

Arpheleia

Ἀφέλεια

Humanities International Association  
for Cultural Integrated  
Landscape Management



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

In partnership with



Management of  
Social Transformations  
Programme



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



UNESCO Chair in Humanities and  
Cultural Integrated Landscape Management,  
Polytechnic Institute of Tomar



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Instituto  
Politécnico  
de Tomar



# CO-TRANSFORMING LANDSCAPES

## from environmental constraints to human cultural agency

*17-21 May, 2021*

To participate, send your name, email and institutional affiliation to [itm.macao@gmail.com](mailto:itm.macao@gmail.com)

### Links to participate:

Mornings: <https://videoconf-colibri.zoom.us/j/88553921927?pwd=aIZsTGJZZytnRlhBbkVRdUI4UVlwZz09>

Afternoons: <https://videoconf-colibri.zoom.us/j/83157707995?pwd=QktNNnYvZEhTVlJNN1lObXBMZlk3QT09>



## PROGRAMME

Day	Morning	Afternoon
17	<p>10h Opening</p> <p>10h15 Luiz Oosterbeek – <i>Humanities and Cultural Landscapes Transformation</i></p> <p>11h30 Discussion</p>	<p>14h30 Pedro Cura – <i>Experimentation Workshop: transforming through gesture</i> (only in presence, at the Andakatu Park, in Mação)</p>
18	<p>10h00 Marta Arzarello - <i>Land management during the first human settlement... Can we say something? NO, thanks for your attention</i></p> <p>10h45 Stephanie Koerner - <i>Wonder in Joris Hoefnagel's View of Tivoli - Taking the Roots of Technologies of Humility and Transdisciplinary Collaboration in the Arts Seriously</i></p> <p>11h45 Discussion</p>	<p>14h00 Pierluigi Rosina, Sandra Alexandre - <i>Regional site visits: Monte Penedo, Ortiga, Vila Nova da Barquinha</i> (only in presence, with departure from the Museum of Mação)</p>
19	<p>10h00 Steven Hartman, Kieran Baxter - <i>The role of climate crisis communication in community negotiations of an international crisis with significant local dimensions</i></p> <p>11h Henrique Leitão - <i>The puzzle of Science in Europe: a necessity, a coincidence or a non-event?</i></p> <p>11h45 – Discussion</p> <p>12h00 Students' presentations introduction</p> <p>12h10 Clare Schubert- <i>The cultivation of invaluable knowledge skills through use of 'applied philosophy'</i></p> <p>12h20 Sirine Slama - <i>Desinvisibiliser les genres : pour une construction de modeles nouveaux</i></p> <p>12h30 Gabriela Santos Pascoal - <i>How the Covid-19 pandemic points out landscapes transformations from the 2020's?</i></p> <p>12h40 Christelle Tchiedadjo Nzukou, <i>La résistance des forêts sacrées de l'Ouest Cameroun face a la pression démographique</i></p> <p>12h50 Nuno Nunes - <i>Presence and resistance of the indigenous peoples in the northeast region of SC-Brazil in the face of the Teutobrasileiro export industrial advance (1836-2021)</i></p>	<p>(Students' presentations – cont.)</p> <p>14h00 Kossi Hervé Imorou - <i>Transformation of a built heritage</i></p> <p>14h10 Sidra Zahoor - <i>From destruction to restoration, to promote tourism: a case study of buddhist iconography from Jahanabad, Swat.Pakistan</i></p> <p>14h20 Felix Kisena - <i>Reluctance of government institutions toward research stagnation; Ngorongoro Conservation Area</i></p> <p>14h30 Lionel Roland Gérald van Vyve - <i>Impact du 3D printing dans le milieu du patrimoine à travers l'exposition "les sites éternels" et le cas du site de Palmyre</i></p> <p>14h40 Saeed Maleki Porazmiani - <i>A historical experience of water resource management in the center of Iran</i></p> <p>14h50 Eugenius Olafianto Drespriputra Wisnuwardhana , <i>Bengawan Solo</i></p> <p>15h40 Sonie Bahana Alze - <i>Le parc national Mapungubwe</i></p> <p>15h00 Gisele da Silva Rezende da Rosa - <i>(in) Environmental justice as social consciousness: the socio-environmental implications from the prism of social cartography</i></p>
20	<p>Students' presentations (cont.)</p> <p>10h00 Penina Emanuel - <i>Challenges facing museums in the contemporary world: a reflection from Tanzania</i></p> <p>10h10 Andreia Farias do Nascimento - <i>Ancient Amazon civilization and traditional knowledge: the anthropogenic modification of Amazonian</i></p>	<p>14h00 Juliano Campos, Marcos César Pereira Santos, Jairo José Zocche, Nilzo Ivo Ladwig and Francisco Silva Noelli – <i>Research, safeguarding and communication of archaeological heritage in community universities: landscape and material culture, the human occupation in the Extreme South of Santa Catarina, Brazil</i></p>

	<p><i>landscapes over the long term - Santarem study case</i></p> <p>10h20 Rim Menia - <i>Trans-regional architecture in colonial and contemporary Africa: the case of neo-Sudanese architecture</i></p> <p>10h30 Assietou Kane - <i>Le paysage culturel du Delta du Saloum : du déni a la prise de conscience des communautés locales</i></p> <p>10h40 Sy Yaya - <i>Le paysage culturel Bassari et l'engagement de la population locale</i></p> <p>10h50 Monique Laure Manikwe - <i>Mutations paysagère du littoral Kribien par les pressions anthropiques (Cameroun)</i></p> <p>11h10 Irina Gabriela Toma - <i>The importance of civic participation in the case of Roşia Montană</i></p> <p>11h20 Carolina Porto Machado - <i>The urban space of Belo Horizonte as an object of occupation and a tool for struggle</i></p> <p>11h30 Badreddine Wider - <i>Languages and the question of identity in Tunisia</i></p> <p>11h40 Arina Sitnikova - <i>Le patrimoine historique des Tatars de Crimée a travers d'adaptation culturel de longue terme</i></p> <p>11h50 Luis Adolfo Gamboa - <i>The literature of Mexican necrolandscapes: trauma and violence in Fernanda's Melchor work</i></p> <p>12h00 Giuseppe Zoppo - <i>Colombia's safeguarding strategy of traditional crafts for peace building</i></p> <p>12h10 Dionysios Danelatos - <i>Foreign archaeological institutes' buildings in Athens: the imprint on urban landscape</i></p>	<p>14h30 Eduart Vlusha - <i>Lost in translation: Universities vs Students and Prospect Students</i></p>
21	<p>10h00 Pierre Winicki - <i>L'Arbre de Confiance. Savoir objectiver la confiance pour mieux la cultiver</i></p> <p>11h30 Teresa Desterro - <i>A representação artística como meio transformador das relações do Homem com Deus, com a natureza e consigo mesmo, na Época Moderna</i></p>	<p>14h00 Francisca Michelin e Inguelore Scheunemann - <i>confirmado</i></p> <p>14h30 André Soares - <i>Influence and impact of the Humanities in the transformation of landscapes: The Fourth Colony Geopark Project</i></p> <p>15h00 Discussion</p>

