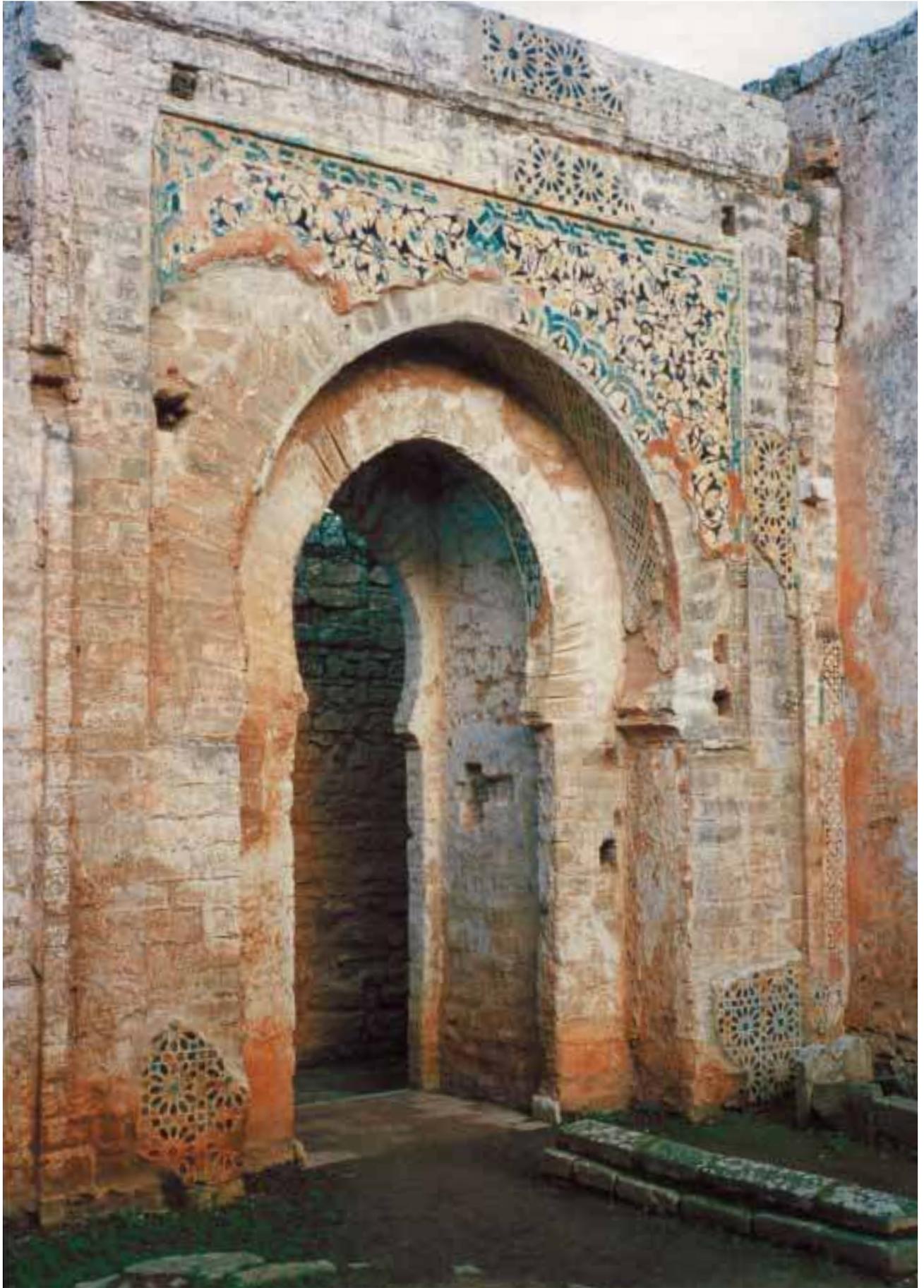


EUROMED HERITAGE

CREATING A FUTURE THAT CARES FOR THE PAST



EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP

EUROMED HERITAGE
CREATING A FUTURE THAT
CARES FOR THE PAST



A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet.

It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>)

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2002

ISBN 92-894-4398-7

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Designed by Nigel Soper
Printed in Belgium

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Printed on white chlorine-free paper.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS:

A. Bizuel: page 23
CORPUS: Cover (top), pages 9 (centre), 15 (bottom), 16 (bottom)
European Commission: page 7
S. Grandadam (Granata Press Service for Fêtes du Soleil) page 10 (top left)
C. Hansen: Cover (centre) pages 6, 14 (top)
ICCROM: Cover (left), pages 2, 8, 10 (main), 17 (top)
P. Latronico (for Fêtes du Soleil): page 14 (bottom)
Museum With No Frontiers: pages 8, 9 (top, bottom), 10 (centre), 11 (both), 13 (all), 16 (top), 18, 19 (both), 20 (both), 21 (top), 22 (bottom)
PISA: pages 17 (bottom), 21 (bottom)
J. Viesti (Granata Press Service for Fêtes du Soleil): page 15 (top)

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FOREWORD by Chris Patten

THE MEDITERRANEAN IS A CRADLE OF MANY CIVILISATIONS. Its historic settlements and archaeological sites, as well as its customs and traditional crafts skills, form a legacy that is shared by every country on its shore. Since this unique cultural endowment is a resource under threat and a shared responsibility, a regional programme within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, Euromed Heritage, is helping the 27 Partners to transform their cultural capital into a social and economic asset, and to appreciate their common interests.

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Highlighting the common features across the whole Mediterranean region has been one of the great achievements of **Euromed Heritage I**. One good example of this is the remarkable inventory of vernacular buildings produced by the *CORPUS* project. True enough it bears testimony to the way in which different societies have created distinctive architectural styles, but also how people living hundreds of miles from one another had found similar solutions to respond to similar needs.

Another project called *Museum with No Frontiers* has created heritage trails in 11 countries from Morocco to Turkey, which communicate very vividly the peaceful sophistication of Islamic culture. Such projects will certainly help us explore these countries with greater understanding: if heritage is brought alive it will surely change our perceptions of our neighbours and ourselves.

The Mediterranean's cultural heritage is a common legacy, and all countries on its shores share responsibility for its care. A key idea behind **Euromed Heritage** is precisely to help partner countries and territories create their own sustainable heritage programmes by giving local heritage workers a chance to acquire specialist training and experience innovative approaches to conservation. The European Union is therefore fully committed to supporting national heritage programmes that enable members of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership to create, share, and enjoy, a future that really does care for the past.

Euromed Heritage started as early as 1998, and so it was the first programme under the cultural, social and human chapter of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership to get under way. It has set a trend as its success comes not only from its work in exploring how best to record and care for the Mediterranean's tangible and intangible heritage, but also from building partnerships in the field between people from many different countries.

It is precisely because these partnerships are proving so effective that in 2000 the Euromed-Committee and the 27 Ministers of Culture from the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership welcomed the second phase of the Programme. Ten new co-operation projects have been supported as a result since late 2001.

But perhaps more importantly, at a time when some want to see irreconcilable differences between the peoples of the Mediterranean, such co-operation for sustainable heritage conservation points the way to a future of partnership and mutual understanding.

Opposite: The **Euromed Heritage I** project, *Manumed*, is working to conserve and inventory the works in libraries in southern Mediterranean countries.



Barcelona: A New Chapter for the Mediterranean

The Vision

IN NOVEMBER 1995, Foreign Ministers from the European Union (EU) and 12 prospective Partners from the Mediterranean's southern and eastern shores met in Barcelona. The declaration they signed launched a new Euro-Mediterranean Partnership between the EU and its southern neighbours; one that aimed to transform the entire Mediterranean into an area of peace, stability and shared prosperity.

"The participants recognise that the traditions of culture and civilisation throughout the Mediterranean region, and dialogue between these cultures and exchanges at human, scientific and technological level are an essential factor in bringing people closer, promoting understanding between them and improving their perception of each other."

(Barcelona Declaration, 1995)

The Barcelona Declaration acknowledged it would only be possible to build a lasting partnership if it was based on mutual respect and understanding. The intention was, therefore, to create programmes of dialogue and joint action that would help the partners understand their respective traditions and culture. By the mid 1990's, Europe had been eyeing the former Iron Curtain countries for some years, and southern Mediterranean countries had grown worried that the EU was no longer interested in starting a closer relationship with them. But Barcelona was no blind date; the EU and its southern neighbours realised they shared growing concerns over many issues from the environment to terrorism. In romantic terms, Barcelona was an engagement party: a formal recognition that the EU and the other Mediterranean countries would make a good match, provided they made an effort to understand each other. The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership therefore offers holistic remedies for the economic and social ills that have for so long quarantined southern Mediterranean countries from the prosperity of their northern neighbours.

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership is an alliance between the fifteen members of the European Community and twelve southern Mediterranean Partners: Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, the Palestinian Authority, Cyprus, Malta, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. The 'Barcelona Process' offers forums for debating issues of common concern, together with regional cooperation programmes in economic matters, educational and scientific exchanges, information technology, and co-operation in cultural projects. This kind of dialogue should lead to deeper mutual understanding between the citizens of all 27 Partners.



Top: Zawiyat Sida Nacer, cupolas 11th/17th century, Testour, Tunisia.

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Above: Among its projects, Euromed Heritage has built teams to conserve vernacular buildings throughout the Mediterranean (*CORPUS*) and stimulate interest in Islamic art and architecture. (*Museum With No Frontiers*)



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Euromed Heritage enables experts from the 27 members of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership to collaborate in projects that help southern Mediterranean countries use their heritage as a catalyst for sustainable economic activity.



Euromed Heritage: A New Kind of Partnership

IN APRIL 1996, WITHIN SIX MONTHS of the Barcelona Declaration, Ministers of Culture from the 27 Euro-Mediterranean Partners met in Bologna to devise a strategy that would turn heritage into a catalyst for co-operation throughout the Mediterranean. They didn't just focus on physical monuments and artefacts, they also wanted to draw attention to the Mediterranean's extraordinary heritage of intangible traditions, beliefs, arts, and local festivals.

