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Cultural Organization

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Annual Progress Report



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Govern d'Andorra

And all the individuals who supported the Heritage Emergency Fund

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Cover page photo: The Minaret of Jam (Afghanistan), captured through drone images during the risk assessment mission supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund in September 2017 © UNESCO

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FOREWORD

2017 was marked by a number of emergencies worldwide: the conflicts in Syria and Iraq, floods in Peru, hurricanes in the Caribbean, earthquakes in Mexico and Iran. The Heritage Emergency Fund enabled UNESCO to respond rapidly and effectively to these crises, demonstrating its relevance and capacity to act. Thanks to the Heritage Emergency Fund, immediate response and preparedness interventions at the regional, national and local levels were supported across five continents.



Several strategic documents were adopted in 2017, both by UNESCO and by the United Nations, which confirmed the importance, the value and the necessity of our work. In March, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted the historic Resolution 2347, the first one to focus exclusively on the protection of cultural heritage in armed conflict. In April, the Executive Board endorsed an *Action Plan* for the protection of culture in conflicts and disasters. In November, the General Conference strengthened the UNESCO *Strategy* on culture in emergencies through the adoption of an *Addendum* concerning disasters, and integrated the protection and promotion of culture in emergencies among the strategic priorities of the Organization for the biennium.

Throughout the year, thanks to the Heritage Emergency Fund, numerous activities were carried out by UNESCO to implement these policies. These included risk reduction plans for World Heritage properties, capacity-building workshops for different actors at the national and local level, studies and research, and strategic partnerships with the International Criminal Court, the World Bank and the Human Rights Council.

Just as crucially, rapid assessment and advisory missions were dispatched all over the world,

often within hours of disasters occurring. Urgent safeguarding measures were implemented at World Heritage properties and the impact of armed conflicts on the state of conservation of sites monitored through satellite imagery. Manuals and guidelines related to emergency preparedness were produced and translated.

We also made significant progress in the overall operation, communication and governance of the Fund, namely by establishing a Donors' Advisory Group.

UNESCO could not have accomplished all this without the generous support of all the donors who have contributed to the Fund since its establishment, including the Qatar Fund for Development, the Kingdom of Norway, the Government of Canada, ANA Holdings INC., the Principality of Monaco, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Estonia, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Slovak Republic and the Principality of Andorra. I wish to express my most sincere gratitude for their essential contribution to the protection of culture in conflicts and disasters.

Audrey Azoulay
Director-General of UNESCO

PREAMBLE

by the Co-chairs of the Heritage Emergency Fund Donors' Advisory Group



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It is our great pleasure to introduce the 2017 Annual Progress Report of the Heritage Emergency Fund. The Donors' Advisory Group was established at the beginning of 2018 to share information and best practices on the implementation of activities supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund, as well as to offer advice related to the Fund's strategy, fundraising, reporting, branding, and communication approaches.

The Heritage Emergency Fund demonstrated its added value throughout 2017. Its rapidity, flexibility and interdisciplinary nature have allowed UNESCO to support communities affected by conflicts and disasters. Through culture, we have strengthened social cohesion and resilience, with the goal of building peace, security and stability, and with the firm belief that culture reconstructs lives.

This year's Annual Progress Report illustrates, through very diverse experiences and cases, the impact of the Fund and the way it is positioning UNESCO as a strategic player in emergency situations and as a credible operational partner at country level.

In 2017, the Fund also served as a catalyst for additional funding: through seed money, it managed to attract further financial and in-kind resources from a variety of public and private sector actors. The Donors' Advisory Group stands ready to support the development of new partnerships, with a view to strengthening the sustainability of the Fund's operations and supporting its unique and strategic mandate.

Ernesto Ottone R.
Assistant Director-General for Culture
UNESCO

H.E. Mr Khalifa Jassim Al-Kuwari
Director General
Qatar Fund for Development

Acronyms

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------------|--|
| ALIPH | International Alliance for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Conflict Zones | MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| DGAM | Syrian Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums | OHCHR | Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| DoA | Libyan Department of Antiquities | PDNA | Post-Disaster Needs Assessment |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction | RPBA | Recovery and Peace-Building Assessment |
| EPR | Emergency Preparedness and Response | SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| EU | European Union | ToR | Terms of Reference |
| HEF | Heritage Emergency Fund | UN | United Nations |
| ICC | International Criminal Court | UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| ICCROM | International Centre for the Study and the Protection of Cultural Property | UNITAR | United Nations Institute for Training and Research |
| ICOM | International Council of Museums | UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| ICOMOS | International Council of Monuments and Sites | WWII | Second World War |
| ISIL/Da'esh | Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant | | |
| IUCN | International Union for the Conservation of Nature | | |

Abbreviations

Action Plan

Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Action for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the Event of Armed Conflict and for the Protection of Culture in Emergency Situations related to Natural Disasters (2017)

Addendum

Addendum to the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Action for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the Event of Armed Conflict, concerning emergencies associated with disasters caused by natural and human-induced hazards (2017)

Strategy

Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Action for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the Event of Armed Conflict (2015)

G7

Group of Seven (largest advanced economies in the world: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America)

1954 Convention

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954)

1970 Convention

Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)

1972 Convention

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

2001 Convention

Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)

2003 Convention

Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)

2005 Convention

Convention on the Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 /

THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND: A NEW INSTRUMENT TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE CULTURE IN CRISIS SITUATIONS

Cultural heritage and diversity are increasingly affected by disasters and conflicts throughout the world, due to a variety of factors, including natural hazards, climate change and political instability, which often reinforce each other.

In the post-disaster and post-conflict phase, the rehabilitation of heritage may contribute to strengthening the resilience of a community, by helping people recover a sense of dignity and empowerment. The acknowledgement and restoration of heritage may also foster mutual understanding, tolerance and respect among different communities, which is a precondition for a society's peaceful development. Protecting heritage from the risks associated with disasters and situations of conflict, including when humanitarian concerns become a priority, is therefore a fundamental development and security issue.

Within this context, many countries are both unaware of the risks affecting their heritage and unprepared to address them. Furthermore, the capacity to respond quickly is often lacking and this in turn results in lost opportunities to control and reduce the extent of the damage.

The need to protect culture and promote cultural pluralism in emergencies related to conflicts and disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards, with the overall goal of strengthening peace, security and resilience, has been identified by UNESCO Member States as a strategic priority for the Organization. A dedicated cross-cutting Expected Result (ER5) for Culture has been included for the first time in the regular programme and budget of UNESCO for the biennium 2018-2019 (39 C/5).

In this framework, UNESCO has been asked to support Member States' efforts to improve their preparedness and response capacity to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and disasters. To this purpose, the **Heritage Emergency Fund**, a multi-donor fund for the protection of culture in emergency situations, has been established. The Fund is a pooled, non-earmarked funding mechanism conceived as a flexible means of enabling the Organization to respond more effectively to crises. UNESCO Member States, international organizations and individuals can contribute to it.

The Fund is managed in the framework of a **programme for Emergency Preparedness and Response**, whose two-fold objective is to assist Member States in protecting culture from disasters and conflicts by more effectively preparing for and responding to emergency situations, and to highlight its strategic role in building social cohesion, stability and peace.

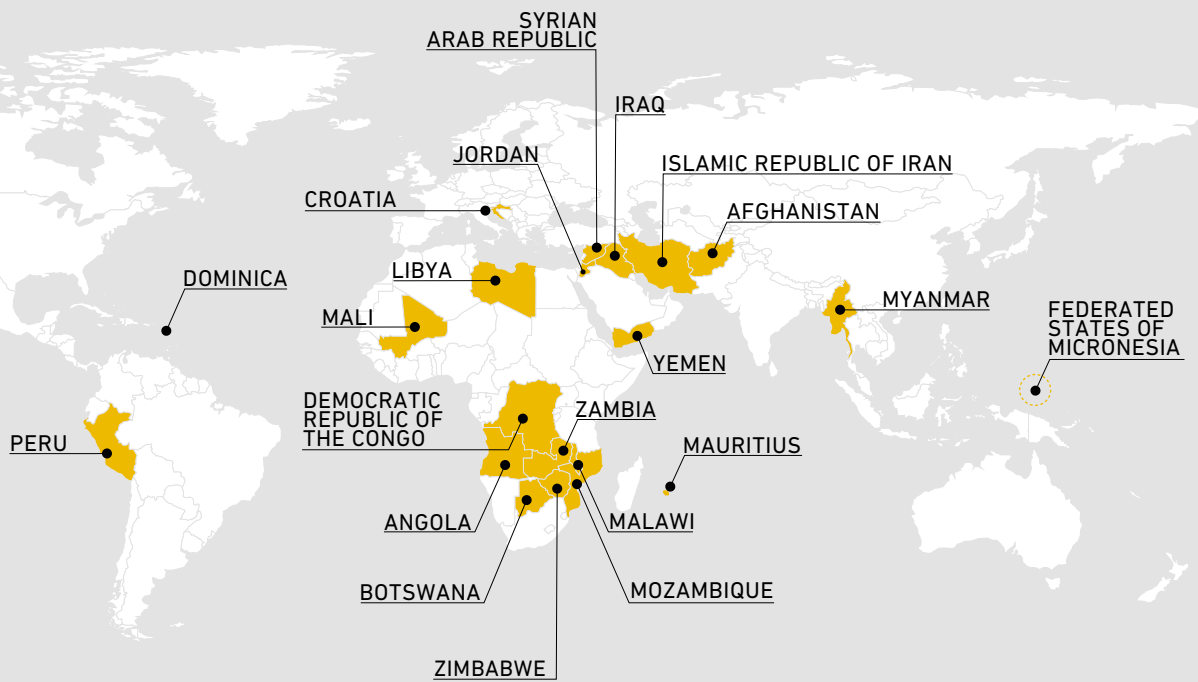
The Heritage Emergency Fund finances activities that address **emergencies**, defined as follows: situations, resulting from natural or human-made hazards, including armed conflict, in which a Member State finds itself unable to overcome the severe consequences of the situation on the protection, promotion and transmission of heritage or on efforts to foster creativity and protect the diversity of cultural expressions.

The Heritage Emergency Fund is a key mechanism for the implementation of the **Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Action for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the Event of Armed Conflict**, its **Addendum concerning emergencies associated with disasters caused by natural and human-induced hazards**, and the related **Action Plan**.

The activities supported by the Fund, which fall within the domains of the **six UNESCO Culture Conventions**, are implemented by both **UNESCO Headquarters** and **Field Offices**.

With regard to governance, the **Director-General of UNESCO** decides on the allocation of the resources of the Fund, while the **Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Unit**, located within the Division for Heritage at the UNESCO Culture Sector, serves the role of secretariat. A recently established **Donors'**

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE 2017



Advisory Group, co-chaired by the Assistant Director-General for Culture and a representative of a donor country, currently H.E. Mr Khalifa Jassim Al-Kuwari, Director-General of the Qatar Fund for Development, meets once a year to share information and offer advice.

2/ PREPAREDNESS

In 2017, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported numerous activities related to emergency preparedness.

The elaboration of **risk assessment and emergency plans** contributed to reducing the loss of cultural heritage. Preliminary activities, including an assessment of disaster risks, were conducted with a view to the elaboration of a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan for the World Heritage property of Petra (Jordan). A risk assessment mission to the World War II-era shipwreck site of Chuuk Lagoon (Federated States of Micronesia) was undertaken, with the purpose to conduct a detailed assessment of the hazards associated with the shipwrecks and to support their sustainable management. A survey, documentation and risk assessment of the World Heritage property of the Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Afghanistan) was conducted, in order to inform the preparation of a Conservation Action Plan, which represents one of the conditions for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The development of dedicated **capacity-building materials and resources** advanced the knowledge of heritage practitioners and militaries in the area of cultural property protection in emergencies. The Military Manual on Protection of Cultural Property was translated into Arabic, printed and distributed among the military community in the Middle East and North Africa. The Handbook "Endangered Heritage – Emergency Evacuation of Heritage Collections" was translated into French. The scientific report "Safeguarding Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Pacific: Report on Good Practice in the Protection and Management of World War II-Related Underwater Cultural Heritage" was published, printed and disseminated. Finally, the "Manual for contingency procedures in historical archives in the event of natural disasters" was published in Spanish and English.

The development of **awareness-raising campaigns and materials** sensitized national and local

authorities and the general public on the importance of protecting heritage. The #Unite4Heritage campaign continued and was progressively reoriented over the course of 2017, notably by deploying a sophisticated digital communication strategy aimed at engaging young people. The brochure "UNESCO's response to protect culture in crises" was translated into Spanish and Arabic, distributed at major events worldwide and uploaded on the UNESCO website. Finally, the webpage on "Culture in Emergencies" was regularly updated.

The implementation of **training activities** strengthened the capacity of national and local authorities, armed forces and UNESCO staff to effectively deal with emergencies. Libyan officers were trained in the conservation of mummies, African peacekeepers in the operational aspects of protecting cultural property in armed conflict. Croatian World Heritage site managers in disaster risk reduction and UNESCO Culture Programme Specialists on the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for Culture.

Research allowed for the identification of critical gaps and the development of innovative approaches to cultural heritage protection in emergencies. A Study on Non-State Armed Groups and Cultural Heritage in Armed Conflict was elaborated and preliminary work for the publication of a White Paper on Culture, Reconstruction and Recovery, in cooperation with the World Bank, was conducted.

Finally, the participation of UNESCO in international technical meetings led to the launch or strengthening of strategic **partnerships** with international organizations, foundations and cultural institutions. Furthermore, thanks to the Heritage Emergency Fund, UNESCO coordinated the preparation of the UN Secretary-General's report on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2199, 2253 and 2347, and supported Member States in their follow-up.

3/ RESPONSE

In 2017, the Heritage Emergency Fund also supported several emergency response interventions.

The identification of operational modalities, the definition of profiles and related Terms of Reference and the development of innovative agreement templates laid the basis for the creation of a **Rapid Response Mechanism for Culture**, namely a mechanism for

the rapid mobilization of experts to conduct damage assessments, emergency consolidation operations and urgent safeguarding interventions for cultural assets, as requested by the Executive Board of UNESCO in April 2017.

Rapid assessment and advisory missions facilitated the mapping of damage to cultural assets and the identification and implementation of priority measures to prevent further loss of cultural heritage. Missions were undertaken to the Ancient City of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic), the regions of Piura, Lambayeque, and La Libertad (Peru), the Tomb of Askia (Mali), the region of Kermanshah (Islamic Republic of Iran) and the region of North Kivu (Democratic Republic of the Congo), following emergencies of different natures related to conflicts and disasters and affecting tangible and intangible heritage.

The implementation of **urgent safeguarding measures** on the ground prevented the further loss of cultural heritage, as seen in the case of emergency consolidation works on the bridge leading to the citadel of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic).

A comprehensive **satellite imagery-based assessment** of the state of conservation of the Ancient City of Aleppo, conducted in the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding with UNITAR-UNOSAT, mapped the damage and contributed to the planning of rehabilitation measures.

The elaboration of the **culture chapter of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment** for Dominica led to the mapping of damage to cultural assets and to the identification of needs for the recovery of the cultural sector.

The organization of **coordination meetings**, such as a technical coordination meeting and a stakeholders meeting for the Ancient City of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic), led to the coordination of response initiatives with concerned partners.

Finally, the recruitment of temporary assistance for the UNESCO Offices in Baghdad and Beirut supported the **planning of medium and long-term rehabilitation measures** for the cultural heritage of Iraq and Syria and led to the development of numerous large-scale project proposals that were submitted to potential donors.

4/ PROMOTION, OUTREACH AND MANAGEMENT OF THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

In 2017, significant work was also conducted in the areas of promotion, outreach and overall management of the Heritage Emergency Fund.

The development and dissemination of **promotional materials** (a visual identity, a dedicated webpage and the 2016 Annual Progress Report of the Fund), as well as the organization of dedicated **information sessions** during meetings of UNESCO regional groups and at statutory meetings of the Culture Conventions, raised awareness of the existence and operations of the Fund among UNESCO Member States and the private sector.

Furthermore, the management of the Fund was improved. Its **operations** were better structured through the elaboration of strategic framework documents: a Results Framework for the 2018–2019 biennium (and a related adjusted budget structure), a revised Programme for Emergency Preparedness and Response, Guidelines on the use of resources of the Fund, and a Communication and Visibility Plan for the ongoing biennium.

The **governance** of the Fund was also clearly articulated through an effective division of responsibilities among the different actors involved in the overall management, day-to-day-running and support of the Fund. The first meeting of donors to the HEF, held at UNESCO Headquarters in June 2017, raised awareness of its achievements and engaged donors in its outreach efforts. It is expected that the recently established Donors' Advisory Group, under the joint chairmanship of the UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture and the Director-General of the Qatar Fund for Development, will orient and expand these outreach efforts.

5/ CONCLUSIONS

Achievements

In 2017, a **Results Framework for the 2018-2019 biennium** was defined for the first time. The SDGs supported by the Fund (4.7; 5.5; 5.c; 11.4; 11.b; 13.1; 16.4; 16.a; 17.9; 17.16; 17.17) and the overall impact (aligned with ER5 of the 39 C/5) were identified.

The following **outcomes** were defined, in line with the *Strategy*:

1. Member States improve their preparedness to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and disasters;
2. Member States improve their emergency response capacity to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and disasters;
3. Member States engage in the mobilization of resources for the HEF to support the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in emergency situations.

The following **outputs** were identified to support the achievement of the outcomes:

1. Capacities of national and local authorities reinforced and technical assistance provided for the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk mitigation interventions on cultural heritage (related to outcome 1);
2. Awareness of Member States raised on the importance to protect heritage in emergency situations (related to outcome 1);
3. Technical support provided to Member States through rapid interventions, monitoring, coordination and planning for recovery (related to outcome 2);
4. Awareness of Member States raised on the programme of activities supported through the Heritage Emergency Fund (related to outcome 3).

While the Results Framework applies to the 2018-2019 biennium, **figure 1** shows how **the activities implemented in 2017 were already fully aligned with the new Results Framework and contributed to its expected outputs.**

With regard to the mobilization of resources, the Fund successfully fulfilled a **catalyst and multiplier role**, both at the activity and at a global level. Not only did many of its operations succeed in attracting additional financial or in-kind resources from public and private partners, but contributions made under the Fund attracted further support from governments, international organizations and the private sector. The second main donor to the Fund (Norway) doubled its contribution and three other donors (Luxembourg, Monaco and Estonia) confirmed their support. For the first time, a private donor (ANA Holdings INC.) contributed to the Fund. Furthermore, contributions from individuals increased substantially over the previous year.

In terms of **expenditure**, the implementation rate almost doubled from 2016, increasing from 20.58% to 41.06%. The optimum implementation rate for the Fund is considered to be 60%. This is due, on the one hand, to the emergency response role of the Fund (which implies that a critical amount of funds needs to be constantly available to respond to unforeseen needs), and on the other, to the lack of predictable long-term resources.

The Fund continued to expand its reach in 2017, supporting preparedness and response **interventions in 20 countries** all over the world, including for the first time in Africa and in Europe, thus proving its nature as a truly global tool.

The Fund also demonstrated its added value in **filling a strategic gap**: covering the critical needs arising in the period between the actual occurrence of an emergency and the implementation of long-term recovery projects. The Fund accomplished this through short-term, critical interventions that are often difficult to support under traditional financing mechanisms. Activities supported by the HEF benefited from **high-level expertise** and **solid partners**, who strategically contributed to their success.

Finally, the Fund's success was also related to its three key features:

- ▶ **rapidity**: funds were decentralized to UNESCO Field Offices within hours from the request,

revealing an unequalled capacity for rapid interventions when compared to other funding modalities and tools currently existing within the Culture Sector and the Organization;

- ▶ **flexibility:** thanks to the non-earmarked nature of the Fund, the Organization could intervene when, where and in whichever way was needed;
- ▶ **inter-disciplinarity:** not only did the Fund support individual activities in all the domains covered by the six Culture Conventions, it also financed global interventions concerning culture as a whole.

Challenges and ways to address them

In the course of 2017, a number of challenges were identified, both at the programmatic and resource mobilization levels.

The main challenge at the programmatic level was **implementation** constraints **related to the evolving security situation on the ground or to changing accessibility conditions**. This unfortunately represents a problem that cannot be addressed in the planning stage, and is expected to occur again in the future.

Figure 1. Presentation of the activities implemented in 2017 in the context of the new Results

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| IMPACT | SDG's: 4.7; 5.5; 11.4; 13.1; 16.4; 17.9; 17.16; 17.17 | |
| | ER5 of the 39C/5: culture protected and cultural pluralism promoted in emergencies related to conflicts and disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards to strengthen peace, security and resilience | |
| OUTCOMES | Outcome 1: Member States improve their preparedness to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and disasters | |
| OUTPUTS | Output 1: Capacities of national and local authorities reinforced and technical assistance provided to them for the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk mitigation interventions on cultural heritage | Output 2: Awareness of Member States raised on the importance to protect heritage in emergency situations to improve their preparedness |
| ACTIVITIES | <p>Risk Assessment and emergency plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster risk reduction planning for the World Heritage Property of Petra (Jordan) • Risk assessment mission to the underwater cultural heritage site of Chuuk Lagoon (Federated State of Micronesia) • Risk assessment mission to the World Heritage property of Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Afghanistan) <p>Capacity-building materials and resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military Manual on Cultural Property Protection (Arabic translation) • Handbook "Endangered Heritage – Emergency Evacuation of Heritage Collections" (French translation) • Scientific Report "Safeguarding Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Pacific" • Manual on contingency procedures in historical archives in the event of natural disasters <p>Training activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of Libyan officers in the conservation of mummies • Training of African peace-keepers on cultural property protection in armed conflict • Training of Croatian World Heritage site managers on disaster risk reduction • Training of UNESCO Culture Programme Specialists on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment for Culture <p>Studies and research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on the involvement of Armed Non-State Actors in cultural heritage protection • White Paper on Culture Reconstruction and Recovery <p>Partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G7 • ICC • ALIPH • EU • UN • OHCHR • UNITAR-UNOSAT • ICCROM • State Hermitage Museum of Saint Petersburg (Russian Federation) | <p>Awareness-raising campaigns and materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #Unite4Heritage campaign • Brochure "UNESCO's response to protect culture in crises" • Webpage on "Culture in Emergencies" |

Another issue was the **limited staff resources at UNESCO Headquarters and Field Offices**, which are absorbed by the costs of the statutory meetings of the Conventions. As a result, staff struggle to absorb the exceptional workload related to emergency situations, whether in terms of drafting projects or requests for funding, or implementing additional activities beyond their regular tasks. This is unfortunately the result of the severe financial constraints facing the regular budget of the Organization, which should, in principle, support this critical area of work. Conversely, the support provided through the Heritage Emergency Fund to the UNESCO Offices in Baghdad and Beirut has proven to be a good return on investment. The

financing for four months of a Senior Consultant to the Baghdad Office, for example, has allowed for the development of project proposals (and the mobilization of the related resources for an amount of 27 million USD). For 2018, the same approach is planned and Field Offices' capacities will be reinforced, as necessary.