## LECTURES

André Soares, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria. Coordinator of UNESCO-UFSM Chair in Borders and Migrations

### **INFLUENCE AND IMPACT OF THE HUMANITIES IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF LANDSCAPES: THE FOURTH COLONY GEOPARK PROJECT**

O Projeto Geoparque é uma iniciativa da Pró-Reitoria de Extensão da Universidade Federal de Santa Maria – UFSM –Brasil. A proposta é implementar um projeto que vise novas alternativas para o desenvolvimento local e economia regional de forma sustentável, por meio da conservação do patrimônio natural e cultural. Entre outras ações, visamos a capacitação da comunidade, a intervenção e articulação junto ao poder público local de instituições e sociedade civil organizada. Neste sentido, podemos citar a realização de duas Jornadas interdisciplinares de formação de professores em Educação Patrimonial, e o projeto Educação Patrimonial em Tempos de Pandemia, entre outros.

Eduart Vlusha, European University of Tirana

### **LOST IN TRANSLATION: UNIVERSITIES VS STUDENTS AND PROSPECT STUDENTS**

Universities need to communicate their culture to articulate who they are, what they offer and why it matters. But nowadays people who are running Higher Education Institutions need to think different than when they were students.

Styles of communication can make or break a brand. For Higher Education institutions, it is imperative that they understand how to talk to their target market and not make the mistake of sticking to traditional methods that worked for generations before. If there's any trend that defines millennials, it's their affinity with digital communications. Having spent their entire lives in the digital age, they are accustomed to having all the answers they need within seconds. Therefore, in order to establish a trusting relationship with this generation, universities must remember that time is of the essence; responses to their queries must be quick if they are to retain their interest.

Henrique Leitão, Center for the History of Science, University of Lisbon

### **THE PUZZLE OF SCIENCE IN EUROPE: A NECESSITY, A COINCIDENCE OR A NON-EVENT?**

The presentation aims at returning to an old, but still relevant, question in the history of science. Given that so many scientific traditions flourished in so many cultures and regions in the world, why was the trajectory of European science so different -- and so successful? Historians have long ago abandoned essentialist and euro-centric explanations, but they are still puzzled by this complex historical event.

*Henrique Leitão is senior researcher at the Center for the History of Science, at the University of Lisbon. He is presently the Chair of the Department for the History and Philosophy of Science, at the Faculty of Science, University of Lisbon. His research interests are centered on the study of early modern science in Europe. He is member of various academic and learned societies. More info here: <https://sites.google.com/site/henriqueleitaosite/>*

Ingelore Scheunemann, UNESCO-IPT Chair in Humanities and Cultural Integrated Landscape management

Francisca Ferreira Michelin, Coordinator of Local actions Morro Redondo Pole. Professor - Federal University of Pelotas/ Brazil

### **POLO MORRO REDONDO - UNESCO-IPT HUMANITIES CULTURAL INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT (HUM.CILM) : A REPORT ON INTEGRATION DURING THE PANDEMIC**

The Morro Redondo Pole is the central program of the Cooperation Agreement established between the UNESCO-IPT Chair for Humanities and Integrated Cultural Management of Territory, the Federal University of Pelotas, the Catholic University of Pelotas and the city hall of Morro Redondo. In this program, projects guided by the principles of the Chair are being developed. The Project "Recognition, Preservation and Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage of Morro Redondo / RS", provides for the promotion of actions to safeguard the cultural heritage of the town of Morro Redondo, aiming at increasing income generation, reducing youth evasion and promoting tourism. Morro Redondo is a small town with 6,500 inhabitants and which recently celebrated 33 years of emancipation. The work of the Morro Redondo Pole began in November 2020, amid the state of emergency in Brazil due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This paper reports the actions that are taking place in a process of progressive integration among the stakeholders.

Keywords: Integrated Cultural Management, Cultural Heritage, Morro Redondo / Brazil.

Juliano Campos, Marcos César Pereira Santos, Jairo José Zocche, Nilzo Ivo Ladwig and Francisco Silva Noelli, Post-grad programme in Environmental Sciences, Universidade do Extremo Sul Catarinense

### **RESEARCH, SAFEGUARDING AND COMMUNICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IN COMMUNITY UNIVERSITIES: LANDSCAPE AND MATERIAL CULTURE, THE HUMAN OCCUPATION IN THE EXTREME SOUTH OF SANTA CATARINA, BRAZIL**

We seek to expand the performance and knowledge about the extensive archaeological potential of the region of the extreme south of Santa Catarina, Brazil, focusing on the cultural characteristics of different populations that occupied different environments present in the region. Develop interdisciplinary studies on the historical dynamics of the landscape, in its physical and biological components, as well as understand the way in which human groups interacted in the occupied territories, both in the pre-colonial period and in the colonial period, which resulted in the range of archaeological remains present in the various environments that make up the extreme south of Santa Catarina. In this sense, based on scientific bases, we seek to support the discussions related to integrated territory management

Luiz Oosterbeek

## **HUMANITIES AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES TRANSFORMATION**

APHELEIA has been created as a multidisciplinary approach to landscape transformation, anchored in the Humanities. This presentation will review the key drivers and concerns of the project, the positive and negative current trends and how the various disciplines of the Humanities make a difference in terms not only of knowledge on the past, but on human behaviour understanding and foresight.

