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# 11 COM

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## **SECOND PROTOCOL TO THE HAGUE CONVENTION OF 1954 FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT**

### **COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT**

**Eleventh meeting**  
**UNESCO Headquarters**  
**8 – 9 December 2016**

#### **Item 6bis of the provisional agenda:**

**Request for international assistance from the Fund for the Protection of  
Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict submitted by Libya**

This document presents the request for international assistance under the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict submitted by Libya in connection with the elaboration of emergency measures.

**Draft Decision:** paragraph 11.

## CONTEXT

1. In accordance with Article 29 (1) of the 1999 Second Protocol, the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (“the Fund”) is established (i) to provide financial or other assistance in support of preparatory or other measures to be taken in peacetime in accordance with, *inter alia*, Article 5, Article 10 (b) and Article 30 of the 1999 Second Protocol; and (ii) to provide financial or other assistance in relation to emergency, provisional or other measures to be taken in order to protect cultural property during periods of armed conflict or of immediate recovery after the end of hostilities in accordance with, *inter alia*, Article 8 sub-paragraph (a) of the 1999 Second Protocol.
2. Pursuant to paragraph 128 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the 1999 Second Protocol (“the Guidelines”), State Parties to the 1999 Second Protocol may request international and other categories of assistance from the Fund in support of the emergency and other measures referred to in Article 29 (1) of the 1999 Second Protocol. Such assistance is provided by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (the ‘Committee’) for, among other purposes, emergency measures is to ensure the adequate protection of the cultural property concerned and to prevent its deterioration, destruction or looting.
3. In line with paragraph 167 of the Guidelines requests for such measures are not bound by six-month deadline set forth under the paragraph 162 of the Guidelines and may be submitted at any time.
4. On 22 November 2016, the Department of Antiquities of Libya submitted to the Secretariat, through their Permanent Delegation to UNESCO, a request for financial assistance from the Fund in the amount of US\$ 50,000 related to emergency measures concerning the following cultural properties: (i) “Al-Gaghbub oasis”; (ii) Museum of “al-Gaygab”; (iii) Museum of “Gasr Libya”; and (iv) “Al-Koffra oasis”.
5. This request for international assistance is available online, with access limited to the Parties to the Second Protocol, at: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/the-fund/international-assistance/>
6. On 23 November 2016, the Secretariat notified the Libyan authorities that the international assistance request had been registered and that it would be submitted to the Bureau of the Committee, and to the Committee.
7. The Secretariat transmitted the international assistance request to the members of the Bureau of the Committee for its consideration as well as to the other members of the Committee on 24 November 2016 for information. The members of the Bureau expressed no objection for the request for the granting of international assistance in an emergency basis.
8. The primary threats to the above-mentioned cultural properties are, among others, illicit excavations, theft, looting, vandalism, as well as desert sand and wind erosion which require the implementation of emergency measures, such as rapid assessment, monitoring, relocation and on-site security enhancements. In this regard, the request of Libya concerns the implementation of the following specific activities:
  - Establishing an inventory, through which the scattered objects and tools in the museums and storages would be recorded and registered;
  - Developing a survey in both oases with the aim to evaluate and rapidly assess the situation and damages, in order to define the required measures to protect the remaining evidences;
  - Reinforcing doors and windows at the above-mentioned museums, and installing security systems such as alarms and cameras.
  - Carrying out interventions at the above-mentioned museums, including urgent physical rehabilitation works, as well as providing or building safe places for preservation of artefacts and sites.

9. The proposed activities respond to the urgent needs identified in the Sectorial Action Plan for the Safeguarding of Libyan cultural heritage (Annex I), as it was approved by the participants at the International Expert Meeting on the Safeguarding of Libyan Cultural Heritage, organized in Tunis by UNESCO and ICCROM in close cooperation with the Department of Antiquities of Libya on 9-11 May 2016.<sup>1</sup>

#### **ANALYSIS OF THE COMPLETENESS OF THE REQUEST**

10. After a careful analysis of the request for international assistance pursuant to paragraphs 169-170 of the Guidelines, the Secretariat deems that the request may be considered as complete.
11. The Committee may wish to adopt the following decision:

