



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
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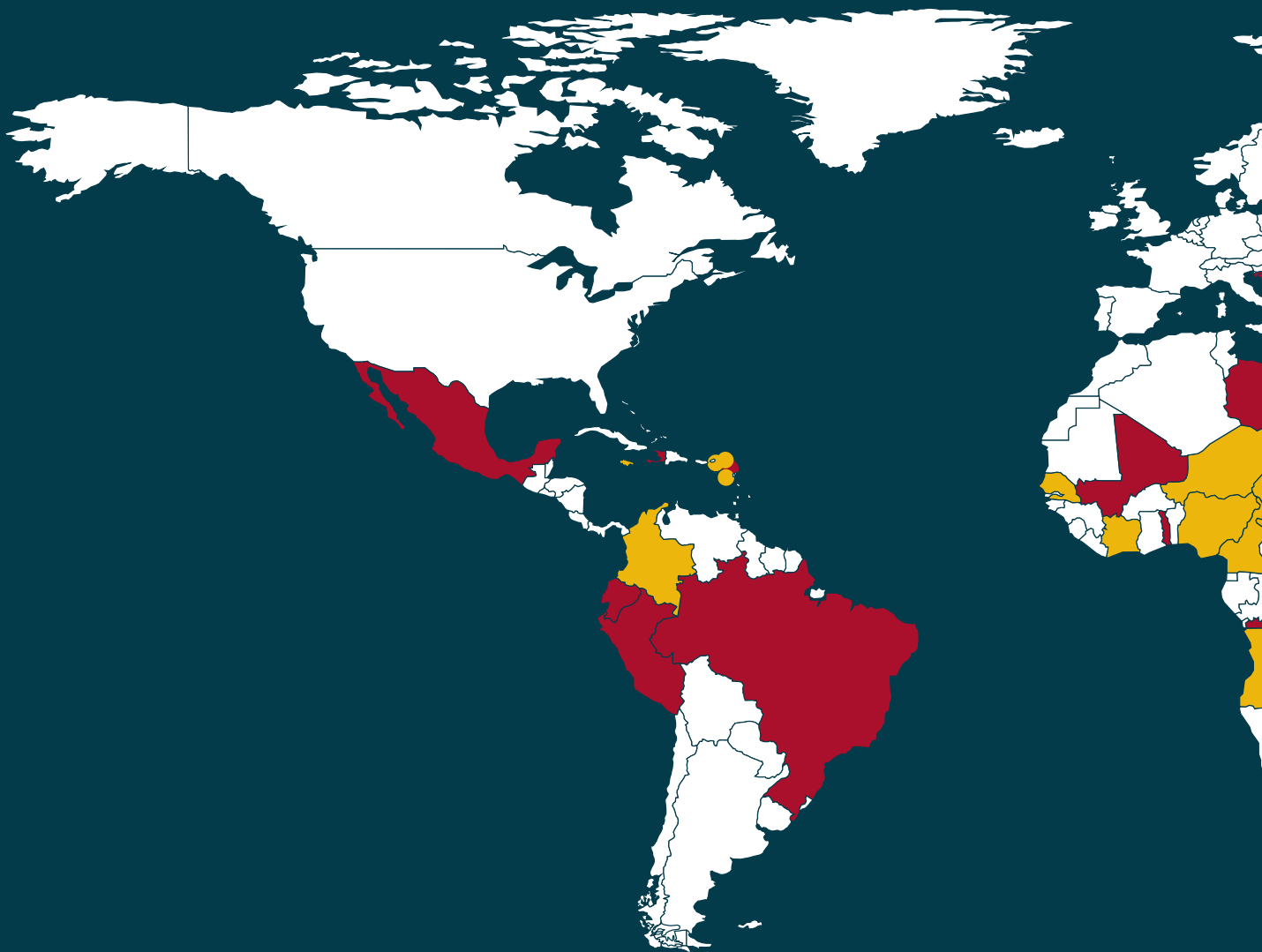
# 2018

## HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

Annual Progress Report



# HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE 2016-2018



Beneficiaries through in-country operations

Beneficiaries through external activities

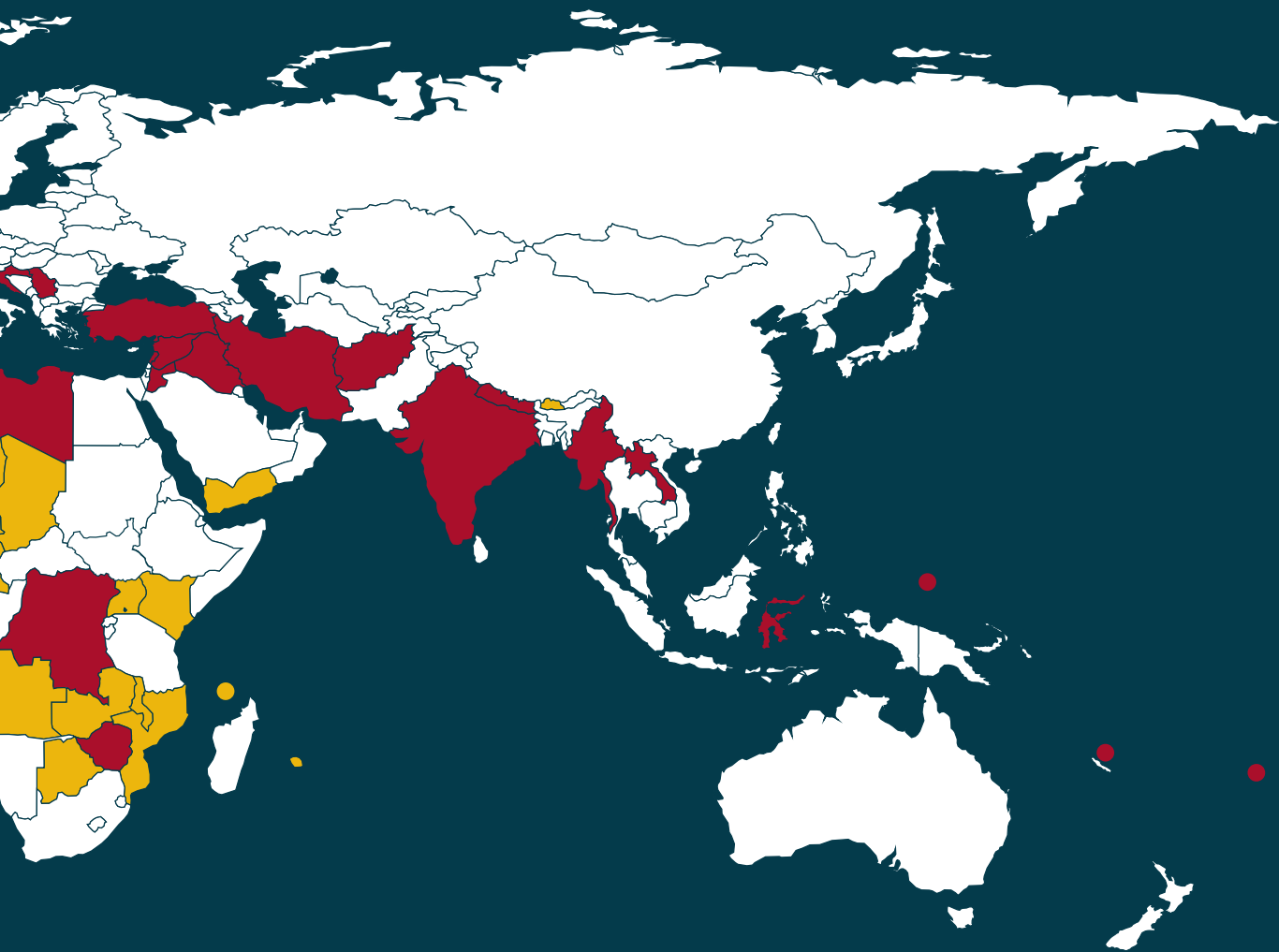
\* Beneficiaries in 2018

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*And all the individuals who supported the Heritage Emergency Fund*

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**Cover page photo:** The Old City of Mosul, surveyed in February 2018, in view of its rehabilitation. The al-Nuri mosque and the al-Hadba minaret are visible © UNESCO