Another way in which this issue will be addressed in the course of the upcoming biennium will be through the development of pre-conceived and pre-structured packages of activities (with related pre-identified experts), which can be proposed to staff in UNESCO Field Offices and rapidly

Framework for the Heritage Emergency Fund (2018-2019)

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Outcome 2: Member States improve their emergency response capacity to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and disasters</p> | <p>Outcome 3: Member States engage in the mobilization of resources for the HEF to support the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in emergency situations</p> |
| <p>Output 1: Technical support provided to Member States through rapid interventions, monitoring, coordination and planning for recovery</p> | <p>Output 1: Awareness of Member States raised on the programme of activities supported through the Heritage Emergency Fund</p> |
| <p>Rapid assessment and advisory missions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching of the Rapid Response Mechanism for Culture • Damage assessment mission to the World Heritage property of the Ancient City of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic) • Damage assessment mission to the regions of Piura, Lambayeque and La Libertad (Peru) • Damage assessment mission to the Tomb of Askia (Mali) • Damage assessment mission to the region of Kermanshah (Islamic Republic of Iran) • Participatory assessment of needs related to intangible cultural heritage in North Kivu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) <p>Planning and implementation of urgent safeguarding measures on the ground:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency consolidation works on the bridge leading to the citadel of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic) <p>Monitoring of the state of conservation of sites through satellite images:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive satellite imagery-based assessment of the Ancient City of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic) <p>Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of the Culture Chapter of the PDNA for Dominica <p>Coordination meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical coordination meeting and Stakeholders meeting for the Ancient City of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic) <p>Planning of medium and long-term rehabilitation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the recovery of the cultural heritage of Iraq • Support to the coordination and planning of emergency interventions in Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic) | <p>Promotional materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual identity for the Heritage Emergency Fund • Elaboration of the Heritage Emergency Fund 2016 Annual Progress Report • Webpage on the Heritage Emergency Fund <p>Information meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First meeting of donors to the Heritage Emergency Fund • Presentation of the Heritage Emergency Fund at meetings of the UNESCO regional groups and at statutory meetings of the Culture Conventions <p>Management of the HEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the operation and the governance of the Fund for improved accountability and impact |

operationalized, with less time spent on the planning and implementation phases.

However, these are short-term or partial measures, and there is a need to identify a longer-term solution to this issue. It is hoped that Field Offices may be strengthened thanks to Regular Programme and large extra-budgetary projects.

A further challenge is the **difficulty of identifying experts ready to undertake missions in emergency situations**, either because their profile (age, health situation, etc.) does not make them well suited to hardship duty stations or because they are not available at short notice. This issue will be addressed through the operationalization of the Rapid Response Mechanism described in paragraph 3.1.1 above, and in particular through the development of a pre-approved Roster of experts available at short notice, which will significantly accelerate the deployment process. **Strict requirements for security training**, which must be arranged months in advance, represented another limiting factor.

A final challenge at the programmatic level was the **need to set up the Fund at the same time as operations were being managed and communication and promotional activities were being implemented**, which implied that work on the less urgent aspect (communication) was delayed. This also coincided with a house-wide reform of the web system, which

kept web-related work on hold, pending the move to the new platform. This issue has now been resolved.

With regard to the mobilization of resources, it is clear that more **efforts are needed to expand the basis of donors**. Going forward, UNESCO will continue to find new opportunities and to expand outreach efforts to the private sector. UNESCO will also work to develop more strategic partnerships to help promote the Fund more widely (for example, through partnerships with air companies or luxury hotel chains).

Way forward

In 2018, the Heritage Emergency Fund will continue to pursue its mandate and broaden its action.

At the programmatic level, it will continue to fund initiatives to improve preparedness and **support requests for immediate intervention** in the aftermath of conflicts and disasters globally. A strategic priority will be represented by the **rehabilitation of the cultural heritage of Iraq (including in Mosul)**, notably by addressing immediate needs through interventions that may catalyse the mobilization of additional resources. The **creation of the Rapid Response mechanism**, in cooperation with Stand-by partners, will represent another priority.

Summary of financial information on the Heritage Emergency Fund as at 31.12.2017

(EXPRESSED IN US DOLLARS)

Based on the Financial Report issued by the UNESCO Bureau of Financial Management as at 31.12.2017

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| CUMULATIVE INCOME | 2,843,466.75 |
| 2017 INCOME | 529,943.76 |
| 2016 INCOME | 2,274,216.02 |
| 2015 INCOME | 39,306.97 |
| CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE | 1,156,331.56 |
| 2017 EXPENDITURE | 751,610.69 |
| 2016 EXPENDITURE | 420,445.56 |
| FUNDS AVAILABLE | 1,687,135.10 |
| IMPLEMENTATION RATE | 41.06% |

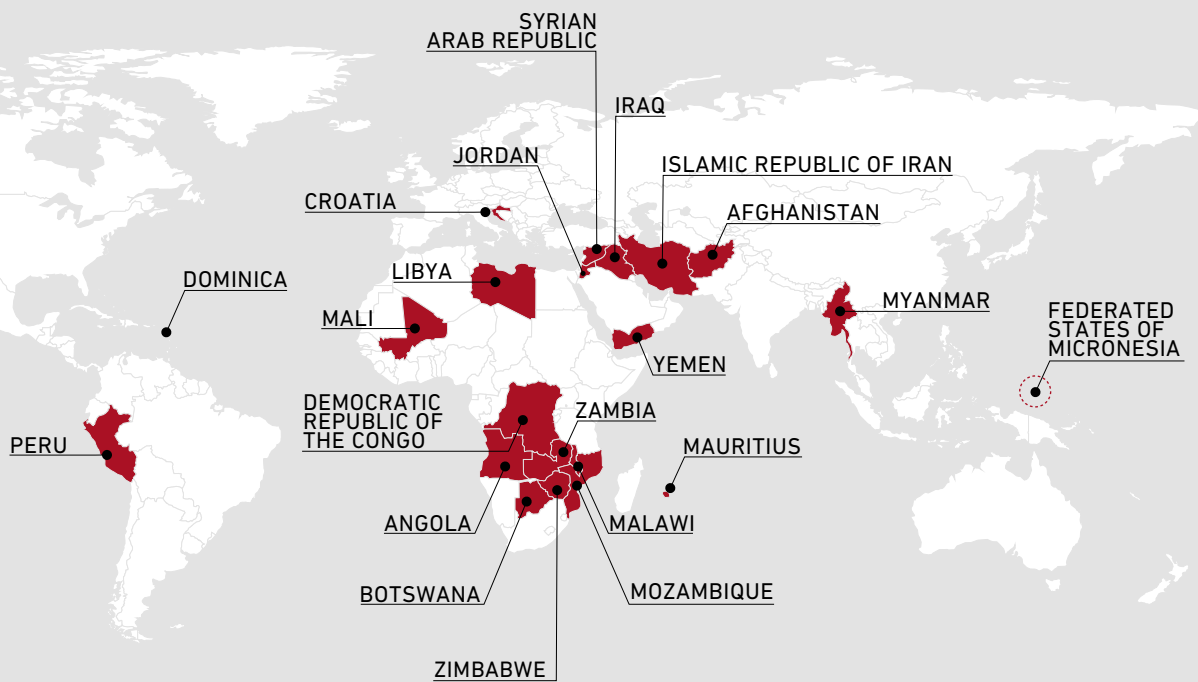
Capacity-building materials and tools will also be developed to strengthen the capacity of UNESCO Member States to prepare for and respond to emergencies and to encourage the inclusion of a concern for cultural heritage in disaster risk reduction, security and peace-building operations.

Strategic partnerships with international organizations and other key stakeholders will be established or strengthened.

In the medium to long term, and following the introduction in UNESCO's Approved Programme and Budget (39 C/5) of a dedicated cross-cutting expected result on culture in emergency (ER5), to which all Culture Conventions are expected to contribute, the strategic focus on the Heritage Emergency Fund could be reassessed. Indeed, insofar as emergency preparedness is mainstreamed in the standard policies and operations of all Conventions, and thus integrated into their planning and supported through their normal funding mechanisms, the Heritage Emergency Fund could progressively orient its resources further towards emergency response.

With regard to the **mobilization of resources**, the sustainability of funding will represent a key issue. It is hoped that partnerships similar to the one established with the Qatar Fund for Development, built on a long-term support (an overall amount of 10 million dollars was pledged over several years), will increase in number. Efforts will also be made to diversify and enlarge the donor base, notably by targeting the private sector, and to develop partnerships based on long-term agreements and regular annual contributions. At the same time, substantive work will be conducted in the area of **communication**, notably through the development of a dedicated website and of a leaflet presenting the main activities supported by the Fund.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE 2017



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1/

CULTURE IN EMERGENCIES: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Cultural heritage and diversity are increasingly affected by disasters and conflicts throughout the world, due to a variety of factors, including natural hazards, climate change and political instability, which often reinforce each other.

In the post-disaster and post-conflict phase, the rehabilitation of heritage may contribute to strengthening the resilience of a community, helping people to recover a sense of dignity and empowerment. The acknowledgement and restoration of heritage may also foster mutual recognition, tolerance and respect among different communities, which is a precondition for a society's peaceful development. Protecting heritage from the risks associated with disasters and situations of conflicts, including when humanitarian concerns become a priority, is therefore a fundamental development imperative and security issue.

Within this context, many countries are both unaware of the risks affecting their heritage and unprepared to address them. Furthermore, the capacity to respond quickly is often lacking and this in turn results in lost opportunities to control and reduce the extent of the damage.

The need to protect culture and promote cultural pluralism in emergencies related to conflicts and disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards, with the overall purpose to strengthen peace, security and resilience, has been identified by UNESCO Member States as a strategic priority for the Organization, and a dedicated cross-cutting Expected Result (ER5) for Culture has been included for the first time in the regular programme and budget of UNESCO for the biennium 2018-2019 (39 C/5).

In this framework, UNESCO has been asked to support Member States' efforts to improve their preparedness and response capacity to prevent,

mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and disasters.

1.2/

THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND: A NEW INSTRUMENT TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE CULTURE IN CRISIS SITUATIONS

In order to address these issues and to harness the potential of heritage for resilience and social stability, the **Heritage Emergency Fund**, a multi-donor fund for the protection of culture in emergency situations, was established in 2015. The Fund is a pooled, non-earmarked funding mechanism, conceived as a flexible means of enabling the Organization to respond more effectively to crises. UNESCO Member States, international organizations and private individuals can contribute to it.

The Fund is managed in the framework of a **programme for Emergency Preparedness and Response**, whose two-fold objective is to assist Member States in protecting culture from disasters and conflicts by more effectively preparing for and responding to emergency situations, and to highlight the strategic role of culture in building social cohesion, stability and peace. The programme's activities are structured around two key stages of the disaster management cycle: preparedness and response. The programme also involves initiatives for outreach, communication and the mobilization of resources.

The **Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Unit**, located within the Division for Heritage at the UNESCO Culture Sector, serves as the secretariat of the Heritage Emergency Fund and coordinates the Sector's Emergency Preparedness and Response programme.

The Heritage Emergency Fund finances activities that address **emergencies**, defined as follows: situations, resulting from natural or human-made hazards, including armed conflict, in which a Member State finds itself unable to overcome the consequences of the situation on the protection, promotion and transmission of heritage or on efforts to foster creativity and protect the diversity of cultural expressions.

In the area of conflicts, the Heritage Emergency Fund is a key mechanism for the implementation of the **Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Action for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the Event of Armed Conflict**, adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its 38th session in 2015. The *Strategy* orients the work of the Organization along two key objectives: on the one hand, strengthening the ability of Member States to prevent, mitigate, and recover from the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflict; and, on the other, incorporating the protection of culture into humanitarian action, security strategies and peacebuilding processes. The *Strategy* also defines priority areas of action and identifies the resources required for their implementation.

In the area of natural disasters, the Fund is guided by the **Addendum to the Strategy concerning emergencies associated with disasters caused by natural and human-induced hazards**, adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its 39th session in 2017. The *Addendum* is aligned with the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**, endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 2015 and built around four priority areas of action:

- ▶ Understanding disaster risk;
- ▶ Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
- ▶ Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience;
- ▶ Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The operations supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund are aligned with the activities listed in the **Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Action for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the Event of Armed Conflict and for the Protection of Culture in Emergency Situations related to Natural Disasters**, adopted by the Executive Board in 2017 and covering the time span 2015-2021.

For the first time, moreover, the regular programme and budget of UNESCO for 2018-2019 (39 C/5) includes a specific **Expected Result (ER5) dedicated to culture in emergency situations**: "*Culture protected and cultural pluralism promoted in emergencies through better preparedness and response, in particular through the effective implementation of UNESCO's cultural standard setting instruments*". ER5 has a cross-cutting dimension, covering both the heritage and creativity components of the Culture Sector's programme. The inclusion of emergency preparedness and response in the C/5 ensures the alignment and coherence of the HEF with the priorities of UNESCO as set by its Member States, thus strengthening its legitimacy and relevance as the main financial instrument of the Organization in this critical area of work.

The Heritage Emergency Fund finances activities falling within the domains of the **six UNESCO Culture Conventions**, thus supporting their implementation.

Activities are implemented by both **UNESCO Headquarters** (Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit and the Secretariats of the six Culture Conventions) and **Field Offices**, combining global initiatives and country-based interventions. The latter, in particular, are defined based on the criteria of urgency, income¹, relevance of the proposed activity and geographical balance.

In conformity with the Financial Regulations of the Heritage Emergency Fund, the **Director-General of UNESCO** decides on the allocation of its resources.

A recently established **Donors' Advisory Group**, co-chaired by the Assistant Director-General for Culture and a representative of a donor country, currently H.E. Mr Khalifa Jassim Al-Kuwari, Director-General of the Qatar Fund for Development, meets once a year to share information and best practices on the implementation of the activities supported by the Fund, and to offer advice related to the Fund's strategy, fundraising, reporting, branding and communication approaches.

1. Activities implemented should concern in priority a Least Developed Country or Low Income Economy as defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Policy, or a Lower Middle Income Country as defined by the World Bank.

1.3/

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The Report is divided into three main parts: Chapters 2 and 3 present the activities implemented in 2017 in the areas of emergency preparedness and response, respectively, while Chapter 4 refers to communication and outreach. Concluding remarks on achievements, challenges and future perspectives are presented at the end of the Report.

The following Annexes are also included:

1. **Annex I** presents the Financial Regulations of the HEF, as approved by the UNESCO Executive Board at its 196th session, in October 2015;
2. **Annex II** presents the Financial Report on the HEF, issued by the UNESCO Bureau of Financial Management and concerning the year 2017;
3. **Annex III** presents the Results Framework of the HEF for the biennium 2018-2019;
4. **Annex IV** presents the revised budget structure of the HEF for the biennium 2018-2019, aligned with the Results Framework;
5. **Annex V** presents the Communication and Visibility Plan of the HEF for the biennium 2018-2019;
6. **Annex VI** presents a revised Programme for Emergency Preparedness and Response, supported under the HEF and modified in 2017 following the adoption of the *Addendum* and the related *Action Plan*;
7. **Annex VII** presents the Guidelines on the use of resources of the Heritage Emergency Fund, including the templates of the Application Form and the Reporting Form.

CHAPTER 2

PREPAREDNESS

2.1/ RISK ASSESSMENT AND EMERGENCY PLANS

2.1.1 Disaster Risk Reduction planning for the World Heritage property of Petra (Jordan)

In the light of its specific geomorphology, the World Heritage property of Petra (Jordan) is exposed to a number of natural hazards, including floods, landslides and earthquakes, which represent a major threat to the site and visitors alike.

Key achievements

- ▶ Key preliminary activities necessary for the development of a comprehensive **DRR Plan for the World Heritage property of Petra** were conducted through a participatory process
- ▶ A committee dedicated to continuing the elaboration of the DRR Plan for the World Heritage property of Petra was established



▲ **THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY OF PETRA (JORDAN)** © UNESCO/M. Santana

The development of a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Plan for the World Heritage property thus represents an urgent protection tool and an essential component of the Integrated Management Plan for the Petra Archaeological Park, currently being developed by the UNESCO Office in Amman in coordination with national and local authorities.

The Heritage Emergency Fund supported, between September 2017 and January 2018, the organization of workshops and site visits to mobilize key experts and stakeholders – including the Jordan Civil Defense, tourism police, park rangers, DRR experts, and local authorities – in order to conduct a series of preliminary activities necessary for the development of a comprehensive DRR Plan for the property.

These included the translation from Arabic into English of initial policy recommendations drafted by the Jordan Civil Defence on reducing disaster risk at the property; an analysis of the documentation available; an assessment of the DRR situation at the property and identification of key needs and priorities; and the identification of emergency rescue areas within the site that would not have an impact on the integrity of the archaeological park and the surrounding communities.

A key outcome of the Heritage Emergency Fund's support was the establishment of a committee dedicated to further carrying out work on the elaboration of the DRR Plan for the World Heritage property of Petra, which is expected to be finalized by the end of 2018.

2.1.2 Risk assessment mission to the underwater cultural heritage site of Chuuk Lagoon (Federated States of Micronesia)

The Pacific Ocean contains a wealth of unique underwater cultural heritage. This includes ancient sunken villages, traditional fish traps created by indigenous communities, and the wrecks of ships that once carried missionaries and explorers. There is also a large number of shipwrecks and aircraft dating from the Second World War (WWII), which have

become attractive sites for tourists, such as at Chuuk Lagoon, in the Federated States of Micronesia.

However, some of these sites are affected by corrosion and aggressive dynamite fishing, which can lead to serious fuel leaks, especially when these sites are disturbed by extreme weather events. Some of the shipwrecks contain Unexploded Ordnance (or unexploded bombs) from WWII, endangering the safety of the local community, visitors and the health of the environment.

From 14 to 19 May 2017, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported a mission to the Federated States of Micronesia (Chuuk and Pohnpei) to conduct a risk assessment of the Chuuk Lagoon. The mission included meetings with Government officials and diving tourism operators to discuss the hazards associated with the shipwrecks - including oil pollution, munitions leaks and explosions, and corrosion of the metal hulls - as well as their sustainable management with a focus on tourism, dynamite fishing, artefact recovery, moorings, training of guides, and the benefits of the 2001 Convention.

Since the mission, the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia, in partnership with an NGO, launched a programme that seeks to identify, and implement relevant mitigating measures, to reduce the risks from fuel that is still contained in the shipwrecks. In this specific context, the assessment mission supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund catalysed additional financial resources to support the urgent safeguarding of underwater cultural heritage in the Chuuk Lagoon and to reduce risks for the safety of communities and visitors, and the environment.

2.1.3 Risk assessment mission to the World Heritage property of the Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Afghanistan)

The Minaret and Archaeological remains of Jam were inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List and List of World Heritage in Danger in 2002. Located in a remote mountainous area with limited accessibility, the Minaret and surrounding archaeological area continue to be exposed to risks induced by both natural and human-induced hazards. Due to its proximity to the Hari Rud River, at its junction with the Jam Rud River, the Minaret is exposed to flash floods, which have generated river erosion and might have serious adverse impacts on its stability, with

Key achievements

- ▶ A detailed report addressing the historical and social value of the shipwrecks in the **Chuuk Lagoon**, as well as the threats to and hazards emanating from the shipwrecks, was elaborated. A preliminary risk reduction and sustainable management strategy was also drafted
- ▶ Additional financial resources to support the urgent safeguarding of underwater cultural heritage in the Chuuk Lagoon were catalysed

the decay of materials progressively reducing its structural resistance.

In July 2017, the World Heritage Committee stressed that it was of the utmost importance that a realistic Conservation Action Plan be established and implemented for the property. However, the preparation of such plan required an updated risk assessment based on an onsite comprehensive survey and documentation. The last mission to the property had been conducted in 2014, while detailed documentation on the Minaret dated back to the 1960s and 1970s.

The Heritage Emergency Fund supported an activity aimed at fulfilling the recommendation of the World Heritage Committee in order to prevent further risks to the Minaret and identify emergency interventions



▲ **DRONE IMAGE OF THE MINARET OF JAM (AFGHANISTAN) TAKEN DURING THE MISSION**
© UNESCO

that may be required before the winter season. To this end, a mission took place from 20 to 24 September 2017, in close cooperation with the Afghan authorities.

The reports of the mission concluded that the Minaret does not show extensive or remarkable damage and that the maximum capacity of the masonry has not yet been reached. In addition, the new protection walls, which were built by the Government of Afghanistan in 2014, remain in good condition. However, the survey conducted onsite revealed that many of the external decorations on the Minaret remain in critical condition, while the internal parts of the Minaret are in constant exposure to the elements.

The mission resulted in the collection of important technical data, including the production of a three-dimensional model of the area for remote analysis; two-dimensional plans of the Minaret (showing external and internal structures); two-dimensional sections crossing the Minaret and the surrounding area; a detailed survey of the rounded external surfaces; and a complete set of photographic documentation and video to raise awareness of the risks to the property.

The mission, and related technical results, provided the Afghan authorities with a concrete basis to prepare a Conservation Action Plan for the stabilization and protection of the World Heritage property.

Key achievements

- ▶ An updated survey, documentation and risk assessment of the World Heritage Property of the **Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam** was conducted
- ▶ Important technical data was collected to inform the preparation of a Conservation Action Plan for the stabilization and protection of the property

Key achievements

- ▶ The **Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property** was translated into Arabic and 100 copies were printed and distributed among the military community

2.2/

CAPACITY-BUILDING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

2.2.1 Military Manual on Cultural Property Protection



▲ **ARABIC VERSION OF THE MILITARY MANUAL ON THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY** © UNESCO

The Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property is a practical guide for the military that aims to help them effectively apply the rules of international law governing the protection of cultural property in times of armed conflict.

It focuses on the international legal obligations of the military, with suggestions regarding best military practices at the different

levels of command and during the different phases of military operations, whether by land, sea or air. The Manual may also be used as a reference tool for peacekeeping forces, whether UN or regional.

Following the launch of the Military Manual in English on 6 December 2016, its further dissemination to non-English speaking beneficiaries became a priority.

Thanks to the Heritage Emergency Fund, the Manual was translated into Arabic and reviewed with the support of the Cairo Regional Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa.

A hundred copies were printed and distributed among the Arabic-speaking military community, notably the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding and the Sudanese National Commission for Education, Science and Culture. The UNESCO Field Offices in Baghdad, Iraq and Cairo also received copies for further distribution among their local partners.

2.2.2 Handbook “Endangered Heritage – Emergency Evacuation of Heritage Collections”

With the support of the Heritage Emergency Fund, the Handbook “Endangered Heritage – Emergency Evacuation of Heritage Collections”, jointly published by UNESCO and ICCROM, was translated into French. The Handbook is designed for museums, archaeological storage facilities, cultural institutions and any other organizations possessing heritage collections, and suggests practical actions that can be taken in the event of emergency situations. It notably presents a simple workflow for the evacuation of collections, including during the preparatory stage (documentation, infrastructure, team building), the actual intervention (emergency documentation, packing, evacuation) and post-evacuation (environmental stability of provisional storage, etc).

With the publication of the French version currently being finalized, the Handbook will be available in four languages (English, French, Arabic and Nepalese) in 2018 and will further support institutions in their efforts to prepare for potential disasters.

2.2.3 Scientific Report “Safeguarding Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Pacific”



▲ SCIENTIFIC REPORT “SAFEGUARDING UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE PACIFIC” © UNESCO

on risks to heritage, the environment and people, while offering concrete solutions. In particular, the report outlines a national framework and a risk management strategy centred on WWII-related

With support from the Heritage Emergency Fund, the scientific report “Safeguarding Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Pacific: Report on Good Practice in the Protection and Management of World War II-Related Underwater Cultural Heritage” was published in 2017.

The report presents a series of papers and case studies that illustrate the scope of the problem, focusing

Key achievements

- ▶ The Handbook “Endangered Heritage – Emergency Evacuation of Heritage Collections” was translated into French

underwater cultural heritage. It provides guidance on the development of community-based groups, the production of information materials to mitigate risks of Unexploded Ordnance, the promotion of heritage trails for inclusive awareness raising, and the development of cooperative agreements among stakeholders for long-term management.

