



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

# “EUROSTAR” “EUROPEAN SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP”

KA229- SCHOOL EXCHANGE PARTNERSHIP  
2019-1-CY01-KA229-058244\_3



Programme of activities for the short-term exchanges of groups of pupils  
C5 meeting in Canicattì, Italy

“PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM  
AND  
PRESENTING THE STUDENTS’ STARTUPS”  
26TH-30TH APRIL 2022



**Programme of activities for the short-term exchanges of groups of pupils  
C5 meeting in Canicattì, Italy**

**“Promoting Sustainable Tourism and Presenting the Students’ Startups**

**26<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> April 2022**

**Sunday 24<sup>th</sup> and Monday 25<sup>th</sup> April**

Partners’ arrival and accommodation in Palermo

**Tuesday 26<sup>th</sup> April**

- 09:00** All partners meet in front of the Teatro Massimo (Massimo Opera House) for a UNESCO Arab- Norman walking tour in the historic centre of Palermo.
- 12:00** Talk by a representative of the association “Addio Pizzo Travel” about a Mafia-free tourism, a new frontier for the ethical tourism”.
- 13:00** Lunch at “Moltivolti” a restaurant with a Sicilian, multi ethnic and popular cuisine, a meeting place for different cultures.
- 15:30** Free time
- 19:00** Arrival in Canicattì and accommodation in hotel
- 20.30** Dinner at the hotel

**Wednesday 27<sup>th</sup> April**

- 09:00** Welcome ceremony at school
- 09:30** Meeting the town authorities
- 10:00** “Learn to speak the Sicilian way” a crash course on Sicilian hand gestures held by the Italian students.
- 10:30** Coffee Break
- 11.00** Escape tour- “Canicattì between History and Legend”, a game created by the Italian students to promote and discover our artistic and cultural heritage in a sustainable way.

**13:00** Free time for lunch

**15:00** Presentations of the students’ startup companies – five outcomes.  
Students will fill in a grid with the name, logo, mission, vision, product/service, target clients and organization structure of each startup to be ready to carry out TASK 1

**16:00** An expert from JA Italy will present the most effective marketing strategies to promote a start-up

**16:30** TASK 1 Designing and developing promotional material.  
Students, in international groups, will design flyers, posters, calendars, bookmarks business cards or 1/2 minute commercials, to promote the 5 start-ups.

**18:00** Students and teachers will plant seeds bombs, flowers and trees to create an Erasmus+ Eurostar sustainable garden.

**18:30** Free time

**Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> April**

**08:00** Meeting at the Belvedere Hotel and departure for a day trip

**09:00** Arrival at *Sant’Angelo Muxaro*, a small village on a lonely hill in the middle of the Platani river valley and the Sican Mountains, a virtuous example of experiential tourism.  
Meeting a Val di Kam *experiential tourist guide*.  
Visit to the village, meeting local people and tasting local cheese and traditional food.

**12:00** Cooking class at Maria’s small bakery, with tastings of panicunzatu (hot bread seasoned with local olive oil, salt, pepper, oregano etc.) and/or some pizza to eat at a specially set table in the street.

**13:30** Bus to Agrigento

**14.30** Visit to the “Valley of the Temples Archeological Park”, one of the most extensive, representative and best-preserved archaeological sites of classical Greek civilization, granted Unesco World Heritage status in 1997.

**16:30** Walking along “Scala dei Turchi” beach, a spectacular stretch of coast that thanks to its soft, limestone and blinding white marl rock, has become an icon of the Sicilian seaside tourism.

**19.00** Arrival in Canicattì

**20.00** Dinner at the hotel

## Friday 29<sup>th</sup> April

**9.00** Lecture about mobile app creation by an expert

**9.30 TASK 2** Creation of an app

Workshop in international groups: the students will start to create an app to promote their sustainable startups

Coordinators' meeting

**10.30** Escape room "*Palazzo La Lomia*" a game in which participants, confined to the ancient palace, are given a set amount of time to find a way to escape by discovering hidden clues and solving a series of riddles or puzzles related to its history and legends.

