucia, carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Pitons Management Area in 2016, in cooperation with school youth clubs, local associations, private companies and public structures.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Asociación de Scouts de Venezuela

This NGO, based in the Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), carried out a project on the UNESCO World Heritage property of Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas in 2014, in cooperation with the Council for the Preservation and Development of the Central University of Venezuela (COPRED).

Annex 2

Suggested learning activities for volunteers⁸

Activity 1

Heritage-mapping and needs assessment

Name of the activity	Heritage-mapping and needs assessment
Objectives	To allow local inhabitants to collectively create visual inventories of their own community's assets. To contribute to the development of a strategic approach to the preservation and valorization of local tangible and intangible heritage.
Key words	Heritage-mapping; active participation; tangible and intangible heritage awareness.
Target group	Local inhabitants, participants in workcamps and trainings, mid- and long-term volunteers.
Group size	5 to 20 participants
Time	2 full days minimum
Overview and preparation	This activity can be undertaken during a workcamp, or prior to the project, in the frame of a long-term volunteer project. The outcomes of this activity will be important qualitative data and can be used to showcase the needs of a local community and establish strategic partnerships. Assets could include built, as well as intangible, heritage features (traditions, practices, knowledge and expressions of human creativity), anything that people who live and work in the territories feel it is significant to them. Facilitators and leaders should establish baseline information and preparatory work. Material to be prepared: flipcharts and markers, and if it is possible audio and video recording equipment. Participants can use their smartphones to film and record.
Methodology	The methodology of Participatory Asset Mapping used in Social Sciences will be adapted for use in relation to diverse cultural heritage. Participatory Asset Mapping is a process where community members collectively create visual inventories of their own community's assets on a map.

⁸ This article was first published in *Volunteering and Heritage Management* (CCIVS, 2018).

Step-by-step	◆ Facilitators and leaders transfer information and preparatory work. ◆ Work is done in small groups, participants are invited to reflect about the learning objectives of IVS projects in the fields of cultural heritage and diversity. The method used consisted of a process starting from a general perspective (macro-categories) and proceeding towards specific targets. ◆ Participants are meant to first agree on general cultural heritage categories or macro-categories and specific elements. ◆ They should begin by itemizing all cultural heritage elements that a local community feels to be of significant value to them. ◆ For each category and element, participants should define statements or questions and elaborate a form. ◆ Field work: there are different types and levels of consultation and these can take place as a forum, symposium, or simple one-on-one meeting, depending on the setting or context (to be defined depending on the time available for the activity). ◆ Participant observation, dialogue with the community and raising awareness on cultural heritage. ◆ Data capturing tools: participants can use audio and video recording equipment besides flipcharts and markers. ◆ Mapping exercise: collecting data and filling forms previous prepared. ◆ Restitution and sharing information: participants will prepare an exhibition that will be held in an 'Open Day' event. ◆ Production of a booklet or a guidebook if it is possible.
Debriefing	
Follow-up	
Resources	

Activity 2

Collaborative heritage walks: Sharing stories, building new paths

Name of the activity	Collaborative heritage walks: Sharing stories, building new paths
Objectives	To create a dynamic and interactive space of mutual exchange between local community and volunteers. To make local habitants and visitors more conscious of what living in this place means. To bring out how the people in a certain community relate to their own cultural heritage. To find out more about the local heritage.
Key words	Local heritage; participative path; sustainable development
Target group	Participants in training or capacity-building trainings in a cultural heritage field or a workcamp.
Group size	2 to 15 participants
Time	2 hours
Overview and preparation	The organization should contact local inhabitants prior to the project. A map or guide could be produced.
Methodology	Intercultural exchange
Step-by-step	During a walk through the cultural heritage of city or village, the inhabitants will point out interesting or unknown places, but also talk about their daily life in the place. This way, local inhabitants will develop a greater sense of belonging to their own territory and volunteers will acquire deeper knowledge of the local heritage. The idea is to showcase not only the institutional heritage but also other forms like intangible, contested and industrial, etc.
Debriefing	Which places did you visit? What kind of elements or stories were showcased during the walk?
Follow-up	Thematic routes can be proposed.
Resources	

Activity 3:

Mental map – Visual representation of heritage

Name of the activity	Mental map – visual representation of heritage
Objectives	To understand how participants perceive heritage. To position themselves in their own heritage system. To contribute to the collective definition of heritage.
Key words	Heritage; self-awareness; visual representation
Target group	Local inhabitants, participants in capacity-building trainings or an action camp in the field of cultural heritage.
Group size	10–20 participants
Time method	45 minutes
Overview and preparation	Participants draw mental maps in order to understand how they perceive and position themselves towards heritage. Mental maps are representations of spatial knowledge which are determined by the individual's perspective. Materials needed: papers, flipcharts, pencils and markers. Prepare materials in a room.
Methodology	In the first part of the activity, participants use the mental map. Mental mapping is a useful method for revealing how individuals spatially perceive a reality. A mental map is a person's point-of-view perception of an area or an image of a larger environment. This type of visual mapping consists in putting in evidence subjective qualities from individuals such as personal preferences or/and practical uses. In the second part of the activity, the walking gallery and working in small groups methods are used.
Step-by-step	- Provide some drawing materials such as papers, pencils and markers and put them in the centre of a room. - Ask participants to split into in groups of 2 or 3 people and to describe without drawing how they see their own city or village in terms of heritage (main heritage elements should be represented). - Request participants to then draw individually on a blank sheet of paper. - Ask the group to stick the mental maps on the wall of the room. - Ask participants to go around the room observing the mental maps and taking notes about the impressions they have. - Invite participants to share their own mental map and to debate about their own visual heritage representation in small groups. - In the same groups, invite them to define the concept of heritage. - Feedback in plenary and set up a collective and inclusive definition of heritage.
Debriefing	How similar or diverse are the participants' maps? How many heritage elements are represented? How much space is given to tangible heritage in the map? Is there any map that represented the intangible heritage? If yes, have participants represented intangible elements in a material way? Are there any border limits in the representation?
Follow-up	This activity should be done at the beginning of a training or an action camp. It could be interesting to do the same activity towards the end of a training in order to check if there any changes.
Resources	