The report was launched on the occasion of the 3rd Asia-Pacific Underwater Cultural Heritage Conference, which took place from 27 November to 1 December 2017, in Hong Kong. While it is especially addressed to heritage professionals in the Pacific - who received printed copies - the report is also available to a wider audience online.

Key achievements

- ▶ The scientific report “Safeguarding Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Pacific: Report on Good Practice in the Protection and Management of World War II-Related Underwater Cultural Heritage” was published, printed and disseminated

2.2.4 Manual for contingency procedures in historical archives in the event of natural disasters

Following the 7.8 magnitude earthquake that struck coastal areas in northwest Ecuador on 16 April 2016, the HEF supported the PDNA of Ecuador’s culture sector, as well as the implementation of emergency actions related to documentary heritage in Manabí, the most severely affected province. The main objective of the latter activity was to strengthen the capacities of archivists within the affected areas, through theoretical and practical workshops on management and emergency conservation of historic documents and the provision of tailor-made documentary conservation kits, including tools for the preservation of historical documents.

As a follow-up to this activity, a “Manual for contingency procedures in historical archives in the event of natural disasters”, including international



standards for conservation, was drafted in 2017 by the National Institute of Cultural Heritage and the Ministry of Culture and Heritage of Ecuador, which was drafted in Spanish.

▲ **THE ENGLISH VERSION OF THE MANUAL FOR CONTINGENCY PROCEDURES IN HISTORICAL ARCHIVES IN THE EVENT OF NATURAL DISASTERS**
© UNESCO



Illicit Trafficking of Underwater Cultural Heritage
Mozambique
Trafic illicite du patrimoine culturel subaquatique
île de Mozambique
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▲ **A PANEL OF THE EXHIBITION IN PARTNERSHIP WITH WIKIMEDIA** © UNESCO

Key achievements

- ▶ The “**Manual for contingency procedures in historical archives in the event of natural disasters**” was published in Spanish and English

2.3/ AWARENESS- RAISING CAMPAIGNS AND MATERIALS

2.3.1 #Unite4Heritage campaign

The #Unite4Heritage campaign, launched by UNESCO in March 2015 at the University of Baghdad (Iraq), continued in 2017, with some adjustments to its strategy.

The campaign now seeks, in a wider and more permanent manner, to explicitly celebrate and promote cultural pluralism through tangible and intangible cultural heritage and museum collections, as well as to denounce the illicit trafficking of cultural objects, notably in conflict-affected countries. Implicitly, the campaign maintains its original objective, to prevent violent extremism by offering a counter-narrative to the propaganda of extremist groups, while fostering the legitimacy of UNESCO and its actions among the larger public.

In previous years, the campaign largely reached an institutional audience, notably Member States, and resulted in a large number of events organized by UNESCO Field Offices or partner organizations. In 2017, however, the objective was to reach a younger and more global audience, mainly through social media.

With the support of the Heritage Emergency Fund, the coordination of the #Unite4Heritage campaign at UNESCO was ensured, including through backstopping and content checking by the Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit. In fall 2017, a senior communication expert was recruited as campaign manager. Since then, #Unite4Heritage has served as a sophisticated digital communication platform aimed at engaging youth, notably through the production of dedicated social media content.

In 2017, the #Unite4Heritage campaign remained a point of reference in the cultural heritage sector on Twitter, with 5.5 million impressions. The establishment of a prototype Social Media News Room allowed for the production of short videos in the “Stories” series, which generated a sharp increase in campaign outreach among youth (around 40% of the audience being between 18-34 years on Facebook). In total, the “Stories” series was viewed 440,500 times between October and December 2017, with total Twitter impressions growing from 325,000 to 1,457,000 between September and December 2017. Moreover, 78 articles in 5 official languages were published on the #Unite4Heritage website in 2017. The campaign also launched its dedicated Instagram account.

Notwithstanding, the stronger focus on digital outputs on social media, awareness was also raised

throughout the year via materials and events, notably through the exhibition “Journeys through our Fragile Heritage”, displayed on the external fences of UNESCO Headquarters, as well as the United Nations Office in Geneva, in partnership with the Wikimedia Foundation.

Other partnerships with cultural institutions and media actors were developed as well: the Spanish television channel Radiotelevisión Española supported the production of 30 short TV clips highlighting natural and cultural heritage, narrated by the Spanish explorer Kitin Muñoz.

The #Unite4Heritage campaign in the United Arab Emirates was launched in Sharjah on 1 February 2017, in the presence of H.E. Sultan bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Ruler of Sharjah, and of Sheikha Bodour Bint Sultan Al Qasimi, Chairperson of the Sharjah Investment and Development Authority (Shurooq).

Finally, #Unite4Heritage provided the framework for a number of official events, including the General Assembly of the Youth Committee of the Italian National Commission to UNESCO (January 2017), the Art for Tomorrow Conference in Doha, Qatar in partnership with the New York Times (March 2017), the G7 Meeting for Culture in Florence, Italy (March 2017), and the UNESCO NGO Forum in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi-Arabia (May 2017).

2.3.2 Brochure “UNESCO’s response to protect culture in crises”

The brochure “UNESCO’s response to protect culture in crises” was produced in 2016 thanks to the support of the Heritage Emergency Fund. The brochure represents a strategic awareness-raising tool that highlights the actions of UNESCO for the protection



▲ THE BROCHURE “UNESCO’S RESPONSE TO PROTECT CULTURE IN CRISES” IN SPANISH AND ARABIC © UNESCO

Key achievements

- ▶ The #Unite4Heritage campaign remained a point of reference in the cultural heritage sector on Twitter, with more than 5.5 million impressions
- ▶ 78 articles were published on the campaign website in 5 languages
- ▶ Over the course of 3 months, the #Unite4Heritage “Stories” series generated more than 440,500 views



▲ ABOVE SCREENSHOT OF A VIDEO IN THE #UNITE4HERITAGE “STORIES” SERIES © UNESCO
BELOW LAUNCH OF THE #UNITE4HERITAGE CAMPAIGN IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES © UNESCO

Key achievements

- ▶ The brochure “UNESCO’s response to protect culture in crises” was translated into Spanish and Arabic, distributed at major events worldwide and uploaded on the UNESCO website

of culture in crises. It stresses that by protecting cultural heritage and promoting cultural pluralism in emergency situations, the Organization contributes to protecting human rights, preventing conflicts and building peace, upholding international humanitarian law and enhancing resilience among communities.

In 2017, the brochure was translated into Spanish and Arabic, distributed at major events worldwide and uploaded on the UNESCO website.

A second edition of the brochure, integrating modifications resulting from decisions of UNESCO Governing Bodies in 2017 (the adoption of the *Addendum*, the approval of the 39 C/5 including Expected Result 5, and the endorsing of the *Action Plan*) is planned for 2018.

2.3.3 Webpage “Culture in Emergencies”

The UNESCO webpage on “Culture in Emergencies” presents information on the Sector’s work in the areas of preparedness and response to emergencies related to conflicts and disasters. It showcases activities implemented by the secretariats of the six Culture Conventions, the Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit and Field Offices.

The webpage was regularly updated throughout the year with new text, additional materials and webnews in English and French. Its translation into Spanish and Arabic is foreseen for 2018.

Key achievements

- ▶ The UNESCO **webpage on “Culture in Emergencies”** was regularly updated with new text, additional materials and webnews articles in English and French

Key achievements

- ▶ Two staff members from the Libyan Department of Antiquities participated in a five-day **workshop on the “Treatment and Handling of Mummies and Human Remains”** at the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization and the Grand Egyptian Museum in Cairo, Egypt
- ▶ South-south cooperation between Egyptian and Libyan cultural experts was supported

2.4/ TRAINING ACTIVITIES

2.4.1 Training of Libyan officers in the conservation of mummies

Following the discovery of numerous mummies in areas at high risk of armed conflict in Libya, the Libyan Department of Antiquities (DoA) expressed its concern regarding their preservation and underlined the urgent need for a capacity-building programme on the handling of human remains.

In this context, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported the participation of two Libyan representatives from the DoA in a workshop organized by the UNESCO Office in Cairo on the “Treatment and Handling of Mummies and Human Remains”, held at the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization and the Grand Egyptian Museum in Cairo (Egypt) from 29 October to 2 November 2017.

The workshop brought together nationally and internationally renowned experts in mummy conservation, DNA studies and evolutionary medicine, who shared their knowledge with more than 30 archaeologists, conservators and heritage managers from different Egyptian and Libyan museums and archaeological sites. This event contributed to enhancing national capacities for the successful implementation of projects on the reassembling, study and preservation of human remains. In addition, the workshop created space for networking and the development of south-south cooperation.

2.4.2 Training of African peace-keepers on cultural property protection in armed conflict

The destruction of cultural property during armed conflicts continues to occur around the world, despite a comprehensive international legal framework designed to safeguard cultural heritage from damage caused by war. The 1954 Convention, and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols, remain the most important legal instruments in this respect. This was reaffirmed by the recent UN Security Council resolution 2347 (2017), which reiterated the importance of protecting cultural property, as well as the crucial role played by these international instruments in promoting and ensuring the survival of cultural heritage in the face of conflict. The first ever

resolution to focus exclusively on the protection of cultural property, it also emphasizes the responsibility of military and peacekeeping forces in abiding by these international obligations, reiterating that the mandate of UN peacekeeping operations may encompass "assisting relevant authorities, upon their request, in the protection of cultural heritage from destruction, illicit excavation, looting and smuggling in the context of armed conflicts".

In this context, from 26 to 28 September 2017, the UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa, jointly with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre and with the support of the Heritage Emergency Fund, organized in Harare (Zimbabwe) a workshop on the peace-keeping operational aspects of cultural property protection in armed conflict. The training was attended by military personnel from eight Member States of SADC (Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

Guided by the provisions of the 1954 Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols, as well as the 1970 Convention, and in line with the *Strategy*, the primary objective of the Workshop was to provide a comprehensive introduction to cultural property protection during the course of military operations. It emphasized the contributions of cultural heritage protection to mission success and informed participants of the related international legal obligations that apply to, and bind, all military forces. The workshop also facilitated the exchange of best practices related to all levels of command, and concerning the various phases of military operations.

The workshop was documented audio-visually and, in addition to the resulting photo documentation, a 5-minutes promotional video was produced and made available online on the relevant UNESCO websites, for additional visibility and advocacy. You can watch this video here: <https://youtu.be/4zggopalKGE>.

2.4.3 Training of Croatian World Heritage site managers on disaster risk reduction

In line with UNESCO's *Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties* (2007), which urges all States Parties to develop disaster risk management plans for World Heritage properties in their respective countries, and the internationally endorsed *2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*, which emphasizes the importance of reducing disaster risk in cultural heritage sites,



▲ TRAINING ON "PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONAL ASPECTS OF PROTECTING CULTURAL PROPERTY IN ARMED CONFLICT" © UNESCO

Key achievements

- ▶ A comprehensive **introduction to cultural property protection during the course of military operations** was provided
- ▶ Exchange of best practices related to all levels of command, and concerning the various phases of military operations, was facilitated
- ▶ Awareness was raised on the activities of UNESCO aimed at building the capacities of peace-keeping forces related to cultural property protection in event of armed conflict

a national training workshop was organized by the UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe, upon request from the Government of Croatia, from 25 to 28 September 2017 on the Island of Hvar. The aim of the workshop was to bring together site managing authorities, emergency response/civil protection agencies, and World Heritage focal points from Croatia to integrate disaster risk reduction principles into site management plans, and to strengthen coordination mechanisms between key actors at the national and local levels.

The Heritage Emergency Fund supported the participation of technical experts in the workshop, which adopted a participatory methodology, with the World Heritage property of Stari Grad Plain used as a case study for group work.

The workshop resulted in the successful training of inter-sectoral teams, offering the participants an understanding of the key principles and techniques for disaster risk prevention, preparedness and response. In addition, participants identified major challenges in relation to disaster risk reduction for cultural heritage in Croatia and consequently adopted a common statement - structured around the four priorities of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*. This statement articulated the need to mobilize further efforts and resources to understand disaster risks to heritage; strengthen disaster risk governance of the heritage sector; invest in DRR for heritage; and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective responses and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of heritage.



▲ TRAINING ON "COORDINATING POST-DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR CULTURE" IN AMMAN (JORDAN) © UNESCO/G. Boccardi

Key achievements

- ▶ The capacity of **Croatian site managing authorities, emergency response/civil protection agencies, and World Heritage focal points in disaster risk reduction** of cultural heritage was reinforced
- ▶ Coordination mechanisms for DRR of cultural heritage at national and local levels were strengthened
- ▶ DRR principles were endorsed and a commitment to mobilize further efforts and resources for the field was articulated

2.4.4 Training of UNESCO Culture Programme Specialists on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment for Culture

The post-disaster setting is a complex and demanding environment, which requires a prompt impact assessment of the effects of the disaster to serve as the basis for urgent interventions and for developing a long-term recovery plan. Such settings call for the effective coordination of a wide range of actors, notably in the context of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), a joint protocol for action created in 2008 by the United Nations,

the European Union, and the World Bank to provide more coordinated support to national counterparts following a disaster.

The culture chapter of the PDNA was defined in late 2013. This single assessment methodology was designed to cover the social, economic and government-related impacts of a disaster that are specific to the culture sector. In April 2017, UNESCO's EPR Unit conducted, in consultation with UNESCO Field Offices, a review of experiences with the PDNA for Culture to identify best practices, as well as to take note of key challenges, needs and gaps. A key recommendation stemming from the review was the need for further training amongst UNESCO Culture Programme Specialists, in order to foster a more comprehensive understanding of the PDNA process and methodology, and to enable more effective planning and coordination of PDNA.

To meet this need, and in light of the growing number of disasters globally, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported the development of a new training module for UNESCO Culture Programme Specialists on "Coordinating Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for Culture". Its overarching aim is to equip the target group with the necessary skills and capacity to conduct trainings for local experts or government staff in preparation of a PDNA, and to effectively coordinate PDNA for culture within their respective Field Offices.

Prior to mainstreaming the newly-developed training module across UNESCO's Culture Programme, the

training materials were piloted amongst a group of UNESCO Culture Programme Specialists during a Training Workshop in Amman (Jordan), which was funded under the Heritage Emergency Fund, and led by the EPR Unit with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Pilot Training Workshop produced meaningful feedback and insights, including suggestions for improvements to the training's format, structure and content, as well as proposals for strengthening the training overall based on the participants' respective experiences of inter-agency coordination mechanisms and local contexts. In addition, the capacity of UNESCO Programme Specialists for Culture in effectively planning and coordinating PDNA for culture was enhanced during the process.

2.5/ STUDIES AND RESEARCH

2.5.1 Study on the involvement of Armed Non-State Actors in cultural heritage protection

In the context of the noticeable increase in armed conflict involving non-state actors in the past decades, international treaties and legislation sometimes appear to be less effective, as most of their obligations are directed at states. In addition to the lack of application of international norms by non-state armed groups, there is also a severe lack of awareness of these international standards, in particular, but not exclusively, among these groups.

In this context, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported a "Study on the involvement of Armed Non-State Actors in cultural heritage protection" with the aim to better understand the existing dynamics between non-state armed groups and cultural heritage, as well as the applicability to these groups of the current international legal framework protecting cultural heritage in armed conflict and their level of compliance with it. Conducted by the Swiss non-governmental organization Geneva Call, which is dedicated to promoting respect for international humanitarian norms among non-state armed groups, the study is based on desk research and interviews with relevant actors, including in the field. As part of

Key achievements

- ▶ A newly-developed training module for UNESCO Culture Programme Specialists on "**Coordinating Post-Disaster Needs Assessment for Culture**" was piloted and participants' feedback was compiled
- ▶ The capacity of UNESCO Culture Programme Specialists in conducting trainings for local experts or government staff in preparation of a PDNA, and in effectively coordinating PDNA for culture within their respective Field Offices, was strengthened

the study, Geneva Call also developed a 1-day training module on cultural property protection (comprising a PowerPoint presentation and a guide for trainers) to use in its work.

The study is currently being finalized and will be published by Geneva Call, as part of their publication series.

Key achievements

- ▶ A study was conducted on the potential to raise awareness among non-state armed groups of international norms related to the protection of cultural heritage
- ▶ A training package for non-state armed groups on cultural property protection was developed

2.5.2 White Paper on Culture, Reconstruction and Recovery

Post-disaster and post-conflict reconstruction and recovery in urban contexts present a daunting challenge in terms of planning, implementation, coordination and finance, but also a unique opportunity to build back better, fix mistakes made in the past, and strengthen the resilience of urban communities. As cities often have a significant cultural and heritage dimension (they can also be referred to as "historic urban landscapes"), recent developments have highlighted the need to better integrate culture and heritage in current approaches to post-disaster and post-conflict reconstruction and recovery.

On 13 July 2017, UNESCO and the World Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to

reinvigorate the two institutions' commitment to advancing sustainable development by investing in culture, urban development and resilience.

In this framework, UNESCO and the World Bank have started collaborating on a White Paper on Culture, Reconstruction and Recovery. The objective of the paper is to develop a framework and operational guidance for task teams and practitioners during the planning, financing and implementation process of post-disaster, post-conflict or post-distress city reconstruction and recovery programmes. The paper will focus on the role that culture, through cultural heritage and the creative industries, can play during the reconstruction and recovery process to achieve sustainable development.

In this context, the Heritage Emergency Fund contributed to the elaboration of the White Paper, notably through an expert meeting on post-disaster/post-conflict city reconstruction and recovery, as well as the preparation of two studies on "Key International Policy Frameworks Relating to the Field of Urban Reconstruction and Recovery" and "Urban Reconstruction Strategies in Post-War Europe". The White Paper is due to be published in 2018 and will constitute an important reference for practitioners of planning, financing, and implementing culture-based city reconstruction and recovery programmes. The final outputs of the White Paper will be reported on in the Annual Progress Report of the Heritage Emergency Fund for 2018.

2.6/ PARTNERSHIPS

In the framework of the *Strategy*, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported a number of activities to achieve its second objective aimed at integrating a concern for culture and its protection in the security, humanitarian, human rights and peace-keeping sectors.

2.6.1 Group of Seven (G7)

During Italy's presidency of the G7 Group (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America), the Italian government convened for the first time a dedicated meeting on culture, including a technical meeting of experts on 31 March 2017. The meeting was held under the theme "Culture as a Tool for Dialogue among Peoples".

UNESCO seized the opportunity to strengthen advocacy for the defense of culture as fundamental for the protection of human lives, through its participation in several thematic sessions, including one on how education can support cultural heritage protection and one on the role of culture in education. UNESCO's participation in the meeting was supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund.

During a subsequent ministerial segment, the Ministers of Culture of the G7, the EU and other international organizations adopted the Florence Declaration, formally called the "Joint Declaration of the Ministers of Culture of G7 on the Occasion of the Meeting Culture as an Instrument for Dialogue among Peoples", condemning the destruction of cultural sites and calling upon the international community to intensify their fight against the illegal trafficking of cultural goods. This is the first time the G7 Group expressed itself on the issue of cultural heritage protection.

Key achievements

- ▶ Operational guidance for practitioners in the planning, financing, and implementation of **culture-based city reconstruction and recovery programmes in post-disaster and post-conflict situations** was developed

Key achievements

- ▶ **Strengthened advocacy for the defense of culture as fundamental to the protection of human lives**



In addition to being dedicated to the protection of cultural heritage and the prevention of illicit trafficking, this meeting also highlighted the power of culture as a driver for integration, peace building and sustainable development. The G7 meeting also showcased the campaign #Unite4Heritage, supported under the Heritage Emergency Fund.

2.6.2 International Criminal Court (ICC)

In July 2017, UNESCO, at the invitation of the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, contributed a special policy paper on the protection of cultural property, which encouraged the Office of the Prosecutor to systematically investigate and prosecute crimes related to cultural property. This collaboration laid the groundwork for further cooperation with the Office of the Prosecutor to fight against impunity, as evidenced by the signing of a Letter of Intent by the two organizations on 6 November 2017 in Paris.

In 2017, UNESCO also contributed activity proposals for the implementation plan of the Reparations Order issued by the ICC in the Al-Mahdi case related to the destruction of mausoleums in Timbuktu (Mali), further supporting cooperation with the ICC through the Trust Fund for Victims.

2.6.3 International Alliance for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Conflict Zones (ALIPH)

At the initiative of the former French President, Mr François Hollande, and of the Crown Prince of the United Arab Emirates, His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the International Alliance for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Conflict Zones (ALIPH) was launched at a high-level conference in Abu Dhabi (2-3 December 2016). The Director-General of UNESCO participated in the conference.

As authorized by the Executive Board of UNESCO, the Director-General appointed a representative to the Foundation Board of the Alliance. UNESCO took part in the second meeting of the Foundation Board of ALIPH in Geneva, Switzerland, on 12 October 2017. On this occasion, the Board adopted a revised version of the Bylaws of ALIPH, recognizing UNESCO as an



▲ SIGNATURE CEREMONY OF THE LETTER OF INTENT BETWEEN UNESCO AND THE OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT ON 6 NOVEMBER 2017

© UNESCO/C. Alix

Key achievements

- ▶ A Letter of Intent between the **International Criminal Court (ICC)** and UNESCO was signed on 6 November 2017
- ▶ Cooperation with the Trust Fund for Victims on the implementation of the Reparations Order in the Al-Mahdi case, reflecting the importance given to moral harm resulting from the destruction, was built

important partner and designating the Organization as a non-voting member.

The Heritage Emergency Fund also supported the development of a partnership agreement between UNESCO and ALIPH, which is currently under negotiation.

Key achievements

- ▶ Foundation for partnership with the **International Alliance for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Conflict Zones (ALIPH)** was laid

2.6.4 European Union (EU)

The Heritage Emergency Fund enabled UNESCO to play a key role in a seminar on culture aimed at EU delegations, which was organized by the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) in Brussels, Belgium, on 24 October 2017.

UNESCO's Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit presented the challenges facing cultural heritage in crisis situations, as well as the strategic and programmatic framework developed by UNESCO in recent years, addressing a growing interest of the EU in culture-related issues and in particular in operationalizing its Strategy on International Cultural Relations.

By focusing on the potential of culture in recovery and reconstruction to contribute to long-term sustainable development, this presentation suggested new avenues of cooperation on the ground in crisis situations, on the basis of both the EU's and UNESCO's new Strategies, such as joint capacity-building for preparedness and response to emergencies, for example for the integration of first aid to cultural heritage into the EU Civil Protection mechanism.

Key achievements

- ▶ The **partnership with the EU** in the area of culture in emergency situations was strengthened

2.6.5 United Nations (UN)

In 2017, the Heritage Emergency Fund enabled UNESCO to hire temporary assistance to support for the follow-up to UN Security Council Resolutions 2199 (February 2015) and 2253 (December 2015), which imposed a world-wide moratorium on the trade in artefacts of illicit origin from Iraq and Syria.

The HEF provided advice and support to Member States on issues related to the prevention of illicit trafficking of Syrian and Iraqi cultural property, based on an analytical assessment of their reports on their implementation of Resolution 2199. These reports revealed the most commonly used trafficking routes and contributed to the establishment of a list of seized artefacts originating in Syria, Iraq, Libya and Yemen.