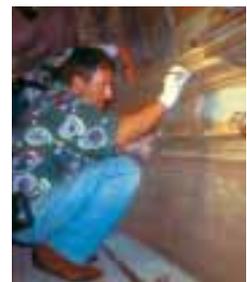
The driving force behind this idea was the way cultural heritage projects in Europe had been able to catch public imagination and generate new economic activity. The challenge lay in extending this vision to countries where there is less public interest in heritage, and limited resources for its conservation. The potential was obvious since every Mediterranean Partner has a wealth of archaeological and architectural heritage, and strong cultural traditions.

Equally important, **Euromed Heritage** has created a unique opportunity for the Euro-Mediterranean Partners to learn about each other, and for southern countries to make the most of their heritage. In parallel with other programmes promoting cultural dialogue through human, scientific and technological exchanges, **Euromed Heritage** would turn the care and conservation of the Mediterranean's past into a cornerstone of its future.

Euromed Heritage I was launched in September 1998 when ministers of culture from the Euro-Mediterranean Partners met in Rhodes. They gave the green light to sixteen projects to be funded under the MEDA programme, with a total budget of € 17 million. Their priorities were to:

- Highlight Mediterranean Heritage by creating inventories that begin to document its composition and extent, promoting high quality tourism, and encouraging networking between museums and other cultural institutions.
- Exchange expertise and technical assistance, especially in the field of heritage conservation and institutional support.
- Promote knowledge about heritage among the public and decision makers, and create a compendium of know-how and techniques used in Mediterranean heritage.
- Offer training in heritage-related skills and professions.

European heritage experts offered training in partner countries, while conservators from southern Mediterranean countries were able to study at European centres. In time, the Mediterranean region will have enough people with the skills and experience to conserve its own heritage.



Euromed Heritage seeks to highlight and conserve the physical and non-material heritage of Mediterranean countries, whether it means recording the customs of the *Imuhar* of the Algerian desert, or training people in the latest conservation techniques for mosaics and frescos.

EUROMED HERITAGE I :

Project Summaries

Fact files about each project can be found in the accompanying booklet

CORPUS

The creation of an inventory of examples and publications about the skills and techniques needed for conservation of traditional buildings in the Mediterranean.

EURO-MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE DAYS

A study that explored the idea of extending the European Heritage Day concept to southern Mediterranean countries.

EXPO 2000: 'Saving Cultural Heritage'

A travelling exhibition about the safeguard and conservation of heritage throughout the Mediterranean.

LES FÊTES DU SOLEIL

An examination and celebration of the Mediterranean's intangible heritage of popular traditional festivals.

IPAMED

Remote sensing cartography relating heritage sites in Tunisia to the natural and human threats they face.

MAGHREB HERITAGE TRAINING COURSES

Specialist training for heritage architects, conservators and curators in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

MANUMED

The creation of an inventory of smaller libraries in North Africa and the Near East, and training in document conservation.

MUSEO-MED

A training course on the way new technology and management approaches can make museums a fulcrum for cultural activity.

MUSEUM WITHOUT FRONTIERS

Creation of 'heritage trails' and guidebooks that suggest itineraries for exploring Islamic art and architecture in eleven Mediterranean countries.

PISA

New approaches to the conservation and management of archaeological sites including integration with the local economy.

RIAS

Forum for technical and policy cooperation in under-water archaeology throughout the Mediterranean.

SALAMBO

Practical training in traditional decorative arts necessary for the conservation of historic buildings.

UNIMED AUDIT

Analysis and index of cultural heritage legislation and training throughout Euro-Mediterranean countries.

UNIMED HERITAGE

Post graduate courses for integrated heritage management.

UNIMED SYMPOSIUM

'Blue-sky' forum for heritage specialists and artists to devise strategies to communicate and protect non-material heritage.

A Common Concern

THE SHEER QUANTITY OF ANCIENT SITES AND BUILDINGS bind the past and present more closely in the Mediterranean than anywhere else. While there are many organisations dedicated to heritage promotion and conservation to the north, the southern and eastern Mediterranean lack the resources and heritage awareness of countries in the European Union. **Euromed Heritage I** therefore piloted schemes that would support southern countries in their efforts to care for their own heritage. Several projects showed how new management approaches can turn heritage into a springboard for sustainable economic development, and every project proved that heritage conservation is an excellent recipe for understanding between cultures.

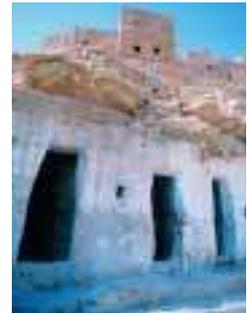
As intended, the main beneficiaries of **Euromed Heritage I** have been the 12 non-EU Partners, but European heritage experts have also benefited from on-site contact with their peers from Mediterranean Partners. Specialist training courses allowed students to gain conservation skills (*Maghreb Heritage Training Courses, Unimed Heritage, Manumed, Museomed*), while symposia, exhibitions, and lectures such as *Unimed Symposium* and *RIAS (Réseau International d'archéologie Subaquatique)* allowed experts to debate issues that affect the entire region. Many projects formed new expert networks, and the broad international perspectives of projects like *PISA (Programme Intégrée dans les Sites Archéologiques)*, *CORPUS (Construction, Réhabilitation, Patrimoine, Usage)*, and *Museum With No Frontiers* have shown policy makers how heritage conservation can be a catalyst for new economic activity. A long-term legacy of **Euromed Heritage I** will be new jobs in conservation, tourism and local services. The programme's merit is confirmed by the European Commission's decision to commission a second round of projects, **Euromed Heritage II**, with a budget of € 30 million, nearly double that of **Euromed Heritage I**.

MEDA

MEDA is the financial mechanism through which the European Union funds the Barcelona Process. More than 85 percent of its budget (€ 5.3 billion between 2000-2006) is devoted to bilateral programmes designed to help each southern Mediterranean country make the difficult transition towards a modern free market economy. MEDA's remaining funds go on regional programmes under Barcelona's three main areas of activity, or 'chapters': political and security; economic and financial; social and cultural. In diplomatic language the last chapter translates into a *Dialogue between Cultures and Civilisations* that encourages mutual understanding through programmes in media, youth, information technology, and heritage. (See the companion EU publication: *Dialogue between Cultures and Civilisations in the Barcelona Process, 2002*)

Rediscovering the Past

Although many Euromed Heritage projects explore ways of conserving the Mediterranean's material heritage of historic buildings and archaeological sites, the programme is equally concerned with conserving its immaterial culture, traditions, and knowledge. Nothing illustrates this better than *Manumed*, an ambitious project coordinated by the Centre de Conservation du Livre in Arles, France.



Cave dwellings, Chenini, Tunisia.



Quasayr' Amra: mural in Audience Hall, Badiya of Jordan.



Manuscripts require conservation as fragile historic objects, and the conservation of their contents as precious non-material heritage.



14 Manuscripts and books held in private collections are at particular risk from poor storage conditions, including temperature variation and acidic desert sand.

Its aim was to conserve and inventory manuscripts held in small libraries dotted throughout North Africa and the Near East, thus preserving the books and the wisdom they contain. Many of these collections are at risk from insects, heat, oxidation, and the acidity of desert sand. These agents all threatened ancient private libraries in the desert town of Timimoun, Algeria, in the remote Gourara region of the Sahara.

Manumed set out to help libraries like those in Timimoun. For centuries, the town's leading families collected books and manuscripts because they believed that to own a book was to possess knowledge, and that knowledge was power. Twenty nine private libraries and some 12,000 ancient volumes have somehow survived in Timimoun: illuminated Korans, histories, medieval works of grammar, medicine, science and geography – heaped on shelves in rooms dusty with age.

Manumed's first priority was to preserve the manuscripts, but the nearest specialist conservation laboratory was hundreds of miles away across the desert, so experts came to Timimoun to train local people to conserve the manuscripts. The ultimate hope is to create a virtual library of Mediterranean manuscripts. With *Manumed's* help, oases of memory like Timimoun may yet re-write history.

Seizing the Intangible

Les Fêtes du Soleil (Sun Festivals) drew attention to the unique spirit of the local festivals that form such a feature of Mediterranean life. This kind of popular culture is just as valuable, and vulnerable, as the manuscripts of Timimoun. Video and CD allowed *Les Fêtes du Soleil* to capture the sights and sounds of 47 festivals throughout the Mediterranean. Some date back to antiquity while others, like the Almond Blossom Festival in Agrigento (Sicily), only date back a few decades. This suggests that where Mediterranean people don't have popular customs they create them, just as they always have done. These events are as much part of Mediterranean heritage as the stones of the Acropolis, but while tourists like to photograph the Acropolis without people, that makes no sense for the Palio in Siena (Italy), or the Moussem Idris Zerhounne in Meknes (Morocco). Non-material culture is nothing without people.



The annual festival of S. Paolino in the Italian town of Nola has pre-Christian roots in Dionysian festivals that celebrated the fertility of nature.

On the Sunday after the Summer Solstice, the town of Nola celebrates the home coming of its patron, S. Paolino, following his release from prison in Africa in the 4th century. The focus is the *gigli*, wooden spire-like structures anything up to 25 metres tall that bear religious and secular images. Each *giglo* is shouldered for hours on end by a team (*paranza*) of 120 men. This is a real test of strength since the base of each *giglo* includes a platform which carries a band of live musicians, giving a total weight around 4 tons. During hours of music and dancing through the streets, there's intense competition to prove which *paranza* has the greatest stamina and sense of rhythm. Despite its Christian associations, the festival's true origins go back to Dionysian revels that marked the end of the cereal harvest and the moment of re-birth, both for the land and the community. All-night dancing shows this spirit survives.

Every region of Morocco has a great annual gathering, (*Moussem*), which combines religious and secular celebrations in honour of a holy man. In Meknes the focus is Idris Zerhounne, father of the founder

of the city of Fes, and a descendant of the prophet Muhammad. The religious ceremonies include processions to his mausoleum and ritual offerings of candles, dates, henna, and the sacrifice of a cow, but the secular festivities revolve around extraordinary displays in which men and women show off their legendary horsemanship, and skill with rifles.