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CLT/HEF/Annual Report 2018

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# FOREWORD

**In a year in which cultural heritage was threatened by disasters and emergencies across the globe, UNESCO, through its Heritage Emergency Fund, demonstrated, once again, its ability to respond rapidly and effectively to a wide range of emergencies affecting heritage.**

From the earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia, to the tropical storms in Laos, the heavy rainfalls and floods in Togo and Kerala and the volcanic eruption in Vanuatu and Tonga, 2018 was a year in which natural disasters had a devastating impact on cultural heritage. At the same time, cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq continued to be in the crossfire of conflict, while a tragic fire engulfed the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro, destroying much of its 20 million-piece collection. Yet thanks to the Fund, UNESCO, as a global leader in safeguarding heritage in the wake of emergencies, was able to support countries in their efforts to protect their heritage, including through rapid assessment and advisory missions, urgent safeguarding measures, documentation and monitoring activities.

UNESCO, as a global convener of ideas and expertise, and a builder of capacity, also worked throughout 2018 to strengthen our Member States' ability to prepare for emergencies. Alongside the World Bank, we developed important policy tools, such as the latest UNESCO-World Bank Paper on *"Culture in City Reconstruction and Recovery"*. We also implemented targeted capacity-building activities, such as the training on *"First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis"*, held in Bamako, Mali, last November.

In 2018, UNESCO rallied the wider international community around the recovery and reconstruction of heritage. The Heritage Emergency Fund played an essential role in the implementation of UNESCO's initiative to *"Revive the Spirit of Mosul"*, which aims to restore heritage sites, rekindle the city's cultural



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life and re-establish educational institutions, as a means of fostering its social and economic recovery. As part of this effort, the Fund supported critical and challenging assessment, planning and coordination work, laying the foundations for UNESCO's ambitious projects to reconstruct the Al-Nuri Mosque and Al-Hadba Minaret.

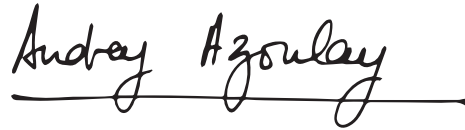
Finally, in 2018, UNESCO worked to communicate more widely about threats to cultural heritage, as well as the success stories that have been made possible through the Heritage Emergency Fund. The Donors' Advisory Group of the Heritage Emergency Fund, under the joint leadership of H.E. Mr Khalifa Jassim Al-Kuwari (Director-General of the Qatar Fund for Development) and Mr Ernesto Ottone (UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture), has been a strong advocate of these efforts. Thanks to this work, a new partner - the Government of Canada - has joined the list of donors to the Fund.

As new threats to cultural heritage emerge, UNESCO is committed to continuing to play its role as a heritage emergency first responder. The Heritage Emergency Fund will continue to support requests for immediate interventions in the aftermath of conflicts and disasters across the globe. We will also continue to support efforts to prevent and prepare for emergencies before they occur, by

supporting initiatives to improve preparedness and establishing or strengthening strategic partnerships with international organizations and other key stakeholders. To do this, the Heritage Emergency Fund will need to enlarge its donor base and secure reliable revenues. UNESCO calls on all Member States to join our current donors in supporting this critical tool, which has enabled UNESCO to fulfil its mandate: to promote resilience, recovery and reconciliation among communities by protecting their culture in times of emergency.

UNESCO is proud to present you the results of our work and take this opportunity to acknowledge the generous support of the donors to the Heritage Emergency Fund. We wish to sincerely thank the Qatar Fund for Development, the Kingdom of Norway, the Government of Canada, ANA Holdings Inc., the Principality of Monaco, the Republic of Estonia, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Grand Duchy of

Luxembourg, the Slovak Republic and the Principality of Andorra, for making our work possible. If we are to safeguard heritage, especially when it is under direct threat, governments, the private sector and the community at large need to step up to the challenge, commit and lend their financial support.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Audrey Azoulay". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a solid horizontal line that extends across the width of the signature.

**Audrey Azoulay**  
Director-General of UNESCO



# PREAMBLE

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



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We are pleased to introduce this Annual Progress Report, which highlights the numerous ways the Fund is supporting UNESCO Member States in their efforts to prepare for and respond to emergencies affecting culture.