**13.00** Free time for lunch

**15.00** Trip to Favara "*Farm –Cultural Park*".

Meeting with the cultural mediator of *Farm Cultural Park*.

Visit of the Piazza, the public library and the small *Church of San Giuseppe*, up to the *Seven Courtyards*.

**16.00** Visit to the *Farm Cultural Park*, one of the most most effervescent projects of rethinking and rebirth of cities.

**17.00** Visit to Palazzo Miccichè.

Question session with the about *THE IDEAL CITY* from their point of view.

**19.30** Social dinner in the *Riad*, the *Farm Garden* and social moments.

## Saturday 30<sup>th</sup> April

**9:00** TASK 3 Preparing the 1-2 minute videos to promote sustainable tourism in Sicily, based on the photos and videos taken during the week.

Finalizing Task 2- creation of an app to promote their startups

Coordinators meeting

**10.30** Coffee break

**11:00** Final outcomes presentations : promotional videos and promotional app.

**12:00** Final kahoot

**12.30** Project closing ceremony - certificates of attendance are given to students and teachers.

**13:00** Farewell party offered by the Italian families and teachers at San Domenico Cultural Centre

**18:00** Partners' departure

**WELCOME  
TO  
SICILY**

## Sicily, the Trinacria and the legend of Colapesce

You may have seen this symbol before, **Sicily's Trinacria** that is comprised of three bent legs, each representing the three capes of Sicily: Peloro, Passero, and Lilibeo, which form the triangular shape of the island. Sicily's fertile soils are often represented by three ears of wheat surrounding the head of Medusa, whose winged face is included as an implication of the land's protection by Sicily's patron goddess, Athena.



Of course it's hard to talk about Sicily without knowing the legend of a Sicilian boy named Cola who was called "**Colapesce** (pesce=fish)" because he loved the sea and he spent his days swimming and diving. One day Federico II king of Sicily, heard about his adventures and asked him to have a look in the deepest sea. Colapesce went down the sea and when he was back he said "Sicily is hold up by three columns but one of them has been damaged. I suppose that our Sicily will be soon submerged by the sea". Both the inhabitants and the king were scared. They begged him to help them. Colapesce, even though he knew that diving that deep was extremely dangerous, decided to go. Since that time the king and the inhabitants never saw him again. Everybody said that Colapesce had become half man and half fish and up to now he holds up Sicily and prevents it to be submerged by the sea.

Tuesday 26<sup>th</sup> April

## Palermo

The capital of the autonomous region of Sicily, Palermo is located in the northwest of the island on the Tyrrhenian Sea.

The city was founded in 734 BC by the **Phoenicians** as Sis "flower", then it became a possession of Carthage. Two **Greek** colonies were established, known as Panormos. Then the town became part of the **Roman** Republic and Empire for over a thousand years. From 831 to 1072 the city was under **Arab** rule during the Emirate of Sicily when the city became the capital of Sicily for the first time. Following the **Norman** conquest, Palermo became the capital of a new kingdom, the Kingdom of Sicily, that lasted from 1130 to 1816.

Today, the heritages of these two cultures are intertwined and indistinguishable. Creating the so-called **Arab-Norman** style, so unique that **Unesco** declared it World Heritage



Palermo is Sicily's cultural, economic and tourism capital. It is a city rich in history, culture, art, music and food. Numerous tourists are attracted to the city for its appealing Mediterranean climate, its renowned gastronomy and restaurants, its Romanesque, Gothic, Baroque and Art Nouveau churches, palaces and buildings, nightlife and music.

The area attracts significant numbers of tourists each year and is widely known for its colourful fruit, vegetable and fish markets at the heart of Palermo, known as *Vucciria*, *Ballarò* and *Capo*.

**The Cathedral of Palermo** is one of the most important architectural monuments in Sicily. It was built in 1184 by the Normans as a re-converted Christian church on the site of a Muslim Mosque that was previously built over a Christian basilica. This Cathedral is a must see when visiting Palermo!