The Mediterranean *joie de vivre*, its music, dancing, food, traditional crafts, ancient customs, and popular festivals often seem more real than its archaeological and architectural monuments. Yet one of the biggest challenges for **Euromed Heritage** was to devise ways to conserve the essence of the immaterial culture that people tend to take for granted, before it's too late. This is why *Unimed Symposium* invited people from the world of heritage conservation and the arts to gather and brainstorm new ways of preserving non-material aspects of Mediterranean culture.

Heritage Inventories

Since so many heritage sites around the Mediterranean are neglected or unrecognised, one of the first tasks for **Euromed Heritage I** was to see what treasures were hidden in the attic. The need for up to date heritage inventories was especially urgent for vernacular buildings such as the farmhouses, barns, and mills that characterise every region of the Mediterranean. *CORPUS* aimed to raise awareness and knowledge of traditional buildings and construction techniques throughout the Mediterranean, and this could only be done once buildings were identified and categorised. Many had been damaged during World War II, neglected, or demolished to make way for new development. To be included in the *CORPUS* inventory, it did not matter if the buildings were good, bad or even ugly, they only had to be the 'pre-industrial' product of a regional culture, most likely not designed by an architect, and built using local materials and traditional techniques. The variety of technique and material bears witness to the ingenuity and needs of peoples throughout the Mediterranean.

Research for *CORPUS* by local teams using special questionnaires, assisted by numerous site visits by experts from France, Spain and Morocco, led to three new reference databases for people involved in buildings conservation. *Les Formes Architecturales* gave new insight into the way vernacular buildings have changed over the centuries, and suggested appropriate methods of conservation. *Les Arts de Batir* created a database of traditional building techniques and provided the technical information needed to adopt them. *Les Savoir Faire* provides a reference work for traditional masons.

CORPUS had unforeseen benefits. Its work has helped governments and local authorities appreciate traditional architecture as a record of social, economic and cultural life. In Jordan, the information marshalled by *CORPUS* has led to a collaboration (between the Ministries of Culture, Tourism, and the Ministry of Town and Rural Affairs) that will make planners more aware of the need to protect traditional buildings, and of their potential as a catalyst for urban regeneration and tourism. This is a positive outcome, but also a reminder that heritage projects have little impact if decision makers ignore their recommendations.



The celebrations of the Moulay Idriss Zerhoune, near Meknes, Morocco come to a climax with dramatic shows of horsemanship.

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Earth Dovecot, Cairo, Egypt. The inventory of traditional Mediterranean buildings created by *CORPUS* is helping planners and governments to appreciate their value.



Projects like the computer-assisted surveys done by *IPAMED* draw attention to the threats faced by many heritage sites, and allow the authorities to react.

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IPAMED (*Carte Informatisée du Patrimoine Méditerranéen*) shows the benefit of applying new technologies to heritage inventories. The idea was to combine Global Positioning System (GPS) with satellite and aerial photography to create a map-based Geographic Information System (GIS) that shows heritage sites in relation to the threats they face. Tunisia was chosen for the pilot since its archaeological heritage is plentiful and distributed throughout the country. Given the scale of the heritage challenge, this approach could be of immense benefit throughout the Mediterranean.

IPAMED revealed that people pose the greatest threat to Tunisia's heritage. Natural processes such as soil erosion threaten 15 percent of sites, but no less than 42 percent are at risk from human activities. Farming practices are the biggest problem, affecting almost half these, while a further 28 percent of sites are at risk from creeping urbanisation; 14 percent from re-use, and 11 percent from illegal archaeology. There's no way of knowing if these figures reflect the situation in other Mediterranean countries, but *IPAMED* shows how this kind of data can help archaeologists decide which sites to investigate, and provide local authorities and governments with the kind of information needed to inspire heritage-friendly policies.

Heritage Training

IPAMED succeeded because the entire team (25 computer scientists, geologists, geographers, topographers, architects and archaeologists from Algeria, the Palestinian Territories, France and Tunisia) were given thorough training in using the system. But throughout the southern Mediterranean, there is a serious shortage of people with the specialist skills and experience needed for heritage conservation. This reflects the lack of resources and low priority given to heritage in the past, and means southern countries have few specialist institutes and very limited training opportunities. Training therefore became a priority for **Euromed Heritage I**.

The Maghreb countries (Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco) have some of the most outstanding ancient buildings and archaeological sites in the Mediterranean, but many historic buildings and neighbourhoods have been left to decay, put to inappropriate use, or spoiled by insensitive development. A 1995 survey of heritage sites throughout the Maghreb revealed an urgent need for conservation, but there weren't enough people with the right skills to take action. **Euromed Heritage I** therefore funded three specialist two year post graduate courses for architects and conservators. It is hoped these projects will lead to new training initiatives by partner countries.



Conservation of the Mediterranean's built heritage means learning and conserving ancient skills.

Maghreb Heritage Training Courses were designed to plug the conservation skill gap in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. Coordinated by the International Centre for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments (ICCRUM), they built on local expertise to offer three specialist two-year post-graduate courses, each with 15 students. Each country took responsibility for one course. Algeria covered training in the conservation and restoration of objects found during archaeological digs, Morocco ran the course on the care and conservation of museum collections; and Tunisia offered a course for conservation architects. The involvement of foreign experts (from the Centre des Hautes Etudes de Chaillot, l'Ecole d'Avignon;

L'Association INNOVA, ICCROM; the Centro Scavi di Torino, and Istituto Centrale per il Restauro [Rome]) created a curriculum that reflected the latest European techniques, but adapted to suit local needs. It also gave a 'North-South' dimension to a new 'South-South' heritage network. As proof that heritage workers are in demand, more than half the students found work after completing their course.

Unimed Heritage enabled 38 post-graduate students from Mediterranean Partners to attend a course in the management of cultural and environmental resources. Split between sessions in Malta, Turin and Rome, it offered theoretical knowledge and practical skills, ranging from legal aspects of heritage protection to specialist 'hands-on' archaeological experience. While students on the *Maghreb Heritage Training Courses* shared the common heritage of the Maghreb, *Unimed Heritage* students came from more diverse backgrounds, and this had rewarding consequences. Since they spent a great deal of time together, students established close friendships and collegial relations. The hope is that former students will benefit from these informal contacts during their careers and help train future generations of heritage workers in their own countries.

Manumed offered intensive short courses on the preventative conservation of books and manuscripts in Lebanon, Cyprus, Morocco, Algeria, Jordan and Syria. It also set up three resource centres (in Jordan, Lebanon and Algeria) with the equipment needed for training conservators and conserving the most damaged documents.

Museomed offered museum specialists from six countries the chance to investigate how museums can be turned into a focus and catalyst for cultural experiences, and explored the kind of technical know-how that curators must command if they are to exploit the potential of new approaches to display and interpretation.

Salambo aimed to preserve practical skill in traditional decorative techniques like woodcarving and plasterwork. By identifying the skill base in at least three countries (Morocco, Syria and Tunisia) and then working as 'North-South' teams to devise training objectives and methods, the project has helped preserve heritage craft skills and create openings in conservation work throughout the Mediterranean Partner Countries.

Sustainable Conservation

This kind of international partnership is one of the most positive outcomes of **Euromed Heritage**, but no less important is the way it has built bridges between heritage specialists and the 'non-heritage' world. **Euromed Heritage I** has helped policy makers appreciate that imaginative heritage policies can create lasting economic benefits. Nothing illustrates this better than *PISA*.



The *Maghreb Heritage Training Courses* gave post-graduate students from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia the chance to acquire specialist conservation skills.

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PISA examined how innovative integrated management could benefit nine archaeological sites, including Caesaria Maritima in Israel (above).

PISA had the largest budget of **Euromed Heritage I** projects (€ 3.2 million), and the widest scope. One of its aims was to show policy makers and business leaders the potential social and economic benefits of integrated management for archaeological sites. Coordinated by the Istituto Mediterraneo (IMED), in collaboration with institutions responsible for managing cultural heritage in Germany, Greece, France and Italy and five Mediterranean Partners (Algeria, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia and the West Bank/Gaza Strip), *PISA* compared the management of nine archaeological sites: Cherchell (Algeria), Jericho (Palestinian Authority), Bibracte (France), Pella (Greece), Caesarea Maritima (Israel), Pompei (Italy), Tharros (Italy), Lixus (Morocco), and Dougga (Tunisia). The studies analysed objectives for the management of each site and examined the links between them and the surrounding local economy. Once the studies were complete, conservation professionals discussed the findings at workshops and seminars. These sessions produced a handbook for the integrated planning of archaeological sites, encouraging a close and sustainable relationship between heritage conservation, tourism, and local business.

PISA's final conference was held in Rome in late February 2002. It was an important opportunity for dialogue between leading heritage players and institutions that follow the integrated approach advocated by *PISA* (e.g., International Council on Monuments and Sites [ICOMOS], ICCROM, The Council of Europe, English Heritage etc.), as well as members of the public. The outcome was a Euro-Mediterranean Charter on the Integrated Enhancement of Cultural Heritage. It is significant because it's a joint statement of intent by heritage experts from all the Euro-Mediterranean Partners. The first clause asserts that cultural heritage contributes to local and national identity and helps define a common identity for the entire Euro-Mediterranean region. The second recommends that cultural heritage, if appropriately enhanced, should also be used as a basis for local development through closer integration with business and especially with the tourist industry.

The legacy of the past is a huge potential asset in every Mediterranean country. **Euromed Heritage** is creating conservation alliances between north and south that will help turn the Mediterranean into a shared resource rather than a barrier between cultures.



International Consensus

TWO EUROMED HERITAGE I PROJECTS (*Unimed Audit* and *RIAS*) examined the idea of reaching a Euro-Mediterranean consensus on laws relating to cultural heritage. *Unimed Audit* compiled the laws relating to cultural heritage within the Mediterranean Partners. Where necessary it translated them into French or English, thus making them accessible to interested governments and agencies. It also searched the Web for academic and scientific research relating to the conservation and enhancement of this heritage, resulting in a comprehensive catalogue of some 350 websites. Besides devising a potential training course for underwater archaeologists, *RIAS* gathered experts to discuss ways to ensure that all underwater heritage sites throughout the Mediterranean have the same protection against damage or unauthorised exploitation. Minutes from these sessions should help frame future legislation.