The information contained in Member States' reports was also used to improve coordination

and cooperation at the international level, notably amongst UN Agencies. The HEF supported coordination within UNESCO and with other UN agencies and international organizations on, for example, negotiations on the draft convention of the Council of Europe on offences relating to cultural heritage. In addition, a report was prepared and sent to the UN Security Council Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team of the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL/Da'esh and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee ("Monitoring Team") with proposals on how to improve the exchange of information on seized objects.

Furthermore, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported the monitoring of online auctions, in order to identify illicitly-exported Iraqi and Syrian cultural property. Moreover, it enabled UNESCO's participation in four expert seminars and technical meetings, organized by partners such as the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch, INTERPOL and ICOM.

The Heritage Emergency Fund also made possible, through the hiring of temporary assistance, the elaboration of the UN Secretary-General's report on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2347, coordinated by UNESCO in cooperation with the Monitoring Team. It was drafted on the basis of 29 reports from Member States, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the World Customs Organization (WCO), the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) and the International Council on Museums (ICOM), as well as contributions by the drafting partners UNESCO, UNODC and the Monitoring Team.

The report concludes with key recommendations emphasizing the importance of: strengthening the implementation of the resolution by Member States; raising awareness of the resolution; engaging with the private sector and cooperating on the establishment of regulatory measures; facilitating data collection and information-sharing; using existing practical tools; training peacekeepers in the protection of cultural heritage; establishing safe havens; and increasing financial support to Member States for the protection of cultural heritage.

On the occasion of the presentation of the Secretary-General's report on 30 November 2017, the Director-General of UNESCO, Ms Audrey Azoulay, briefed the Security Council on the maintenance of international peace and security, and specifically the destruction of cultural heritage by terrorist groups and in situations of armed conflict, along with Under-Secretary-General Vladimir Voronkov of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Office, who focussed on illicit trafficking of cultural objects for terrorism financing.



▲ **AUDREY AZOULAY BRIEFS THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, AND SPECIFICALLY THE DESTRUCTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE BY TERRORIST GROUPS AND IN SITUATIONS OF ARMED CONFLICT, ON 30 NOVEMBER 2017** © UN Photo/Rick Bajornas

UNESCO also actively engaged in meetings of the UN Working Group on Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBAs) in 2017. UNESCO's involvement in the review of the draft RPBA implementation plan for Cameroon led to the inclusion of culture-specific recommendations.

2.6.6 Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

The Heritage Emergency Fund supported liaison activities with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and in particular the work of the UN Special Rapporteur in the field of Cultural Rights.

In this framework, UNESCO participated in an intersessional seminar on cultural rights and the protection of cultural heritage, organized by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights upon request of the Human Rights Council as per its resolution 33/20.

In this context, a joint activity between the OHCHR and UNESCO - including a study and, in a second phase, a manual on cultural rights for humanitarian, security,

Key achievements

- ▶ UNESCO supported Member States in the implementation of **UN Security Council** Resolutions 2199 (2015), 2253 (2015) and 2347 (2017)
- ▶ UNESCO coordinated the elaboration of the **UN Secretary-General's report** on the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 2347 (2017)
- ▶ The Director-General of UNESCO briefed the UN Security Council on the destruction of cultural heritage on the occasion of the presentation of the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2347 (2017)
- ▶ UNESCO's involvement in the review of the RPBA implementation plan for Cameroon led to the inclusion of culture-specific recommendations

peacekeeping and peacebuilding practitioners - was initiated and will be implemented in 2018.

Key achievements

- ▶ Cooperation with the **Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)** and the UN Special Rapporteur in the field of Cultural Rights was strengthened and a joint project initiated

2.6.7 United Nations Institute for Training and Research's Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT)

In the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between UNESCO and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research's Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT) in 2016, the HEF strengthened cooperation between UNITAR-UNOSAT and UNESCO Field Offices on its implementation, with a particular focus on monitoring via satellite imagery of cultural heritage sites.

In this context, over the course of 2017, satellite imagery was received and analyzed for seven cultural and one natural heritage sites in Iraq (the World Heritage property of Hatra, the al-Nouri Mosque

Key achievements

- ▶ The monitoring of the state of conservation of seven cultural and one natural heritage sites in three countries affected by armed conflict was enhanced

and al-Hadba Minaret in Mosul, as well as the Old City of Mosul), Syria (the Tetracylon and Roman amphitheatre at the World Heritage property of Palmyra), and Yemen (the World Heritage property of the Old City of Sana'a, the World Heritage Property of the Socotra Archipelago, as well as the Old City of Taiz).

2.6.8 International Centre for the Study and the Protection of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

Following the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding between UNESCO and ICCROM, the two organizations designed a joint "First Aid Course for Cultural Heritage", the first of which is to be held in fall 2018 in Bamako (Mali).

This training, which emphasizes coordinated emergency preparedness and response for tangible and intangible cultural heritage, will benefit professionals from the fields of cultural heritage, as well as those responsible for disaster risk management, crisis response and emergency management (military, civil defense or civil protection), with a particular focus on Africa.



▲ THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY OF HATRA (IRAQ) BEFORE (26 APRIL 2017) AND AFTER THE DESTRUCTION (31 AUGUST 2017) © 2018, DigitalGlobe

Key achievements

- ▶ A joint "First Aid Course for Cultural Heritage" was designed, with the first course to be held in fall 2018 in Bamako (Mali)

Key achievements

- ▶ A partnership with the **State Hermitage Museum of Saint Petersburg (Russian Federation)** focusing on the protection of cultural property in conflict areas, and notably in the Middle East, was established

2.6.9 State Hermitage Museum of Saint Petersburg (Russian Federation)

The Heritage Emergency Fund also enabled UNESCO developing new partnerships with cultural institutions, including through a Memorandum of Understanding with the State Hermitage Museum of Saint Petersburg (Russian Federation), signed on 9 October 2017 and concerning the protection and restoration of cultural property in conflict areas, notably in the Middle East. Under this agreement, the State Hermitage Museum will provide support for the assessment of damage to cultural property, the devising of operational plans for urgent safeguarding measures, restoration of cultural property and training for national authorities.

CHAPTER 3

RESPONSE**3.1/****RAPID ASSESSMENT
AND ADVISORY
MISSIONS****3.1.1 Launching of the Rapid
Response Mechanism for Culture**

In April 2017, the Executive Board requested that a Mechanism for the Rapid Mobilization of Experts, or "Rapid Response Mechanism" (RRM) be set up within the Culture Sector. In this framework, experts in different areas related to culture would be deployed at short notice to countries affected by conflicts or disasters in order to conduct damage assessments, emergency consolidation and urgent safeguarding interventions.

In 2017, with support from the HEF, the following activities were undertaken to operationalize the RRM:

1. Definition of operational modalities: The RRM will be implemented through a UNESCO mission or through the deployment of an individual or a team by a Stand-by Partner. The selection of the most appropriate option will be made on a case-by-case basis, depending on the nature of the request and on the availability of experts.
2. Definition of profiles and generic Terms of Reference (ToR): Ten culture-related expert profiles that could be needed in emergency situations were identified, and corresponding ToR were developed. These profiles and ToR will be shared with the Stand-by Partner, which will then use them to recruit experts that are ready to be deployed at short notice. Such experts will be inscribed on a Roster, pre-approved by UNESCO prior to individual deployments. While on mission, these individuals will have the status of UNESCO experts, not UNESCO staff;
3. Mapping of existing training packages for deployees within the UN system and identification of unmet training needs: Existing training courses

from other UN Agencies that could be attended by experts prior to deployment were mapped. This allowed for the identification of gaps and the specific trainings that would need to be developed, on themes such as cultural heritage protection in emergencies and UNESCO's and the Culture Sector's mandate, strategic priorities and actions in emergencies;

4. Development of a template Stand-by Partnership agreement "for teams" and of a specific agreement with the Italian Government on the use of the Italian Task Force: Consultations with other UN Agencies were conducted on the definition of a template Stand-by Partnership agreement "for teams". Building on the example of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), a template was developed and used to draft a specific agreement to operationalize the Italian Task Force, which is currently with the Italian Government for review.

The next steps for the operationalization of the RRM in the current biennium include:

1. the development of training materials, such as online training modules, in the 6 UN languages;
2. the identification of the appropriate Stand-by Partner, the establishment of the related operational agreement and the transfer of the

Key achievements

- ▶ Concrete steps for the operationalization of the **RRM** were defined and current and potential partners were mapped
- ▶ Ten culture-related expert profiles were identified, and corresponding ToR were developed
- ▶ Existing training packages for deployees within the UN system were mapped and specific future trainings were identified
- ▶ A template Stand-by Partnership agreement "for teams", based on the example of UNHCR, was developed and used to draft a specific agreement with the Italian Government on the use of the Italian Task Force

funds to cover the costs for the setting up of the Roster and the deployments;

3. the finalization of the agreement with the Italian Government on the use of the Italian Task Force.

It is expected that the first deployments will take place in 2019.

3.1.2 Damage assessment mission to the World Heritage property of the Ancient City of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic)

The situation prevailing in Syria since 2011 has created a number of unprecedented, complex challenges in terms of the protection of cultural heritage, not only during conflict but also in its aftermath. Among these challenges, the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of urban heritage is critical. The intense fighting that has taken place in Aleppo over the past several years has led to extensive damage to the city, including its most ancient areas inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Key achievements

- ▶ **Damage to the Ancient City of Aleppo** was assessed, debris managed and critical emergency interventions prioritized
- ▶ Valuable architectural and archaeological fragments were transferred to safe storage locations



▲ **DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND DEBRIS MANAGEMENT IN THE ANCIENT CITY OF ALEPPO (SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC)** © UNESCO/DGAM

With the support of the Heritage Emergency Fund, and on behalf of the Syrian Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums (DGAM), staff from Aleppo Antiquities & Museums mapped damage to built cultural heritage in the Ancient City of Aleppo from 26 May to 7 September 2017, with a view to ensuring that future rehabilitation work is compliant with antiquities legislation, regulations and standards. In addition, the intervention allowed for the management of debris and the prioritization of needs for rapid interventions. The HEF covered the return transportation costs of a supervisory DGAM team from Damascus to Aleppo, equipment costs, including for damage assessment, as well as the purchase of materials for emergency works.

According to the assessment, armed clashes and the use of heavy weaponry in the urban environment caused serious levels of destruction to the original urban fabric of the Ancient City of Aleppo and to registered historical buildings located therein. In addition to damage to architecturally valuable structures, the conflict has also disrupted social and traditional life. The displacement of local residents resulted in the disruption of handicraft production and related commercial activities, a tradition that had survived for thousands of years. As a result of damage and destruction, large volumes of ruins have piled up within the urban historical city, including elements of registered historical buildings.

The team took the necessary measures on the ground, in coordination with the Municipality of Aleppo, to manage debris not containing archaeological elements in order to clear the streets leading to the Umayyad Mosque and the Aleppo Citadel. Moreover, damage to 170 public historic buildings was assessed in view of their restoration, while valuable fragments of stonework were stored in safe locations. According to the progress report submitted by the DGAM, 6% of the buildings were in a good condition, 26.5% were lightly damaged, 34.7% were heavily damaged, 24% were almost completely destroyed, and 8.8% were completely destroyed. As of December 2017, 73 assessment reports have been posted to the DGAM website.

3.1.3 Damage assessment mission to the regions of Piura, Lambayeque, and La Libertad (Peru)

In early 2017, Peru was hit by El Niño, which resulted in flooding, landslides, and heavy rains that severely damaged urban, rural, and road infrastructure, as well as housing facilities and other basic public



▲ **DAMAGED CHURCH IN LAMBAYEQUE (PERU)**
© UNESCO

services. In light of the situation, the Government of Peru declared a State of Emergency in several parts of the country. In the declared emergency area, notably in the regions of Piura, Lambayeque, and La Libertad, a number of important national heritage sites, intangible cultural expressions, and museums were affected by the heavy rains and landslides.

The Heritage Emergency Fund supported a mission to Peru in May 2017 to conduct an assessment of needs for the culture sector in the affected regions, in collaboration with the Peruvian authorities. Within the scope of the mission, training was provided on the PDNA methodology for the Ministry of Culture prior to the field assessment.

The mission resulted in the elaboration of a report "*Evaluation of Post-Disaster Needs – Culture*", which provided an overview of the disaster's effects; an analysis of the impacts of the disaster, including the impact on the cultural rights of communities; proposals for urgent safeguarding measures; and a strategy to recover the culture sector in the medium to long-term.

The findings of the assessment, and ensuing report, were used by the Ministry of Culture to inform the national budget for the culture sector for 2018, for which 10 million USD were allocated for activities relating to disaster risk prevention.

Key achievements

- ▶ The capacity of local authorities in **Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) methodology** was built
- ▶ A comprehensive report on the effects and impacts of the disaster on the culture sector was elaborated
- ▶ 10 million USD from the national budget were allocated for disaster risk prevention activities for the culture sector in 2018

3.1.4 Damage assessment mission to the World Heritage property of the Tomb of Askia (Mali)

During the 2017 rain season, heavy precipitation in August caused the collapse of part of the roof of the men's prayer room at the World Heritage site of the Tomb of Askia, Mali. In this context, the Ministry of Culture of Mali requested international assistance.

In response to this request, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported the deployment of an urgent diagnostic mission to the Tomb of Askia from 6 to 8 September 2017 to undertake a detailed assessment of the causes leading to the collapse of the roof, an analysis of the urgent restoration measures already implemented by the local community, as well as to establish a cost-based plan of priority interventions for additional rehabilitation.

These include, as a first step, ensuring the provision of quality materials for bi-annual maintenance work, which will be preceded by the necessary preparatory interventions. A cost estimate for these measures was made. The report also concluded that restoration



▲ **THE PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF THE ROOF OF THE PRAYING ROOM AT THE TOMB OF ASKIA (MALI)**
© UNESCO/S. Diallo

Key achievements

- ▶ **An urgent assessment mission was deployed to the Tomb of Askia in Gao (Mali)**, resulting in a comprehensive diagnostic report on the causes of the collapse and the state of conservation of the tomb
- ▶ Based on the mission findings, urgent and priority interventions at the site were drawn up

studies, as well as the implementation of the Action Plan developed by the Government of Mali for the removal of the site from the List of World Heritage in Danger, should be further prioritized.

3.1.5 Damage assessment mission to the region of Kermanshah (Islamic Republic of Iran)

In November 2017, a series of earthquakes occurred in the region of Kermanshah, in the western part of Iran on the border with Iraq. The disasters caused significant loss of life and livelihoods, with an estimated 430,000 people affected in the eight districts of Kermanshah province. In addition, the seismic events caused damage to a number of heritage sites.

In this context, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported a rapid post-earthquake damage assessment to the affected sites in partnership with the Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organization. During the assessment, priorities, as well as key structural interventions were identified, in order to avoid further damage.

The mission, which took place from 13 to 21 December 2017, resulted in the elaboration of a detailed technical report, which provided: an assessment of the typology and level of damage as a result of the seismic events; an assessment of



▲ **DAMAGE TO THE ABDULLAHEB-E-OMAR MOSQUE IN KERMANSHAH (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN)**
© UNESCO

new risks; an overview of the cultural needs of the communities around the sites; and the identification of priorities as well as recommendations of possible interventions.

3.1.6 Participatory assessment of needs related to intangible cultural heritage in North Kivu (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Since the 1990s, the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo, and notably the region of North Kivu, has been the site of both mass displacement and an influx of refugees – a consequence of the protracted political and humanitarian crisis affecting the country and its neighbours. As a result of this profound demographic reshaping, the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage of the concerned populations has become a concern.

The Heritage Emergency Fund supported a participatory needs assessment exercise for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage in North Kivu from 24 July to 15 December 2017. The aim of this evaluation was to understand if and how the intangible cultural heritage in the region under study has been affected by the violence and displacement, as well as if and how certain elements contributed to the strengthening of the displaced and host communities' resilience, social cohesion and peace.

Key achievements

- ▶ **Damage was assessed and structural weaknesses were identified** at the inspected sites
- ▶ The level of risk was evaluated and priorities were identified for safeguarding measures



▲ **TRADITIONAL PRACTICES IN NORTH-KIVU (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO)**

© UNESCO/R. Matsipa

Following a preparatory study of the local context, a consultation workshop, as well as interviews and an inception meeting, were organized with stakeholders from different parts of North Kivu. This helped to clarify the scope of the assessment and the methodology, as well as to verify the conclusions resulting from the preparatory study. The assessment was then carried out over the course of November 2017 by four interviewers, who each spent six days on the ground and engaged with a diverse group of people, covering eight areas across the region. In total 175 people (79 women and 96 men), including both displaced and non-displaced people, were interviewed in the framework of the evaluation.

Following careful evaluation of the results of the field assessments by UNESCO, the report concludes that in North Kivu the social contexts, the material supports and the cultural and natural spaces necessary for the practice and transmission of the region's intangible cultural heritage were largely destroyed or became inaccessible as a result of the violence that affected the region. Displacement, social upheaval, impoverishment and economic and moral downturns severely affected a large part of the intangible cultural heritage of the populations concerned. At the same time, heritage-based practices also allowed for the recreation of social cohesion among the displaced and with the host communities, suggesting it can be a driver of unity and peace, facilitating resocialization, integration and economic empowerment of the displaced.

Finally, a list of needs for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in North Kivu was

Key achievements

- ▶ A participatory assessment of needs for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in North Kivu was conducted

established based on the interviews. These include the need for: support in the creation of cultural spaces that would allow for the reflection, expression and transmission of cultural heritage in a manner adapted to the local context; training in the use of intangible heritage practices for resource generation; awareness raising regarding the importance of intangible cultural heritage through community media; and the training of teachers in intangible cultural heritage.

3.2/ PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF URGENT SAFEGUARDING MEASURES ON THE GROUND

3.2.1 Emergency consolidation works on the bridge leading to the citadel of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic)

Following extensive clashes within the city, the World Heritage property of the Ancient City of Aleppo has sustained severe destruction that left large parts, including the Citadel, heavily damaged. In particular, the 13th century external gate of the Aleppo Citadel, as well as the 700-year-old wooden door, sustained severe damage. At one point, the bridge leading to the entrance contained a 2.5-meter diameter hole, in addition to other damage.

In the context of the priority interventions in the Ancient City of Aleppo identified in the framework of the damage assessment carried out on behalf of the DGAM between May and September 2017, the

Heritage Emergency Fund supported emergency consolidation works at the entrance and bridge leading to the Citadel of Aleppo.

The consolidation project, initiated on 25 September and completed by 10 December 2017, resulted in the restoration of the entrance walls with the use of traditional materials and the filling of holes in different parts of the entrance and bridge of the Citadel.

Key achievements

- ▶ The entrance and bridge leading to the **Citadel of Aleppo** were restored



▲ **EMERGENCY CONSOLIDATION WORKS ON THE ENTRANCE AND BRIDGE OF THE CITADEL OF ALEPPO (SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC)** © UNESCO/DGAM

Key achievements

- ▶ A **comprehensive assessment of damage to the cultural heritage of the Ancient City of Aleppo** was conducted, based on adapted damage assessment criteria determining the severity of the loss of key historical elements within a broader cultural site
- ▶ Awareness raised on the damage to the Ancient City of Aleppo and the added value of new technologies in the monitoring and documentation of the state of conservation of cultural heritage

3.3/

MONITORING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF SITES THROUGH SATELLITE IMAGES

3.3.1 Comprehensive satellite imagery-based assessment of the Ancient City of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic)

In the context of the ongoing armed conflict in Syria, satellite imagery has proven to be a critical tool for the remote assessment of cultural heritage, as it grants access to otherwise non-accessible areas in conflict-affected countries.

UNESCO and UNITAR-UNOSAT, in the context of the MoU signed in 2015, are jointly preparing a comprehensive update of the report assessing the state of cultural heritage in Syria via satellite imagery published by UNITAR-UNOSAT in 2015. With the support of the Heritage Emergency Fund, the specific volume on the World Heritage property of the Ancient City of Aleppo makes use of adapted damage assessment criteria determining the severity of the loss of key historical elements within a broader cultural site. This methodology will also be used in the second volume on all World Heritage properties and sites on the country's Tentative List.



▲ **INVITATION CARD TO THE SIDE EVENT ON ALEPPO HELD DURING THE 42ND SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE** © UNESCO (Image: ©Tomáš Hlaváč; Graphic Design: Ana Carrasco)

The Heritage Emergency Fund also supported the organization of a side event at the 42nd session of the World Heritage Committee in Krakow (Poland), which raised awareness of the damage to the Ancient City of Aleppo, as well as on the potential of new technologies for the safeguarding of cultural heritage. The case of the Ancient City of Aleppo served as a case study, and elements of the report were presented, including 3D models of cultural assets of the city, as well as data storage and management solutions proposed by the Endangered Archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa (EAMENA) project.

The comprehensive assessment of damage and destruction of cultural heritage in the World Heritage Property of the Ancient City of Aleppo will be published in 2018, as a dedicated volume of the larger assessment of cultural heritage in Syria.



▲ **THE PDNA MISSION INCLUDED A VISIT TO THE ROSEAU CRAFTS MARKET, WHERE OVER 40 VENDORS HAD LOST THEIR INCOME AS A RESULT OF HURRICANE MARIA (DOMINICA)** © UNESCO/Y. Peshkov

3.4/ POST-DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENTS (PDNA)

3.4.1 Elaboration of the Culture Chapter of the PDNA for Dominica

The 2017 hurricane season caused unprecedented levels of destruction across the Caribbean region, affecting the lives of millions of people and leaving thousands of others homeless and displaced. On 18 September 2017, the category 5 hurricane Maria passed over Dominica with 260 km/h sustained wind speeds, affecting some 57,000 people (about 80% of the total population) at a time when the country was still recovering from the impact of Hurricane Erika in 2015. In this context, the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica requested the assistance of the United Nations, the World Bank, and the European Union to conduct a PDNA.

In this framework, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported a mission to Dominica to lead the elaboration of the culture chapter of the PDNA. The mission took place from 16 to 31 October 2017 in close cooperation with the National Commission of Dominica for UNESCO, the Division of Culture, the Division of Forestry, and the management of the World Heritage property 'Morne Trois Pitons

National Park', which was severely damaged during the hurricane, along with other historical sites and cultural industries. The mission consisted of field visits to key affected areas throughout the island and resulted in the drafting of the culture chapter of the PDNA, which included: a detailed estimation of the damage, losses and recovery needs of the culture sector in Dominica; key recommendations to improve resilience, especially for the most vulnerable communities; and an overall recovery strategy.

Hurricane Maria highlighted the need for broader baseline data, established guidelines, and a disaster risk plan for the culture sector of Dominica, as well as the need for more secure spaces for collections, which are at risk of looting and vandalism.

The PDNA also informed the Disaster Recovery Framework for Dominica. For the culture sector specifically, the scope of recovery efforts focused on capacity-building to better assess the impacts of disasters on cultural heritage; managing disaster risks; and developing and implementing disaster mitigation plans.

Key achievements

- ▶ The culture chapter of the **PDNA for Dominica** and an overall recovery strategy was elaborated
- ▶ The PDNA informed the development of the Disaster Recovery Framework for Dominica, which highlighted key recovery needs for the culture sector

3.5/ COORDINATION MEETINGS

3.5.1 Technical coordination meeting and Stakeholders meeting for the Ancient City of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic)

Following the improvement of security conditions in the city, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported the organization of a technical coordination meeting with key representatives of international and national stakeholders involved in the documentation, protection, conservation of, and strategic planning for the World Heritage site of the Ancient City of Aleppo.