What we see today is the result of a stratification of styles over the centuries from Gothic to Medieval, Arabic (an actual passage from the Koran is still engraved on one of the columns) to Neoclassical. In 2015 it was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The **Teatro Massimo** is a great work of art. Realized at the end of 1800 with more than 7000 mq of surface and 1380 seats., it has a 52 mt deep stage and several craft workshops inside. The *Teatro Massimo* has a rich calendar of national and international representations, with 350 people working. It is the biggest lyric Theatre in Italy and the third in Europe, after Paris and Wien!



**Quattro Canti**, officially known as Piazza Vigliena, is a Baroque square in Palermo. It is considered the centre of the historic quarters of the city. The site is the intersection of two major streets, the Via Maqueda and the Corso Vittorio Emanuele and at this intersection are the corners of all four of the ancient quarters (Cantons or Canti) of Palermo.



The piazza is octagonal, four sides being the streets, the remaining four sides are Baroque buildings, the near-identical facades of which contain fountains with statues of the four seasons, the four Spanish kings of Sicily and of the patronesses of Palermo. At the time the piazza was built, it was one of the first major examples of town planning in Europe.

**Piazza Pretoria**, also known as square of Shame, is just a few metres from the Quattro Canti. At the centre of the square the Fontana Pretoria had originally been designed for the Palace of San Clemente in Florence. The Senate of Palermo, in 1573, willing to embellish this city with a grandiose monument, purchased the fountain, and transported it here. The large fountain was re-adapted to the site with the addition of new parts: sixteen nude statues of nymphs, humans, mermaids and satyrs. The fountain has not always been admired. Since the 18th-century, due to the prolific nudity, some called it Piazza della Vergogna (square of shame), as it was seen as a representation of municipal corruption.



Three of the four sides are enclosed by buildings: the Praetorian Palace (the town hall) built in the fourteenth century, the Church of St. Catherine (end of sixteenth century), and two baronial palaces: Palazzo Bonocore and Palazzo Bordonaro. The fourth side of the square with a staircase, flanked by two lions made with gray marble from Billiemi, sculpted by Domenico Costantino descends to Via Maqueda.

Wednesday 27<sup>th</sup> April

**Del Capo Market** is more than 1000 years old, born as a Muslim food market, today is still a market where you can find local food and get in the Palermitan atmosphere



The smell of the exposed fruits and vegetables is impressing and that confirms the authenticity and the freshness of the products. Touristy at all, it is a real market where local people go shopping, looking for the quality and freshness of the products, but even sociability. Here you can find not only fresh food, but also cooked food, ready to eat. The most authentic and high quality *street food*.

**Istituto di Istruzione Secondaria Superiore “Ugo Foscolo”**



The **Liceo Classico**, which is a secondary grammar school specialized in Humanities and Arts, was born in Canicattì in the distant thirties of the last century.



The **Liceo Scientifico** which is also a secondary grammar school but with a more science-based curriculum was born in 1967 and was named after the native scientist Antonino Sciascia, inventor of phototherapy.

## Canicattì



In 2014 the school, aware of the Europeanization processes of recent years, activated the **Liceo Linguistico**, where three languages: English, French and Spanish are studied.