In 2018, the number of countries which have received support from the Heritage Emergency Fund since its establishment reached the symbolic number of fifty, meaning that one UNESCO Member State out of four has received assistance to prepare or respond to emergencies affecting culture, either through in-country operations or through external capacity-building activities. We consider this to be one of the clearest indicators of the relevance and success of the Heritage Emergency Fund to date.

Over the past year, the governance of the Fund has been further strengthened through the creation of an internal Evaluation Committee for the review of funding requests, which includes representatives of the Culture Sector from Headquarters and the Field. In 2019, a revision of the *Guidelines* of the Fund will be launched, with the goal of integrating all the policy and governance changes that have occurred since their adoption in 2017.

In 2018, furthermore, Canada joined the list of donors to the Heritage Emergency Fund. We warmly welcome Canada into the Donors' Advisory Group, and hope that other UNESCO Member States, from all regions, will follow. The challenging task in the upcoming year will expand the donor basis of the Fund and build at least one strategic partnership with the private sector. We are convinced that 2019 will be a year of significant progress in this regard.

**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 Areas

**CARBICA:** Caribbean Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives

**CHEN:** Caribbean Heritage Emergency Network

**DAG:** Donors' Advisory Group of the Heritage Emergency Fund

**DRM:** Disaster Risk Management

**DRR:** Disaster Risk Reduction

**EPR:** Emergency Preparedness and Response

**EU:** European Union

**GIS:** Global Information System

**HEF:** Heritage Emergency Fund

**ICRC:** International Committee of the Red Cross

**ICCROM:** International Centre for the Study and the Protection of Cultural Property

**ICH:** Intangible Cultural Heritage

**ICHHTO:** Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization

**ICOM:** International Council of Museums

**INAH:** National Institute of Anthropology and History of Mexico

**INSARAG:** International Search and Rescue Advisory Group of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**MINUSMA:** United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

**MoICT:** Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

**MoU:** Memorandum of Understanding

**OHCHR:** Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

**OUV:** Outstanding Universal Value

**PDNA:** Post-Disaster Needs Assessment

**RRM:** Rapid Response Mechanism

**SBAH:** State Board of Antiquities of Iraq

**SDGs:** Sustainable Development Goals

**TRCC:** Tokyo Restoration & Conservation Center

**UAE:** United Arab Emirates

**UN:** United Nations

**UNAM:** National Autonomous University of Mexico

**UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme

**UN-Habitat:** United Nations Human Settlements Programme

**UNITAR-UNOSAT:** United Nations Institute for Training and Research's Operational Satellite Applications Programme

**UNMAS:** United Nations Mine Action Service

**UNSMIL:** United Nations Support Mission in Libya

**USAR:** Urban Search and Rescue

**VCC:** Vanuatu Culture Centre

# 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)

## ER5

Expected Result dedicated to Culture in emergency situations and contained in the 39 C/5

## Sendai Framework

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

## 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)

## 39 C/5

Programme and Budget of UNESCO for 2018/2021

## World Heritage Convention

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

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1 /

### INTRODUCTION

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 mitigate 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.

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 (HEF)**, a multidonor 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 instrument for 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 HEF finances activities that address an **emergency**, defined as follows: a situation of imminent threat to heritage, 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, and where immediate action is required.

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**.

A **Results Framework** for the HEF has been elaborated for the 2018-2019 biennium, building on ER5 and on the objectives of the Strategy. While the Results Framework clarifies the overall terms of the work to be conducted, it is intended that the actual operations are identified on a case-by-case basis and as necessary, due to the intrinsically unpredictable needs and action required.

The activities supported by the Fund, which fall within the domains of the **six UNESCO Culture Conventions**, and associated programmes, 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 Unit**, located within the Culture and Emergencies entity at the UNESCO Culture Sector, serves the role of secretariat. The **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 offer advice.

## 2/ PREPAREDNESS

In 2018, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported numerous activities related to emergency preparedness.