*Maria Teresa Desterro, IPT / CIEBA-FBAUL / ARTIS-FLUL – Techn&Art*

### **LA REPRESENTATION ARTISTIQUE: UN MOYEN TRANSFORMATEUR DES RELATIONS DE L'HOMME AVEC DIEU, AVEC LA NATURE ET AVEC LUI-MEME, A L'ÉPOQUE MODERNE**

*La culture devotionel europeene s'est fondée, des longtemps, dans l'importance de la représentation des images, parce qu'elles étaient un moyen fondamental de diffusion de la Doctrine Chrétienne. À l'Époque Moderne le rôle déterminant des images artistiques s'est accentué, grace à la diffusion des idées de la Devotio Moderna, qui insufflaient dans les artistes une préoccupation avec l'établissement d'une relation particulière et intime entre les fideles et l'oeuvre d'art, ce qui a conditionné sa perception du monde (tangible) et a modifié sa relation avec l'intangible.*

*De plusieurs façons l'image acquiert, depuis le seizième siècle, une présence tactile qu'elle n'a plus eue depuis l'Antiquité, et aussi un nouveau statut, fondé sur la nouvelle conception de l'Homme et de la Nature, revenue après la Renaissance.*

*C'était, cependant, la XXV<sup>ème</sup> session du Concile de Trente (1562-1563), dédié à la dimension catéchétique, émotionnelle et spirituelle des œuvres d'art, sous le signe de la foi, qui a consacré l'objectif de parvenir à une nouvelle spiritualité à travers la représentation artistique.*

*La connaissance de ces réglementations est extraordinairement pertinent dans la compréhension de l'oeuvre d'art, depuis de nombreuses images de dévotion étaient une forme de rhétorique visuelle dans laquelle les détails iconographiques assumaient la primauté, comme clés pour déchiffrer le message.*

*Indépendamment des tendances philosophiques et des idéaux de beauté esthétique profilés par les différents artistes, les prescriptions tridentines exerceraient une influence transversale sur différentes régions et contextes au cours des siècles suivants. Devenus déterminants dans le domaine iconographique et iconologique de l'art sacré, ces déterminations seraient responsables par une transformation profonde des relations de l'homme avec Dieu, avec la Nature et avec lui-même.*

*Note biographique : Doctorat en Histoire de l'Art, Université de Lisbonne (2008). Professeur à l'Institut Polytechnique de Tomar, est Directeur de l'Unité Départementale d'Archéologie, Conservation et Restauration et Patrimoine, et Vice-Président du Centre d'Études en Art et Culture du même l'Institut Polytechnique. A participé comme chercheur de quelques projets de I&D financés par FCT et dans l'inventaire des oeuvres d'art du comté de Santarém. Des travaux publiés, se démarquent certains livres et quelques articles de magazines spécialisés indexés dans Scopus et Web of Science.*

Marta Arzarello

### **LAND MANAGEMENT DURING THE FIRST HUMAN SETTLEMENT... CAN WE SAY SOMETHING? NO, THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION.**

"How many were there?" is the most asked question at the end of any lecture on prehistory. Unfortunately, it is not possible to answer, especially for the older phases. However, we can hypothesize (based on the findings and subsistence strategies) that, throughout the Lower Palaeolithic, the occupied territories had a low population density. During the first European peopling, the territories exploited by different human groups, nomadic populations that probably lived in small communities about 1,5 - 1 Ma, are defined as rather large. Nevertheless, the settlements were almost always located near the necessary raw materials, in contrast with the idea of a frequent long-range mobility. For such ancient periods it is not possible to speak about "Land management" but rather about the occupation of a singular ecological niche. In this period *Homo* adapts to the territory, makes the most of it without, probably, having a different impact from that of other animals.

Pedro Cura

### **EXPERIMENTATION WORKSHOP: TRANSFORMING THROUGH GESTURE**

In this prehistory workshop we meet gestures and techniques, increasingly absent. Through weaving, ceramic production, rock art and stone débitage, we recover gestures and techniques that show us the value and importance that this can bring nowadays.

*Born in 1980, Pedro Cura joined the Association "Núcleo de Arqueologia de Vila Nova da Barquinha" in 1991 and began his first steps in prehistoric lithic industry débitage in 1996. Between 1997 and 2000 he took the course of Assistant Archaeologist, at the Professional School of Archaeology of Freixo, Marco de Canaveses. In 2004 he began working at the Museum of Prehistoric Art of Mação and ITM (Instituto Terra e Memória). Since 2005 he has been working intensely on experimentation, in search for gestures and techniques of Prehistory, in the Quaternary and Prehistory Research Unit of ITM, member of the Geosciences Center of the University of Coimbra. He has co-authored several articles published in the area of lithic experimentation.*

Pierre Winicki

### **L'ARBRE DE CONFIANCE. SAVOIR OBJECTIVER LA CONFIANCE POUR MIEUX LA CULTIVER**

Invoquée en permanence par les leaders d'opinion – dirigeants politiques, chefs d'entreprises, scientifiques, journalistes... - la confiance reste une notion conceptuelle, subjective. Elle se limite souvent à des « éléments de langage » plutôt qu'à une véritable démarche stratégique, pro-active, source d'adhésion collective à un projet commun, à un développement humain et à un progrès durable.

Convaincu de l'enjeu sociétal majeur que constitue la confiance et de l'ardente nécessité à agir pour la renforcer, Pierre Winicki a fondé en 2012 le think tank Institut Confiances. La centaine d'experts pluridisciplinaires engagés dans les travaux de R&D de l'institut ont permis de faire émerger le modèle de l'Arbre de Confiance.

Pierre Winicki décrira les sept principaux facteurs constitutifs de la confiance symbolisés dans le feuillage de l'Arbre de Confiance. Il analysera quelques-unes des sources profondes de confiance, mais aussi de défiance, nichées dans les racines de l'Arbre (peurs, croyances, valeurs, héritage culturel...).

Il illustrera son propos d'expériences de mise en pratique de l'Arbre de Confiance dans divers environnements (Etats, administrations locales, entreprises, écoles et universités, en France et à l'international).