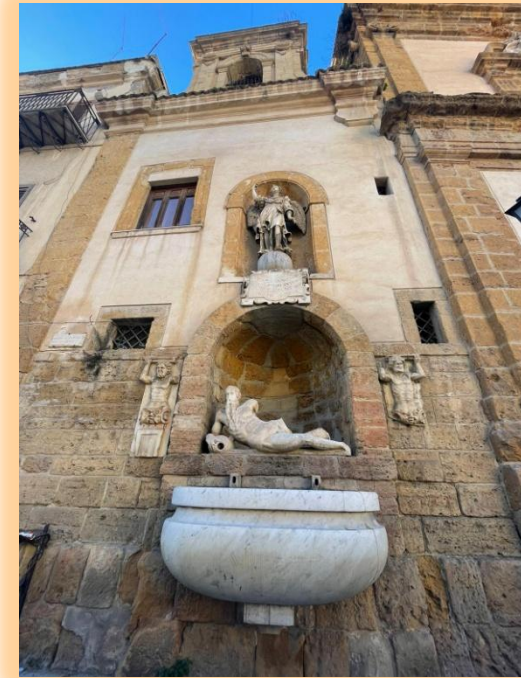


*Ugo Foscolo*



*Antonino Sciascia*

The three branches of our Secondary School, which coexist harmoniously, represent an important point of reference for the community, as they educate and train a large part of the youth population of our town and its local neighbours. The total number of students is over 1100 with more than 100 teachers and 25 non-teaching staff.



Canicattì, in the district of Agrigento, is a historic city which today has about 35,000 inhabitants. Born in a natural basin, the high valley of the Naro river, surrounded by low hills, it is very fertile and traditionally suited to fruit crops. Very famous in Italy and in the world, is its Uva Italia, golden and crunchy table grapes with a sweet flavour.





## San Domenico Church and the Cultural Centre



Our itinerary starts from the heart of the town, Piazza Dante. Under the barony of Philip II Bonanno, the square was enriched, between 1609 and 1612, with one of the most beautiful churches in the city, that of San Domenico, with the adjacent convent of the Dominicans which since 1613 has had an important role in the cultural, social and economic life of the city.

Inside the church, you can admire numerous works attributed to the Bottega Palermitana of Bagnasco. The Convent of San Domenico, now named "Cultural Centre" was restored in 2017. Inside, the modern staircase designed by the architect Paolo Portoghesi is inspired by the archetypal shape of the tree. The shape evokes, in harmony with the sacred history of the building, the biblical tree of knowledge, but also symbolizes the intertwining of life and knowledge that the cultural centre pursues. The courtyard is designed as a space for outdoor events and the only new elements introduced are the fountain and some palm trees, a sort of oasis inside the ancient claustrum.

## Sanctuary of Father Gioacchino La Lomia

On the western side of the hill, overlooking the inhabited area, stands, between beech and cypress trees, the Sanctuary of the Beata Maria Vergine della Rocca with the adjoining Convent of the Capuchins, a destination for pilgrimages to the shrine of the servant of God, Father Gioacchino La Lomia.



The convent complex stands where in the eighteenth century there was a votive shrine dedicated to the Virgin, which over time was progressively enlarged to become a chapel and, finally, a church. Due to the continuous pilgrimages, the church proved insufficient, to the point that in 1973 the demolition work of the old building began to make way for the current one. Inside the church there are several paintings and works and a museum inside which can be visited for free.



## Palace of Don Nicola La Lomia



Beyond a luxuriant garden, stands the imposing eighteenth-century facade of Palazzo La Lomia, formerly Testasecca, which presents significant pieces of late sixteenth-century architecture, such as the portal and the arch under which the public road passes.



The arch of Don Cola, as it is called by the inhabitants of Canicatti, is one of the most evocative corners of the historic centre: from here you can enjoy a splendid panorama of the city on the western hill.

## Piazza Roma and its Noble Palaces

In Piazza Roma, there is a splendid example of Baroque architecture built by the Caramazza family in the second half of the 18th century and recently called Ferro. Despite the numerous tampering suffered over time, the external appearance still presents itself in all its original beauty. The main façade is marked by four balconies, supported by shelves in Donato stone, with "goose-breast" iron railings.



Another building that overlooks Piazza Roma is the Palazzo Chiaramonte Bordonaro. In Baroque style it is characterized by a large and rich garden. It belonged to the last feudal lord of the city, the baron Gabriele Chiaramonte Bordonaro.