The development of dedicated **capacity-building materials**, such as the Handbook 'Endangered Heritage – Emergency Evacuation of Heritage Collections' available in English, French and Arabic, advanced the knowledge of heritage practitioners in the area of cultural property protection in emergencies.

The implementation of **training activities** strengthened the capacity of national and local authorities to effectively deal with emergencies. A workshop on 'First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis' for Africa allowed training 21 cultural experts and emergency actors from 17 countries. A workshop on 'Countering Antiquities Trafficking in the Mashreq' reinforced capacities of 31 professionals, academics and decision-makers from 5 countries. On the occasion of a workshop on 'Disaster Risk Management for Culture and Heritage' for Serbia, 25 representatives of Serbian institutions were trained.

**Research** allowed for the identification of critical gaps and the development of innovative approaches to cultural heritage protection in emergencies. A Position Paper on 'Culture in City Reconstruction and Recovery' was published, in cooperation with the World Bank. A study on a human rights-based approach to the safeguarding of cultural heritage and cultural diversity in humanitarian action, security strategies as well as peace-keeping and -building processes, in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), was launched.

The participation of UNESCO in international technical meetings led to the launch or strengthening of strategic **partnerships** in support to a concern for heritage preservation in crisis situations, such as with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research's Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT), the Caribbean Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives (CARBICA), the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) and the

International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC).

The development of **awareness-raising materials and campaigns** sensitized national and local authorities and the general public on the importance of protecting heritage in emergencies. A second edition of the brochure "Protecting Culture in Crises" was produced in English as an online tool. A digital exhibition 'Age-old Cities: A Virtual Journey from Palmyra to Mosul', held at the *Institut du monde arabe* in Paris, from 10 October 2018 to 10 February 2019, displayed aerial views and 3D models of sites in Mosul documented thanks to the support of the HEF. Videos presenting an overview of damage in the city of Mosul were produced and displayed at key events. The webpage 'Culture in Emergencies' was regularly updated. The #Unite4Heritage campaign continued mobilizing youth for heritage protection.

## 3/ RESPONSE

In 2018, the HEF also supported several emergency response interventions.

Rapid **assessment and advisory missions** were conducted to: Togo, to assess the damage at the World Heritage property of 'Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba'; Libya, to assess the damage to the collection of books and manuscripts to the University of Benghazi; Tonga, to assess the damage to historical buildings and cultural heritage sites in the Tongatapu Island; Vanuatu, to assess the needs related to intangible cultural heritage of the Ambae community; Brazil, to assess the damage to the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro. Post-Disaster Needs Assessments for Culture were conducted in the State of Kerala (India) and in Laos.

**Urgent interventions on the ground**, such as at the Museum of Central Sulawesi in Palu (Indonesia), at the sites of Moavenalmolk and Biglorbeghi (Islamic Republic of Iran) and at the Monastery Complex of Tochmilco (Mexico), prevented further loss of cultural heritage.

**Documentation and monitoring activities** facilitated the mapping of damage to cultural assets. A comprehensive 3-D documentation of the urban fabric and heritage of the city of Mosul (Iraq) was carried out. The results of a satellite imagery-based assessment of the damage to Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic) were

presented in the report 'Five Years of Conflict – The State of Cultural Heritage in the Ancient City of Aleppo', co-published by UNESCO and UNOSAT-UNITAR. Monitoring via satellite imagery of cultural heritage sites in the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and Yemen was conducted, in cooperation with UNOSAT-UNITAR.

The organization of **coordination meetings**, such as the International Conference on 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul' (UNESCO Headquarters, 10 September 2018), led to the coordination of response initiatives in Iraq with concerned partners.

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

## 4/ RAISING AWARENESS ON THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

The **implementation of the HEF Communication and Visibility Plan 2018-2019** progressed in 2018, with 22 percent of the activities completed, 52 percent underway and 26 percent not yet launched.

The development and dissemination of **promotional and fundraising materials** in English, French and Arabic, with the visual identity of the Fund, raised awareness on the existence and operations of the HEF among UNESCO Member States and the private sector. The Executive Summary of the 2017 HEF Annual Progress Report was printed and distributed at key events. An article on the Heritage Emergency Fund was included in the April 2018 issue of the World Heritage review. A webpage on the Heritage Emergency Fund was set up and updated with information and webnews. Constant communication through social media and videos presenting the results of activities was ensured.