The Technical coordination meeting, held in Beirut, Lebanon from 1 to 3 March 2017 brought together more than 50 participants, including representatives of the DGAM the Aleppo City Council, the Ministry of Tourism, the Directorate of the Aleppo Awqaf (Ministry of Religious Endowments), NGOs and universities. Participants mapped ongoing initiatives, plans and mechanisms, defined coordination mechanisms at the international and national levels, as well as technical guidelines and identified short, medium and long term technical assistance needs for the recovery plans of the World Heritage property of the Ancient City of Aleppo.

The Meeting also resulted in the drafting of an Action Plan outlining the most urgent activities for the Ancient City of Aleppo, notably a Coordination Workshop in Aleppo under the umbrella of UNESCO, the recruitment of Programme Coordination staff based in Aleppo, support for further damage assessments and debris management, as well as emergency works at the entrance of the Aleppo Citadel, all to be carried out with financial support from the Heritage Emergency Fund.

As a follow-up to the Technical Coordination Meeting, a Coordination Workshop was organized in Aleppo from 15 to 16 March 2017, in order to set a common vision among stakeholders for the future of the Ancient City of Aleppo. On this occasion, the damage assessments that had been carried out were reviewed, which informed the prioritization of future interventions. The Coordination Workshop, organized with the support of the Heritage Emergency Fund, raised awareness among the wider Syrian public of the issues discussed during the Technical Coordination Meeting in Beirut and refined the Action Plan for the future of the Ancient City of Aleppo.

3.6/ PLANNING OF MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM REHABILITATION MEASURES

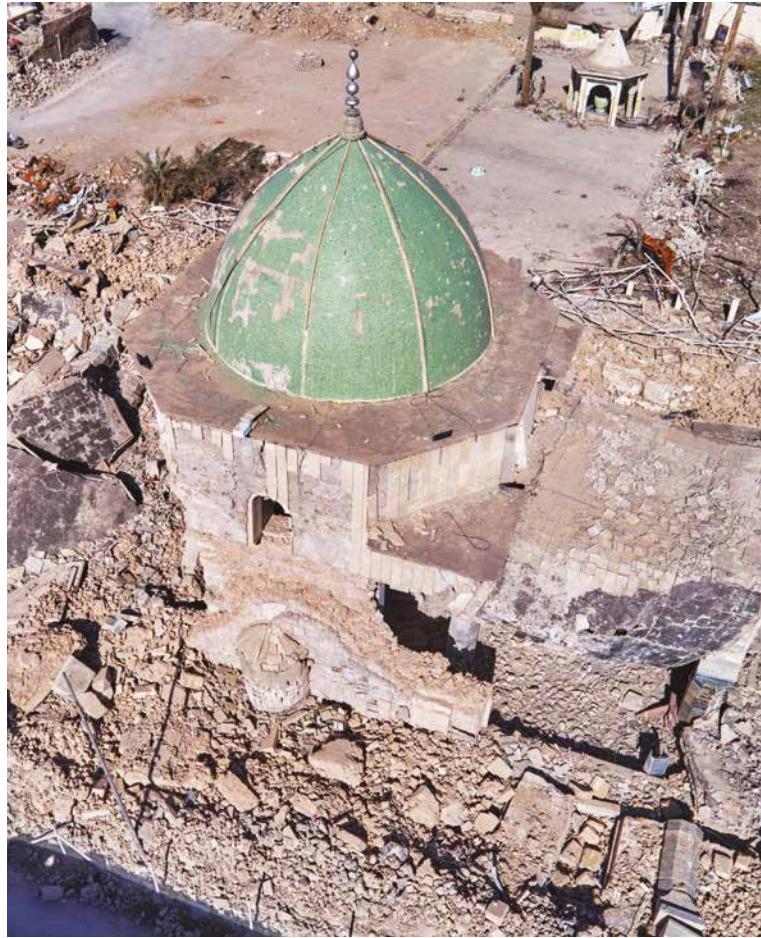
3.6.1 Support to the recovery of the cultural heritage of Iraq

Following the liberation of Mosul from ISIL/Da'esh, officially announced by Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi on 10 July 2017, UNESCO scaled up its efforts to protect and conserve cultural heritage affected by conflict and/or at risk in the liberated areas of Northern Iraq, and in particular in the city of Mosul, Iraq's second largest city.

UNESCO's response included the launch on 3 August 2017 of the Response Plan for the Liberated Areas of Iraq, which was drawn up on the occasion of the related International Conference held in Paris in February 2017. In addition, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported the UNESCO Office in Baghdad in

Key achievements

- ▶ The **Technical Coordination Meeting** identified short, medium and long term technical assistance needs for the recovery of the World Heritage property of the Ancient City of Aleppo
- ▶ The **Coordination Workshop in Aleppo** raised awareness among the wider Syrian public of emergency interventions to be carried out in the Ancient City of Aleppo and refined the related Action Plan



▲ THE REMAINS OF THE AL-NURI MOSQUE IN THE OLD CITY OF MOSUL (IRAQ) © UNESCO

assisting the Iraqi authorities in the coordination and design of emergency response and recovery interventions in the liberated areas of Northern Iraq.

Thanks to this support, the Office engaged in resource mobilization efforts for the substantial emergency and rehabilitation interventions that will have to be undertaken to ensure the recovery of the liberated areas of Iraq. Seven project proposals for six different donors were developed, for a total of over USD 27 million, foreseeing the protection of religious heritage as a tool for reconciliation, investments in culture and creativity, the development of the manuscripts conservation centre in Najaf established by the Shia Endowment, the activation of the Response Plan for the Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage in Liberated Areas of Iraq, the planning for the rehabilitation of the al-Nuri Mosque and al-Hadba Minaret, as well as for emergency protective and recovery measures, conservation and integrated planning for the reconstruction of the Historic Urban Landscape of the Old City of Mosul.

Key achievements

- ▶ Two field visits to Mosul, including to its Old City, were carried out, allowing for the first assessments of the state of the city
- ▶ The drone survey of the Old City of Mosul was conducted
- ▶ Substantial resource mobilization efforts were deployed, including seven project proposals for six donors for a total amount of over USD 25 million
- ▶ Consultation and coordination with other UN Agencies and local and national stakeholders, including communities, was ensured

In the same period, two field visits to Mosul on 10 and 23 October 2017 were undertaken. The visits, undertaken jointly with UN-Habitat Iraq, aimed at understanding the damage inflicted to the historic urban fabric, including the key monuments of the city, such as the al-Nuri Mosque and al-Hadba Minaret. After the field visit, the UNESCO team met with Dr. Muzahem Al-Khayat, President of the University of Nineveh and advisor to the Prime Minister for the reconstruction of Mosul, to discuss the approach for the restoration of Mosul's Historic Urban Landscape.

Initial activities undertaken included a comparative study and the design of a Geographic Information System (GIS) database for the restoration and reconstruction of the Historic Urban Landscape of the Old City of Mosul, as well as participating in a Technical Planning Workshop in Mosul on 16 November 2017, facilitated by UN-Habitat, with a view to ensure stakeholder engagement.

Finally, a drone survey as the basis for the forthcoming 3D modelling for the restoration and reconstruction of the Historic Urban Landscape of the Old City of Mosul was carried out by the French company Iconem.

The support provided under the Heritage Emergency Fund allowed for the implementation of urgent safeguarding activities and provided seed funding for the further mobilization of resources, enabling the mid- to long-term implementation of rehabilitation and recovery interventions.

3.6.2 Support to the coordination and planning of emergency interventions in Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic)

In line with the needs prioritized at the Technical Coordination Meeting for Aleppo and in the resulting Action Plan, the Heritage Emergency supported on-site monitoring, coordination and planning of

emergency interventions and first rehabilitation measures, through the Programme Coordination staff based in the city. In doing so, UNESCO increased its response capacity and its ability to better assume its leading role in the coordination of efforts in the Ancient City of Aleppo. UNESCO also became the first international organization dealing with culture and heritage with a staff member based in Aleppo.

Key achievements

- ▶ UNESCO increased its response capacity and assumed a leading role in the **coordination of efforts in the Ancient City of Aleppo**

CHAPTER 4

PROMOTION, OUTREACH AND MANAGEMENT OF THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

4.1 / PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS

4.1.1 Visual identity for the Heritage Emergency Fund

Considering the recent establishment of the Heritage Emergency Fund, and the existence of other funding mechanisms in the same area of work, there was a need to clearly position the HEF as the principal funding mechanism in the area of culture in emergencies. The definition of a visual identity was considered to be a necessary step in this process, and was developed by a graphic designer.

In particular, a document wallet, notebook, roll-up, Power Point template and the internal graphic design of documents (Annual Progress Report, leaflet, etc.) were designed in English, French and Arabic (see below).

The choice of red and yellow as key colours reflects the emergency nature of the Fund (and in particular the dimensions of conflicts and disasters), while the two arm-shaped elements represent the assistance it provides.



▲ PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS DISPLAYING THE VISUAL IDENTITY OF THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND © UNESCO

Key achievements

- ▶ A visual identity for the Heritage Emergency Fund was developed

A slogan for the Fund (“Protecting Culture for Resilience”) was also developed and integrated in the visual identity.

4.1.2 Heritage Emergency Fund 2016 Annual Progress Report

The 2016 Annual Progress Report of the Heritage Emergency Fund was used far beyond its original purpose as a reporting instrument addressed to donors, to become one of the Fund’s key promotional materials throughout 2017.

The Report was translated into French, Spanish and Arabic, shared with beneficiary countries and distributed at meetings and events held at UNESCO Headquarters, as well as during bilateral meetings and missions.

Key achievements

- ▶ The 2016 Annual Progress Report of the Heritage Emergency Fund was translated in French, Spanish and Arabic and disseminated widely

4.1.3 Webpage on the Heritage Emergency Fund

While a new UNESCO webpage on “Culture in Emergencies” was created in 2017, the need to set up a specific webpage on the activities supported by

the Heritage Emergency Fund also became apparent in 2017.

The page template was subsequently created and its content developed and translated into French. It is expected that the page will be online in English and French in the first half of 2018, and in Spanish and Arabic by the end of the year.

Key achievements

- ▶ A dedicated **webpage on the programme of activities supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund** was elaborated in English and French, with a view to its publication online in four languages in 2018

4.2/ INFORMATION MEETINGS

4.2.1 First meeting of Heritage Emergency Fund donors

The first meeting of Heritage Emergency Fund donors was held at UNESCO Headquarters on 1 June 2017. The meeting gathered representatives from donor countries, Chairpersons of the UNESCO Regional Groups and Member States who provided relevant in-kind contributions, with a view to discuss the main achievements of the Fund in 2016 as well as priority areas of action for 2017.

Key achievements

- ▶ The **first meeting of donors to the Heritage Emergency Fund** raised awareness of its achievements and engaged donors in its outreach efforts

Key achievements

- ▶ Raised **awareness of the Heritage Emergency Fund through dedicated presentations at meetings of five UNESCO regional groups** and statutory meetings of the Culture Conventions

The suggestions shared by donors during the meeting led to the development of further outreach initiatives, such as the presentation of the Heritage Emergency Fund to the UNESCO Regional groups (see paragraph 4.2.2).

4.2.2 Presentation of the Heritage Emergency Fund at meetings of the UNESCO regional groups and at Culture Conventions statutory meetings

In the fall of 2017, the Heritage Emergency Fund was presented at meetings of five UNESCO regional groups in order to:

- ▶ Raise awareness of the Heritage Emergency Fund and the related programme of activities in each Region;
- ▶ Grant visibility to the support provided by the Fund's donors;
- ▶ Raise additional funds;
- ▶ Ensure that beneficiary Member States are aware of the results of the activities implemented in their territories.

The Heritage Emergency Fund was also presented at the statutory meetings of the UNESCO Culture Conventions.

4.3/ MANAGEMENT OF THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

4.3.1 Strengthening the operation and the governance of the Fund for improved accountability and impact

In 2017, the operation of the Heritage Emergency Fund was strengthened through the elaboration of strategic framework documents.

A Results Framework for the 2018-2019 biennium (see Annex III) was elaborated in a similar manner to other reference documents related to Culture in Emergencies. The overall impact was defined on the basis of Expected Result 5 of the approved 39C/5 (see paragraph 1.2); expected outcomes were drafted in line with the objectives of the *Strategy*; four outputs were identified; and categories of activities related to emergency preparedness and response were presented. While the Results Framework clarifies the overall terms of the work to be conducted, it is still intended that the actual operations will be identified on a case-by-case basis and as necessary.

The elaboration of the Results Framework led in turn to the definition of a revised budget structure for the Fund (see Annex IV) aligned with the expected outcomes and categories of activities. The new budget structure will allow for the monitoring the implementation of the activities by area (preparedness, response, communication and outreach) and by region.

The Programme for Emergency Preparedness and Response supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund (see Annex V) was revised in order to integrate modifications resulting from the decisions of UNESCO's Governing Bodies in 2017 (the adoption of the *Addendum*, the approval of the 39 C/5, including ER5, and the endorsing of the *Action Plan*).

Guidelines on the use of resources of the Heritage Emergency Fund (see Annex VI) were developed. The Guidelines include the operational modalities of the Fund (including areas of intervention, criteria for applicants and beneficiaries, the funding ceiling, procedures and criteria for the granting of funds), as well as the template for the Application and Reporting forms.

The governance of the Heritage Emergency Fund was also clearly articulated. The Director-General is responsible for the overall management and the administration of the Fund and, and, by delegating her authority, requests for funding are approved (depending on the amount of the request) by the Assistant Director-General for Culture or by a Director of the Division for Heritage. The EPR Unit serves as the Secretariat of the Heritage Emergency Fund. Once a year, a Donors' Advisory Group, co-chaired by the Assistant Director-General for Culture and a representative of a donor country, meets to share information and best practices on the implementation of activities supported by the Fund, and to offer advice related to the Fund's strategy and its fundraising, reporting, branding and communication approaches.

A Communication and Visibility Plan for the biennium 2018-2019 (see Annex VII) was drafted. The Plan defines the objectives, target groups, and channels for the communication strategy of the Heritage Emergency Fund and identifies specific activities to be implemented, detailing their cost and expected timeline. A Communication Officer is expected to be hired in 2018 in order to implement this Plan.

Key achievements

- ▶ **The operation of the Heritage Emergency Fund was strengthened through the elaboration of strategic framework documents:** a Results Framework for the 2018-2019 biennium (and a corresponding adjusted budget structure), a revised Programme for Emergency Preparedness and Response, Guidelines on the use of resources of the Fund, and a Communication and Visibility Plan
- ▶ **The governance of the Fund was further defined** thanks to the clear articulation of responsibilities among the different actors involved in its overall management and day-to-day-running

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS

5.1/
ACHIEVEMENTS

SDGs supported by the Fund (4.7; 5.5; 5.c; 11.4; 11.b; 13.1; 16.4; 16.a; 17.9; 17.16; 17.17) were identified and its overall desired **impact** (aligned with ER5 of the 39 C/5) was determined.

In 2017, a Results Framework for the Heritage Emergency Fund was defined for the first time. The

Three main **outcomes** were defined, in line with the *Strategy*:

Figure 1. Presentation of the activities implemented in 2017 in the context of the new Results

| | | |
|-----------------|--|---|
| IMPACT | SDG's: 4.7; 5.5; 11.4; 13.1; 16.4; 17.9; 17.16; 17.17 | |
| | ER5 of the 39C/5: culture protected and cultural pluralism promoted in emergencies related to conflicts and disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards to strengthen peace, security and resilience | |
| OUTCOMES | Outcome 1: Member States improve their preparedness to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and disasters | |
| OUTPUTS | Output 1: Capacities of national and local authorities reinforced and technical assistance provided to them for the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk mitigation interventions on cultural heritage | Output 2: Awareness of Member States raised on the importance to protect heritage in emergency situations to improve their preparedness |
| | ACTIVITIES | |
| | <p>Risk Assessment and emergency plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster risk reduction planning for the World Heritage Property of Petra (Jordan) Risk assessment mission to the underwater cultural heritage site of Chuuk Lagoon (Federated State of Micronesia) Risk assessment mission to the World Heritage property of Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Afghanistan) | <p>Awareness-raising campaigns and materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> #Unite4Heritage campaign Brochure "UNESCO's response to protect culture in crises" Webpage on "Culture in Emergencies" |
| | <p>Capacity-building materials and resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military Manual on Cultural Property Protection (Arabic translation) Handbook "Endangered Heritage – Emergency Evacuation of Heritage Collections" (French translation) Scientific Report "Safeguarding Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Pacific" Manual on contingency procedures in historical archives in the event of natural disasters | |
| | <p>Training activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of Libyan officers in the conservation of mummies Training of African peace-keepers on cultural property protection in armed conflict Training of Croatian World Heritage site managers on disaster risk reduction Training of UNESCO Culture Programme Specialists on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment for Culture | |
| | <p>Studies and research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on the involvement of Armed Non-State Actors in cultural heritage protection White Paper on Culture Reconstruction and Recovery | |
| | <p>Partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G7 ICC AaLIPH EU UN OHCHR UNITAR-UNOSAT ICCROM State Hermitage Museum of Saint Petersburg (Russian Federation) | |

1. Member States improve their preparedness to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and disasters;
2. Member States improve their emergency response capacity to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and disasters;
3. Member States engage in the mobilization of resources for the HEF to support the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in emergency situations.

Four **outputs** were identified:

1. Capacities of national and local authorities reinforced and technical assistance provided for the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk mitigation interventions on cultural heritage (related to outcome 1);
2. Awareness of Member States raised on the importance to protect heritage in emergency situations (related to outcome 1);
3. Technical support provided to Member States through rapid interventions, monitoring,

Framework for the Heritage Emergency Fund (2018-2019)

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | Outcome 2: Member States improve their emergency response capacity to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and disasters | Outcome 3: Member States engage in the mobilization of resources for the HEF to support the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in emergency situations |
| | Output 1: Technical support provided to Member States through rapid interventions, monitoring, coordination and planning for recovery | Output 1: Awareness of Member States raised on the programme of activities supported through the Heritage Emergency Fund |
| | <p>Rapid assessment and advisory missions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching of the Rapid Response Mechanism for Culture • Damage assessment mission to the World Heritage property of the Ancient City of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic) • Damage assessment mission to the regions of Piura, Lambayeque and La Libertad (Peru) • Damage assessment mission to the Tomb of Askia (Mali) • Damage assessment mission to the region of Kermanshah (Islamic Republic of Iran) • Participatory assessment of needs related to intangible cultural heritage in North Kivu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) | <p>Promotional materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual identity for the Heritage Emergency Fund • Elaboration of the Heritage Emergency Fund 2016 Annual Progress Report • Webpage on the Heritage Emergency Fund |
| | <p>Planning and implementation of urgent safeguarding measures on the ground:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency consolidation works on the bridge leading to the citadel of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic) | <p>Information meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First meeting of donors to the Heritage Emergency Fund • Presentation of the Heritage Emergency Fund at meetings of the UNESCO regional groups and at statutory meetings of the Culture Conventions |
| | <p>Monitoring of the state of conservation of sites through satellite images:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive satellite imagery-based assessment of the Ancient City of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic) | <p>Management of the HEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the operation and the governance of the Fund for improved accountability and impact |
| | <p>Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of the Culture Chapter of the PDNA for Dominica | |
| | <p>Coordination meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical coordination meeting and Stakeholders meeting for the Ancient City of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic) | |
| | <p>Planning of medium and long-term rehabilitation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the recovery of the cultural heritage of Iraq • Support to the coordination and planning of emergency interventions in Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic) | |

coordination and planning for recovery (related to outcome 2);

4. Awareness of Member States raised on the programme of activities supported through the Heritage Emergency Fund (related to outcome 3).

While the Results Framework applies to the 2018–2019 biennium, figure 1 shows how **the activities implemented in 2017 were already fully aligned with the new Results Framework and contributed to its expected outputs.**

With regard to the mobilization of resources, the Fund successfully fulfilled a **catalyst and multiplier role**, both at the activity and global level. Not only did many of its operations succeed in attracting additional financial or in-kind resources from public and private partners, but contributions made under the Fund attracted further support from governments, international organizations and the private sector. The second main donor to the Fund (Norway) doubled its contribution and three other donors (Luxembourg, Monaco and Estonia) confirmed their support. For the first time, a private donor (ANA Holdings INC.) contributed to the Fund. Furthermore, contributions from individuals increased substantially over the previous year.

The Fund continued to expand its reach in 2017, supporting preparedness and response **interventions in 20 countries** all over the world, including for the first time in Africa and in Europe, making it a truly global tool.

The Fund also demonstrated its added value by **filling a strategic gap**: covering the critical needs that arise between the occurrence of an emergency and the implementation of long-term recovery projects. The Fund accomplished this through short-term, critical interventions that are often difficult to support under traditional financing mechanisms. Activities supported by the HEF benefited from **high-level expertise** and **solid partners**, who strategically contributed to their success.

Finally, the Fund's success is also related to its three key features:

- ▶ **rapidity**: funds were decentralized to UNESCO Field Offices within hours from the request, revealing an unequalled capacity for rapid interventions when compared to other funding modalities and tools currently existing within the Culture Sector and the Organization;
- ▶ **flexibility**: thanks to the non-earmarked nature of the Fund, the Organization could intervene when, where and in whichever way was needed;

- ▶ **Inter-disciplinarity**: not only did the Fund support individual activities in all the domains covered by the six Culture Conventions, it also financed global interventions concerning culture as a whole.

5.2/ CHALLENGES AND WAYS TO ADDRESS THEM

Over the course of 2017, a number of challenges were identified, both at the programmatic and resource mobilization levels.

The main challenge at the programmatic level concerned **implementation constraints related to the evolving security situation on the ground or to changing accessibility conditions**. This unfortunately represents a problem that cannot be addressed in the planning stage, and is expected to occur again in the future.

Another issue was the **limited staff resources at UNESCO Headquarters and Field Offices**, which in turn makes them unable to absorb the exceptional workload related to emergency situations, whether in terms of drafting projects or requests for funding or actually implementing additional activities beyond their regular tasks. This is unfortunately the result of the severe financial constraints facing the regular budget of the Organization, which is absorbed by the costs of the statutory meetings of the Conventions and that consequently cannot support this critical area of work. Conversely, the support provided through the Heritage Emergency Fund to the UNESCO Offices in Baghdad and Beirut has proven very successful in terms of return on investment. For example, the financing of a Senior Consultant in the Baghdad Office for four months has allowed for the development of project proposals and the mobilization of the related resources for an amount of 27 million USD. For 2018, the same approach is planned and Field Offices' capacities will be reinforced, as necessary.

Another way in which this issue will be addressed in the course of the upcoming biennium will be through the development of pre-conceived and pre-structured packages of activities (with related pre-identified experts), which can be proposed to staff in UNESCO Field Offices and rapidly operationalized, with less time spent on the planning and implementation phases.

However, these are short-term or partial measures, and there is a need to identify a longer-term solution. In particular, it is hoped that Field Offices may be strengthened thanks to Regular Programme and large extra-budgetary projects.

A further challenge is the **difficulty in identifying experts that are ready to undertake missions in emergency situations**, either because their profile (age, health situation, etc.) does not make them well suited to hardship duty stations or because they are not available at short notice. This issue will be addressed through the operationalization of the Rapid Response Mechanism described in paragraph 3.1.1 above, and in particular through the development of a pre-approved Roster of experts available at short notice, which will significantly accelerate the deployment process. **Strict requirements for security training**, which has to be arranged months in advance, represented another limiting factor.