### **Palazzo Adamo Bartoccelli**

Built at the beginning of the 1700s, the palace, which belonged to Baron Gaetano Bartoccelli, stands majestically in the historic center of Canicattì, in via Cristoforo Colombo. It is characterized by a Baroque facade. After years of neglect, in 1987 Salvatore and Silvana Cucurullo bought the building and started a careful renovation and restoration, bringing it back to its ancient splendour. Today it hosts socio-cultural events and private ceremonies.



### **The Mother Church**

The construction of the church began in the first half of the eighteenth century, thanks to the initiative of the baron Gaetano Adamo and his brother Don Carlo. In 1908 the current façade was raised, designed in 1901 by Ernesto Basile, characterizing the panorama of the city with its white and imposing size. The Church was then elevated to a Sanctuary of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The Renaissance style church is dedicated to San Pancrazio di Antiochia, patron saint of Canicattì. The church houses valuable works of art created by important Sicilian artists.





### **Church of Santa Maria degli Agonizzanti**

The Church of *Santa Maria degli Agonizzanti* was built by the Barons Adamo in the 17th century. It was once the seat of the Confraternity which assisted those sentenced to death and the dying.

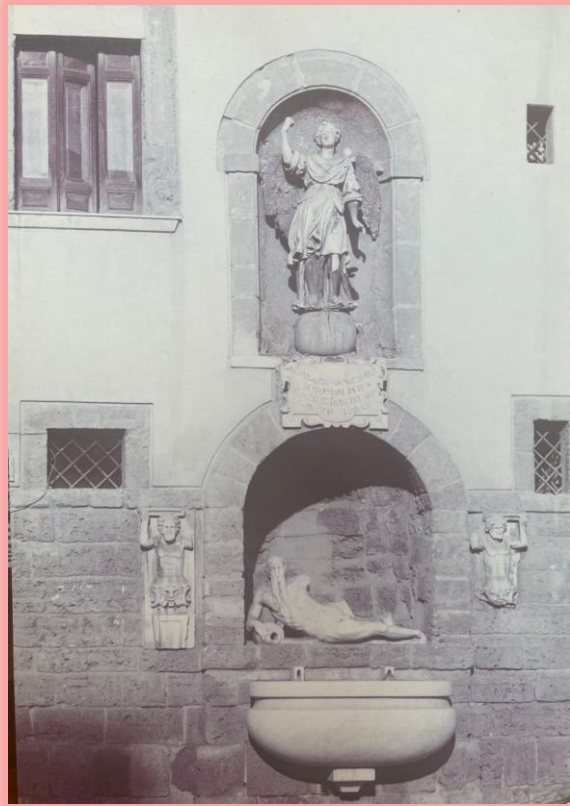
A legend tells that a baby in swaddling clothes lay abandoned in front of the church, at night. He was known as *lu piccilidru di l'Agurzanti*. The baby, noticed by nocturnal passers-by, once picked up, changed his appearance into a monstrous being and it is said that one night he answered with an adult's voice and disappeared. To a peasant, who wanted to take him home, he said in the voice and face of a mustached man: "take your hands off me, my father is waiting for me!" Another farmer who was on his way to the countryside before dawn, lost his life for fear.

### **Piazza IV Novembre and the Fountain of Neptune**

Piazza IV Novembre was in the past called Piazza Grande, but also Piazza della Foglia, because it was characterized by the colourful and crowded vegetable market. In the centre stands the monument to Father Gioacchino La Lomia, whose body rests, as mentioned above, in the church of the Madonna della Rocca. The bronze statue, due to the expert hand of Giovanni Rosone from Palermo, stands with outstretched arms in a humble welcoming gesture.



On one side of the square, there is one of the symbols of Canicattì: **The Fountain of Neptune**. Erected in 1633, the fountain depicts Neptune god of the sea, behind which stands the statue of Fame to which a pair of wings were applied, inappropriately. Neptune has always been called Petrappaulo by the people. The name of Petrappaulo is the wrong translation in Sicilian dialect of “stone that speaks”, the “lapis loquax” of the Latin epigraph which declares that the Fame, carved in marble, has stopped and has not been able to go around preaching the greatness of Duke Giacomo I Bonanno Colonna, but, it is the same stone that speaks, and will testify the magnificence of the duke. The images of this fountain have been adopted as the municipal coat of arms.