Unimed proposed the creation of a permanent computer-based Agency for Cultural Heritage. This was formally set up at a conference in Lecce, Italy in October 2001. The importance of this work is acknowledged by the fact it will be continued over the next three years as one of the projects chosen for **Euromed Heritage II**.

Apart from the painstaking planning and hands-on work, networking is a fundamental part of heritage conservation. **Euromed Heritage I** projects created unique opportunities for experts to meet, brainstorm ideas, and learn from their peers, but the real benefits of the programme go beyond conservation.

Spreading the Word

Mediterranean Partners have fabulous cultural legacies, yet their heritage attracts little internal public interest. Perhaps this isn't surprising in societies where so many people struggle to make a living, that 'culture' is seen as a luxury. Yet unless local people do become more engaged with their cultural heritage, it's hard to see how they can seize the opportunities it offers for new economic activity, or have any incentive to conserve it for future generations. This is why **Euromed Heritage I** included a programme to assess the viability of extending *Heritage Days* to the southern Mediterranean. This scheme started in Europe more than 20 years ago with the simple aim of giving occasional public access to rarely visited sites; a formula so successful, it now offers far wider cultural activities. However, the Mediterranean Partners involved, (Syria, Jordan, Tunisia and Morocco) had different visions about what heritage means – and how it should be promoted. Although Jordan already had 'Heritage Week,' Tunisia 'Heritage Month', and Morocco 'World Monument Day,' these initiatives were different in nature and generally aimed at a small group of informed people. Moreover national heritage policies in these countries didn't necessarily include raising public awareness. As a result, these Partners felt it was still too early to launch a Heritage Day style awareness campaign. However, they set up a cultural awareness exchange network that ran for four months, ending with a workshop that has led to a permanent network for the exchange of experience and expertise about promoting culture, tailored to Euro-Mediterranean needs.



The Mediterranean is the keeper of untold archaeological secrets. *RIAS* has helped create international norms for the protection of underwater heritage.

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The guidebooks on Islamic art and architecture in eleven countries produced by *Museum With No Frontiers* provide authoritative insights for active and armchair travellers.



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Sustainable tourism does not require high volumes of visitors. *Museum With No Frontiers* encourages discerning tourists. It has created heritage trails and information boards that bring the story of each site alive.

The town of Hildesheim, near Hanover (Germany) organised an exhibition *Saving Cultural Heritage* which presented examples of heritage threats and conservation work throughout the Mediterranean. It opened at the Roemer-und Pelizaeus Museum in Hildesheim during *Expo 2000*, and then became a touring exhibition that travelled to Algeria, Cyprus, Morocco, Tunisia, and Turkey. It told the stories of conservation projects throughout the Mediterranean, from the restoration of the church of San Francesco in Assisi following the 1997 earthquake, to that of a Crusader Manor House in the Palestinian Territories. But despite these successes, countless other heritage sites are at risk from neglect, robbery, incompatible development, or damage by natural causes.

When considering the idea of extending cultural tourism to 'new' heritage sites, it's vital to strike the right balance between revenue and the damage done to their fabric by having too many visitors. While Pompeii in Italy (with more than 2 million visitors each year) is frequently overrun by tourists, Cherchell in Algeria, once one of the most magnificent Roman towns in the western Mediterranean, only has 8,000 visitors a year; far too few to fund serious conservation work, or provide more than minimal facilities for visitors. Part of the strategy proposed for Cherchell, and suitable for many other heritage sites, is therefore to attract low volume, high-spending tourism. To encourage this, **Euromed Heritage I** programme funded *Museum With No Frontiers*, an imaginative project to highlight Islamic art throughout the Mediterranean.

Museum With No Frontiers was inspired by a simple idea; instead of getting people to visit exhibits in a museum, published catalogues and on-site information would turn historic and archaeological sites into exhibition spaces. This makes sense because much of the greatest Islamic art is found in buildings, and twelve in-situ 'exhibitions' with detailed information displays have been mounted in eleven countries. A series of catalogue/guidebooks about aspects of Islamic art in each country bring the sites alive to visitors and suggest viable itineraries. Written by experts from the countries concerned, they have the merit of presenting readers with a 'southern perspective'. The response has been immediate, and specialist tour operators in Europe have started to offer itineraries based on the catalogues. *Museum With No Frontiers* is a very practical contribution toward sustainable tourism throughout the southern Mediterranean.

Euromed Heritage II

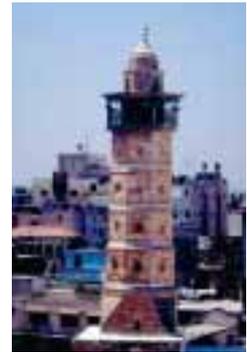
LAUNCHED IN 2001, **Euromed Heritage II** learned from the experience of **Euromed Heritage I**. The new projects continue to promote the cause of cultural dialogue, but have a more thematic approach in that they broadly seek to create comprehensive bodies of knowledge and expertise. Apart from this and the extra funding (€ 30 million over three years for ten projects) they place particular emphasis on preserving the Mediterranean's non-material heritage.

Two projects evolved directly from **Euromed Heritage I**. *Unimed Cultural Heritage II* is a direct successor of *Unimed Audit*. It reflects the continuing need for greater cooperation among the Partners in heritage conservation and management. It will offer web-based information on legislation, training offers, and best practices in cultural heritage management and conservation. *Delta* is the offspring of *PISA*, but whereas *PISA* applied an integrated management approach to the narrow surroundings of a few archaeological sites, *Delta* applies that methodology on a substantial regional basis in Algeria, the West Bank, Israel, Malta and Morocco.

The importance of striking a reasonable balance between the needs of heritage and modern development pressures in towns and cities is reflected in *Patrimoines Partagés*. This addresses issues raised during **Euromed Heritage I**, but concentrates on the particular challenges of improving the management and development of 19th and 20th century urban architecture. Another kind of urban heritage is the focus of *Mediterranean Voices*. Places like Naples, Damascus, Beirut, Cairo, Athens, Istanbul, Tunis and Algiers have wonderfully rich social histories, and *Mediterranean Voices* is recording the memories, images and songs that make each place unique. The web and local seminars will make this fascinating non-material heritage available to the public and researchers.

Ikonos continues the theme of specialist heritage training started in **Euromed Heritage I** through *Unimed Heritage*, *Maghreb Heritage Training Courses* and *Manumed*. The big difference is that it uses distance learning to overcome the drastic shortage in conservation experts, teachers and students. Courses in the conservation of artefacts, buildings, and monuments will be offered through a network of institutions using broadband satellite pool technology that should overcome inadequate telecom systems and also permit video conferencing.

A different kind of training provides a major new thrust for **Euromed Heritage II**. Two of its projects offer comprehensive support for people engaged in traditional crafts and food production. This is a logical step towards turning heritage sites into hubs of complementary economic activity. *Prodecom* has the aim of preserving and promote arts and crafts throughout the Mediterranean. Since it's often women who pass these skills down the generations, they will have a key role in the project. Craft workers will also be given basic marketing and management know-how with the idea of turning their skills into a sustainable business. They will also be given information on the availability of micro credit schemes so they can buy equipment and materials. *Fillières Innovantes* focuses on the textiles and traditional food products that often contribute to a sense of regional identity. After making an inventory of local know-how and picking out places where the tastiest foods are produced, 13 pilot projects are being launched throughout the Mediterranean offering training in best techniques of production and in marketing products to tourists and for export.



Euromed Heritage II is street-wise. *Patrimoine Partagés* seeks to conserve the best 19th and 20th century buildings, while *Mediterranean Voices* is creating an aural history of life in the great Mediterranean cities.

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Prodecom and *Fillières Innovantes* will help people involved in regional crafts and food production turn traditional skills into sustainable businesses.