Quels enseignements, quelles applications concrètes, notamment pour les parties prenantes d'un projet de transformation territoriale ?

*Pierre Winicki est fondateur du think tank Institut Confiances et président de TrustInside. Expert en conduite du changement depuis 20 ans auprès de gouvernements, d'administrations publiques et d'entreprises, enseignant dans plusieurs grandes écoles, notamment à l'ENA, il est l'auteur d'un premier livre, « Réussir une réforme publique : surmonter ces peurs et croyances qui bloquent le changement », aux éditions Dunod (2007).*

Stephanie Koerner, Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool

### **WONDER IN JORIS HOEFNAGEL'S VIEW OF TIVOLI – TAKING THE ROOTS OF TECHNOLOGIES OF HUMILITY AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY COLLABORATION IN THE ARTS SERIOUSLY**

This presentation explores light that studies of innovations in picturing wonders that exceed what is visible in everyday perception can throw on the rootedness in the arts and humanities of important arguments being put forward for replacing top down with bottom up approaches to some of today's most irreducibly complex human-environmental problems. To these aims we explore connotations that 'wonder' (*thauma, theaomai*) in ancient Greek epic poetry and arts; "visible speech" in Alighieri Dante *Divine Comedy*, Giotto di Bondone's Scrovegni Chapel Murals; and picturing the 'more than meets the eye' in Joris Hoefnagel and Peter Bruegel's portraits of nature and contemporary historical crises share with Clifford Geertz and Sheila Jasanoff's arguments for taking the arts and sciences equally seriously. The interest of such aims is not at all a matter of scholarly erudition. Relating very directly to key topics of this seminar - for Geertz and for Jasanoff - 'wonder' is not a mere starting point - to be replaced by the pursuit of supposedly timeless context independent principles. Especially under conditions of crises - wonder prompts recognition of the importance of humility - local knowledge - for seeing conditions of possibility for reason anew.

*Stephanie Koerner is a lecturer in Liverpool University's School of Architecture. She is coordinator of the ARCH480 and ARCH707 modules in MA Dissertations. She works together with Lucretia Ray and Roland Koegh on their "Sketching, Diagrams, Maps" programme in the university's Faculty of Engineering. Koerner's publications include The Unquiet*

*Past. Risk Society, Lived Cultural Heritage, Re-Designing Reflexivity (Ashgate 2010), and she is completing a book (Seeing the 'More than Meets the Eye' Anew) in the histories of art and science. Koerner is the founding director of the Manchester based secondary school - university programme, Mapping Interfaces. Careers in Geography, History, and Architecture.*

Steven Hartman, Kieran Baxter

### **THE ROLE OF CLIMATE CRISIS COMMUNICATION IN COMMUNITY NEGOTIATIONS OF AN INTERNATIONAL CRISIS WITH SIGNIFICANT LOCAL DIMENSIONS**

The use of film interventions to engage local community stakeholders in dialogues addressing climate change and the significant changes happening in a glacial landscape that is a UNESCO World Heritage site in Southeast Iceland (the immediate region in and around Vatnajökull National Park), glaciologically, socioecological and culturally as a result of the climate crisis.

## **STUDENTS' PRESENTATIONS**

Andreia Farias do Nascimento, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **ANCIENT AMAZON CIVILIZATION AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE: THE ANTHROPOGENIC MODIFICATION OF AMAZONIAN LANDSCAPES OVER THE LONG TERM - SANTAREM STUDY CASE**

The Amazon was densely occupied in the past and the ancient populations of the region have left signs of their ways of life in archaeological sites and contemporary landscapes. Contrary to the current image that the Amazon has always been sparsely occupied, evidence points to a large population occupation and profound social changes in the Amazon basin. These transformations culminated, around the year 1000, in different societies. One of the challenges of archaeology is to establish the different types of occupation and the size of the populations that occupied the region before the arrival of Portuguese and Spanish colonists in the 16th century.

The municipality of Santarém has always been a privileged place for human occupations, in this sense, Santarém is probably the oldest city in Brazil and perhaps the only one whose origins date back to pre-colonial history. This is also where the oldest ceramics in the Americas were found, at the sites of Taperinha and Caverna da Pedra Pintada, with dates that can reach 6000 BC and about 65 archaeological sites. Furthermore, in the present Amazon, evidence as old as the archaeological sites themselves resist and can reveal data about the past and offer us lessons for the future.

Arina Sitnikova, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **LE PATRIMOINE HISTORIQUE DES TATARS DE CRIMÉE A TRAVERS D'ADAPTATION CULTUREL DE LONGUE TERME**

La mémoire du peuple est conservée dans la culture. Près de 200 nationalités habitent en Crimée - les Russes, les Ukrainiens, les Tatars de Crimée, descendants de Grecs, d'Italiens, de Bulgares etc. Je voudrais consacrer ce discours à l'analyse de l'identité culturelle des Tatars de Crimée. Ce sujet a toujours été une question d'inquiétude mais il est devenu particulièrement pertinent ces dernières années. L'identité et l'histoire du peuple sont étroitement liées à son patrimoine culturel. À cet égard, je vais insister sur la dynamique de l'évolution des Tatars dans un contexte historique – déportation, russification. Leur patrimoine matériel du Bakhchisarai et patrimoine immatériel subissent des transformations.

Quels traits culturels se cachent derrière l'identité des Tatars de Crimée? Quels objets du patrimoine matériel et immatériel caractérisent aujourd'hui leur culture et identité? Comment l'identité tatare a-t-elle impacté les événements historiques?