#### **DRAFT DECISION 11.COM 6bis**

The Committee,

1. Having considered the request for financial assistance related to emergency measures from Libya,
2. Expressing its grave concern over the situation in Libya and its profound impact on Libyan cultural heritage,
3. Recalling Article 29(1)(b) of the 1999 Second Protocol, the Guidelines for the Implementation of the 1999 Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict as well as the guidelines concerning the use of the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict,
4. Approves the request for financial assistance related to emergency measures from Libya for activities that are in conformity with Article 29(1)(b) of the 1999 Second Protocol, in the amount of US\$ 50,000 from the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;
5. Requests Libya to submit a detailed report on the use of the financial assistance to the Secretariat by [1 October 2017] with a view to presenting its preliminary results to the Committee at its Twelfth meeting.

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<sup>1</sup> For more information please read: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-trafficking-of-cultural-property/emergency-actions/libya/expert-meeting-2016/>

**Annex I:**  
**Libya's Priority Sector Action**  
**Plan**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES								
Expected Results	Actions / Projects (WHAT?)	Target Audience (FOR WHOM?)	Main Actors / Partners (WHO?)	Modality of delivery (HOW?)	Timeline <sup>2</sup> (WHEN?)			Estimated budget required (USD)
					Short term	Mid-term	Long term	
Governance	Set national and local mechanisms for better communication and cooperation between Libyan stakeholders working on immovable heritage	Central, regional and local authorities in charge of cultural heritage	DoA Governorates Municipalities	National coordination mechanism (meetings establishment of a communication system and a network)	●			
	Address illegal constructions and urban encroachment through intermediary negotiated solutions with the inhabitants	Local inhabitants	Central authorities (housing, infrastructure, finance, etc.) DoA, Governorates & Municipalities	Negotiated purchase of lands in sensitive areas	●	●		
	Allocate emergency funding for security measures to protect major archaeological sites	Local authorities Regional and local DoA branches Site managers	Central authorities (housing, infrastructure, finance, etc.) DoA	Recruit and appoint adequate staff, guards Provide equipment (cars, cameras, communication equipment, etc.)	●	●		
	Examine intermediate housing solutions in the archaeological areas affected by urban encroachment	Local inhabitants at archaeological sites	DoA Central authorities (housing, infrastructure, finance) Local authorities Site managers	Definition of the threats Planning for housing solutions Public financing		●		

<sup>2</sup> In this timeline, “short term” denotes the actions that can be undertaken immediately. “Mid-term” means that activities that can be implemented when partial access to the country is secured (e.g. through humanitarian agencies, or travelling of Libyans to other countries). “Long term” refers to a situation where access is possible for UNESCO and ICCROM, as well as other heritage organizations.

	Coordinate capacity building at the national level and ensure its overall planning	DoA Local authorities Site managers Heritage professionals	DoA UNESCO ICCROM	Mapping of staff and training needs		●		
	Ensure a strong enforcement of the law and envisage intermediary legal measures to address urban encroachment and other threats at archaeological sites (eg. vandalism, quarrying, new roads)	Site managers Municipalities	Central authorities Local authorities DoA Police	Prevent new constructions in archaeological areas Provide intermediary regulations under the conflict	●			
Data management and assessment /monitoring	Undertake a damage assessment of archaeological sites	DoA in Libya (central and territorial offices)	Site managers Central and local administrative authorities Security and Police authorities Archaeological missions	Field assessments, Legal, administrative, and technical assessment	●			
	Document cultural heritage at risk through satellite imagery	DoA Site managers	UNITAR/UNOSAT Site Managers	Combine satellite imagery analysis with filed damage assessment		●	●	
	Provide the DoA with PDF maps of 5 to 10 sites on Libya's top priority list	DoA Site managers	UNITAR/UNOSAT	Satellite images free of charge	●			
	Document urban encroachment at archaeological sites	DoA Local authorities Site managers	Local authorities Site managers Archaeological missions Libyan universities	Field assessment Maps		●		
	Establish a portal on Libyan archaeological sites	DoA	UNOSAT (creation and fundraising) UNESCO (coordination and fundraising)	Web portal with restricted access		●		