A final challenge at the programmatic level was the **need to set up the Fund at the same time as operations were being managed and communication and promotional activities were being implemented**, which meant that work on the less urgent aspect (communication) was delayed. This also coincided with a house-wide reform of the web system, which stalled web-related work, pending the move to the new platform. This issue has now been resolved.

With regard to the mobilization of resources, it is clear that more **efforts are needed to expand the donor base**. Going forward, UNESCO will continue to find new opportunities to share information on the Fund and by expanding outreach efforts with the private sector. UNESCO will also work to develop more strategic partnerships to help promote the Fund more widely (for example, through partnerships with airlines or luxury hotel chains).

In the medium to long term, following the introduction in UNESCO's Approved Programme and Budget (39 C/5) of a dedicated cross-cutting expected result on culture in emergencies (ER5), to which all cultural Conventions are expected to contribute, the strategic focus on the Heritage Emergency Fund could be reassessed. Indeed, insofar as emergency preparedness is mainstreamed in the standard policies and operations of all Conventions, and thus integrated into their planning and supported through their normal funding mechanisms, the Heritage Emergency Fund could progressively orient its resources further towards emergency response.

Capacity-building materials and tools will also be developed, with the dual purpose of strengthening the capacity of UNESCO Member States to prepare for and respond to emergencies and to include a concern for cultural heritage in disaster risk reduction, security and peace operations. **Strategic partnerships** with international organizations and other key stakeholders will be established or strengthened.

With regard to the **mobilization of resources**, the sustainability of funding will represent a key issue. It is hoped that partnerships similar to the one established with the Qatar Fund for Development, built on long-term support (an overall amount of 10 million dollars was pledged over several years), will increase in number. Efforts will also be made to diversify and enlarge the donor base, notably by targeting the private sector, and to develop partnerships based on long-term agreements and regular annual contributions. At the same time, substantive work will be conducted in the area of **communication**, notably through the development of a dedicated website and of a leaflet presenting the main activities supported by the Fund.

5.3/ WAY FORWARD

In 2018, the Heritage Emergency Fund will continue to pursue its mandate and broaden its action.

At the programmatic level, it will continue to **support requests for immediate intervention** in the aftermath of conflict and disasters globally, and will fund initiatives to improve preparedness. The **creation of the Rapid Response mechanism**, in cooperation with Stand-by partners, will represent a strategic priority.

ANNEX I

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS OF THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

(adopted by the UNESCO Executive Board at its 196th session, October 2015)

Article 1 – Creation of a Special Account

- 1.1 In accordance with Article 6, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Financial Regulations of UNESCO, there is hereby created a Special Account for the protection of heritage in emergency situations, hereafter referred to as the "Heritage Emergency Fund".
- 1.2 The following regulations shall govern the operation of the Heritage Emergency Fund.

Article 2 – Financial period

The financial period shall correspond to that of UNESCO.

Article 3 – Purpose

The purpose of the Heritage Emergency Fund is to finance activities and projects under a Programme for "Heritage Emergency Preparedness and Response" which would enable UNESCO to assist its Member States in protecting natural and cultural heritage from disasters and conflicts by more effectively preparing and responding to emergency situations.

Article 4 – Income

The income of the Heritage Emergency Fund shall consist of:

- (a) voluntary contributions from States, international agencies and organizations, as well as other entities;
- (b) such amounts provided from the regular budget of the Organization as might be determined by the General Conference;
- (c) such subventions, endowments, gifts and bequests as are allocated to it for purposes consistent with the object of the Special Account;
- (d) miscellaneous income, including any interest earned on the investments referred to in Article 7 below.

Article 5 – Expenditure

The Heritage Emergency Fund shall be debited with the expenditure relating to its purpose as described in Article 3 above, including administrative expenses specifically relating to it and programme support costs applicable to Special Accounts.

Article 6 – Accounts

- 6.1 The Chief Financial Officer shall maintain such accounting records as are necessary.
- 6.2 Any unused balance at the end of a financial period shall be carried forward to the following financial period.
- 6.3 The accounts of the Heritage Emergency Fund shall be presented for audit to the External Auditor of UNESCO, together with the other accounts of the Organization.
- 6.4 Contributions in kind shall be recorded outside the Heritage Emergency Fund.

Article 7 – Investments

- 7.1 The Director-General may make short-term investments of sums standing to the credit of the Heritage Emergency Fund.
- 7.2 Interest earned on these investments shall be credited to the Heritage Emergency Fund.

Article 8 – Closure of the Special Account

The Director-General shall decide upon the closure of the Heritage Emergency Fund at such time as she deems that its operation is no longer necessary and inform the Executive Board accordingly.

Article 9 – General provision

Unless otherwise provided in these Regulations, the Heritage Emergency Fund shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO.

ANNEX II

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 2017 ON THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

(issued by the UNESCO Bureau of Financial Management as of 31 December 2017)



Bureau of Financial Management

MEMO
12 March 2018

To: CLT/AO

Cc: BFM/BMR
BSP/MGP
BSP/MLP

From: BFM/FAS/MA

Ref.: BFM/2018/121

Subject: **Special Account for the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund – 424 series**

Please find enclosed a Financial Report as at 31 December 2017 of the above-mentioned Fund showing cumulative income and expenditure since its creation.

At year-end 2017, the Fund balance amounts to USD 1,687,135.10. Contributions received in 2017 totalled USD 502,450.76 and expenditure incurred amounted to USD 751,610.69.

At the time of the closing of the 2017 accounts, USD 63,790.75 were already committed in 2017 for personnel contracts leaving USD 1,623,344.35 as balance available for additional expenditure to be incurred.

We would like to take this opportunity to reiterate the following:

- Only financial reports certified by the Bureau of Financial Management (BFM) can be used as financial information communicated to external parties.
- A letter of contribution should be signed with each donor for contributions to a Special Account. If this letter differs from the standard model provided in the Administrative Manual item 5.2A, the visa of BFM is required prior to signature.

Ebrima Sarr

424GLO4000**Special Account for the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund****Financial Status Report as at 31 December 2017****(Expressed in US Dollars)****Income**

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Voluntary Contributions - Annex 1 | 2,803,008.80 |
| Donation | 767.95 |
| Interest | 39,690.00 |
| TOTAL INCOME | <u>2,843,466.75</u> |

Deduct**EXPENDITURE**

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Programme expenditure incurred - Annex 2 | 1,156,331.65 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | <u>1,156,331.65</u> |

FUNDS AVAILABLE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017**1,687,135.10***Financial Report issued by the Bureau of Financial Management.**The total income and expenditure are in accordance with UNESCO's financial records.*

Special Account for the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund

Statement of Income

As at 31 December 2017

(Expressed in US Dollars)

| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Total |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Governments | | | | |
| Andorra | 5,291.00 | 7,961.78 | - | 13,252.78 |
| Estonia | 16,483.50 | - | 17,772.45 | 34,255.95 |
| Luxembourg | - | 12,582.04 | 20,920.60 | 33,502.64 |
| Monaco | - | 27,300.34 | 12,382.13 | 39,682.47 |
| Netherlands | - | 37,154.95 | - | 37,154.95 |
| Norway | - | 176,221.81 | 359,354.60 | 535,576.41 |
| Qatar | - | 1,999,973.00 | - | 1,999,973.00 |
| Slovakia | 16,447.35 | - | - | 16,447.35 |
| | 38,221.85 | 2,261,193.92 | 410,429.78 | 2,709,845.55 |
| Other Donors | | | | |
| Online donations | 1,085.12 | 825.10 | 1,253.03 | 3,163.25 |
| ANA Holdings INC. (Transfer from General Fund 570NFJ9000) | - | - | 90,000.00 | 90,000.00 |
| Donation | - | - | 767.95 | 767.95 |
| Interest | - | 12,197.00 | 27,493.00 | 39,690.00 |
| Total Income | 39,306.97 | 2,274,216.02 | 529,943.76 | 2,843,466.75 |

Financial Report issued by the Bureau of Financial Management.
The total income and expenditure are in accordance with UNESCO's financial records.

Special Account for the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund

Cumulative Expenditure Report by Activity
As at 31 December 2017
(Expressed in US Dollars)

| | Budget | Disbursements | Unliquidated Obligations | Total Expenditure | % Exp. Vs Budget |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Preparedness activities</u> | 987,821.47 | | | | |
| Development of national heritage inventories as well as risk assessment and emergency plans for cultural institutions and heritage properties, including sites, Museums and archives | | 26,156.68 | 21,560.73 | 47,717.41 | |
| Development of capacity building materials and resources, based on lessons learned in each site, and their integration in capacity-building programmes in disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness for cultural and natural heritage | | 34,341.80 | - | 34,341.80 | |
| Establishment and up-dating of roster of international and national experts in various aspects of disaster risk management as related to heritage | | 18,642.56 | - | 18,642.56 | |
| Development of communication and educational campaigns and materials to raise awareness of the risks related to disasters and conflict for heritage, and of the need to protect it | | 51,133.32 | - | 51,133.32 | |
| Conducting training activities for UNESCO staff as well as for staff of national authorities and key partner organizations | | 79,850.01 | 3,888.78 | 83,738.79 | |
| Development of policies to strengthen synergies among the relevant UNESCO cultural Conventions in relation to heritage and emergencies, as well as to integrate a concern for heritage within international policies on disaster risk reduction | | 17,720.18 | 2,976.00 | 20,696.18 | |
| Studies and research aimed at defining critical gaps and developing innovative approaches/policies | | 69,824.95 | 4,000.00 | 73,824.95 | |
| International technical meetings with key partners to identify needs and possible joint actions | | 37,842.74 | 136.00 | 37,978.74 | |
| Sub-total | 987,821.47 | 335,512.24 | 32,561.51 | 368,073.75 | 37.26% |
| <u>Immediate reconnaissance, rapid response</u> | 1,149,998.96 | | | | |
| Dispatching of rapid assessment and advisory missions | | 137,678.99 | 2,802.69 | 140,481.68 | |
| Planning and implementation of urgent safeguarding measures on the ground | | 51,060.27 | 62,966.00 | 114,026.27 | |
| Monitoring of state of conservation of sites through satellite images | | 12,459.78 | - | 12,459.78 | |

| | <u>Budget</u> | <u>Disbursements</u> | <u>Unliquidated Obligations</u> | <u>Total Expenditure</u> | <u>% Exp. Vs Budget</u> |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Conducting short training activities targeting staff from national authorities and partner organizations, within areas affected by conflict/disaster | | 77,769.44 | - | 77,769.44 | |
| Undertaking of Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) or Post Conflict Needs Assessment (PCNA) focused on culture as part of the joint UN, World Bank and EU framework | | 72,384.05 | - | 72,384.05 | |
| Meetings for the coordination of response initiatives with concerned partners, including Member States concerned, UN Agencies, international scientific institutions etc. and – particularly in case of conflict - also with Military organizations such as NATO, Interpol, Custom agencies, Auction Houses, etc. to ensure effective planning of immediate interventions and mitigate risks to heritage from military activities, looting and illicit trafficking | | 62,429.01 | - | 62,429.01 | |
| Planning of medium to long-term rehabilitation interventions, integrating a review of disaster risk reduction strategies for culture sector (the actual implementation of these interventions would be outside the scope of the present programme and would need to be funded through specific extra-budgetary contributions or by the beneficiary country itself, if possible) | | 9,876.60 | - | 9,876.60 | |
| Sub-Total | 1,149,998.96 | 423,658.14 | 65,768.69 | 489,426.83 | 42.56% |
| Communication and Outreach | 422,480.20 | | | | |
| The preparation of promotional and fund-raising materials | | 67,481.08 | - | 67,481.08 | |
| The organization of information meetings and promotional events | | 92,653.43 | 2,030.00 | 94,683.43 | |
| The development and maintenance of a comprehensive webpage – within the website of UNESCO - on the programme of activities funded through the Heritage Emergency Fund, with updated information on current activities | | 31,545.49 | - | 31,545.49 | |
| Sub-Total | 422,480.20 | 191,680.00 | 2,030.00 | 193,710.00 | 45.85% |
| Total | 2,580,300.63 | 950,850.38 | 100,360.20 | 1,051,210.58 | 41.06% |
| Programme Support Costs (10%) | 256,030.08 | 95,085.04 | 10,036.03 | 105,121.07 | 41.06% |
| Grand Total | 2,816,330.71 | 1,045,935.42 | 110,396.23 | 1,156,331.65 | 41.06% |

Financial Report issued by the Bureau of Financial Management. The total income and expenditure are in accordance with UNESCO's financial records.

ANNEX III

RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2018-2019 OF THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

Impact: Culture protected and cultural pluralism promoted in emergencies related to conflicts and disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards to strengthen peace, security and resilience (ER5 of 39 C/5)

Outcome N° 1: Member States improve their preparedness to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and disasters

| Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by gender): | Baseline (B): | Source and means of verification (M): | Target (T): | Assumptions and risks |
|--|---------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| PI 1. Percentage of supported Member States who have adopted procedures and measures to improve their preparedness | NA | Survey | 20% | Member States have the necessary human and financial resources |

Output N°1: Capacities of national and local authorities reinforced and technical assistance provided to them for the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk mitigation interventions on cultural heritage

| Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by gender): | Baseline (B): | Source and means of verification (M): | Target (T): | Assumptions and risks |
|--|---------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| PI 1. Number of Member States who have received technical assistance | NA | Reports | 10 | |
| PI 2. Number of professionals in cultural heritage as well as disaster risk management, crisis response and emergency management who have advanced knowledge on the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk mitigation interventions on cultural heritage, and percentage of women | NA | Survey | 30 (20% women) | |

| Activities: | Assumptions and risks |
|---|---|
| 1. Provision of technical assistance (10 activities) for the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk mitigation interventions on cultural heritage | Technical assistance is requested by Member States |
| 2. Development of 1 capacity-building material on the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk mitigation interventions on cultural heritage | |
| 3. Organization of 3 training workshops in different Regions, including 1 in Africa and 1 for SIDS, on the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk mitigation interventions on cultural heritage, for professionals in cultural heritage as well as disaster risk management, crisis response and emergency management, including women | Representatives of different institutions (national and local) attend |
| 4. Elaboration of 2 studies (1 for conflicts, 1 for disasters) | |
| 5. Organization of 2 coordination, advocacy or fund-raising meetings with potential or current partners | |

| Output N°2: Awareness of Member States raised on the importance to protect heritage in emergency situations | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by gender): | Baseline (B): | Source and means of verification (M): | Target (T): | Assumptions and risks |
| PI 1. Increased number of public statements of Member States who have referred to the importance to protect heritage in emergency situations, including during meetings of Governing Bodies | NA | Press reviews and notes of the meetings of the Governing Bodies | 10 | |
| Activities: | | | | Assumptions and risks |
| 1. Development of 1 awareness-raising material on culture in emergencies | | | | |
| 2. Implementation of the #Unite4Heritage campaign | | | | The #Unite4Heritage campaign focuses on supporting peace, security and resilience through culture |
| Outcome N°2: Member States improve their emergency response capacity to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and disasters | | | | |
| Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by gender): | Baseline (B): | Source and means of verification (M): | Target (T): | Assumptions and risks |
| PI 1. Percentage of supported Member States whose loss of cultural heritage and diversity during an emergency has been prevented, mitigated and recovered | NA | Activity reports | 50% | Emergencies occur and Member States request UNESCO's support |
| Output N°1: Technical support provided to Member States through rapid interventions, monitoring, coordination and planning for recovery | | | | |
| Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by gender): | Baseline (B): | Source and means of verification (M): | Target (T): | Assumptions and risks |
| PI 1. Number of requests of support from Member States which have been met | 0 | Activity reports | 10 | |
| PI 2. Number of professionals in cultural heritage as well as disaster risk management, crisis response and emergency management who have advanced knowledge on emergency intervention procedures, and percentage of women | 0 | Survey | 30 (20%) | |
| Activities: | | | | Assumptions and risks |
| 1. Dispatch of 8 assessment and advisory missions and 5 Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA)/Recovery and Peace-Building Assessments (RPBA) | | | | Emergencies occur and Member States request UNESCO's support |
| 2. Implementation of urgent interventions on the ground | | | | Same as above |
| 3. Assessment, documentation and monitoring activities | | | | Same as above |
| 4. Implementation of Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster training activities targeting professionals in cultural heritage as well as disaster risk management, crisis response and emergency management, including women | | | | Same as above |
| 5. Organization of coordination, advocacy or fund-raising meetings | | | | Same as above |
| 6. Temporary staff support to UNESCO Field Offices for emergency response | | | | Same as above |

| Outcome N°3: Member States engage in the mobilization of resources for the Heritage Emergency Fund to support the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in emergency situations | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by gender): | Baseline (B): | Source and means of verification (M): | Target (T): | Assumptions and risks |
| PI 1. Percentage of Member States authorities who have referred to the Heritage Emergency Fund in their public statements at UNESCO and outside | 1,5% | Records and press files | 10% (including 100% of donors and beneficiaries) | |
| PI 2. Percentage of Member States who have supported the programme of activities supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund through the provision of human or financial resources | 5% | Financial and administrative records | 8% | |
| Output N°1: Awareness of Member States raised on the programme of activities supported through the Heritage Emergency Fund | | | | |
| Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by gender): | Baseline (B): | Source and means of verification (M): | Target (T): | Assumptions and risks |
| PI 1. Increased number of Member States who have actively engaged in promotional events | 60 | Lists of participants of the meeting of donors to the Fund and of the meetings of the Regional groups | 70 | Availability of funds and political agenda of Member States |
| PI 2. Increased number of public statements of Member States referring to the Heritage Emergency Fund, including during meetings of Governing Bodies | 3 | Press reviews and notes of the meetings of the Governing Bodies | 10 | |
| Activities: | | | | Assumptions and risks |
| 1. Organization of 2 information meetings/promotional events on the programme of activities supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund, targeting governmental and private donors | | | | Willingness of partners to engage in in-kind contributions (provision of a space for an event, etc.) with the view of minimizing costs |
| 2. Development of 1 comprehensive webpage on the programme of activities supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund and update with at least 20 webnews and 4 new materials | | | | |
| 3. Production of 3 promotional and fund-raising materials on the programme of activities supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund and dissemination to key stakeholders in the public and private sectors | | | | |

ANNEX IV

REVISED BUDGET STRUCTURE 2018-2019 OF THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

BUDGET STRUCTURE HEF 2018-2019

1. PREPAREDNESS

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1.1. Technical assistance | 1.1.1. Global | 1.1.1.1. Activity 1 1.1.1.2. Activity 2 |
| | 1.1.2. Africa | 1.1.2.1. Activity 1 1.1.2.2. Activity 2 |
| | 1.1.3. Arab States | 1.1.3.1. Activity 1 1.1.3.2. Activity 2 |
| | 1.1.4. Asia and the Pacific | 1.1.4.1. Activity 1 1.1.4.2. Activity 2 |
| | 1.1.5. Latin America and the Caribbean | 1.1.5.1. Activity 1 1.1.5.2. Activity 2 |
| | 1.1.6. Europe and North America | 1.1.6.1. Activity 1 1.1.6.2. Activity 2 |
| 1.2. Capacity-building materials and resources | 1.2.1. Global | 1.2.1.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.2.2. Africa | 1.2.2.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.2.3. Arab States | 1.2.3.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.2.4. Asia and the Pacific | 1.2.4.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.2.5. Latin America and the Caribbean | 1.2.5.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.2.6. Europe and North America | 1.2.6.1. Activity 1 |
| 1.3. Training activities | 1.3.1. Global | 1.3.1.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.3.2. Africa | 1.3.2.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.3.3. Arab States | 1.3.3.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.3.4. Asia and the Pacific | 1.3.4.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.3.5. Latin America and the Caribbean | 1.3.5.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.3.6. Europe and North America | 1.3.6.1. Activity 1 |
| 1.4. Studies and research for policy and tool development | 1.4.1. Global | 1.4.1.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.4.2. Africa | 1.4.2.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.4.3. Arab States | 1.4.3.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.4.4. Asia and the Pacific | 1.4.4.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.4.5. Latin America and the Caribbean | 1.4.5.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.4.6. Europe and North America | 1.4.6.1. Activity 1 |
| 1.5. Coordination, advocacy and fund-raising meetings with key partners | 1.5.1. Global | 1.5.1.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.5.2. Africa | 1.5.2.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.5.3. Arab States | 1.5.3.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.5.4. Asia and the Pacific | 1.5.4.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.5.5. Latin America and the Caribbean | 1.5.5.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.5.6. Europe and North America | 1.5.6.1. Activity 1 |
| 1.6. Awareness-raising and educational activities | 1.6.1. Global | 1.6.1.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.6.2. Africa | 1.6.2.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.6.3. Arab States | 1.6.3.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.6.4. Asia and the Pacific | 1.6.4.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.6.5. Latin America and the Caribbean | 1.6.5.1. Activity 1 |
| | 1.6.6. Europe and North America | 1.6.6.1. Activity 1 |

| | | |
|--|---|---------------------|
| 2. RESPONSE | | |
| 2.1. Assessment and advisory missions, including Post Disaster Needs Assessments & Recovery and Peace-Building Assessments | 2.1.1. Global | 2.1.1.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.1.2. Africa | 2.1.2.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.1.3. Arab States | 2.1.3.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.1.4. Asia and the Pacific | 2.1.4.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.1.5. Latin America and the Caribbean | 2.1.5.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.1.6. Europe and North America | 2.1.6.1. Activity 1 |
| 2.2. Urgent interventions on the ground and planning for recovery | 2.2.1. Global | 2.2.1.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.2.2. Africa | 2.2.2.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.2.3. Arab States | 2.2.3.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.2.4. Asia and the Pacific | 2.2.4.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.2.5. Latin America and the Caribbean | 2.2.5.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.2.6. Europe and North America | 2.2.6.1. Activity 1 |
| 2.3. Assessment, documentation and monitoring activities | 2.3.1. Global | 2.3.1.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.3.2. Africa | 2.3.2.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.3.3. Arab States | 2.3.3.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.3.4. Asia and the Pacific | 2.3.4.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.3.5. Latin America and the Caribbean | 2.3.5.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.3.6. Europe and North America | 2.3.6.1. Activity 1 |
| 2.4. Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster training activities | 2.4.1. Global | 2.4.1.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.4.2. Africa | 2.4.2.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.4.3. Arab States | 2.4.3.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.4.4. Asia and the Pacific | 2.4.4.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.4.5. Latin America and the Caribbean | 2.4.5.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.4.6. Europe and North America | 2.4.6.1. Activity 1 |
| 2.5. Coordination, advocacy and fund-raising meetings with key partners | 2.5.1. Global | 2.5.1.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.5.2. Africa | 2.5.2.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.5.3. Arab States | 2.5.3.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.5.4. Asia and the Pacific | 2.5.4.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.5.5. Latin America and the Caribbean | 2.5.5.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.5.6. Europe and North America | 2.5.6.1. Activity 1 |
| 2.6. Temporary staff support for emergency response | 2.6.1. Global | 2.6.1.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.6.2. Africa | 2.6.2.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.6.3. Arab States | 2.6.3.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.6.4. Asia and the Pacific | 2.6.4.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.6.5. Latin America and the Caribbean | 2.6.5.1. Activity 1 |
| | 2.6.6. Europe and North America | 2.6.5.1. Activity 1 |
| 3. MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES FOR THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND | | |
| 3.1. Promotional and fund-raising materials and resources | | 3.1.1. Activity 1 |
| 3.2. Information meetings and promotional events | | 3.2.1. Activity 1 |
| 4. MANAGEMENT FOR THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND | | |
| 4.1. Coordination | 4.1.1. Supervision and administrative support | |
| | 4.1.2. Overall management of operations and liaison with donors | |
| | 4.1.3. Backstopping of conflict-related activities | |
| | 4.1.4. Backstopping of disaster-related activities | |
| 4.2. Monitoring and evaluation | | |
| 4.3. Reporting | | |
| 4.4. Donors' Advisory Group | | |

ANNEX V

REVISED PROGRAMME FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE SUPPORTED UNDER THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

1. The impacts of disasters and conflicts on heritage and their consequences on sustainable development as well as on peace and security

World Heritage properties and cultural and natural heritage resources, including intangible expressions, are increasingly affected by disasters and conflict situations throughout the world. These threats to cultural heritage can result from a variety of underlying factors, including natural hazards, climate change and political instability, which often reinforce each other.