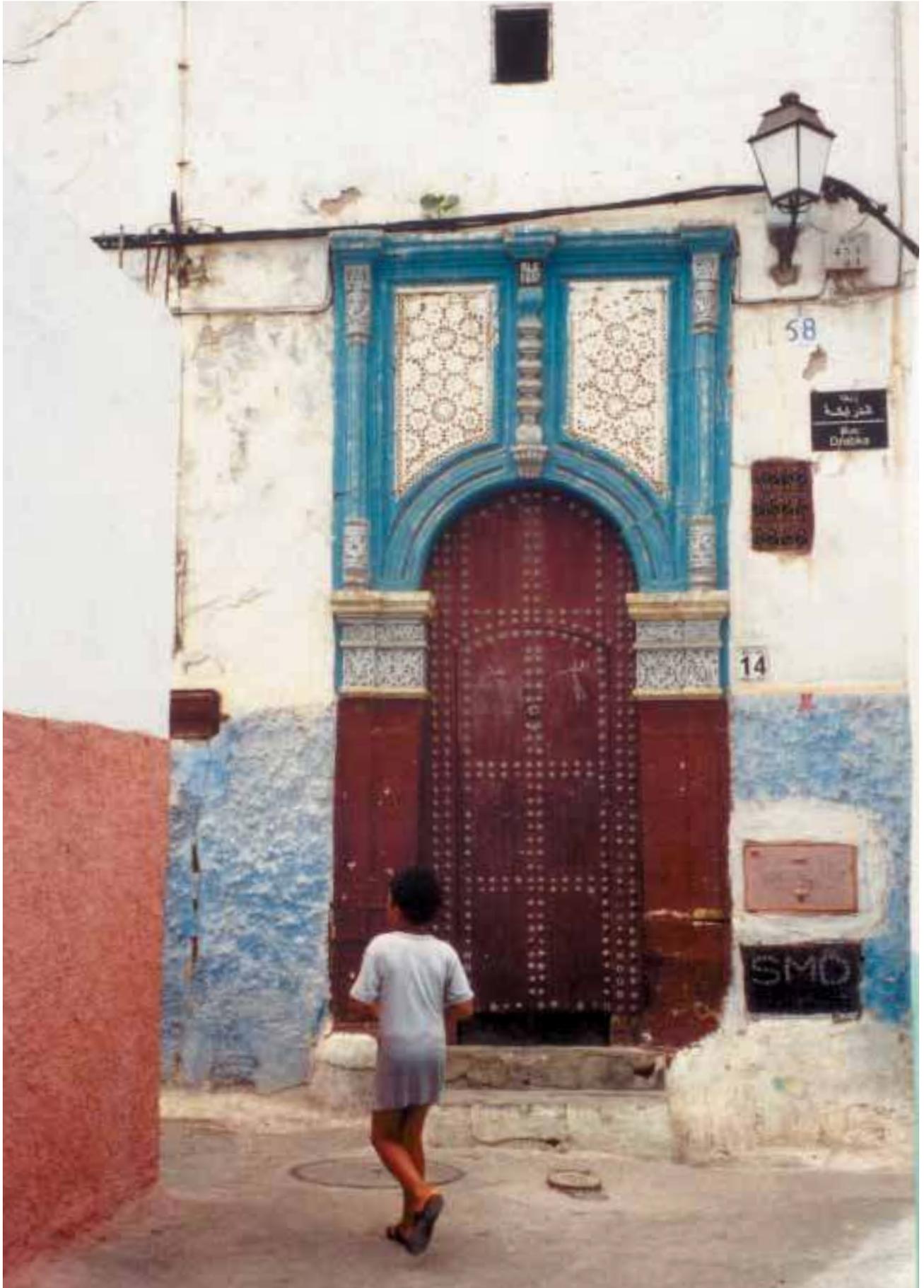
The remaining projects in **Euromed Heritage II** offer innovative approaches to the presentation of Mediterranean heritage that doesn't have the profile it deserves among the public or the media. *Temper* aims to make the prehistoric culture of the Mediterranean more accessible to people at every level; from children to local inhabitants as well as a wider international audience. It applies an integrated approach to site management together with associated training and educational programmes at pilot sites in Greece, Israel, Malta and Turkey. The scheme offers training workshops, and training for trainers. *Medimuses* seeks to achieve a sense of the common basis of the Mediterranean's fascinating heritage in classical music. Although this is partly preserved through written archives (primarily Byzantine manuscripts), the real source is the continuing oral tradition – which can offer remarkable insight to the music of ancient times. Production of a CD (*Great Mediterranean Masters*) and a series of books (*Great Mediterranean Composers*) will encourage people to hear the echoes of ancient Mediterranean culture.

All the projects in **Euromed Heritage II** give priority to using the Internet to make their work accessible. The main objective of *La Navigation du Savoir* is to create a multimedia website on the Mediterranean's maritime culture. Although it is partly concerned with the promotion of existing maritime museums, the project's real priority is to establish a network to conserve the sea's non-material heritage. Museums contain collections of scientific and technical know-how, but many of these collections are under threat. Once again, an integrated management approach will be used to present artefacts and maritime savoir-faire in a way that ensures their preservation and also appeals to tourists. Public interest is also engaged by a travelling exhibition about underwater archaeology will visit the Partners (Malta, Algeria, Cyprus, Tunisia, France, Italy and Spain). As with **Euromed Heritage I** training in practical skills will be a priority, this time in schools and shipyards to the north and south. Thanks to *La Navigation du Savoir* (a term that in this context reflects both the power of knowledge and the need to plot a course to protect non-material heritage) Mediterranean people now have the chance to savour their relationship with the incredible natural resource that has always shaped their lives.

The priorities and focus for **Euromed Heritage II** are the natural extension of **Euromed Heritage I**. In both cases they address issues and themes that would have been impossible without the expertise and energy of teams from both sides of the Mediterranean. As the first programme launched under the Barcelona Process, Euromed Heritage demonstrates how caring for the past can help countries build a future in which heritage becomes a focus for new relationships with each other, and their own cultural identity.

By creating international conservation alliances, **Euromed Heritage** is making unfamiliar shores and cultures around the Mediterranean less mysterious, and helping to create a future that will be able to care for the past





Further Information

The Barcelona Process five years on: 1995-2000

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/brochures/barcelona-5yrs_en.pdf

The Barcelona Process: The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. 2001 Review, 2nd edition

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/publication/review01.htm

Annual Report on the External Assistance of the European Commission

http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/reports/aidco_2001_big_annual_report_en.pdf

Euromed Publications

Prepared and distributed regularly by Commission services with a view to keep those interested in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the MEDA Programme informed about the most recent activities:

Euromed Synopsis: weekly newsletter on the main ongoing and forthcoming activities.

Euromed Special Feature: monthly publication that addresses one specific issue in depth.

Euromed Report: publication for quick dissemination of conclusions of major meetings, important communications and other documents, political statements, press releases and summaries of reports.

Euromed Calendar: it brings to the attention of the public important information on Euro-Mediterranean meetings.

The Euromed publications are also on the web at: http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/publication.htm

If you want to receive the Euromed publications by email, send a request to: europeaid-euromedinfo@cec.eu.int.

Euromed Information Notes

Description of the activities carried out by the European Commission under the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the MEDA programme, focusing on the regional activities. The Information Notes are updated periodically and available on the web at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/med/regional/infonotes_200206_en.pdf

Annual Report of the MEDA Programme

http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/reports/aidco_2001_annual_report_en.pdf

EuropeAid Cooperation Office

http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/med/regional_en.htm

EuropeAid Cooperation Office

Southern Mediterranean, Middle East

Centralised Operations for the Mediterranean

rue Joseph II 54

B-1049 Brussels

Fax: +32-(0) 2-2955665

Email: europeaid-euromedheritage@cec.eu.int

European Commission

External Relations Directorate General

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/index.htm

EUROMED HERITAGE II (2002-05: total budget € 30 million)

The Projects:

DELTA: Integrated regional planning of heritage conservation and management. (€ 2.9 million)

PRODECOM: Support and training for traditional Mediterranean arts and crafts. (€ 0.64 million)

FILIERES INNOVANTES: Promotion of small producers of regional food and textiles. (€ 2.8 million)

LA NAVIGATION DU SAVOIR: Management and care of Mediterranean maritime heritage. (€ 3 million)

MEDITERRANEAN VOICES: Oral and social history of life in the region's great cities. (€ 2.8 million)

MEDIMUSES: Exploration and promotion of classical Mediterranean music. (€ 2.9 million)

TEMPER: Promoting awareness of the Mediterranean's prehistoric heritage. (€ 1.1 million)

PATRIMOINES PARTAGES: Conservation of 19th and 20th century urban architecture. (€ 2.6 million)

IKONOS: Distance learning in conservation of objects, buildings and monuments. (€ 2.5 million)

UNIMED CULTURAL HERITAGE II: Internet site about international heritage issues. (€ 1.5 million)

A CD-Rom about Euromed Heritage can be obtained through the EuropeAid office.

Euromed Heritage I: Project Fact Sheets

Euromed Heritage I: Project Fact Sheets

CORPUS: (Construction Rehabilitation Patrimoine Usage)

Support for traditional Mediterranean architecture and building techniques through the creation of an inventory of examples and publications about the skills and techniques needed for their conservation.

Lead Partner: Ecole d'Avignon (France)

Contact: Christophe Graz

Telephone: + 33 (0)4 32 76 04 38 or (0)4 90 85 59 82 (switchboard)

Fax: + 33 4 90 27 05 18

Email: cgraz@ecole-avignon.com

Project Dates: 24.08.98 – 23.06.01

EC Contribution: € 1,041,050

Other Partners:

Algeria: Ministry of Communication and Culture.

Cyprus: Department of Antiquities, Ministry of Communications and Works.

Egypt: Ministry of Culture, Supreme Council of Antiquities.

Israel: Mishkenot Sha'ananim.

Jordan: Ministry of Culture, Yarmouk University.

Morocco: Ministère des Affaires Culturelles, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel.

Palestinian Authority: Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Cultural Heritage.

Tunisia: Ministère de la Culture, Institut National du Patrimoine.

Turkey: Ministry of Culture, General Directorate for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage.

Belgium: Ministère de la Région Wallone.

Spain: Col·legi d'Arquitectes i Arquitectes Tecnicos de Barcelona.

Finland: Museovirasto National Board of

Antiquities.

Greece: Ministère de la Culture, 4th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities of the Dodecanese.

Portugal: Direction Générale des Edifices et Monuments Nationaux (DGEMN, dépendant du Ministère de l'Équipement).

Outcome:

- Improved knowledge of traditional architecture and construction practices in a way that is useful for those responsible for conservation and maintenance.

- A database that helps each partner country analyse their vernacular buildings.

- Evaluation of the current level of competence and skills in trades related to conservation.

- Analysis of architectural transformations in relation to conservation policies.

- Design of training courses for architectural heritage workers.

Materials produced:

- Final documents distributed to town planners, universities, technical colleges.

- Publication of the book Traditional Mediterranean Architecture.

- Technical data posters for heritage architects and workers.

- Web Site (www. Meda-corpus.net)

- CD Rom with extensive project documentation.

There were 3 strands of research:

- Architectural Building Forms, led by the 'Ecole d'Avignon.

- Construction Techniques, led by the College of Technical Architecture, Barcelona.

- Training, led by the Ecole d'Avignon and the Ecole des Arts et Métiers, Tétouan.

In parallel a network was created and on-site assistance given to the partners.

Research findings were based on 7 questionnaires completed by all participating countries; 23 field missions in 13 countries; 200 interviews with those working in the field; bibliography; 16 seminars; and an expert advisory committee.

Euro-Mediterranean Heritage Days:

A feasibility study to assess the conditions needed to extend European Heritage Days to Mediterranean Partner Countries.

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Lead Partner: Fondation Roi Badouin, Belgium

Contact: Fabrice de Kerchove, Programme Officer and Co-ordinator, European Heritage Days, Rue Brederode 21 – 1000 Brussels

Telephone: +32 2511.18.40

Fax: +32 2512.31.18

Email: dekerchove.f@kbs-frb.be

Dates: 01.09.98 – 31.01.00

EC Contribution: € 146,406

Other Partners:

Cyprus: Ministry of the Interior, Department of Town Planning and Housing.