	Collect/ Retrieve existing data on archaeological sites data (e.g. Italian 1920 survey, other historical archives, surveys and photos from the archaeological missions)	DoA	Archaeological missions Libyan & international universities International cultural institutions and museums Private companies	Archive collection and digitalisation		●	●	
	Start up a GIS damage assessment	DoA	Site managers UNESCO ICCROM Twinned Universities in Libya and abroad	Fundraising Documentation and field assessment Training of the Libyan staff Establishment of a general GIS map		●		
	Update the national register of built heritage in Libya (including underwater)	DoA	Libyan Universities	Desk studies and field surveys		●	●	
	Prepare and submit a World Heritage Tentative List for Libya	DoA	DoA Environment authorities (ECA) UNESCO ICOMOS IUCN	Desk study of Libya's sites Submission to UNESCO World Heritage Centre the of dedicated form	●			
Capacity building	Train specialized police in protecting archaeological sites	Police Local authorities, municipalities	UNESCO ICCROM	Replicate previous training sessions of the Libyan heritage police	●			
	Train field staff in fire prevention techniques	Site management teams Fire workers	DoA Local authorities	Training course	●			
	Pursue training in damage assessment, risk management and first aid techniques	DoA, Site managers Local authorities	UNESCO ICCROM	Replicate previous training sessions/ Address the gap between old and new generations on technologies	●			

	Train DoA staff in satellite imagery analysis and field verification	DoA field staff Site managers	UNOSAT/UNITAR	Applied training sessions	●			
	Train DoA staff in site management	DoA, DoA field staff, Site managers	ICCROM	Training sessions/ Masters degree programme		●		
	Capacity building in Underwater Cultural Heritage	DoA, DoA field staff, Site managers	UNESCO	Training sessions		●		
Security and protection	Define and implement a short term protection and security action plan based on imminent risks and priorities at archaeological sites (based on the damage assessment)	DoA DoA field staff Site managers	UNESCO ICCROM Archaeological missions, Universities	Elaboration of first aid measures, with detailed needs related descriptions, drawings and bills of quantities (materials, equipment, etc.)	●			
	Ensure adequate protection (physical barriers if need-be) for the main archeological sites under threat (i.e. and WH sites Leptis Mania, Sabratha, and others: Ptolemais, Apollonia etc.) based on the boundaries set	DoA, DoA field staff, Site managers Local authorities	UNESCO ICCROM Libyan and international Universities	Elaboration of barrier projects with related descriptions, drawings and bills of quantities (materials, equipment, etc.)	●			
	Fire prevention measures (dry vegetation)	DoA, DoA field staff, Site managers Local authorities	UNESCO ICOMOS ICCROM	Elaboration of emergency measures, and identification of equipment Training of staff	●			
	Ensure access of the fire department to the archaeological sites	DoA, DoA field staff, Site managers	UNESCO, UNESCO experts ICOMOS ICCROM	Mapping of access points at the archaeological sites Elaboration of maps with clear indications of fire workers access points	●			
	Submit the maps of the boundaries and buffer zones to of World Heritage sites to the World Heritage Centre	DoA DoA field staff Site managers	UNESCO ICOMOS	Elaboration of maps according to the requirements of the World Heritage Conventions		●		

	Prevent illegal fishing with explosives in the vicinity of underwater heritage	DoA	DoA, DoA field staff, Site managers Local authorities Archaeological missions	Map existing underwater heritage sites Sensitize fishermen on the presence of archaeological remains	●			
<b>Advocacy outreach and resource mobilization</b>	Ensure advocacy through the media and the social media / target the youth	Libyan society Libyan youth	DoA Governorates Municipalities	National coordination mechanism (meetings establishment of a communication system and a network)	●			
	Sensitize children and youth to the protection of cultural heritage	School teachers and children	DoA Ministry of Education UNESCO	Sensitize children in schools Include the protection of cultural heritage in school curricula		●	●	
	Use the social media for crowdsourcing				●	●	●	
	Communicate with the inhabitants on and around archaeological sites on law enforcement and compensation matters	Local inhabitants	DoA Local authorities	Communication by local media and day-to-day contacts	●			
	Envisage fundraising for emergency protection measures	Central authorities (housing, infrastructure, finance) DoA,	UNESCO (Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict - under the Second Protocol of the 1954 UNESCO Hague Convention) ICCROM The international community	Submission of application forms/ project documents		●		