Assietou Kane, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **LE PAYSAGE CULTUREL DU DELTA DU SALOUM : DU DENI A LA PRISE DE CONSCIENCE DES COMMUNAUTES LOCALES**

Le Delta du Saloum qui couvre les régions de Thiès et de Fatick du Sénégal s'étend sur 224653 ha et englobe trois écosystèmes distincts dont l'écosystème marin, l'écosystème de mangrove et l'écosystème de forêt sèche. Il dispose d'un patrimoine naturel, culturel matériel ainsi qu'immatériel extrêmement riche et varié qui font de lui l'un des paysages culturels sénégalais classé au patrimoine mondial de l'Unesco. Néanmoins, vers la fin du XXème siècle, le degré d'ignorance ou de non-implication des populations a atteint un niveau inquiétant qui s'est traduit par une

destruction massive de son patrimoine. Aujourd'hui la plupart des communautés du Delta du Saloum sont très conscientes de leur rôle à jouer pour préserver l'environnement dont dépend leur survie. Aidées par la tradition et par de nombreuses organisations de protection de la nature présentes dans la zone, elles entretiennent des pratiques raisonnées d'exploitation des ressources de la région et protègent efficacement la biodiversité et le patrimoine culturel pour un développement durable.

Badreddine Wider, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **LANGUAGES AND THE QUESTION OF IDENTITY IN TUNISIA**

There was always a misconception that the "Arab world" is a homogenous entity, especially in what concerns the languages, so we consider that Tunisia as (exclusively) an Arabic speaking country without taking in consideration the complexity of this country and the complexity of its society.

Yes, the Arabic language (also known as MSA "modern standard Arabic") is the only official language of the country, as mentioned in the constitution of 2013 "Arabic is THE language of Tunisia", but is it really the case ? Despite that this article ignore totally the existence of other minorities in Tunisia including Hebrew and Tamazight (with the chelha and the Djerbi dialects), but also ignore the fact that Arabic is largely behind the French in the academic, educational and scientific use...

It also ignores the deaf Tunisians, that use the TSL (Tunisian sign language) which is very different from the Arabic sign language used in Egypt and other "Arab" countries, which impose huge problems for them (the deaf Tunisians), especially in what concerns education.

This research is not defending any side, but it has an objective to show other sides of the "languages reality" in Tunisia, because despite being an intelligent way to communicate, the languages are one of the most important elements that shapes the identity, and ignoring one of these languages, is in fact ignoring one side of that identity.

Carolina Porto Machado, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **THE URBAN SPACE OF BELO HORIZONTE AS AN OBJECT OF OCCUPATION AND A TOOL FOR STRUGGLE**

The policies and urban projects of Brazil are characterized by a polarization, where the central spaces become increasingly touristic with grandiose aesthetic projects, gentrifying part of the population to the peripheries of the cities in favor of urban beautification. In Belo Horizonte, the Occupation of the City movements began to emerge and gain strength in the mid-2000s and were fundamental for the reoccupation of forgotten urban spaces. The importance of this recognition of belonging helps not only to rescue local memory and histories but also to give new meanings and uses to spaces that were abandoned by the public authorities and by the population itself. The occupation of squares, monuments and streets in Belo Horizonte was responsible for numerous important cultural events for different groups, themes, and struggles, superimposing physical space on digital and giving voice to culture, leisure, politics, history and struggle.

Keywords: Belo Horizonte, Urban Occupation, Praia da Estação, Gentrification.

Christelle Tchiedadjo Nzukou, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **LA RESISTANCE DES FORETS SACREES DE L'OUEST CAMEROUN FACE A LA PRESSION DEMOGRAPHIQUE**

Les forêts sacrées de l'Ouest Cameroun, culminant à une altitude d'environ 2000 m, occupent une superficie totale de 886 km<sup>2</sup> et regorgent près de 310 espèces végétales pratiquement domestiquées. Les espèces originales se retrouvent dans des reliques de forêts, dans des zones difficiles d'accès généralement dans des forêts ripicoles le long des cours d'eau. Ce sont des lieux mythiques et mystérieux où sont gardés de grands secrets d'initiation, des objets sacrés et immémoriaux ainsi que des totems. C'est également le lieu de prise de décisions des us et coutumes par le chef et ses notables. Sur l'ensemble des forêts sacrées identifiées, 64,28 % ne présentent aucune menace de dégradation alors que 35,71 % sont menacées. Les principales sources de dégradation étant : l'agriculture, l'affaiblissement des croyances ancestrales et l'urbanisation. Nonobstant, ces menaces, ces forêts ont toujours une forte empreinte sur le paysage grâce aux interdits traditionnels émanant des chefferies qui sont les principaux garant de leurs gestion, préservation et sauvegarde.

Mots clés : Forêts sacrées, chefferies, paysage, dégradation, préservation, Cameroun

Clare Schubert, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **THE CULTIVATION OF INVALUABLE KNOWLEDGE SKILLS THROUGH USE OF 'APPLIED PHILOSOPHY'**

Often deemed as too theoretical or esoteric for its niche audience, Philosophy courses in fact provide researchers and academics with valuable critical knowledge for careers in the Cultural and Heritage Sectors. The various reasoning, logic, analytical and critical thinking competencies are highly pertinent for the inter and cross-cultural domains of today's globalized world. The importance for succinct, concise, and efficient communication (written



and verbal) is imperative for any professional field, notably those producing academic texts and research papers and/or keynote speeches. Upon greater exploration one sees the many invaluable tools gained through the study of philosophical texts and ideas. This notion of 'applied Philosophy' grants individuals the ability to expertly convey and transmit complex ideas and pedagogy to all audiences. The intellectual curiosity sparked by philosophy studies can be directly applied to these sectors where the continued interest and engagement of both the private and public sectors is absolutely necessary for the future of Cultural landscapes and sites.

Keywords: Philosophy, intellectual curiosity, critical knowledge

Dionysios Danelatos, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master MAPHAR-IMQP

### **FOREIGN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTES' BUILDINGS IN ATHENS: THE IMPRINT ON URBAN LANDSCAPE**

Foreign archaeological institutes have been playing a major role on the archaeological research of the country since the early years of the Greek state. In Athens, their importance stands not only on the scientific contribution that they have as cultural heritage organizations, but also on the fact that some of their buildings became landmarks of the city's history. The architectural styles that these façades preserve are currently distinctive within the urban landscape of the capital city, narrating the past and embossing ideas. Specific examples will be shown together with the reasons why and under which conditions these exteriors should be considered as modern cultural heritage.