Jordan: Ministry of Culture.

Morocco: Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Culture, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel (DPC).

Syria: Ministère de la Culture de Syrie, Direction Générale des Antiquités et des Musées.

Tunisia: Institut National du Patrimoine, Ministère de la Culture.

Turkey: Ministry of Culture General, Directorate for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage.

Belgium: Ministère de la Région Wallonne.

Spain: Ministère de l'Education et de la Culture Secrétariat d'Etat de la Culture.

France: Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication, Direction du Patrimoine.

Italy: Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali Ufficio Centrale Beni (AAAS).

Greece: Ministère de la Culture Direction des Affaires Européennes.

International: Conseil de l'Europe.

Outcome:

- 8 of the 12 polled countries replied to the questionnaire with information on cultural activities at local level that are geared to raising awareness of their cultural heritage.
- Creation of an exchange network that identified pilot actions for raising awareness of Euro-Mediterranean cultural heritage. This led to a joint agreement among the partners to foster methodological exchange, develop a shared view of the notion of heritage, and identify a common approach for the launch of future joint action. Planning of an exchange programme related to the organisation of Heritage Days. These interactions revealed a great diversity of different types of heritage being promoted in each country; from handicrafts to archaeology. Despite differences, the study revealed that everything was in place to create a network for Euro-Mediterranean countries to share their experiences of raising awareness and promoting their heritage. The next stage would be to develop activities tailored to the specific needs of each country. As a direct follow up, a dozen joint initiatives were designed covering topics such as the regional history of water (Cyprus, Greece, Syria, Morocco), and places of worship (Morocco, Syria).

Materials produced:

- *A Record of Progress. Raising awareness of Cultural Heritage in the Euro-Mediterranean Region.*
 - *Account of an Experience.* Brussels: King Baudouin Foundation, 2000. 28 p., ISBN 2-87212-309-1/D/20002848/25
 - Also available in French: *Carnet de route. La Sensibilisation au Patrimoine Culturel Euro-Méditerranéen. Récit d'une Expérience*, Bruxelles: Fondation Roi Baudouin, 2000, 28 p., ISBN 2-87212-309-1/Depot legalD/2848/25
- This publication may be downloaded from KBF website: www.kbs-frb.be

EXPO 2000: 'Saving Cultural Heritage'

A travelling exhibition about the safeguard and conservation of heritage throughout the Mediterranean.

Lead Partner: City of Hildesheim, Germany

Contact: Dr. Annmaria Geiger, Director of Cultural Affairs, Stadt Hildesheim, Postfach 101 255
D- 31112 Hildesheim

Telephone: +49 5121 301391

Fax: +49 5121 301381

Email: Kulturdezernat.Hildesheimet-online.de

Project Dates: 23.12.99 – 22.12.00

EC Contribution: € 400,000

Other Partners:

Algeria: Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel.

Cyprus: Ministry of Communications and Works Department of Antiquities.

Egypt: Ministry of Culture, Supreme Council of Antiquities.

Israel: Israel Museum Department of Archeology.

Jordan: Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Cultural Exchanges.

Lebanon: Direction Générale des Antiquités Beirut.

Malta: Ministry of Education & National Culture, Department of Museums.

Palestinian Authority: Palestinian Ministry of Culture Directorate of Cultural Heritage.

Morocco: Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche scientifique et de la culture, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel (DPC).

Syria: Ministère de la Culture de Syrie/Direction Générale des Antiquités et des Musées.

Tunisia: Agence Nationale de Mise en Valeur et d'Exploitation du Patrimoine Archéologique et Historique (ANEP).

Turkey: Ministry of Culture/General Directorate for the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage.

Germany: Roemer – Pelizaeus Museum, Hildesheim.

Germany: Hornemann Institute Center for the Preservation of World Cultural heritage.

Spain: Ministry of Culture Madrid, Dpt/Museo Arqueologico Nacional.

Greece: Ministry of Culture.

France: Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication, Direction de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine.

Italy: Ministry of Culture Central Institute for Restoration.

Portugal: Instituto Português de Arqueologia.

Outcome:

- Organisation of an exhibition 'Saving Cultural Diversity – Cultural Heritage in the Euromed Countries' which deals with cultural heritage safeguard and preservation, and highlights outstanding conservation projects in seventeen Mediterranean countries. After showing in the museum in Hildesheim, the exhibition was seen in ten Mediterranean Partner Countries.
- Publication of Exhibition Catalogue 'Saving Cultural Heritage'.

- Increased public awareness of conservation issues in Euro-Mediterranean area.
- Exchange of views between the Euro-Mediterranean partners on conservation.

Fêtes du soleil (Sun Festivals)

An examination and celebration of the intangible heritage of Popular Festivals throughout the Mediterranean.

Lead Partner: Municipality of Siena, Italy

Contact: Prof. Maria Antonietta Grignani
Municipality of Siena, Piazza Il Campo, 1
53100 Siena Italy

Telephone: +39 (0)577 292209

Fax: +39 (0)577 292180

Email: festedelsole@comune.siena.it

Project Dates: 25.09.98 – 24.09.01

EC Contribution: € 646,272

Other Partners:

Israel: Mishkenot Sha'ananim Jerusalem.

Israel: Municipality of Zichron Ya'akov.

Jordan: Ministry of Culture – Directorate of Cultural Exchanges.

Malta: Ministry for Gozo.

Tunisia: Municipality of Le Kef.

France: Etablissement Public du Château et Domaine National de Versailles et Trianon.

Italy: CESTUD S.P.A. Centro Studi degli Scambi con l'Estero di Roma.

Italy: INNOVA

Italy: Accademia delle Belle Arti della Repubblica Araba d'Egitto a Roma.

Portugal: Câmara Municipal de Tomar.

International: UNESCO

Outcome:

Seminars for local artisans, public authorities, researchers and the general public, in Siena (Italy) and Tomar (Portugal), as well as expert seminars on traditional hand crafts.

- Creation of a data bank about Mediterranean traditional festivals.
- Creation of a network among the participants of the project.
- Encouragement and promotion of traditional craft skills.
- Promotion of traditional popular festivities in the Euro-Mediterranean area.
- Formal manifesto for the protection of immaterial heritage.

Materials produced:

- Short video documentaries about Festivals.
- Book: Les Fêtes du Soleil.
- CD ROM that presents the Festivals through video, sound and text.
- Charte des droits des Fêtes.
- Working papers about the traditional crafts.
- A booklet about the First Exchange Seminar about The Palio of Siena.

IPAMED (Carte Informatisée du Patrimoine Méditerranéen)

Remote Sensing Cartography relating heritage sites in Tunisia to natural and human threats.

Lead Partner: Institut National du Patrimoine

Contact: Boubaker Ben Fraj, Directeur Général

Institut National du Patrimoine
4, Place du Château,
1008 Tunis, Tunisia

Telephone: +216 (0) 715 6122

Fax: +216 (0) 715 0419

Email: ipamed@inp.rnrt.tn

Project Dates: 29.09.98 – 28.02.02

EC Contribution: € 1,120,000

Other Partners:

Algeria: Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture, Direction du Patrimoine culturel.

Palestinian Authority: Palestinian Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Cultural Heritage.

Tunisia: Centre National de Télédétection.

Tunisia: Ecole Nationale des Ingénieurs de Tunis.

France: Centre de Recherche Archéologiques du CNRS.

Italy: University of Turin, Centro Ricerche Archeologiche e Scavi di Torino per il Medio Oriente e l'Asia (CRAST).

Outcome:

- Pilot use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for mapping of archaeological sites and their relationship with man-made and natural threats, the environment and geomorphology. The pilot project was in Tunisia but the model can be replicated elsewhere. It makes it possible to replace random discoveries with systematic data collection.
- Accurate historical representation by means of two interlinked operations: computerisation of existing archaeological maps, and teledetection by multispectral, orbital and aerial photography (40 new maps at 1/25,000 for Tunisia).
- Training in the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS). 25 individuals from Algeria, Palestinian Authority, France and Tunisia; a useful transfer of knowledge from north to south. Several students are now working for IPAMED to specialise in geomatics. Two are studying for doctorates.
- Creation of a new tool for the management of archaeological heritage.
- Support for a multidisciplinary approach and regional partnership.
- Final report.

Maghreb Heritage Training Courses

Specialist training for heritage architects, conservators and curators in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

Lead Partner: ICCROM (INT)

Contact: Mme Maria Teresa Jaquinta ICCROM, International Centre for the Study of the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments, Via di San Michele, 13 - 00153 Rome, Italy

Telephone: +39 06 58 55 34 02
+39 06 58 55 33 12

Fax: +39 06 58 55 33 49

Email: mtj@iccrom.org

Project Dates: 26.08.98 – 25.12.01

EC Contribution: € 2,611,635

30 Other Partners:

Algeria: Agence Nationale d'Archéologie et de Protection des Sites et Monuments Historiques (ANAPSMH).

Algeria: Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture.

Egypt: Regional Information Technology and Software Engineering Center. (RITSEC).

Morocco: Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur, de la recherche scientifique et de la culture, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel (DPC).

Morocco: Ministère des Affaires Culturelles, Institut National des Sciences de l'Archéologie et du Patrimoine (INSAP).

Tunisia: Institut National du Patrimoine, Ministère de la Culture.

Tunisia: Agence Nationale de Mise en Valeur et d'Exploitation du Patrimoine Archéologique et Historique (ANEP).

Tunisia: Ecole Nationale d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme, (ENAU).

Belgium: Katholieke Universiteit Leuven.

Spain: Escuela de Estudios Arabes.

France: Ecole d'Avignon, Centre de Formation à la Réhabilitation du Patrimoine Architectural.

France: Ministère de la Culture (CHEC).

Italy: University of Turin, Centro Ricerche Archeologiche e Scavi di Torino per il Medio Oriente e l'Asia (CRAST).

Italy: Istituto Centrale per il Restauro.

Italy: Associazione INNOVA.

International: UNESCO, Division du Patrimoine Culturel.