MOVEABLE HERITAGE, MUSEUMS SECURITY AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING								
Expected Results	Actions / Projects (WHAT?)	Target Audience (FOR WHOM?)	Main Actors / Partners (WHO?)	Modality of delivery (HOW?)	Timeline (WHEN?)			Estimated budget required (USD)
					Short term	Mid-term	Long term	
Governance	Strengthening bilateral cooperation among neighbouring/destination countries	Public prosecutors, DoA, national police, customs	UNESCO	Bilateral Agreements	●			
	Revision of current legislation on the protection of cultural heritage	All national stakeholders	All national stakeholders and UNESCO	Revision		●	●	
	Training of judges and prosecutors on national legislation on the protection of cultural heritage and International Legal tools	Libyan jurists	National and International Legal Experts			●	●	
	Information sessions on International Human Law/Cultural Heritage Protection	DoA/UNESCO			●			
	Ratification of UNIDROIT 1995 Convention	Libya	Libyan Authorities	Ratification		●	●	
Data management and assessment /monitoring	Prepare a list of missing/stolen cultural objects	DoA, INTERPOL	DoA, Crisis Group	Reporting	●			
	Monitoring of online sales, including social media	DoA and all relevant Libyan actors	DoA, UNESCO, ICOM Observatory, Academic Missions to Libya	Regular monitoring of internet	●			
	Improve exchange of information, in particular any information concerning theft or illicit trafficking among national and international actors	All stakeholders	All stakeholders	List of contacts	●			
	Collect and share data: Retrieve and share existing historical archives and surveys	DoA	National & International Archeol. Missions	Documents		●	●	
	Improve the police database with a dedicated area for stolen objects					●		

Capacity building	Hands-on training for Tourism Police on procedures to strengthen prevention to illicit trafficking	Tourism police, criminal investigation police	INTERPOL, Carabinieri, UNESCO	Workshops	●			
	Integrating a component into the training curriculum on preventive measures and procedures addressed to: (A) Tourism Police, (B) Customs	Tourism police	Libyan Authorities (Ministry of Interior) INTERPOL, Carabinieri	Meetings to decide the content		●		
	Training on archives management and preventive conservation of archival records	National Archives of Libya and DoA	UNESCO, ICA	Workshops	●			
	Training of the anti-Smuggling & Drugs Unit at the customs in identification of artefacts, search seize, ARCHEO platform use)	Libyan Customs	WCO, UNESCO	Workshops	●			
	Complete documentation of museum collections and artefacts in the storages and digitalization of inventories	DoA	DoA, Archaeological missions, National Archives Departments (Libyan and inter.), UNESCO	Inventories	●			
	Training in preventive conservation of archaeological collections					●		
Security and protection	Assessing for museums' collections for safe keeping and finding a suitable storage place	DoA	Members of the Crisis Group, DoA	Reporting	●			
	Improvement of storage facilities (the magnitude of the scope will be decided upon the submission of the assessment report) in terms of physical rehabilitation and security	DoA	DoA UNESCO, ICOM, ICCROM (?),	Physical reinforcement (as mentioned in the proposed working plan of 25 April 2015 meeting)	●	●		
	Provision of anti-intrusion equipment and training in its use		UNESCO, DoA		●			
	Providing technical equipment for transferring and storing requirements, starting from the endangered mosaics in the Tholmetha museum	DoA	DoA, UNESCO, ICOM, ICCROM	Delivery of the equipment		●		

	Applying first-aid conservation to objects when needed				●			
Advocacy outreach and resource mobilisation	Relaunch the Unite4Heritage campaign in Libya including a specific scope on awareness raising vs illicit trafficking risks				●			
	Support the educational outreach campaign from the Children museum in Tripoli							
	Production of a video-clip on preventing illicit trafficking	General public in Libya	UNESCO	TV spot				
	Production of school sets (including Comic Books and museum)	School Children in Libya	UNESCO	Publication and online				
	Creation of a special INTERPOL Poster for most wanted Libyan artefact	International Society	INTERPOL	Publication				
	Exhibition at Museums abroad (which have Libyan artefacts already in their collections) to raise awareness and funds	General public and art society	UNESCO, ICOM					
	Publication of Treasure of Benghazi book	General public	Italian Archaeological Mission in Cyrene (MAIC)	Publication				