The Heritage Emergency Fund was also promoted with Member States on the occasion of **information meetings, statutory meetings and ad hoc events**, such as the first meeting of its Donors' Advisory Group, the International Conference on 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul' and UNESCO Partners' Forum.

## 5/ MANAGEMENT OF THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

The **implementation of the HEF Results Framework 2018-2019** progressed in 2018 (**see the diagram on pages 10-11**), with most activities under way or completed, a medium to high likelihood to achieve the set outputs and a high likelihood to attain two out of three outcomes.

The recruitment of a Fund Coordinator allowed the timely processing of requests for funding, managing the disbursement of funds and the overall financial monitoring of the HEF, reporting, liaising with current and prospective contributors to the Fund, and coordinating meetings. In addition, an Associate Programme Officer was hired to support the development and backstopping of conflict-related activities supported by the HEF.

2018 was marked by three key management-related activities: the release of the **Annual Progress Report**, in April; the setting up and the first meeting of the **HEF Donors' Advisory Group**, in May; and the finalization of the **budget restructuring of the HEF**, with the purpose to align it to its Results Framework, in December.

## 6/ CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1 Achievements

In 2018, **the HEF continued to expand its reach**, supporting preparedness and response interventions which benefited 36 countries (corresponding to an increase of 64 percent from 2017), either through in-country operations or through capacity-building activities in a third country, bringing to 50 the amount of beneficiary countries since the beginning of its operations in 2016, out of which 26 percent in Africa (**see map on the inside cover**).

**The HEF continued addressing emergencies resulting from both conflicts and disasters**, with 15 activities implemented in each field, respectively.

**Figure 1.** Assessment of progress in the implementation of the Results Framework 2018-2019

<b>IMPACT</b>	<b>SDG 11.4: strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</b>			
	<b>ER5 of the 39C/5:</b> 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			
<b>OUTCOMES</b> Likelihood of achievement: High Medium Low	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Member States improve their preparedness to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and disasters			
	<b>Output 1:</b> 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		<b>Output 2:</b> Awareness of Member States raised on the importance to protect heritage in emergency situations to improve their preparedness	
<b>OUTPUTS</b> Likelihood of achievement: Exceeded High Medium Low	<b>Output 1:</b> 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		<b>Output 2:</b> Awareness of Member States raised on the importance to protect heritage in emergency situations to improve their preparedness	
	<b>Output 1:</b> 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		<b>Output 2:</b> Awareness of Member States raised on the importance to protect heritage in emergency situations to improve their preparedness	
<b>ACTIVITIES</b> Status of implementation: Exceeded Completed Under way Not launched Not requested  <b>Note</b> Considering the emergency nature of the Fund, the identification of targets at activity level was not always possible. Therefore, the progress assessment at activity level mostly reflects the status of implementation rather than the actual achievement of targets.	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>STATUT</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>STATUT</b>
	<b>Activity 1:</b> 10 technical assistance activities for the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk mitigation interventions on cultural heritage	<b>0/10</b>	<b>Activity 1:</b> 1 awareness-raising material on culture in emergencies	<b>4/1</b>
	<b>Activity 2:</b> 1 capacity-building material on the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk mitigation interventions on cultural heritage	<b>1/1</b>	<b>Activity 2:</b> #Unite4Heritage campaign	<b>1/1</b>
	<b>Activity 3:</b> 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	<b>3/3</b>		
	<b>Activity 4:</b> 2 studies (1 for conflicts, 1 for disasters)	<b>1/2</b>		
	<b>Activity 5:</b> 2 coordination, advocacy or fund-raising meetings with potential or current partners	<b>7/2</b>		

Furthermore, **the HEF fulfilled its mandate to support critical interventions that cannot be sustained under traditional financing mechanisms.**

The Fund notably 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, through short-term, first-aid activities.

With regard to the mobilization of resources, **the Fund successfully fulfilled a role of catalyst and multiplier of funding.**

At a global level, four HEF donors (the Qatar Fund for Development, Norway, Monaco and Estonia) confirmed their support in 2018 and a new one (Canada) joined.