Keywords: Archaeological institutes, architecture, heritage, landscape

Eugenius Olafianto Drespriputra Wisnuwardhana , Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Master IMQP

### **BENGAWAN SOLO**

Bengawan Solo is the one of oldest and longest river in Indonesia especially in Java island. Recently this river stretches for 600 km in length crosses several areas in Java. This river has its upstream on the slopes of Mount Lawu and flows through various big cities such as Wonogiri, Solo, Ngawi, and Bojonegoro before finally emptying into the Java Sea. However, it turns out that the Bengawan Solo River used to have a different flow from the current one. In the past the length of this river not that long, base on the several research has been done Bengawan Solo has a length of about 20 km flows to south and empties into the Indian Ocean, when the java island still a part of Sundaland when the glacial period.

This river become important river or had a high value for paleoanthropology and archeology research in Indonesia because along this river flow was discovered several evidences of human evolution in Southeast Asia. The spectacular discovers, it was the hominid that was found in Sangiran site dated 1.5 Ma but also, they found in another site, such as Trinil, Sambungmacan and Ngandong. Though so many archeological founding was discovering along Bengawan Solo, the increasing rate of human growth on the island of Java raises a new problem that threatens the existence of hominid sites in Java. People need some land to be able for build a place to live and land for farming. it forces people who living along the stream to transform the landscape to get what their needs. Then it is exacerbated by several developer that trying to build housing or a real estate in this area.

Felix Kisena, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **RELUCTANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS TOWARDS PROMOTING RESEARCH AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT; NGORONGORO CONSERVATION AREA AUTHORITY, TANZANIA**

Ngorongoro Conservation area in northern Tanzania is an important locality for natural and cultural heritage. It is protected by UNESCO since 1979 having as landmarks Olduvai Gorge and Laetoli. As a result of the great paleoanthropological discoveries on the area, American researchers suggested to establish a research institute at Olduvai Gorge during 1970's. Due to government restrictions this has never happened as well as the important preservation of the Laetoli footprints was neglected at that time. Research centers and museums play an important role on heritage and the landscape management. Considering two cases of Ethiopia and Kenya this role must be further highlighted and discussed. While the role of government to promote such actions remains Tanzania's potential, herein, the past political interference will be highlighted and their impact to the current settings.

Keywords: Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Laetoli footprints, Heritage management

Gabriela Santos Pascoal, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **HOW THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC POINTS OUT LANDSCAPES TRANSFORMATIONS FROM THE 2020'S?**

The Covid-19 pandemic has been transforming human behaviors all over the planet. As a reflection of the measures of social isolation, the demand and urgency for green areas and attractive public spaces gains notoriety, while these spaces appear as a solution for entertainment, well-being and social interaction, extremely pursued at this moment. The configuration of urban landscapes tends to follow the opposite path of the current functionalist city model that

we live in, which prioritizes maximum construction, canalization of rivers, and the destruction of vegetation covers. The post-pandemic city goes towards the expansion of green areas in public spaces, which will bring improvements in climate, health, well-being, which reflect in the community coexistence, which strengthens social relations and the sense of belonging of the inhabitants. But the big question is: how to align social demand to the contemporary market logic?

Keywords: post Covid-19, urban landscape, social transformations, public spaces, green areas.

Gisele da Silva Rezende da Rosa

### **(IN) ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AS SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS: THE SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS FROM THE PRISM OF SOCIAL CARTOGRAPHY**

This research intends to treat environmental justice as a social conscience through the prism of social cartography, analyzing the understandings of environmental justice, especially from the lines of the MOV (Movement Orleans Viva - Santa Catarina - Brazil). The central hypothesis in this investigation is that there are social hypotheses of environmental (in) justice. Thus, we elaborated the question: What understandings can we have of social conscience and environmental justice, considering as socio-environmental criteria through the prism of the social cartography of the MOV group? General objective: To analyze the understandings that we may have of social conscience and environmental justice, considered as possible socioenvironmental from the perspective of the social cartography of the MOV group, and how they can interfere in the construction of a sustainable living environment. This summary is an excerpt from a thesis project in environmental sciences and, due to its terms, it will be configured in a methodological research, using as tools the integrative bibliographic review, the social cartography and, of the documentary research.

Giuseppe Zoppo, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **COLOMBIA'S SAFEGUARDING STRATEGY OF TRADITIONAL CRAFTS FOR PEACE BUILDING**

Starting from 2009, the Colombian Ministry of Culture instituted a series of policies in order to promote social inclusion, job occupation and maintenance of small-inhabited places through the intangible heritage. That mechanism promoted an awareness of local heritage by the communities and the possibility for them to revitalize and manage practices and traditional knowledge. In 2013, a project was established about traditional cuisine. Traditional cuisine and products helped local small farmers and restore a good health in some territories. There were laboratories where people (normally women) who got recipes from oral transmission, taught traditional cuisine to youngsters. That resulted also into more employment as people who participated to these laboratories where usually unemployed and without higher education.

This model was then enlarged to all kinds of intangible heritage from handicrafts to agricultural know-how, promoting exploitation of local resources, employment in less-populated areas and stop of mass immigration to major cities.

Irina Gabriela Toma, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **THE IMPORTANCE OF CIVIC PARTICIPATION IN THE CASE OF ROȘIA MONTANĂ**

Roșia Montană is the oldest mining locality in Romania, documented since 1884. The rich culture of the territory has attracted a lot of interested actors, which had different ideas about the cultural management of Roșia Montană. Therefore, this has raised a lot of conflicts and controversies.

For the local communities and the organizations in the region, protecting the cultural heritage of Roșia Montană was the main goal. The campaign "Save Rosia Montana" was launched in 2002, but most of the protests took place in 2013, when the government decided to postpone the inclusion of the mine site in the UNESCO World Heritage List. All of these manifestations and protests had a big impact on the way in which the authorities took the final decisions concerning the territory. In the content on this presentation, I will therefore emphasize the importance of the civic participation in the decision-making process.

Kossi Hervé Imorou, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **TRANSFORMATION OF A BUILT HERITAGE**

Heritage is divisive and, in a way, always has been so. It is multisectoral and the actions carried out within its framework have always given rise to debate. They are rarely unanimous. Between the partisans of pure and hard conservation, those of pure and simple destruction in order to be "modern", those who prefer a conversion and others who militate for a "carelessness", I think that the whole of these proposals have a common basis which is that of the life of the heritage, in other words, heritage must live and influence in one way or another on our life. In this regard, an example from my country will perfectly illustrate the fact that heritage must live on. This example is Kara

Hotel, built about fifty years ago and which for almost a year has been the subject of intense reflection on the ideas to be implemented for its rehabilitation.