	10. The update of the data and reports and their utilization for capacity building purposes		Historic Cities Authority / National institutions dealing with urban development / Local authorities	Relevant national institutions / UNESCO / International and regional bodies providing capacity building (ICCROM, ICOMOS, etc.)				●	
2. Capacity building	3. Capacity building activity on the conventions and other normative instruments relating to the conservation of urban heritage		Historic Cities Authority / National institutions dealing with urban development	UNESCO / ICCROM / ICOMOS / regional & international experts		●			
	8. The activation of the project of capacity building with UNESCO		Historic Cities Authority	Ministry of Labour / UNESCO		●			
	9. The acquisition of documentation and monitoring equipment, and the necessary training to use it		Historic Cities Authority	UNESCO / ICCROM / Regional & international specialized bodies				●	
3. Security and protection	<u>Remark:</u> on the contrary of other categories of cultural heritage (archaeological sites and museums), no specific measure on this theme has been proposed. All activities proposed for urban heritage conservation contribute to the increasing of the protection and security.								

4. Advocacy outreach and resource mobilisation	1. A new vision of urban heritage		Historic Cities Authority / National institutions dealing with urban development / Local authorities	UNESCO		●			
	5. An awareness raising project		All national and local authorities dealing with urban heritage / the general public			●			
	6. An international expert meeting on historic cities		Historic Cities Authority / National institutions dealing with urban development / Local authorities	UNESCO / ALECSO's Observatory of Urban Heritage / International bodies and experts having worked on urban development & heritage in Libya		●			

INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE							
Expected Results	Actions / Projects (WHAT?)	Target Audience (FOR WHOM?)	Main Actors / Partners (WHO?)	Timeline (WHEN?)			Estimated budget required (USD)
				Short term	Mid-term	Long term	
Data management and assessment /monitoring	Safeguarding existing ICH collection	National counterparts Cultural heritage Centres	ICHC Centre ICCROM Centre of Historic Studies ICOM, Other, Int. partners	●			
	Continuation of ICH collection	Communities Academic Institutions Cultural heritage centres	ICHC Communities Universities Cultural Centres ALECSO ISESCO		●		
	Create and provide technical support for developing an ICH inventory	Academic institutions Communities	ICHC UNESCO ICCROM (SOIMA)			●	
	Data management plan	ICHC Other cultural heritage centres	ICHC Other		●	●	
Capacity building	Training on implementing the 2003 Convention	National counterparts Communities Universities Cultural Centres Civil Society ICH Professionals Media	ICHC UNESCO National counterparts (MoC)		●		
	Training government on 2003 Convention ratification	National counterparts Cultural Centres Civil Society ICH Professionals Media	ICHC UNESCO National counterparts (MoC and MoD)	●	●	●	
	Training on Community-based inventorying	National counterparts Communities Universities Cultural Centres Civil Society ICH Professionals	ICHC UNESCO National counterparts			●	

	Training on the elaboration of safeguarding plans	Civil Society (and scouts) National Counterparts Media Universities Cultural Centers Communities	UNESCO ICHC MoC			●	
Security and peace	Survey on understanding the changing role and function of ICH in emergency situations and its potential to foster social cohesion, and resilience; results could be shared through a public event	Civil Society (and scouts) National Counterparts Media Universities Cultural Centers Communities	ICHC Scouts/Youth UNESCO Cultural Centers		●	●	
Advocacy outreach and resource mobilisation	National sensitization project on ICHC –conferences, lectures, radio, TV documentary	Civil Society (and scouts) National Counterparts Media Universities Cultural Centres	ICHC UCN UNESCO National Counterparts Universities Cultural heritage centres	●	●	●	
	Advocacy national campaign for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in Libya (Fundraising and awareness raising for national stakeholders and international donors)	Civil Society (and scouts) National Counterparts Media Universities Cultural Centres International communities			●	●	