At the activity level, 65.85 percent of HEF interventions were supported by matching financial or in-kind resources from governments (including 24 UNESCO Member States who provided 25.8 percent of the total), international organizations and NGOs.

In addition, some activities leveraged substantial funding for the future rehabilitation of the cultural heritage of the countries concerned, thus demonstrating the HEF's strategic role in planning for recovery.

## of the Heritage Emergency Fund

<b>Outcome 2:</b> 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		<b>Outcome 3:</b> 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	
<b>Output 1:</b> Technical support provided to Member States through rapid interventions, monitoring, coordination and planning for recovery		<b>Output 1:</b> Awareness of Member States raised on the programme of activities supported through the Heritage Emergency Fund	
ACTIVITY	STATUT	ACTIVITY	STATUT
<b>Activity 1:</b> 10 assessment and advisory missions, including 5 Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs)/ Recovery and Peace-Building Assessments (RPBAs)	<b>5/8</b> <b>2/5</b>	<b>Activity 1:</b> 3 promotional/ fund-raising materials including 1 webpage with 20 webnews and 4 materials	<b>6/3</b> <b>1/1</b> <b>13/20</b> <b>4/4</b>
<b>Activity 2:</b> Urgent interventions on the ground	<b>3</b>	<b>Activity 2:</b> 2 information meetings/promotional events	<b>3/2</b>
<b>Activity 3:</b> Assessment, documentation and monitoring activities	<b>3</b>		
<b>Activity 4:</b> Post-conflict/Post-disaster training activities	<b>0</b>		
<b>Activity 5:</b> coordination, advocacy or fund-raising meetings with potential or current partners	<b>5</b>		
<b>Activity 6:</b> temporary staff support to UNESCO Field Offices for emergency response	<b>15 in</b> <b>3 Offices</b>		

## 6.2 Challenges and ways to address them

Over the course of 2018, a number of challenges were identified, in relation to both programmes and resource mobilization.

The main challenge at the programmatic level concerned **a below optimum expenditure rate**. Expenditure in 2018 grew slightly (+1.08 percent) in comparison to 2017, but it remains below expectations. This reflects the fact that the number

of requests for funding received in 2018 was lower than the actual disbursement capacity of the HEF. This is due to the limited staff resources at UNESCO Headquarters and Field Offices, which in turn makes it difficult to absorb the exceptional workload related to emergency situations, whether in terms of drafting requests for funding or implementing activities. Long-term solutions to strengthen Field Offices will need to be considered in order to address this issue. In parallel, internal communication efforts will be made within the Culture Sector to share information on the Fund and on the scope of the activities that it can support, and to backstop Field Offices in the identification and implementation of activities.

A second and related challenge concerns **implementation constraints due to the evolving situation on the ground** and changing security or accessibility conditions. This is an inevitable problem in implementing activities in emergency situations and is expected to persist in the future.

With regard to the mobilization of resources, **the donor base of the Fund remains narrow and the "share" of contributions between existing donors is unbalanced, hence not adapted to ensure the sustainability of the Fund.** The HEF has been largely successful in catalysing additional financial and in-kind resources, but only a small percentage has directly benefited the Fund. This is due to its non-earmarked nature, which is a deterrent for a number of donors, whose internal administrative rules and strategies often require earmarking and tailored reporting. This in turn represents a distinct disadvantage in relation to other funds covering a similar scope and allowing earmarking.

### 6.3 The way forward

At the programmatic level, **the Fund will continue to support requests for immediate intervention** in the aftermath of conflict and disasters globally, **as well as initiatives to improve preparedness**, while establishing or strengthening strategic partnerships with international organizations and other key stakeholders.

The Secretariat of the Fund will engage systematically with UNESCO Field Offices in Africa, Latin America, the Arab States, as well as Asia and the Pacific, to identify needs, define activities to be funded and backstop their implementation. These may include support to inventories and workshops aimed at assisting national authorities in charge of sites and museums in elaborating disaster risk preparedness plans and protocols. In terms of upstream activities, it is planned to develop a manual on a human rights-based approach to the safeguarding of cultural heritage and cultural diversity in humanitarian action, security strategies as well as peace-keeping and -building processes, in cooperation with OHCHR. The development of technical guidelines on emergency protocols for intervention for cultural heritage in international urban search and rescue operations in the immediate aftermath of disasters, in cooperation with INSARAG, will also be pursued.