Earthquakes, fires, floods, landslides and typhoons have caused over the past several years extensive damage to, if not the complete loss of, innumerable cultural and natural heritage sites, museums, cultural institutions and intangible practices. In a conflict situation, heritage is particularly at risk, both because of its inherent vulnerability and for its high symbolic value. As culture is often used as a target and a source of financing of conflict, the protection of cultural heritage also has important implications in terms of international security.

Often, heritage is caught in the crossfire of hostilities between belligerent parties, or it is the victim of pillage and looting in times of chaos and political unrest. This was unfortunately the case in the 2003 damage inflicted on the National Museum of Baghdad, to name one incident. More troublingly, heritage is at times the target of deliberate destruction, with the intention of obliterating the very identity of individuals and groups, severing their links to the land and breaking the bonds that keep them together as a community. This occurred in 2001 with the Buddha statues of Bamiyan, in Afghanistan, and as we have tragically witnessed, in the northern region of Mali, as well as in Syria and Iraq more recently.

In addition to the loss of the unique records of our past of great historic, aesthetic and scientific value, the destruction of cultural and natural patrimony has a very negative impact on communities, since it affects the ability of heritage to serve as a fundamental resource for their sustainable development. It also impedes its ability to act as an anchor for their spirituality and identity, around which affected communities can rebuild in times of distress.

Immediately after a disaster and particularly during active conflict periods, people often find in heritage an essential element of material and psychological support. To be able to access one's heritage – be it a religious building, a historic city, an archaeological site or even a landscape – or simply to know that it is still there, is not only a human right. It also provides a much-needed sense of continuity and supports resilience. In complex emergency situations, culture can moreover be a vehicle to foster tolerance, mutual understanding and reconciliation, mitigating social tensions and preventing renewed escalation into violent conflict. Film, dance and theatre, for example, have been used to build mutual understanding among diverse refugee communities.

In the post-disaster and post-conflict phase, the rehabilitation of heritage may contribute to strengthening the resilience of a community, and to healing the scars caused by war, by helping vulnerable people recover a sense of dignity and empowerment. The acknowledgment and restoration of heritage, based on shared values and interests, may also foster mutual recognition, tolerance and respect among different communities, which is a precondition to a society's peaceful development.

Heritage, on the other hand, is not just a liability when it comes to disasters. A vast literature has shown that well-maintained heritage sites and structures may reduce disaster risks. They transmit traditional knowledge associated with building techniques and environmental management.

Protecting heritage from the risks associated with disasters and situations of conflict, including when lives are at risk and humanitarian concerns become a priority, is therefore a fundamental development imperative and security issue.

2. The challenges to be addressed

Within this context, many countries are both unaware of the risks affecting their heritage and unprepared to address them. Typically, heritage site managers are preoccupied with day to day issues, or with raising funds for on-going restoration or conservation work. Little opportunity or leeway is provided for disaster

risk management concerns and even less for possible situations of armed conflict. Despite preparation for potential disasters, they do often occur and inflict considerable damage.

Once disaster strikes, the capacity to respond quickly is often lacking. This results in lost opportunities to control and reduce the extent of the damage. When a disaster occurs or when conflict situations arise, heritage is indeed often exposed to greater and unforeseen risks which may lead to catastrophic consequences, unless immediate safeguarding measures are taken. These risks include the collapse of destabilized structures, the looting of materials or collections and the loss of precious archival records.

UNESCO, in cooperation with a number of partners such as ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM and ICOM², has developed a variety of tools over the years to manage risks to heritage from disasters and conflict situations. These organizations address all stages of the disaster risk management cycle, that is, before, during and after an emergency situation. Activities implemented range from the development of guidance materials³ and training programmes to response and recovery initiatives in the field.

Examples of UNESCO's intervention over the last decade include support to the management capacity of the agency responsible for the five endangered World Heritage properties of Congo; the rehabilitation of Bam Citadel (Islamic Republic of Iran) severely damaged by a massive earthquake; a comprehensive initiative for a culture-driven recovery in Haiti following the devastating quake of 2010; the restoration of the Kasubi Tombs World Heritage property in Uganda, destroyed by a fire; and the reconstruction of the Timbuktu mausoleums inscribed in the World Heritage List in Mali, following the recent conflict. A Rapid Response Facility, in partnership with the UN Foundation and Fauna and Flora International, has also been established to support emergency interventions in support of natural World Heritage properties.

2. ICOMOS is the International Council of Monuments and Sites; IUCN is the International Union for the Conservation of Nature; ICCROM is the International Centre for the Study and the Protection of Cultural Property; ICOM is the International Council of Museums.

3. See for example the Resource manual on Managing Disaster Risks at World heritage Properties (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/630/>), the UNESCO Cultural Heritage Protection Handbooks Series, covering movable heritage (see: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/museums/movable-heritage-outreach-programme/cultural-heritage-protection-handbooks-in-local-languages/>) and the UNESCO/ICOM Museum Studies Training Programme (see: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/museums/unescoicom-museum-studies-training-package/>)

The unprecedented attacks against culture and heritage, notably in the Middle East, together with the increased occurrence of natural disasters have, however, called for new and more effective approaches to meet these challenges.

Therefore, at its 38th General Conference in November 2015, UNESCO adopted a *Strategy for the reinforcement of the organization's actions for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict*, and, at its 39th General Conference in November 2017, the related *Addendum concerning emergencies associated with disasters caused by natural and human-induced hazards*.

The *Strategy* builds on the six culture conventions administered by UNESCO by strengthening their synergy and operational capacity to achieve the dual objectives:

- ▶ to strengthen Member States' ability to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflict; and
- ▶ to incorporate the protection of culture into humanitarian action, security strategies and peace-building processes.

The *Strategy*, and the related *Action Plan*, endorsed by the UNESCO Executive Board at its 201st Session in 2017, also provide a focus for the mobilization of the Global Coalition 'Unite for Heritage'. Launched in June 2015 by the former Director-General of UNESCO, Ms Irina Bokova, it aims to bring together a wide range of actors from different professional fields to strengthen efforts in the protection of cultural heritage.

This involves strengthening our cooperation with traditional partners and establishing new forms of cooperation with actors beyond the field of culture such as the humanitarian and security sectors.

By protecting cultural heritage and promoting cultural pluralism in emergency situations, UNESCO contributes towards protecting human rights, preventing conflicts and building peace, upholding international humanitarian law and enhancing resilience among communities.

3. A programme for Heritage Emergency Preparedness and Response

In order to be able to assist the Member States of UNESCO in responding to critical situations and managing disaster and conflict-related risks to their heritage, a Programme for Heritage Emergency Preparedness and Response,

coordinated by a dedicated Unit within the Culture Sector of the Organization, has been established, in close cooperation with the relevant Divisions at Headquarters and UNESCO Field Offices.

This programme will undertake essential activities structured around the main components of the emergency management cycle.

3.1 Preparedness

The effects of a disaster or conflict can be mitigated if appropriate measures are taken to anticipate them. Typical activities that could be implemented include:

- ▶ Development of national heritage inventories, as well as risk assessment and emergency plans for cultural institutions and heritage properties, including sites, museums and archives;
- ▶ Development of capacity-building materials and resources, based on lessons learned in each site, and their integration in capacity-building programmes in disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness for cultural and natural heritage;
- ▶ Establishment and updating of an international roster of experts in culture-related aspects of disaster risk management;
- ▶ Development of communication and educational campaigns and materials to raise awareness of the risks related to disasters and conflict for heritage, and of culture's strategic role for recovery;
- ▶ Implementation of training activities targeting staff from governmental institutions and partner organizations;
- ▶ Development of synergies among the relevant UNESCO Culture Conventions in relation to heritage and emergencies, as well as integration of a concern for heritage within international policies on disaster risk reduction;
- ▶ Conduction of research aimed at defining critical gaps and developing innovative approaches/policies/tools, including in relation to the integration of culture into humanitarian, security and peacebuilding efforts;
- ▶ Organization of international technical meetings with key partners to identify needs and possible joint actions.

3.2 Rapid response and planning for recovery

When disaster strikes, there is no time to waste in identifying exactly what the situation calls for. By sending a small team of experts within hours of a disaster, UNESCO will be able to quickly assess the needs and advise government agencies and international donors on the most critical actions required to avoid the further loss of heritage.

Furthermore, it is within the first few days or 2-3 weeks that the worst can be avoided in a disaster, if material support can be quickly provided. This could consist of the erection of temporary structures to stabilize weakened buildings, the provision of new equipment to replace damaged ones, or the rapid reconstruction of field stations to ensure that the site management authority can maintain a presence in sensitive areas.

The recovery / rehabilitation stage can be a long process requiring the participation of teams of experts as well as the establishment of multi-stakeholder management group to support national authorities and coordinate the relief effort.

Activities in the context of a rapid response and planning for recovery would include:

- ▶ Deployment of rapid assessment and advisory missions;
- ▶ Planning and implementation of urgent safeguarding measures on the ground;
- ▶ Monitoring of the state of conservation of sites through satellite images;
- ▶ Implementation of short training activities targeting staff from governmental institutions and partner organizations, within the affected areas;
- ▶ Undertaking of Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) or Recovery and Peace-Building Assessment (RPBA) focused on Culture;
- ▶ Organization of meetings for the coordination of response initiatives with concerned partners⁴, including Member States, UN Agencies, international scientific institutions, military

4. Partners would include: ICOMOS, ICCROM, ICOM, IUCN, the International Blue Shield Committee, the World Monuments Fund (WMF), the Aga Khan Foundation, the Prince Claus Foundation, the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), the World Bank, the Europa Nostra Foundation, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), the Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Cultural Heritage), the Red Cross, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and so forth.

organizations, customs agencies, auction houses and so forth;

- ▶ Planning of medium to long-term rehabilitation interventions, integrating a review of disaster risk reduction strategies for the culture sector (the actual implementation of these interventions would be outside the scope of the present programme and would need to be funded through specific extra-budgetary contributions or by the beneficiary country itself, if possible);

Integration of culture into humanitarian relief efforts related to displacement, through research, promotional materials, assessments, development of guidelines, training and the organization of special events with relevant stakeholders and selected humanitarian actors at global and grassroots levels, with a particular focus on access to culture.

3.3 Communication and outreach

In addition to the above components, the programme also involves initiatives for communication

and outreach. These include: the preparation of promotional and fund-raising materials, the organization of information meetings and promotional events, and the development and maintenance of a comprehensive webpage – within the website of UNESCO – on the programme of activities funded through the Heritage Emergency Fund, with updated information on current initiatives.

4. Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

The implementation of the programme is coordinated by the Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit (EPR), based at UNESCO Headquarters and operating within the Heritage Division of the Culture Sector. The Unit plays a coordinating role and concentrate its input in the planning stages of the interventions and in the immediate response, in coordination with the responsible Headquarters and Field officers.

Periodic evaluations of the programme will be undertaken in accordance with UNESCO's evaluation policy and guidelines.

ANNEX VI

GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF RESOURCES OF THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND, INCLUDING THE TEMPLATES OF THE APPLICATION FORM AND THE REPORTING FORM

A. Strategic considerations and objectives

1. The overall goal of the Heritage Emergency Fund (HEF) is to support the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in emergencies related to conflicts and disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards, through better preparedness and response on the part of UNESCO and its Member States, including by way of an effective implementation of UNESCO's cultural standard setting instruments.
2. The Heritage Emergency Fund is managed in the framework of a programme for Heritage Emergency Preparedness and Response, whose objectives are:
 - Strengthening the ability of Member States to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and natural disasters;
 - Incorporating the protection of culture into humanitarian action, security strategies and peace-building processes by engaging with relevant stakeholders outside the culture domain, including to harness the potential of culture to strengthen resilience and support recovery.
3. The Heritage Emergency Fund finances activities that address an emergency, defined as follows:
 - a situation, resulting from natural or human-made hazards, including armed conflict, in which a Member State finds itself unable to overcome the severe consequences on the protection, promotion and transmission of heritage or on efforts to foster creativity and protect the diversity of cultural expressions.
4. The Heritage Emergency Fund is one of the key mechanisms to implement the *Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Action for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural*

*Pluralism in the Event of Armed Conflict*⁵, and the related *Addendum concerning emergencies associated with disasters caused by natural and human-induced hazards*⁶, adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its 38th session in 2015 and its 39th session in 2017, respectively.

The *Addendum* in turn reflects the structure and the principles of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*⁷, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 2015.

5. The Fund is conceived as a rapid intervention tool, which complements national efforts as well as mechanisms for the provision of international assistance foreseen in the framework of the UNESCO Culture Conventions.
 6. The Heritage Emergency Fund is supported by voluntary contributions received from UNESCO Member States, International Agencies and Organizations, as well as other entities, and private donors.
 7. The Heritage Emergency Fund is a Special Account pursuant to Article 1.1 of its Financial Regulations and, given its multi-donor nature, cannot receive tied or earmarked contributions.
- ### B. Governance
8. The Director-General shall be responsible for the management and the administration of the funds under this Special Account.
 9. Within the authority delegated by the Director-General, the Assistant Director-General for Culture, or his/her representative, is responsible for the approval of requests for funding US\$ from

5. The *Strategy* is accessible from http://en.unesco.org/system/files/unesco_clt_strategy_en.pdf

6. The *Addendum* is accessible from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0025/002527/252788e.pdf>

7. The *Sendai Framework* is accessible from https://www.unisdr.org/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf

10,001 up to US\$ 100,000, while a Director of the Division for Heritage is responsible for the approval of requests up to US\$ 10,000.

10. A meeting of the donors to the Heritage Emergency Fund is organized once a year, to share information and best practices on the implementation of activities supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund and to provide advice on its outreach strategy. It gathers representatives of donor countries as well as the main private contributors to the Heritage Emergency Fund, and does not have any decision-making authority.

11. The Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit, located within the Division for Heritage at the Culture Sector, serves as the secretariat to the Heritage Emergency Fund. It receives and evaluates funding requests, decentralizes the funds in conformity with UNESCO's financial rules and regulations, coordinates promotional and fundraising activities, is responsible for the elaboration of the narrative component of Annual Progress Reports to donors and organizes and reports on meetings of the meeting of the donors to the Heritage Emergency Fund.

C. Areas of intervention

12. The Heritage Emergency Fund finances activities falling within the domains of the UNESCO Culture Conventions, and in particular:

- Cultural immovable heritage and/or natural heritage;
- Cultural movable heritage;
- Cultural repositories;
- Underwater cultural heritage;
- Cultural intangible heritage;
- Diversity of cultural goods, services and activities.

13. Upon approval of the Assistant Director-General for Culture or a Director of the Division for Heritage, the Heritage Emergency Fund supports:

- the implementation of specific projects/ activities by the Secretariats of the UNESCO Culture Conventions or by UNESCO Field Offices;

- the coordination and technical backstopping of partnerships/activities/outreach initiatives of a global scope carried out directly by the Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit;

- the administrative expenses related to the Fund, including a reserve for exchange rate fluctuation, staff cost recovery, evaluation costs, etc.

14. Activities which can receive funding in the area of **emergency preparedness** may include, but are not limited to:

- Development of national heritage inventories, as well as risk assessment and emergency plans for cultural institutions and heritage properties, including sites, museums and archives;
- Development of capacity-building materials and resources in disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness for cultural and natural heritage, and their integration in national and international capacity-building programmes;
- Establishment and updating of an international roster of experts in culture-related aspects of disaster risk management;
- Development of communication and advocacy campaigns and materials to raise awareness on the risks for culture deriving from disasters and conflicts, and on culture's strategic role for recovery;
- Implementation of training activities targeting staff from governmental institutions and partner organizations;
- Development of synergies among the relevant UNESCO cultural Conventions in relation to culture and emergencies, and integration of a concern for culture within international policies on disaster risk reduction;
- Research aimed at defining critical gaps and developing innovative approaches/policies;
- Organization of international technical meetings with key partners to identify needs and possible joint actions.

15. Activities which can receive funding in the area of **emergency response and recovery** may include, but are not limited to:

- Deployment of rapid assessment and advisory missions;
- Planning and implementation of urgent safeguarding measures on the ground;
- Monitoring of the state of conservation of sites through satellite images;
- Implementation of short training activities targeting staff from governmental institutions and partner organizations, within the affected areas;
- Undertaking of Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) or Recovery and Peace-Building Assessment (RPBA) focused on Culture;
- Organization of meetings for the coordination of response initiatives with concerned partners, including Member States, UN Agencies, international scientific institutions, customs agencies, auction houses and so forth;
- Planning of medium to long-term rehabilitation interventions, integrating a review of disaster risk reduction strategies for the culture sector.

D. Applicants and beneficiaries

16. Support under the Heritage Emergency Fund may be requested by:

- The Secretariat of a UNESCO Culture Convention;
- A UNESCO Field Office.

17. The Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit may use resources under the Heritage Emergency Fund for the coordination and technical backstopping of partnerships/activities/outreach initiatives of a global scope indicated in par. 13 above, subject to the approval of the Assistant Director-General for Culture or a Director of the Division for Heritage.

18. The UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund supports emergency response activities in Member States, focusing in particular on:

- Least Developed Countries as defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Policy⁸;
- Lower-middle-income Countries as defined by the World Bank⁹;
- Level 3 emergencies as designated by the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) in consultation of the Principals of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)¹⁰;
- Countries where a mission coordinated by the United Nations Department of Peace-Keeping Operations is based¹¹.

19. In line with the strategic priorities of UNESCO, special consideration will be given to activities targeting African countries or Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

E. Funding and submission ceilings

20. A request for funding under the Heritage Emergency Fund can be submitted at any time during the year.

21. Regarding the funding and submission ceilings, the following should be taken into consideration:

- the maximum amount which may be requested from the Heritage Emergency Fund for each application should in principle not exceed US\$ 100,000;
- whenever the overall cost of an activity exceeds US\$ 100,000, the possibility to combine the contribution under the Heritage Emergency Fund with other funding sources should be considered, provided the scope is alike and the financial regulations allow it;
- due to the emergency nature of the support required, the activity implementation period should not exceed 12 months;
- No commitment shall be incurred until allotments or other appropriate authorizations

8. The list is available at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category.html>

9. The list is available at: <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>

10. The list is available at: <http://www.unocha.org/where-we-work/emergencies>

11. The list is available at: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/current.shtml>

have been given and expenditure can be made within the limits of funds available only.

F. Procedure for the allocation of resources

22. The procedure for allocation of resources under the Heritage Emergency Fund is the following:

- The Secretariat of a UNESCO Culture Convention or a UNESCO Field Office, in consultation with the Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit and other colleagues concerned, drafts a funding request in English or French (see Annex I) and sends it to the Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit;
- The Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit checks the completeness of the request, verifies that it satisfies all the mandatory requirements and transmits it to a Director of the Division for Heritage or to the Assistant Director-General for Culture, depending on the threshold below;
- A decision on the request is made within the delegated authority by:
 - a Director of the Division for Heritage, if the amount requested is up to US\$ 10,000;
 - the Assistant Director-General for Culture, if the amount requested is comprised between US\$ 10,001 and US\$ 100,000.

23. The allocation of resources to be used by the Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit for the coordination and technical backstopping of partnerships/activities/outreach initiatives of a global scope indicated in par. 13 above are not subject to the procedure presented in par. 22, but to the direct approval of the Assistant Director-General for Culture or a Director of the Division for Heritage.

G. Criteria for the attribution of resources

24. Any funding request, in order to be considered, must meet the following eligibility requirements:
- contribute to achieving one of the objectives listed in par. 2 above;
 - concern an emergency as defined in par. 3 above;

- refer to one of the dimensions of Culture mentioned in par. 8 above, or to Culture as a whole.

25. In the case of preparedness activities, the following priority considerations will be taken into account in deciding whether assistance under the Heritage Emergency Fund should be granted:

- support a country which has never previously benefited from the Fund's resources;
- play a catalyst and multiplier effect ("seed money") and promote financial or in-kind contributions from other sources;
- be still unfunded, after consideration of other possible funding sources;
- ensure balance in the management of the Fund, at the following levels:
 - Regional balance;
 - Thematic balance (funds will be allocated to preserve the different dimensions of culture covered by the UNESCO Culture Conventions);
 - Balance between preparedness and response activities, over a given period;
 - Balance in the type of emergency addressed (conflict vs. natural disasters);
 - Balance in the type of activity funded (meetings, trainings, studies, etc.).

26. The submission of timely reports and the raising of funds for the Heritage Emergency Fund by the UNESCO Headquarters Units and Field Offices which have been the recipient of contributions under the HEF may be also taken into consideration, as appropriate, in future allocation of resources.

H. Implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting

27. The UNESCO Headquarters Unit/Field Office, which requested assistance under the Heritage Emergency Fund, is in charge of the implementation, monitoring, evaluation of as well as reporting on the related activities.

28. In the implementation phase, such Unit/Field Office will be required to produce, as appropriate and depending on the nature of the activity:
- High-quality photos, with UNESCO copyright or UNESCO user rights;
 - Web news related to the launching and conclusion of the activity, and any other strategic phase in the implementation of the activity;
 - Short video-interviews of beneficiaries of the activity, when relevant.
29. Within 30 days from the completion of the activity, the implementing Unit/Field Office will send to the Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit:
- a report (in English or French) based on the template presented in Annex II;
 - a communication file including press releases and web news;
 - any specific output (survey, mission report, publication, etc.) related to the activity;
 - photos (with copyright forms duly filled-in, as necessary);
 - video interviews, as relevant.
30. The implementing Unit/Field Office will also have to mention that the activity was supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund in every background document/web news/press release/speech/output document/statutory document related to the activity and produced since the granting of the assistance.
31. A consolidated annual progress report on the use of the resources of the Fund, including a narrative part (drafted by the Culture Sector) and a financial report (issued by the Bureau of Financial Management) will be submitted to all donors (whether Member States or private donors) every year (tentatively in April).
32. The evaluation of activities supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund will be undertaken in accordance with UNESCO's evaluation policy and guidelines.