Outcome:

- Improvement of conservation expertise; increased awareness of the organisations responsible for conservation policy, and better integration of cultural heritage in regional strategies.

- Creation of a Regional Charter of heritage conservation.

- Three regional courses held:

Cours de Tunis: specialist course in historic architecture 1998–2000: INP, ENAU, ICCROM.

Cours de Rabat: specialist course in the conservation and restoration of museum collections, 2000-2001: Direction du Patrimoine Culturel: INSAP, ICCROM.

Cours d'Alger: post-graduate course specialised in conservation and restoration of archaeological objects - 2000-2001: ANAPSMH, Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture, ICCROM.

- Creation of a regional network among heritage organisations involved in training (universities) and public outreach.

- Creation of a group of professionals in the field of conservation-restoration.

- Creation of heritage strategies and regional action plans using proven new techniques.

Materials produced:

- Data bank

- CD Rom

Manumed

Creation of an inventory of smaller libraries in North Africa and the Near East, and provision of training in document conservation.

Lead Partner: Centre de Conservation du Livre, Arles, France

Contact: Stéphane Ipert, director CCL Centre de Conservation du Livre, 18 rue de la Calade, 13200 Arles, France

Telephone: +33 4 90 49 99 89

Fax: + 33 490 49 66 11

Email: info@ccl-fr.org

Project Dates: 05.08.98 – 31.08.2003 (extended)

EC Contribution: € 1,284,625

Other Partners:

Algeria: Université d'Alger Institut de Bibliothéconomie.

Cyprus: The Cyprus Development Bank.

Egypt: Regional Information Technology and Software Engineering Center (RITSEC).

Jordan: Yarmouk University, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

Jordan: Ministry of Finance, Department of Lands and Survey Archiving and Documentation.

Lebanon: Maison d'Antioche.

Morocco: Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines.

Syria: Al-Baath University Faculty of Arts and Humanities.

Spain: Universitat de Barcelona Institut del Proxim Orient Antic.

Greece: National Book Center of Greece.

Sweden: The Royal Library National Library of Sweden.

Outcome:

- Co-operation between professionals (librarians and archivists), especially those in southern countries.

- Developing multi-alphabetic-NTIC support for professionals.

- Training of local technicians in conservation, digitalisation, inventory, philological description, palaeography etc.

- Library inventories and philological research.

- Publication of catalogues and others documentation on Mediterranean libraries.
- Missions of evaluation and inventory of collections (not yet analysed).
- 3 regional resource centres established in Lebanon, Algeria, Jordan.
- Well attended expert regional seminars in Algeria, Cyprus, Lebanon.
- Training on site of many technicians for conservation, digitalization, inventory, philological description, paleography, etc.
- Pilot projects for 'Lebanon National Library' and 'Palestinian Virtual Library.'
- Evaluation for reproduction in other countries.

Materials produced:

- Web site (www.icold-cigb.org/manumed) a multi-alphabetic inventory system for manuscripts.
- Publication of inventories (under way): Sinai Arabic Manuscripts, Aleppo Greco-Catholic Manuscripts, Oriental Library Manuscripts (Lebanon).
- Travelling exhibition on calligraphy and alphabetic variety of Mediterranean languages.

Museomed

A training course on the way new technology and management approaches can make museums a fulcrum for cultural activity.

Lead Partner: ICOM Greece
Contact: Mme Teti Hadjinicolau, ICOM, Greece, 15, rue Ag. Assomaton, GR-105 53 Athens, Greece
Telephone: 00 30 10 323 9414
Fax: 00 30 10 323 9414
Email: icom@otenet.gr

Project Dates: 22.10.99 – 21.01.01
EC Contribution: € 97,089

Other Partners:

Palestinian Authority: Palestinian Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Cultural Heritage.

Greece: Ministère de la Culture, Direction des Affaires Européennes.

Syria: Ministère de la Culture de Syrie, Direction Générale des Antiquités et des Musées.

Malta: Ministry of Education, Department of Museums.

Cyprus: Ministry of Communication and Works, Section of Antiquities.

Outcome:

- Training course in museology and in museography, focusing on the potential of modern museum technology.
- Attendance by participants at 6 seminar-courses, workshops, visits to museums, sites, laboratories, and exhibitions.

Museum with No Frontiers: Islamic Art in the Mediterranean

Creation of exhibition trails and catalogues focusing on Islamic art and architecture in the Mediterranean region.

Lead Partner: OING MSF, Austria

Contact: Eva Schubert
 c/. Barquillo 15-B/4/G
 E-28004 Madrid

Telephone: +34 91 5312824

Fax: +34 91 5235775

Email: msf.es@netway.at

Project Dates: 06.08.98 - 31.03.01

EC Contribution: € 1,604,460

Other Partners:

Algeria: Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel.

Cyprus: Ministry of Communications and Works, Department of Antiquities.

Egypt: Regional Information Technology and Software (RITSEC).

Egypt: Ministry of Culture.

Israel: Mishkenot Sha'ananim Jerusalem.

Jordan: Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Department of Antiquities.

Jordan: Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Cultural Exchanges.

Morocco: Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Culture, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel (DPC).

Palestinian Authority: Palestinian Ministry of Culture Directorate of Cultural Heritage.

Tunisia: Institut National du Patrimoine, Ministère de la Culture.

Turkey: EGE University.

Spain: Ministerio de Educación y Cultura Dirección General de Bellas Artes y Bienes Culturales.

Finland: National Museum of Finland.

Italy: Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali Ufficio Centrale Beni (AAAS).

Italy: Association INNOVA.

Portugal: Institut Portugais du Patrimoine, Centra Nacional de Cultura, Direcção-geral do Turismo, (PITC).

Sweden: Museum of Mediterranean and Near Eastern Antiquities, Medelhavsmuseet.

Outcome:

- Creation of a means that allows partner countries to present their history and cultural heritage from their perspective.
- Raised awareness of Islamic art and culture as an integral part of Euro-Mediterranean identity and greater sharing of knowledge about Islamic art and architecture.
- Local populations in each country better able to identify their (Islamic) cultural heritage as a source of economic and social development.
- Improved regional cooperation: The project established a regional network of experts, scholars, public organisations, and private sector participants.

- Public / private cooperation: between public entities in the participating countries and the private sector (e.g. publishers) in the production and distribution of the exhibition catalogues. Investment by private sponsors in the production and installation of the signposting.
- Capacity building: experts from the participating authorities and organisations were selected and trained in the field to act as Production Managers (technical co-ordinators) for the project in their countries.

Materials produced:

- Inauguration of Exhibition Trails in the Palestinian Authority, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey and transfer of the acquired experience to the partners in Algeria and Cyprus.
- CD-ROM presentation of the project in two languages.
- Twelve exhibition catalogue/guide books on Islamic architecture (each in at least two languages).
- First issue of the MWNF Magazine in English, Spanish, Italian and French.

PISA (Programmation Intégrée dans les Sites Archéologiques)

New approaches to the conservation and management of archaeological sites that enable integration with the local economy.

Lead Partner: IMED, Italy

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Project Dates: 02.09.98 – 01.03.02

EC Contribution: € 3,210,037

Other Partners:

Algeria: Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel.

Israel: Ministry of Education and Culture, Israel Antiquities Authority, Conservation Department.

Morocco: Ministère des Affaires Culturelles, INSAP.

Palestinian Authority: Culture Directorate of Cultural Heritage.

Tunisia: Institut National du Patrimoine, Ministère de la Culture.

Germany: Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Forschungsinstitut für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Mainz.

France: Centre archéologique du Mont-Beuvray.

Greece: Ministry of Culture.

Italy: Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, Ufficio centrale Beni ambientali e paesaggistici

International: Fondation Européenne des Métiers du Patrimoine (FEMP).

Outcome:

- Comparison of conservation of selected archaeological sites in Euro-Mediterranean countries.
- Introduction of the concept of integrated planning for archaeological sites to governments, public institutions, business, and social agencies.
- Contribution to public awareness of the cultural and economic values of national heritage, especially archaeological, among the MPCs.
- Involvement of governments and public institutions of the member States in a programme that seeks to enhance archaeological sites in the MPCs.
- Data gathered about the integrated planning of the archaeological sites includes specific aspects of each site's conservation, management and enhancement. This has highlighted common strategies for better conservation linked to local sustainable development.

- Transfer of know-how about the best practices for integrated planning and site management, and their dissemination to institutions within the MPCs and the EU
- Identification of the main reforms needed to facilitate integrated planning in the archaeological sites, based on case studies in the five MPCs.
- Involvement of local institutions and businesses, within the five MPCs countries, in the sustainable enhancement of cultural assets.

Materials produced:

1. Final reports on research-action on the Integrated Approach in the Archaeological Sites through 9 case studies: Pompei in Italy; Tharros in Italy; Bibracte in France; Pella in Greece; Cherchel in Algeria; Jericho in the Palestinian Territories; Caesarea Maritima in Israel; Lixus in Morocco; Dougga in Tunisia.
2. Regional Comparative Report on the Integrated Approach in Archaeological Sites and documents prepared for the project's final seminar.
3. Final Reports of five workshops on the following themes:
 - Planned maintenance in the conservation and management of archaeological sites.
 - Vulnerability of the archaeological sites (Italian project partner).
 - Standards of conservation, security and management of archaeological sites.
 - Problems and methods of presentation and interpretation of the sites.
 - Enhancement of archaeological sites and sustainable local development.
4. Results and products of field work in the 5 MPCs archaeological sites:
 - Preparatory documents, minutes and lists of participants of local seminars for decision-makers and heritage workers in the 5 MPCs countries (plans, publications, raising-awareness and training, multimedia products, replicas etc.).

5. Final Reports on the Training Course on the Integrated and Planned management of the archaeological sites.
6. Final Seminar of the PISA project: List of participants and minutes.
7. Euro-Mediterranean Charter on the Integrated Enhancement of Cultural Heritage.
8. Leaflet; Twelve Newsletters; press releases, articles and reports for the specialist press.
9. DVD-Rom on the Project.
10. Video on the Project, Book about the Projects results.
11. Project web site (www.pisanet.org)

RIAS

Forum for technical and policy co-operation in underwater archaeology throughout the Mediterranean.