Lionel Roland Gérald van Vyve, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **IMPACT DU 3D PRINTING DANS LE MILIEU DU PATRIMOINE A TRAVERS L'EXPOSITION "LES SITES ETERNELS" ET LE CAS DU SITE DE PALMYRE**

Le site de Palmyre, situé dans le désert de Syrie au nord-est de Damas, abrite les ruines monumentales d'un des plus importants foyers culturels du monde antique. En 2017, l'exposition "les sites éternels" au Grand Palais de Paris permettait l'exploration des sites du patrimoine culturel en danger. L'objectif y était de sensibiliser le public aux dégâts, pillages, voire destructions complètes, qui menacent des lieux comme le site de Palmyre. En utilisant la technique du "3D SCANNING", l'entreprise « Iconem » y a présenté des images immersives en 3D. Elle a transformé un paysage en un document, en l'enregistrant sous une réalité nouvelle qu'est le numérique. Mais est-ce que cela a impacté les sciences humaines en 2017, et plus particulièrement le paysage culturel de Palmyre ? Est-ce que cela a permis de préserver et favoriser la conservation ? Est-ce que c'est un bon moyen de médiation culturelle dans le cadre d'un patrimoine en

danger ?

Mots-clefs : Palmyre, Iconem, 3D SCANNING, médiation de paysage culturel

Luis Adolfo Gamboa, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **THE LITERATURE OF MEXICAN NECROLANDSCAPES: TRAUMA AND VIOLENCE IN FERNANDA'S MELCHOR WORK**

The ongoing "war on drugs" in Mexico has shaped what could be called "necrolandscapes": places related to the production of death. From sumptuous and luxurious graveyards for drug lords and hitmen, passing through mobile morgues in the form of trailers that cross every day the main streets of some cities, to the countryside, turned into an immense clandestine grave. Where the Cartels dispose of human beings and the civil society searches for the missing. The description of these landscapes was reduced for a long time to academia, exploitation media, and journalism. However, the last few years have witnessed a new wave of literature, which explores the conditions that drive the Mexican population to be participants in the cycle of violence. Fernanda's Melchor work is a glimpse of this and an open door to deal with the trauma of two decades of horror, as well as to a collective-reflection. Fundamental elements for a peace and healing process.

Key-words: violence, literature, landscape, Mexico, trauma

Monique Laure Manikwe, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **MUTATIONS PAYSAGERE DU LITTORAL KRIBIEN PAR LES PRESSIONS ANTHROPIQUES (CAMEROUN)**

Situé en Afrique centrale, au fond du golfe de Guinée, le Cameroun a une superficie de 475 650 km<sup>2</sup> et une façade maritime de 402 km. Le pays est également appelé Afrique en miniature en raison de la diversité de ses climats, biodiversités, reliefs et populations. A travers le monde les paysages côtiers sont exposés à plusieurs menaces tant naturelles que anthropiques, le Cameroun n'est pas en reste . C'est le cas du littoral de la ville de Kribi qui est exposé à plusieurs risques. Nous étudierons l'impact de l'urbanisation, de l'agriculture et même du tourisme sur ce paysage fragile. Depuis quelques années la ville côtière de Kribi connaît un rapide développement économique avec la réalisation de plusieurs projets tel que le port en eau profonde, la centrale à gaz sans oublier les agro-industries qui s'agrandissent.

Nuno Nunes, Santa Catarina State University – UDESC. Doctoral Student in the Post-Graduate Program in Territorial Planning and Socioenvironmental Development

### **PRESENCE AND RESISTANCE OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE NORTHEAST REGION OF SC-BRAZIL IN THE FACE OF THE TEUTOBRASILEIRO EXPORT INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE (1836-2021)**

Since 1836 the settlement for indigenous people in SC has been hampered, be it with the creation of militias, the reservation of an area for an imperial dowry in 1840, and the creation of a colony in 1849. The Land Law of 1850 required that unoccupied areas, without colonizers, be reserved for indigenous peoples, which is still awaited by the Guarani people to this day. While the lawsuit continues to stall due to legal action, the occupation with residential and industrial subdivisions continues, drawing attention to TeutoBrasil integration since the "Hamburger Kolonisations Verein von 1849" and BMW in 2013. Located between Serra do Mar and Bait da Babitonga, a place of protected waters, access by rail and highway that connects the interior to the Ports, it is also a place of Guarani resistance that reacts to the alteration of the landscape in its traditional territory, requiring Environmental Impact Studies and respect for traditional knowledge.

Penina Emanuel, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

### **CHALLENGES FACING MUSEUMS IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD: A REFLECTION FROM TANZANIA**

This paper examines challenges facing museums in the contemporary world, with focus to Tanzania. Museum is one of the bodies in Tanzania that ensures preservation, promotion and development of the nation's culture. Understanding our cultures is very important and the cultural products have become very diverse. In addition, the present-day museums are no longer perceived simply as an institution but as a living organism that preserve and promote our cultures but the activeness is minimally observed in Tanzania. Despite the establishment of museums in Tanzania back in the colonial period Tanzanian museums are facing many challenges that hinder effectiveness of their roles and functions hence the need for this paper.

Rim Menia, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **TRANS-REGIONAL ARCHITECTURE IN COLONIAL AND CONTEMPORARY AFRICA: THE CASE OF NEO-SUDANESE ARCHITECTURE**

Understanding trans-regional cultures in Africa, implies a historical perspective on the phenomena of continuity, rupture and intersection around architectural and urban mutations. Urbanization in colonial Africa has involved new forms by integrating, enhancing, adding or neglecting architectural aspects which resulted in the transformation of cultural landscapes. Neo-sudanese architecture as a form of reinterpretation of sudanese architecture has emerged with the advent of French military engineering in West Africa, and then, has migrated to southern North Africa. Accordingly, Neo-sudanese architecture intervenes as the synthesis of local savoir-faire and architectural and urban renewal. Looking in-depth at the Neo-sudanese architecture demonstrates a mobility malfunctioning in contemporary Africa, leaving a major question on the phenomena of continuity and rupture of architectural and urban migration processes. This paper will attempt to compare these phenomena with focus on the roads and processes of migration of Neo-sudanese architecture and its consequences on the transformation of cultural landscapes.