## The Social Theatre

The Social Theatre of Canicattì was built between 1889-1908 by the architect Ernesto Basile, in the same place where the Carmelite convent stood. In 1927 he hosted Luigi Pirandello with his company who, on that occasion represented “Six characters in search of an author”. Ernesto Basile designed a building inspired to the most characteristic elements of the Art Nouveau style.



## The Castle

Of the Canicattì's castle there are, now, only a few ruins that make it impossible to imagine what its splendour was in the past. Once it stood solitary and majestic on top of the hill where the Naro river flowed on its slopes.

The Arabs built the castle in the ninth century, to defend the conquered lands but legend has it that it was Count Roger who made it famous throughout Sicily for carrying there the weapons stolen to the Arabs in the battle of Monte Saraceno, to consecrate them to the Virgin Mary as a sign of gratitude.

The first half of the seventeenth century was a period of splendour for the castle of Canicattì. It was the time when the Duke Giacomo Bonanno Colonna, a cultured and literate man, was the baron of the city.



## The Clock Tower

The Clock Tower of Canicattì, also known as the Orologiu, was built in 1932 in the place where there was a tower almost identical to the current one, present since the foundation of Canicattì.

It is assumed that it was the bell tower of the ancient Mother Church. It is said that a baron hostile to the king was imprisoned in the tower. For many years the Clock Tower has marked the passing of time, accompanying the growth and evolution of our city.



## Judge Livatino's House

Located in via Regina Margherita n.166, this is the main place of memory of Judge Rosario Angelo Livatino, a righteous man barbarously murdered by the mafia. In the home of the Livatino family it is possible to admire the various books, codes, magazines and films that accompanied the growth of the little Rosario. From them it is possible to understand how his interests were inspired by the principles of justice and Christianity. From September 2020 Casa Giudice Livatino becomes part of the National Association of Memory Houses which brings together the houses where famous people lived.



Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> April

## Sant'Angelo Muxaro



Amidst the beautiful valleys and mountains north of Agrigento, on a lonely hill in the middle of the Platani river valley, Sant'Angelo Muxaro a small village with an ancient history, offers slow and responsible tourists the opportunity to live a great experience in contact with the locals. Here everything passes slowly, the river itself flows slowly, the flocks, the people walking in the streets or playing cards at the bar, proceed slowly as if they were afraid to move away from a past that is still too present.





...a stop at Maria's bakery with a taste of "pani cunzatu" bread with local olive oil and pepper, almond cookies and honey...



.....and a stop at an artisan's shop are all just an excuse to make "encounters" and along the road admire astonishing views of wide valleys, hills and peaks.

Here you are not going to meet tourists or visitors of famous places but travellers in search of emotions.

It is a walk among the picturesque village lanes with stops, tastings and encounters. A stop at a dairy with tasting of cheeses produced each day by a local family.....





The experience allows the visitor to live a day as a Sicilian.

### ***Val di Kam Experience***

*Val di Kam is a young start-up company that stands out as a virtuous example of Experiential tourism. Over the years, they changed the definition of tourist services turning them into “experiences” or “Sican encounters”. They offer a tourism model based on relationships and host-guest encounters that eventually lead up to shared experiences such as cooking, taking part in activities or talking about life. The “Experiential Tourist Guide”, a local who has always lived in Sant’Angelo leads the guests and gives them the opportunity to share as much as possible the life, the dynamics and rhythms of the hosting community. A kind of “story-teller on the road”.*



## The Valley of the Temples

The Valley of the Temples is an archaeological park in Sicily characterized by an exceptional state of conservation and a series of important Doric temples from the Hellenic period. It corresponds to the ancient Akragas, a monumental original nucleus of the city of Agrigento. Since 1997 the entire area has been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. With its 1300 hectares, the Archaeological Park of the Valley of the Temples is one of the largest archaeological sites in the world.