Lead Partner: Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, Dirección General des Bellas Artes y Bienes Culturales, Spain.

Contact: Joaquín Puig de la Bellacasa, Director General, Bellas Artes y Bienes Culturales, Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte.

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Project Dates: 28.10.98 – 31.10.00

EC Contribution: € 285,379

Other Partners:

Algeria: Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel.

Cyprus: Ministry of Communications and Works, Department of Antiquities.

Egypt: Ministry of Culture Supreme Council of Antiquities.

Israel: Israel Antiquities Authority Marine Branch.

Malta: Ministry of Education & National Culture, Department of Museums.

Morocco: Institut National des Sciences de l'Archéologie et du Patrimoine, (INSAP).

Tunisia: Institut National du Patrimoine, Ministère de la Culture.

Turkey: Ministry of Culture General Directorate for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage.

Denmark: Ministry of Environment and Energy, the National Forest and Nature Agency.

France: Département des Recherches Archéologiques Subaquatiques et Sous-Marines.

France: Ministère de la Culture, Département des Antiquités Subaquatiques.

Greece: Ministère de la Culture, Département des Antiquités Subaquatiques.

Ireland: Department of Arts, Culture and The Gaeltacht.

Italy: Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali Ufficio Centrale Beni (AAAS).

Portugal: Instituto Português do Arqueologia.

Outcome:

- Creation of a Euro-Mediterranean Forum on Underwater Archaeology.
- Set common goals for the protection and safeguard of underwater archaeology throughout the Mediterranean.
- Stimulated contact and exchange about underwater archaeology between researchers, professors and students from the European Union and Mediterranean countries.
- Formation of a model for specialist training courses in the retrieval, investigation, conservation and management of underwater archaeology. This was done under the guidance of an ad-hoc commission with experts from France, Portugal, Tunisia and Israel.
- Stimulate public interest in underwater archaeology.

Materials produced:

Acts of the Euro-Mediterranean Conference on the management of Underwater Heritage.

SALAMBO

Assessment of the Mediterranean skill-base in traditional decorative arts used in the conservation of historic buildings, and enquiry into appropriate training.

Lead Partner: Fondation Européenne des Métiers du Patrimoine (FEMP), Council of Europe.

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Project Dates: 07.09.98 – 30.09.00

EC Contribution: € 272,812

Other Partners:

Algeria: Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel.

Cyprus: Ministry of Communications and works, Department of Antiquities.

Egypt: Ministry of Culture, Supreme Council of Antiquities.

Jordan: Yarmouk University.

Lebanon: Ministry of Culture.

Morocco: Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Culture, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel.

Palestinian Authority: Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Cultural Heritage.

Syria: Ministère de la Culture, Direction Générale des Antiquités et des Musées.

Tunisia: Institut National du Patrimoine, Ministère de la Culture.

France: Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication, Direction du Patrimoine.

Italy: Centre Européen de Venise pour les Métiers de la Conservation du Patrimoine Architectural.

Portugal: Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico e Arqueológico (IPPAR).

Greece: Ministère de la Culture Hellenique.

Outcome:

- Creation of the SALAMBO network, enabling countries in North Africa and the Near East to establish links between heritage organisations and people involved in passing skills on to others.
- Research into the skill-base suggests future Euro-Mediterranean cooperation on transferring practical know-how should focus on continual on-the-job training for trainers, be designed to suit the needs of each country; and be passed through professional channels to master craftsmen and companies.
- A greater awareness that passing on traditional techniques for building maintenance helps retain a sense of cultural identity as well as the condition of sites that attract tourists.
- Appreciation that rehabilitation of the built heritage creates employment and other local economic benefits.
- Three sample studies (with reports) in Morocco, Syria and Tunisia: a) to establish which organisations are best equipped to provide training; b) to define standards of training for heritage craft skills in polychrome floors, decorative woodwork, c) to make recommendations on methods of maintenance for historic buildings.

Unimed Audit

Computerised index of legislation and institutions related to cultural heritage throughout the Mediterranean.

Lead Partner: UNIMED, Italy

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Project Dates: 31.07.98 – 31.03.00

EC Contribution: € 324,130

Other Partners:

Algeria: EPAU – Ecole Polytechnique d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme.

Egypt: Ministry of Culture Supreme Council of Antiquities.

Jordan: University of Jordan.

Lebanon: Université Saint-Esprit de Kaslik.

Palestinian Authority: Palestinian Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Cultural Heritage.

Tunisia: Institut National du Patrimoine – Ministère de la Culture.

Syria: Ministère de la Culture Direction Générale des Antiquités et des Musées.

Italy: Ministero per i Beni Culturali e le Attività Culturali.

Portugal: Universidade de Evora.

Outcome:

- Creation of an interactive Euro-Mediterranean heritage data bank divided into 3 areas: Legislation; Training; Index of heritage web sites. Some 350 web-sites are cross referenced by category and country. Information on cultural heritage laws was collected and laws translated into French or English, so to make them available to the interested Governments. They were compared, illustrating the judicial basis of State protection activities and their relationship with international conventions on conservation and heritage enhancement. The Training opportunities are indexed and compared.
- Formation of a means of monitoring and supporting the policies of Euro-Mediterranean agencies responsible for heritage.
- Creation of a permanent agency to carry this work forward (through Euromed Heritage II).
- Web site: www.audit.clio.it

Unimed Herit

Post-Graduate Training Courses in integrated Heritage Management.

Lead Partner: UNIMED, Italy

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Project Dates: 31.07.98 – 31.12.99

EC Contribution: € 404,565

Other Partners:

Cyprus: University of Cyprus Service of External Affairs and Projects.

Egypt: Ministry of Culture Supreme Council of Antiquities.

Egypt: Cairo University.

Israel: Ministry of Education and Culture, Israel Antiquities Authority Conservation Department.

Jordan: University of Jordan.

Malta: University of Malta, Foundation for International Studies.

Palestinian Authority: Palestinian Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Cultural Heritage.

Germany: Institut für Restaurierung und Baudenkmalpflege, Fachhochschule Hildesheim.

Spain: Universitat de Barcelona.

Greece: University of Athens.

Italy: University of Turin (CRAST) Centro Ricerche Archeologiche e Scavi di Torino per il Medio Oriente e l'Asia.

Italy: Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali Ufficio Centrale Beni (AAAS).

Italy: Università degli Studi di Roma 'La Sapienza', Dipartimento di Studi Orientali.

Portugal: Universidade de Evora.

Outcome:

- The course syllabus for the courses was defined after a survey of the demand.
- Flexible syllabus: mid-career staff from Euro-Mediterranean countries given an

opportunity to become familiar with the most updated methodologies.

- Interdisciplinary heritage management: students had varied professional backgrounds pertinent to cultural heritage management (e.g. archaeology, architecture, ethno-anthropology, chemistry and physics, engineering, environment and planning). The core modules dealt with methodological problems as well as technical and operational issues, and showed that disciplinary integration is necessary for the management of cultural heritage.
- The training course is a methodological package that could be applied elsewhere. It involved familiarisation with basic subject matter through a core module (held in Malta) and development of specific capacities and approaches (through optional practical courses in Rome and in Turin).

Materials produced:

- Printed forms on each element of the course.
- Students' theses.
- Questionnaire filled out by the students in order to gather suggestions and proposals in order to improve the course.

Unimed Symposium

Forum for heritage specialists and artists to devise strategies to communicate and protect non-material heritage.

Lead Partner: Unimed, Italy

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Project Dates: 31.07.98 – 31.07.99

EC Contribution: € 114,400

Other Partners:

Algeria: Université d'Oran, Université de Constantine.

Algeria: Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique.

Cyprus: Ministry of Education and Culture.

Egypt: Cairo University.

Israel: Tourism Recreation Planning Office.

Israel: Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Jordan: University of Jordan.

Malta: University of Malta, Foundation for International Studies.

Morocco: Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur, de la recherche scientifique et de la culture, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel (DPC).

Morocco: Ministère des Affaires Culturelles (INSAP).

Palestinian Authority: Palestinian Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Cultural Heritage.

Turkey: Middle East Technical University.

Turkey: The Economic and Social History Foundation of Turkey.

Germany: Freie Universität Berlin Institut für Tourismus.

Germany: Studiosus Reisen Munchen GMBH Tourguides Department.

Spain: Junta de Andalucía Centro de Documentación Musical.

Spain: Consell Superior d'Investigacions Científiques Institut Mila I Fontanals.

France: Université de la Méditerranée Aix-Marseille II (CEDERS)

France: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS).

Greece: Theatre "Dora Stratou".

Greece: National and Capodistrian University of Athens.

Italy: Università "Roma Tre".

Italy: Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza".

Italy: Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali.

Italy: (Comitato Nazionale Italiano Musica), Service de recherche et de documentation (CIDIM).

Italy: Istituto Universitario Suor Orsola Benincasa.

Portugal: Universidade de Evora.

Portugal: Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Departamento de Ciências Musicais.

International: UNESCO Division du Patrimoine Culturel.

Outcome:

- Recognition of intangible (non-material) culture as a set of values linked to collective memory and to the imaginary that contribute to the identity of each country or each social group.
- Emphasis on the importance of non material culture as an element of union, supporting dialogue among the nations and different mentalities in the Euro-Mediterranean region.
- Encouragement of interdisciplinary debate.
- Establishment of joint project guidelines.
- Creation of public and private associations to protect the non-material heritage.
- Conference that brought together specialists, researchers, conservators, cultural operators and artists, in order to plan activities for the development, diffusion and conservation of the Mediterranean's 'intangible heritage'.
- Discussion on common strategies for the enhancement, promotion and conservation of non-material Euro-Mediterranean culture based on three themes: 'Educational and Training Programmes to Build Awareness of Immaterial Culture', 'Festivals, Exhibitions, Traditions and Folklore in Mediterranean Countries', and 'Immaterial Culture as a Tourism Resource'.
- Creation of a network of specialists and institutions to enhance common action in the field of training and awareness of non-material culture and heritage.
- Publication of the acts of the conference.