Activity 4:

Exploring identities through gender

Name of the activity	Exploring identities through gender
Aim and objectives	Explore how gender issues are brought into the field of cultural heritage; Develop new narratives with regard to cultural heritage. Showcase attentiveness to the gendered curation, protection, preservation and commemoration of the past.
Key words	Identity; gender; cultural heritage and diversity
Target group	Participants in training or capacity-building trainings, or an action camp.
Group size	5–20 participants
Time method	45–50 minutes
Overview and preparation	This activity intends to question gender within heritage, identity issues and how to consider the value of heritage today. Materials needed for the activity are flipcharts or poster papers and coloured markers and pens.
Methodology	‘Silent discussion’: this discussion strategy uses writing and silence as tools to help participants explore a topic in depth. Silent discussions allow participants to activate prior knowledge, stereotypes and preconceived ideas related to topics. This method helps to make new connections and learn from the collective knowledge of the group.
Step-by-step	- This activity will be completed in silence. All communication is done by writing or drawing. - Divide participants into five groups. Each group should have a big flipchart or poster paper and coloured markers and pens. - In the centre of the flipchart, put an image, problem or quotation. - The groups read the text or look at the image in silence. - Participants write out or draw their thoughts and questions on the topic around the text or image. - If someone in the group writes a question, another member of the group should address the question by writing on the flipchart. Participants can draw lines connecting a comment to a particular question. The length of this step should be at least 15 minutes. - In the next step, participants from each group go silently around the room visiting other groups and are allowed to write/draw their ideas on other posters or flipcharts. - Silence is broken after another 15 minutes and participants can exchange thoughts about their ideas and discuss verbally.
Debriefing	As a group, explore the contents, discuss ideas, reactions and responses written on the flipcharts. Put the flipcharts on a wall and use the ‘Walking Gallery’ for participants to go around.
Follow-up	
Resources	

Activity 5:

'PhotoVoicing' intangible heritage

Name of the activity	'PhotoVoicing' intangible heritage
Aim and objectives	To use photography to raise awareness and identify intangible heritage. To understand the social functions and challenges for transmission of intangible heritage to future generations.
Key words	Intangible heritage; participatory; grassroots social action.
Target group	Participants in training or capacity-building trainings, or an action camp.
Group size	5-15 participants
Time method	3 hours (+)
Overview and preparation	This is a practical and interactive activity that uses photography and social action to explore the intangible heritage: practices, expressions and cultural skills of a community. Material to be prepared: photography equipment. If this is not possible, participants can use their smartphones.
Methodology	PhotoVoice is a sub-type of a participatory visual and qualitative method used for community-based participatory research to document and reflect reality. It is an empowering and flexible process that combines photography with grassroots social action. Other methods to be used are: small groups, debates and round tables.
Step-by-step	- Participants are divided into small groups. Each group is provided with digital camera (or if this is not possible, they can use their smartphones). - Participants are asked to express their points of view by photographing scenes that highlight intangible heritage. - These photographs are collaboratively interpreted through discussions in small groups. The idea is to create a storytelling. Texts explaining the photos highlighting intangible heritage in a local community can be developed. - Results are shared with local communities in an 'Open Doors' day, through exhibitions and round tables.
Debriefing	
Follow-up	
Resources	



Within the framework of the World Heritage Education programme, the **World Heritage Volunteers Initiative** was launched in 2008, in collaboration with the Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS), with the aim of mobilizing and involving young people in World Heritage preservation and promotion. Through action camps run by local youth organizations, NGOs, heritage- or education-related institutions and other organizations, national and international volunteers join with local communities to carry out preservation and conservation activities and awareness-raising campaigns on issues related to World Heritage. The World Heritage Volunteers Initiative is now coordinated in collaboration with CCIVS, with regional coordination by European Heritage Volunteers and Better World.

The publication ***Empowering Youth for Heritage*** provides a retrospective journey through the first 10 years of the World Heritage Volunteers Initiative, and brings together all the concrete experiences of volunteers, organizations and local communities. ***Empowering Youth for Heritage*** shows how volunteering at World Heritage sites benefits the local, national and international community, while being a catalyst for change within individuals and society. Through 341 projects, 10 of which are highlighted as best practices from 5 regions of the world, the publication explores the global impact of the World Heritage Volunteers Initiative in terms of knowledge, skills and attitudes developed, while giving insights into the role of youth in preserving and promoting our Heritage.

Through ***Empowering Youth for Heritage***, we celebrate the commitment and engagement of organizations, coordinating partners, institutions and volunteers to preserving our Heritage beyond territories and boundaries. This publication aims to promote the visibility and sustainability of the Initiative in order to continue its outstanding achievements, and to engage new organizations, institutions and volunteers in the coming years.



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In cooperation with



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World Heritage Volunteers Initiative



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