Key words: architecture, cultural landscapes, neo-sudanese, colonialism, Africa.

Saeed Maleki Porazmiani, Department of Human Studies, University of Ferrara , Master IMQP

### **A HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE OF WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTER OF IRAN**

Human civilizations have always had a direct relationship with water resources. The arid climate in the center of Iran has caused many problems for inhabitants with respect to finding water. They built Qanat to solve this problem and provide access to water resources. The method for building Qanat was based on directing underground water to the surface. This method of water resource management was developed in ancient Iran by the Persian people in the early 1<sup>st</sup> millennium Before the Common Era (BCE) and applied in different parts of the world. In the present study the history of Qanat and the scientific aspects of this type of water resource management formed the study focus.

Keywords: Transforming landscape, Qanat, Arid environment

Sidra Zahoor, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Master IMQP

### **FROM DESTRUCTION TO RESTORATION, TO PROMOTE TOURISM: A CASE STUDY OF BUDDHIST ICONOGRAPHY FROM JAHANABAD, SWAT.PAKISTAN**

Tourism plays a tremendous role in regional development and enhancing the economy. In all over the world tourism has been susceptible of both natural and man-made disaster, however the natural disaster can be overcome but the impact of man-made disasters has a long-term effect lead to the cancelation of travel for a longer period. Pakistan is not only famous for its great scenic view but also for its history. It remains the cradle of great civilization from the past centuries like Indus and Gandhara, and a place of great interest to travel for foreigners. But unfortunately, in past decade it had become a victim of terrorism which lead to demolishing of famous Buddhist iconography in Swat. The trust and reputation that Pakistan lost in tourism at that time was regained with the cooperation of Pakistan government policies and of Italian mission by restoring of Buddhist iconography. This study aims to focus on the challenges faced by tuhe Pakistan due to demolishing of some important Buddhist iconography in Swat and how it overcame this.

**Key Words:** Buddhism, Gandhara, Iconography, Italian Mission , Tourism.

Sirine Slama, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **DESINVISIBILISER LES GENRES : POUR UNE CONSTRUCTION DE MODELES NOUVEAUX**

Les réflexions de *gender studies* ont permis de mettre en exergue l'ancrage masculin du patrimoine. L'androcentrisme de la production du patrimoine donne l'impression, et à juste titre, que ces femmes ne sont jamais

mises en avant. Le "matrimoine" est invisibilisé, effacé de l'écriture de l'Histoire que l'on donne aujourd'hui à travers le patrimoine et ses "grandes figures". On associe encore au féminin une valeur symbolique différente : les femmes et leurs productions artistiques ont ainsi beaucoup de mal à se rendre visible dans les domaines artistiques et sont davantage amenées à devoir se légitimer que leurs homonymes masculins. Pourtant il existe ce "matrimoine", et ce n'est pas un néologisme. Des femmes artistes, autrices, réalisatrices, sculptrices, architectes... Il y en a depuis des siècles ! Le phénomène d'invisibilisation ne s'arrête pas aux femmes mais s'étend à toutes les minorités (par exemple queer, LGBT...). Redonner de la visibilité à une partie oubliée de la population serait un début pour modifier les paysages culturels vers quelque chose de plus inclusif. Car pour l'instant, ce qui traite de "toute" la population traite en réalité davantage de la partie masculine...

Mots-clés : genre, patrimoine, matrimoine

Sonie Bahana Alze, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **LE PARC NATIONAL MAPUNGBWE**

Situé dans la région de Limpopo, Mapungubwe est un paysage culturel Sud-Africain, classé patrimoine mondiale de l'UNESCO en 2003. Remontant à environ 900 après Jésus-Christ, il a été l'un des plus importants royaumes du sud de l'Afrique. Sa position géographique a grandement contribué à sa richesse. Cependant, le changement climatique est l'une des causes majeures de son déclin en 1300. Grâce aux fouilles archéologiques ses vestiges ont été découverts en 1932. En 2004, il est devenu un parc national. Ses Baobab, ses vestiges entre autres font de Mapungubwe un endroit riche en biodiversités. Dans le cadre de ce travail il conviendra de montrer comment ce paysage a été modifié par les populations au fil du temps. Mapungubwe est un travail de la nature et l'homme qui n'a cessé de sauter aux yeux.

Sy Yaya, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar, Master Dyclam+

### **LE PAYSAGE CULTUREL BASSARI ET L'ENGAGEMENT DE LA POPULATION LOCALE**

Le paysage culturel Bassari est situé dans le sud-est du Sénégal, à proximité des frontières avec le Mali et la Guinée, dans une région de collines formée par les contreforts septentrionaux du massif Fouta Djallon. Le paysage comprend deux environnements géographiques distincts. Le bien comprend trois aires géoculturelles différentes : la région Bassari – Salémata, la région Bedik – Bandafassi et la région Peul – Dindéfello, chacune possédant des traits culturels et morphologiques spécifiques. Dans cette contrée peu accessible mais riche en ressources naturelles et en biodiversité, les peuples Bassari, Peul et Bédik se sont installés et ont développé des cultures spécifiques, vivant en symbiose avec l'environnement naturel. Leur économie a longtemps été basée sur l'agriculture de subsistance et l'élevage. Jusqu'au siècle dernier, les villages étaient regroupés et situés sur des hauteurs afin de contrôler les plaines, et consistaient en huttes circulaires en chaume rassemblées autour d'un espace central. Le bien et ses expressions culturelles associées apportent un témoignage exceptionnel de la spécificité culturelle et de l'interaction entre les peuples Bassari/Beliyan, Bedick et Peul dans leurs pratiques agro-pastorales, sociales, rituelles et spirituelles, et représentent une réponse exceptionnelle et originale aux contraintes imposées par l'environnement et aux pressions anthropiques afin d'utiliser rationnellement les ressources limitées de la zone.



# MAÇÃO

18 maio 2021

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