*Temple of Concordia*

The **Temple of Concordia** was built about 440–430 BC. The well-preserved peristasis of six by thirteen columns stands on a crepidoma. The columns are 6 m high and carved with twenty flutes and harmonious entasis.

It is constructed, like the nearby Temple of Juno, on a solid base designed to overcome the unevenness of the rocky terrain. It has been conventionally named after Concordia, the Roman goddess of harmony, for the Roman-era Latin inscription found nearby, which is unconnected with it.

If still in use by the 4th- and 5th century, it was probably closed during the persecution of pagans in the late Roman Empire. The temple was converted into a Christian basilica in the 6th century, dedicated to the apostles Peter and Paul by San Gregorio delle Rape, bishop of Agrigento and thus survived the destruction of pagan places of worship.



*Temple of Juno*

**The temple of Juno (Hera Lakinia)** – Its name, like that of the nearby Temple of Concordia, is conventional as a result of a wrong interpretation of a Latin inscription that aligns it with the temple of Hera, in Croton. Placed spectacularly in the easternmost part of this magical hillside, it housed the cult of the goddess of fertility. The traces of fire, amazingly still visible in the walls of the cell, remind us of 406 B.C. when this magnificent temple, almost identical to that of Concordia, was destroyed by the Carthaginians. Nearby, there is also a clearly visible big altar for sacrifices (in the East side) and a section of street deeply furrowed by carts coming from the city's "Gate III".

The walking tour usually starts from the Temple of Juno immersed in the natural landscape of the Mediterranean maquis and continues to the Temple of Concord, the Temple of Hercules, the Temple of Jupiter, the Sanctuary of the Chthonic divinities and the Temple of the Dioscuri, important archaeological remains of the ancient Akragas.



*Temple of Hercules*

**The temple of Heracles (Hercules)** is the oldest one. Inside it kept a bronze statue of Hercules himself, which the Agrigantines loved very much. The temple, destroyed by war and natural disasters, today has only eight columns left.



*Temple of the Dioscuri*

**The temple of Castor and Pollux (Dioscuri)**, the legendary twin brothers, born from the union of Jupiter and the queen of Sparta, nowadays has only four columns left and has become the symbol of Agrigento.

**The temple of Olympian Zeus (Jupiter)** was built to thank Zeus on the occasion of the Agrigentines' victory over the Carthaginians, in 480 BC . Here are the famous atlases, some gigantic statues with human shape, once used as columns or pilasters.



The landscape heritage of the Park is very varied and of extraordinary beauty. Inside the park, the extensive almond groves, olive groves and vineyards form the backdrop to the archaeological remains of the temples.



Immersed in nature, the **Kolymbethra Garden**, an example of active preservation of a traditional agricultural landscape, whose beauty is linked to the phenomenon of the re-flowering of the great variety of trees, fruits and flowers that guarantee an evergreen landscape every season.

## Scala dei Turchi



The **Scala dei Turchi**, in Realmonte, is one of the most popular tourist destinations for both Italian and foreign visitors to the Valley of the Temples. The stunning beauty of these white marl cliffs has been forged by the waves and the wind in millions of years and has been the set for many famous films.

It has a wavy and irregular shape, with lines that are not harsh but sweet and rounded. The colour of the rock is pure white, a colour which is due to the particular type of minerals present in the rock.

The **Scala dei Turchi** takes its name from the **Saracen pirates**, improperly called **Turks** by the local populations, who in the 1500s used to land on this particular rocky formation to plunder the coastal villages.

This natural **staircase**, sloping into the blue water, made it easy to land from the sea for pirate raids, in a place sheltered from the winds and probably also poorly controlled.

Friday 29<sup>th</sup> April

## Favara

**Favara** is a town of south central Sicily 8 kilometres north-east of Agrigento, with which it forms a conurbation.

The town has a considerable agricultural trade, and there are sulfur and other mines in the neighborhood.