ANNEX I

ANNEX II

ANNEX III

ANNEX IV

ANNEX V

ANNEX VI

ANNEX VII



ANNEX I: Application form to receive support under the Heritage Emergency Fund

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Title of the activity:
2. Amount requested in US\$:
3. Expected duration (in months):
4. Beneficiary country(ies):
5. Beneficiary UNESCO Region(s):
 - Africa
 - Arab States
 - Asia and the Pacific
 - Latin America and the Caribbean
 - Europe and North America
 - Global
6. Type of emergency to be addressed: armed conflict disaster
7. Nature of the activity: response preparedness
8. Cultural focus of the activity (please select one or more):
 - Cultural immovable heritage and/or natural heritage
 - Cultural movable heritage
 - Underwater cultural heritage
 - Cultural intangible heritage
 - Diversity of cultural goods, services and activities
 - Cultural repositories
 - Culture as a whole
9. Type of activity (please select one or more):
 - Meeting/conference
 - Training course
 - Survey/study
 - Emergency response intervention
 - Mission
 - Translation
 - Publication
 - Risk assessment and emergency plan
 - Post-Disaster Needs Assessment/Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment
 - Capacity-building material
10. UNESCO Unit/Section/Office requesting the funding:
11. Focal Point (first and last name, phone number and e-mail):
12. Date of the request:

B. ABOUT THE ACTIVITY

13. Expected starting date:
14. Expected end date:

15. Explain why the situation that the proposed activity aims to address corresponds to the definition of "emergency" included in the Guidelines of the HEF¹² and specifically how the activity is going to address it (250 words maximum):
16. Beneficiaries of the activity and (if relevant) partners for its implementation (250 words maximum):
17. HEF objective(s) supported by the activity:
 Strengthening the ability of Member States to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and natural disasters
 Incorporating the protection of culture into humanitarian action, security strategies and peace-building processes by engaging with relevant stakeholders outside the culture domain, including to harness the potential of culture to strengthen resilience and support recovery
18. Brief description of the activity (repeat the table below for every expected result/individual component of the activity):

| Activity Expected Result 1 | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>(250 words maximum)</i> | |
| Activity Component 1 | |
| Description | <i>(250 words maximum)</i> |
| Beginning date | |
| End date | |
| Location | |
| Deliverable | |

19. Promotion of gender equality: yes no
(if yes, explain how – 250 words maximum)
20. (In the case of preparedness activities only) Have you considered other funding mechanisms? If so, why are they not relevant for your request? (pre-filled)

C. BUDGET

21. Please fill-in the table hereafter:

| Funding source | Amount requested (in US\$) | Amount available (in US\$) | Percentage out of the total |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Heritage Emergency Fund | | | |
| Co-funding source 1 (insert name) | | | |
| Etc. | | | |
| TOTAL | | | |

22. Please fill-in the table hereafter:

| Type of Expenditure | Description | Activity Component (see par. 18) | Cost per Unit (US\$) | Unit (per week, day, person, item, ticket) | Number of Units | Total cost (in US\$) |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

12. A situation, resulting from natural or human-made hazards, including armed conflict, in which a Member State finds itself unable to overcome the severe consequences on the protection, promotion and transmission of heritage or on efforts to foster creativity and protect the diversity of cultural expressions.



23. Please list hereafter any in-kind contribution received for the implementation of the activity
(250 words maximum).....
.....

D. ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS

24. Please list any documents that you may wish to attach to this application.

E. OTHER

25. Should you so wish, please provide here any additional information that was not included in previous sections of this form (500 words maximum).....
.....

NOTE

Kindly note the following provisions related to monitoring, evaluation and reporting obligations for activities supported under the Heritage Emergency Fund (see paragraphs 27-32 of the *Guidelines for the use of the resources of the Heritage Emergency Fund*).

27. *The UNESCO Headquarters Unit/Field Office, which requested assistance under the Heritage Emergency Fund, is in charge of the implementation, monitoring, evaluation of as well as reporting on the related activities.*
28. *In the implementation phase, such Unit/Field Office will be required to produce, as appropriate and depending on the nature of the activity:*
- *High-quality photos, with UNESCO copyright or UNESCO user rights;*
 - *Web news related to the launching and conclusion of the activity, and any other strategic phase in the implementation of the activity;*
 - *Short video-interviews of beneficiaries of the activity, when relevant.*
29. *Within 30 days from the completion of the activity, the implementing Unit/Field Office will send to the Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit:*
- *a report (in English or French) based on the template presented in Annex IV;*
 - *a communication file including press releases and web news;*
 - *any specific output (survey, mission report, publication, etc.) related to the activity;*
 - *photos (with copyright forms duly filled-in, as necessary);*
 - *video interviews, as relevant.*
30. *The implementing Unit/Field Office will also have to mention that the activity was supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund in every background document/web news/press release/speech/output document/statutory document related to the activity and produced since the granting of the assistance.*
31. *A consolidated annual progress report on the use of the resources of the Fund, including a narrative part (drafted by the Culture Sector) and a financial report (issued by the Bureau of Financial Management) will be submitted to all donors (whether Member States or private donors) every year (tentatively in April).*
32. *The evaluation of activities supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund will be undertaken in accordance with UNESCO's evaluation policy and guidelines.*

ANNEX II: Template for reports on activities supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund

The Report is pre-filled based on the information provided in the Application Form.

The new information requested is shown **in red**.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Title of the activity:
2. Amount requested in US\$:
Amount requested in US\$:
3. Expected duration (in months):
Actual duration (in months):
4. Beneficiary country(ies):
5. Beneficiary UNESCO Region(s):
 - Africa
 - Arab States
 - Asia and the Pacific
 - Latin America and the Caribbean
 - Europe and North America
 - Global
6. Type of emergency to be addressed: armed conflict disaster
7. Nature of the activity: response preparedness
8. Cultural focus of the activity (please select one or more):
 - Cultural immovable heritage and/or natural heritage
 - Cultural movable heritage
 - Underwater cultural heritage
 - Cultural intangible heritage
 - Diversity of cultural goods, services and activities
 - Cultural repositories
 - Culture as a whole
9. Type of activity (please select one or more):
 - Meeting/conference
 - Training course
 - Survey/study
 - Emergency response intervention
 - Mission
 - Translation
 - Publication
 - Risk assessment and emergency plan
 - Post-Disaster Needs Assessment/Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment
 - Capacity-building material
10. UNESCO Unit/Section/Office requesting the funding:
11. Focal Point (first and last name, phone number and e-mail):
12. Date of the request:
Date of the report:

B. ABOUT THE ACTIVITY

- 13. Expected starting date:
Actual starting date:.....
- 14. Expected end date:
Actual end date:
(If delayed) Please explain the reasons for the delay (250 words maximum)
- 15. Explain why the situation that the proposed activity aims to address corresponds to the definition of “emergency” included in the Guidelines of the HEF¹³ and specifically how the activity is going to address it *(250 words maximum)*:
- 16. Beneficiaries of the activity and (if relevant) partners for its implementation *(250 words maximum)*:
Please provide feedback from beneficiaries (quotes, statements, etc.) and (if relevant) explain how the cooperation with partners worked (500 words maximum for both):
- 17. HEF objective(s) supported by the activity:
 Strengthening the ability of Member States to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and natural disasters
 Incorporating the protection of culture into humanitarian action, security strategies and peace-building processes by engaging with relevant stakeholders outside the culture domain, including to harness the potential of culture to strengthen resilience and support recovery
Please explain how this objective was/these objectives were supported (250 words maximum):
- 18. Brief description of the activity (repeat the table below for every expected result/individual component of the activity):

| Activity Expected Result 1 | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <i>(250 words maximum)</i> | |
| Activity Component 1 | |
| Description | <i>(250 words maximum)</i> |
| Beginning date | |
| End date | |
| Location | |
| Deliverable | |
| Key achievements | <i>Provide information on the implementation of this activity component, including facts and figures (250 words maximum)</i> |

Please illustrate the main constraints incurred in the implementation and/or monitoring of the activity and explain how these have been addressed (500 words maximum):

- 19. Promotion of gender equality: yes no
(if yes, explain how – 250 words maximum)
(If relevant) Please explain how gender equality was promoted (250 words maximum):
- 20. (In the case of preparedness activities only) Have you considered other funding mechanisms? If so, why are they not relevant for your request? (pre-filled)

13. A situation, resulting from natural or human-made hazards, including armed conflict, in which a Member State finds itself unable to overcome the severe consequences on the protection, promotion and transmission of heritage or on efforts to foster creativity and protect the diversity of cultural expressions.

C. BUDGET

| Funding source | Amount requested (in US\$) | Amount available (in US\$) | Percentage out of the total |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Heritage Emergency Fund | | | |
| Co-funding source 1 (insert name) | | | |
| Etc. | | | |
| TOTAL | | | |

21. Please fill-in the table hereafter:

- A. Amount received from HEF US\$
 - a) Amount allocated US\$
 - Spent US\$
 - To be spent US\$
 - b) Amount available US\$
- B. Planned budget execution US\$

22. Please fill-in the table hereafter:

| Type of Expenditure | Description | Activity Component (see par. 18) | Cost per Unit (US\$) | Unit (per week, day, person, item, ticket) | Number of Units | Total cost (in US\$) |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

23. Please list hereafter any in-kind contribution received for the implementation of the activity (250 words maximum).....

 (If relevant) Please explain how the HEF contribution has attracted other funding sources and/or has allowed developing more long-term recovery projects (250 words maximum):

D. ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS

24. Please list any documents that you may wish to attach to this application.
 Please attach:
- a communication file including press releases and web news;
 - any specific output (survey, mission report, publication, etc.) related to the activity;
 - photos (with copyright forms duly filled-in, as necessary);
 - video interviews (as relevant);
 - evidence of reference to the support received under the Heritage Emergency Fund in any background document, web new, press release, speech, output document and statutory document related to the activity and produced since the granting of the assistance.

E. OTHER

25. Should you so wish, please provide here any additional information that was not included in previous sections of this form (500 words maximum)

 Should you so wish, please provide here any additional comments that were not included in previous sections of this form (500 words maximum)



ANNEX VII

COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY PLAN 2018-2019 OF THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

A. Background – the Heritage Emergency Fund (the “Fund”)

The Heritage Emergency Fund, a multi-donor fund for the protection of heritage in emergency situations, was established by UNESCO in 2015. The Fund is a pooled, non-earmarked funding mechanism aimed at providing the Organization with the necessary flexibility to respond quickly, efficiently and effectively to crises.

Since its establishment, the Fund has dealt with a number of emergencies worldwide. To date, over two million US dollars have been used to support activities related to the conflicts in Syria, Iraq, and Yemen, the earthquakes in Ecuador, Myanmar, Nepal and Iran, the hurricanes Matthew in Haiti and Irma in the Caribbean, as well as the floods caused by El Niño in Peru.

The 2018-2019 Communication and Visibility Plan outlines the strategy for continuous outreach in connection to the Fund.

B. Objectives

The objectives of the Communication and Visibility Plan are as follows:

- ▶ **Inform** the international community about the relevance of the Heritage Emergency Fund and the programme of activities it supports;
- ▶ **Encourage** decision-makers to include culture in national emergency preparedness and response programmes and policies;
- ▶ **Involve** international, national and local communities, and in particular youth, in efforts to preserve culture and promote cultural pluralism in emergency situations;
- ▶ **Raise funds** to support the UNESCO Culture Sector’s work in the area of emergency preparedness and response.

The implementation of the activities presented in the Plan will ensure visibility is given to the important financial contribution of the Fund’s donors.

C. Target Groups

Target groups include:

- ▶ UNESCO Member States;
- ▶ Private companies and institutions;
- ▶ The wider public.

D. Channels

Channels to be used to implement the Plan include:

- ▶ Press;
- ▶ Events;
- ▶ Web;
- ▶ Visual identity;
- ▶ Promotional materials and publications;
- ▶ Social media;
- ▶ UNESCO institutional communication;
- ▶ Partnerships with institutions and actors from the private sector and major cultural institutions;
- ▶ A “champion”, namely a culture-related personality willing to support UNESCO’s work on Culture in Emergencies.

Different communication channels are used for different target groups and objectives (see figure 1).

E. Activities

The following activities will be implemented in the framework of the Plan.

Figure 2 shows the timing and estimated cost of each activity.

The Heritage Emergency Fund Communication Officer at UNESCO will liaise with the offices of interested donors on all communication-related issues, in order to ensure that their support receives the highest possible visibility.

Press

A **press kit** will be developed, in English and French.

Articles referring to the Fund will appear in the national press of beneficiary countries.

An **issue of the World Heritage magazine** will include an article on World Heritage in Emergencies and refer to the Fund.

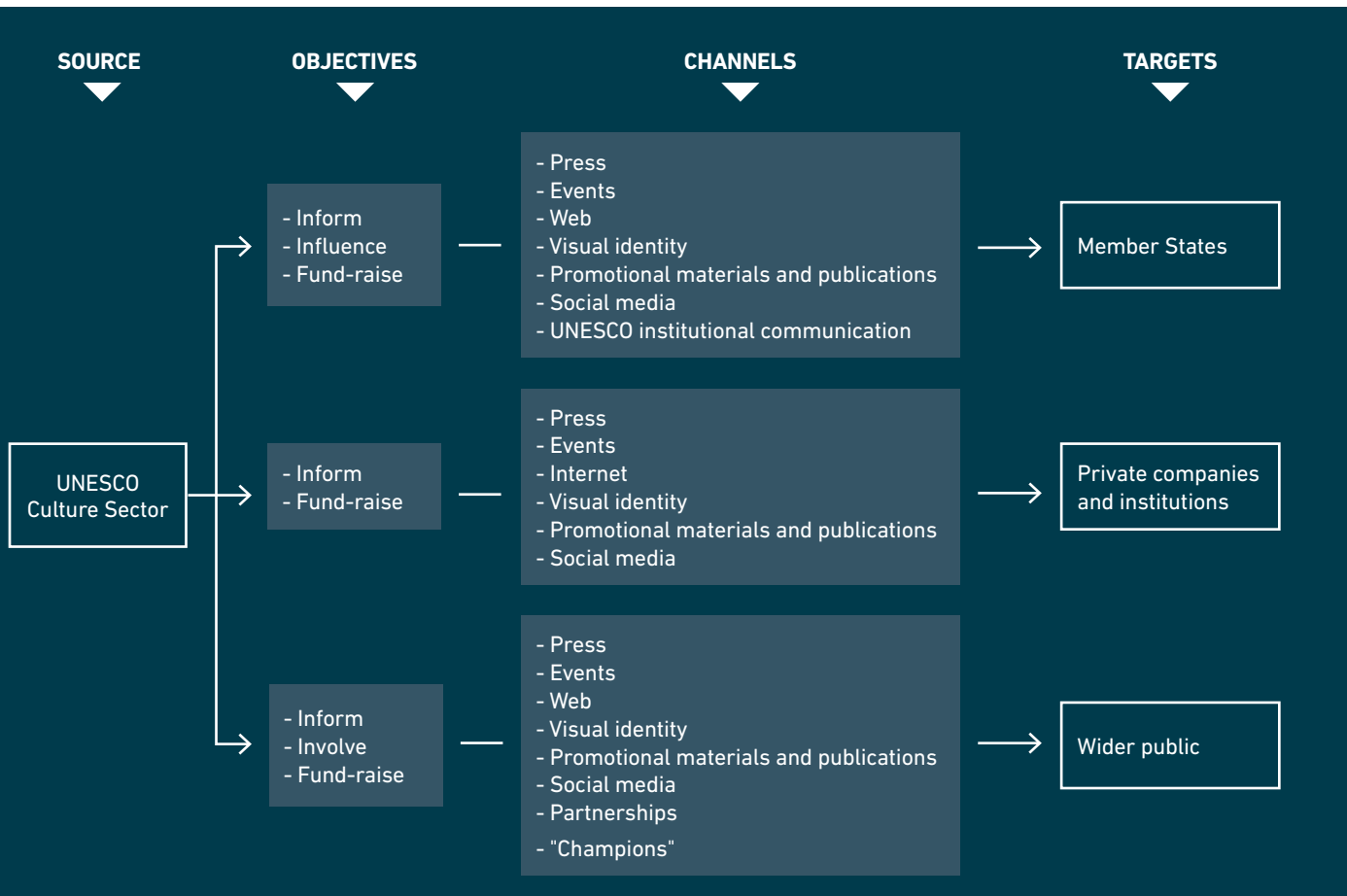
Donors will be acknowledged in all press-related outputs. Any relevant information will be shared with interested donors, in order to be included in their own communication supports.

Events

A **large-scale fund-raising event** will be organized in 2018, to promote the Fund and to raise resources in favour of UNESCO's work on Culture in Emergencies.

A **photo exhibition** showcasing the activities supported by the Fund in response to emergencies related to conflicts and disasters will be organized in 2019.

Figure 1. Key components of the Communication and Visibility Plan 2018-2019 of the Heritage Emergency Fund



ANNEX I

ANNEX II

ANNEX III

ANNEX IV

ANNEX V

ANNEX VI

ANNEX VII

Figure 2. Timeline and costs of the activities included in the Communication and Visibility Plan

| CHANNEL | OUTPUT | Costs (\$US) | Timing | Languages |
|---|---|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Press | Press kit | 5,000 | Once (Mar 2018) | EN, FR |
| | Articles/Ads | 2,000 | Once (as appropriate) | EN, FR |
| | World Heritage Magazine | 3,000 | Once (2018 or 2019) | EN, FR |
| Events | Photo exhibition | 25,000 | Once (Nov 2019) | EN, FR |
| | Gala | 50,000 | Once (2018) | EN + as appropriate |
| | Events organized in the framework of the activities implemented | -- | Once (as appropriate) | EN + as appropriate |
| | Events attended during UNESCO missions | 25,000 | Once (as appropriate) | EN + as appropriate |
| Web | HEF webpage | 10,000 | Once (Jan 2018) | EN, FR |
| | Webnews and other updates of the HEF webpage | 10,000 | As appropriate | EN, FR |
| | Webnews on other UNESCO webpages (Conventions, Field Offices, etc.) | 5,000 | As appropriate | EN, FR |
| Visual identity | Logo | 5,000 | Once (Jan 2018) | EN, FR, ES, AR |
| | Graphic layout for promotional materials | 4,000 | Once (Jan 2018) | EN, FR, ES, AR |
| | PowerPoint template | 1,000 | Once (Jan 2018) | EN, FR, ES, AR |
| Promotional materials and publications | Leaflet | 10,000 | Once (Feb 2018) | EN, FR, ES, AR |
| | Activity Report | 21,000 | Once a year (April) | EN, FR, ES, AR |
| | Roll-up | 2,000 | Once (2018) | EN, FR, ES, AR |
| | References in publications supported by the HEF | -- | Once (as appropriate) | EN + as appropriate |
| Video messages | 2-minute video messages from beneficiaries of the activities | 20,000 | Once (as appropriate) | EN, FR, ES |
| | 1-minute video messages from high-level personalities | 10,000 | Once (as appropriate) | EN, FR, ES |
| UNESCO institutional communication | Documents for Governing Bodies Meetings | 5,000 | As appropriate | EN, FR, ES, AR, CN, RU |
| | Documents for Statutory Meetings of the 6 Culture Conventions | 5,000 | As appropriate | EN, FR |
| | Donors report (narrative and financial) | 5,000 | Once a year (April) | EN, FR |
| | Donors meeting | 2,000 | Once a year (May 2018-19) | EN, FR |
| | 6 meetings with Regional Groups | 6,000 | Once a year (Sep 2018-19) | EN, FR |
| Social media | Facebook posts | 2,500 | As appropriate | EN, FR |
| | Twitter posts | 2,500 | As appropriate | EN, FR |
| Partnerships | Information on website, magazines, brochures | 34,000 | As appropriate | EN + as appropriate |
| Champions | Information through social media, videos, events | 30,000 | As appropriate | EN + as appropriate |
| TOTAL | | 300,000 | | |

The **events organized in the framework of the activities supported by the Fund**, such as training workshops or assessment missions, will also be used to promote the Fund, with the possible involvement of donor representatives (when appropriate).

The Fund will be promoted at **global events involving UN Agencies, multilateral organizations and actors in the humanitarian and security sectors**, which will be attended by UNESCO staff.

Donors will be acknowledged in the materials produced for the events. Information on the events will be shared with interested donors, in order to encourage them to consider sending representatives.

Web

A **dedicated Heritage Emergency Fund webpage** containing information on how to donate to the Fund, and the programme of activities supported by the Fund will be set up in English and French on the UNESCO website and regularly updated. The page will include a key message or slogan that will form part of the visual identity.

Webnews on the activities implemented thanks to the Fund will be published on the HEF webpage, as well as on the webpages of the UNESCO Culture Conventions, Field Offices and the overall Culture in Emergencies webpage, which will be regularly updated, in English and French.

Donors will be acknowledged on the website and webnews. All relevant webnews will be shared with interested donors, so that they can be included on their own websites and communication channels.

Visual identity

A fully-fledged visual identity, including the definition of a **graphic layout** for visual and promotional materials as well as a key message and **outputs** such as a PowerPoint template, a document wallet, etc. will be developed in English, French, Spanish and Arabic.

The visual identity will be shared with interested donors, so that it can be included in their own reports and communication channels.

Promotional materials and publications

A **leaflet** on the Fund will be produced in English, French, Spanish and Arabic, and distributed during major events and meetings.

The **Annual Progress Report** of the Fund will also be elaborated in English, French and Arabic and shared with all donors.

Roll-ups will be conceived and printed in English and French, in order to be displayed at major events and meetings.

References to the Fund will also be included in **publications** that have received its support.

Donors will be acknowledged in promotional materials and publications. Such materials will be shared with interested donors, so that it can be included in their own websites and communication channels.

Promotional Video messages

Short video interviews with beneficiaries of the activities supported by the Fund, and with high-level personalities promoting the Fund will be shot and uploaded on its webpage and will be shown at events. These can be subtitled in several languages.

Donors will be acknowledged in the videos. The videos will be shared with interested donors, so that they can be included on their own websites and communication channels.

UNESCO institutional communication

Information on the Fund and of its donors will also be shared with UNESCO Member States through institutional communication.

Reports on the Fund or references to it will be included in the **documents for meetings of the Governing Bodies of the Organization** (Executive Board and General Conference), as well as in the documents **for the statutory meetings of the six Culture Conventions**.

A **meeting of Fund donors** will be organized once a year. Information on the Fund will also be shared in the framework of **meetings of the UNESCO Regional Groups**.

Donors will be acknowledged in the documents and reports and will participate in the annual meeting of donors. The Annual Progress Report of the Fund will be shared with donors in print and digital form, so that they can be included on their own websites and communication channels.

Social media

Facebook and Twitter posts concerning activities supported by the Fund will be published regularly.

The **#Unite4Heritage** campaign will also provide a strategic framework to promote the Fund.

The posts will be shared with interested donors, in order for them to consider “liking” or “re-tweeting” them.

Partnerships

At least two **partnerships** with institutions and actors from the private sector and/or major cultural institutions will be established with the view to promote the Fund, through information-sharing on their websites/communication outputs and within their networks.

Interested donors will be contacted with the purpose of identifying possible private partners in their country and their contact information.

Champions

A “champion” for the Fund (namely a culture-related personality willing to support UNESCO’s work on Culture in Emergencies through social media posts and occasional participation in events) will be identified.

Interested donors will be contacted with the purpose of identifying possible personalities in their country and obtaining their contact information.

E. Resources

In terms of **financial resources**, 300,000 USD will be needed over the 2018-2019 biennium to implement the Plan. As of January 2018, 50,000 USD is available and the remaining funds will need to be raised.

With regard to **human resources**, a HEF Communication Officer is needed for the 2018-2019 biennium and will work under the supervision of the Focal Point for the Heritage Emergency Fund, and in consultation with the Communication Officer of the Culture Sector, to implement the Plan. In the first quarter of 2018, the HEF Communication Officer will be hired for an initial period of 6 months and his/ her contract will then be extended as soon as funds become available.

Specific and occasional support will also be provided by the web designer and social media officer available in house.

The HEF Communication Officer will also work in consultation with the manager of the #Unite4Heritage campaign on promotional and fund-raising activities.

**Emergency Preparedness
and Response Unit**

UNESCO

Culture Sector

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