It is regionally famous for the *Easter Lamb*, a local pastry made of almonds and pistachios.



**Piazza Cavour** reached its present shape already in the sixteenth century and it is the main square of the city.



### **The Chiaramonte Castle**

The castle was built around 1270 by the Chiaramonte family. It has a quadrilateral shape, with sides of about 31 meters. It is accessed from the south side through a large ogival portal that leads into a large courtyard. There is an adjoining chapel in which the most architecturally relevant elements of the building are found. After years of neglect, a few years ago the Chiaramonte Castle was restored, it is currently used as a representative office for the Municipality and hosts cultural events and even national events.



Antonio Mendola's **Library-Museum**, whose structure was created for the Town Hall in the eighteenth century. The ancient library which has about 8,000 volumes, is located in a room on the first floor, with a decorated ceiling, inside a two-tiered wooden shelving with a loggia supported by Corinthian-style columns.



The **Mother Church**, Cathedral of the City, located a short distance from Piazza Cavour, is the most impressive building in Favara: it has a facade in white Syracuse stone and a dome that rises 56 meters, and it is in Gothic style. It was built between 1892 and 1898.



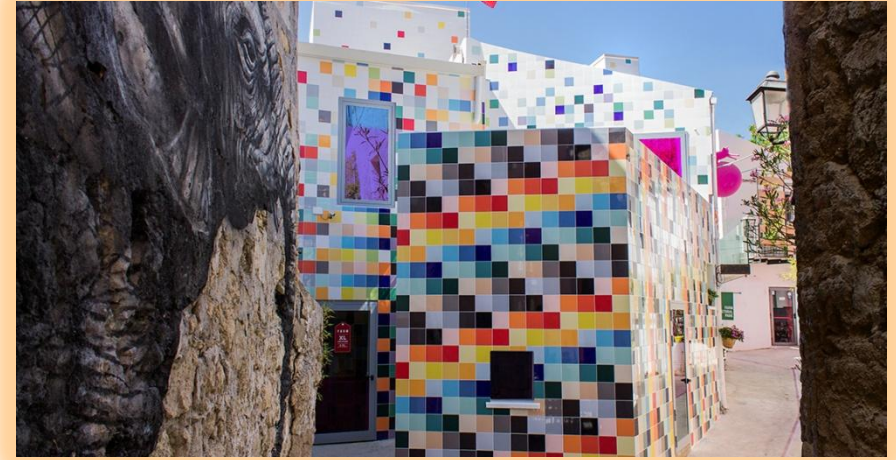
## Farm Cultural Park



**Farm Cultural Park** opened in 2010, when Andrea Bartoli and his wife Florinda Saieva bought several buildings in the semi-abandoned city centre of Favara and renovated them completely, creating a cultural centre that now hosts expositions, exhibitions by international and local artists, politically charged artwork, along with shops, a garden bar, cultural events, talks, screenings and workshops.



The main aim of the project is to save the old center of Favara and give the city, previously known mostly for its general decrepitude and for having one of Italy's highest unemployment rates, by giving it a new life through art. Since its opening in 2010, the Farm Cultural Park already attracted tourists from all over the world.



Several elderly local women, who had clung to their homes in the semi-abandoned town centre, now live amongst the exhibition spaces, happy to have company and to once again reside in a neighbourhood that is safe and alive. Meanwhile, a growing number of local youth have come to volunteer at the project.



## PARTNER SCHOOLS

	<b>CYPRUS</b>	<b>SCHOLI OMODOUS</b>
	<b>SPAIN</b>	<b>ISTITUT MIQUEL MARTÌ I POL</b>
	<b>PORTUGAL</b>	<b>AGRUPAMENTO DE ESCOLAS CAROLINA MICHAËLIS</b>
	<b>LITHUANIA</b>	<b>KELMES JONO GRAICIUNO GIMNAZIJA</b>
	<b>ITALY</b>	<b>ISTITUTO D'ISTRUZIONE SECONDARIA SUPERIORE "U.FOSCOLO"</b>