**Communication and outreach efforts will be continued and expanded**, with the objective to raise awareness on the existence, the scope and the programme of activities of the Fund. Web and social media communication will notably be strengthened, and "champions", who could become successful advocates of UNESCO's work, will be identified.

**The governance and monitoring mechanism of the HEF will be strengthened in 2019** at two different levels: an Evaluation Committee, composed of representatives of UNESCO Headquarters entities and Field Offices, will review emergency response

## Summary of financial information on the Heritage Emergency Fund as at 31.12.2018

(EXPRESSED IN US DOLLARS)

Based on the Financial Report issued by the UNESCO Bureau of Financial Management as at 31.12.2018

INCOME CREDITED IN 2018	2,616,848.47
EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN 2018	1,253,938.53
FUNDS AVAILABLE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018	2,995,869.18
<b>EXPENDITURE RATE</b>	<b>30.77%</b>



proposals and formulate recommendations for the consideration of ADG/CLT. Furthermore, a HEF stakeholders meeting will be organized at UNESCO Headquarters in November 2019, with the purpose to bring together beneficiaries, donors and implementing partners to assess the impact of HEF-funded activities, identify any lessons learnt and inform accordingly the elaboration of its Results Framework for 2020-2021.

With regard to the **mobilization of resources**, efforts will be made to diversify and expand the HEF donor base.

Based on the experience of previous years, existing implementation constraints and the nature of the HEF (whose purpose is not large-scale reconstruction interventions, but immediate intervention and first-aid), the goal would not be to increase substantially the current revenues of the Fund, which are adequate for the time being, but rather to ensure their sustainability, predictability and more balanced donorship. This would entail attracting new donors, who, insofar as possible, would be willing to enter into a long-term partnership with UNESCO.

Accordingly, the following objectives will be pursued in 2019:

1. Obtain the support of 8 donors, of which at least one from Asia and the Pacific, or Latin America and the Caribbean, or Africa.
2. Out of the 8 donors, ensuring that at least 2 contribute US\$0.5 million or more.
3. Developing at least one partnership based on long-term agreements and regular annual contributions.
4. Obtain the support of at least 1 private sector donor.

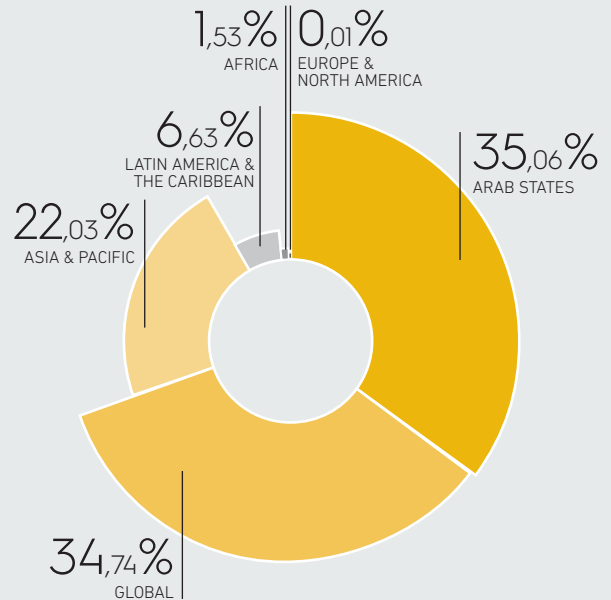
In order to achieve these objectives, **UNESCO will:**

- ▶ Promote the HEF in three different ways: through appeals during meetings of UNESCO governing bodies; through targeted presentations during meetings of UNESCO regional groups; and through bilateral meetings of the Director-General, the Assistant Director-General for Culture and the Director for Culture and Emergencies.
- ▶ Map potential private sector partners, notably from areas presenting a thematic affinity (such as the insurance sector), and conduct systematic prospection. This work

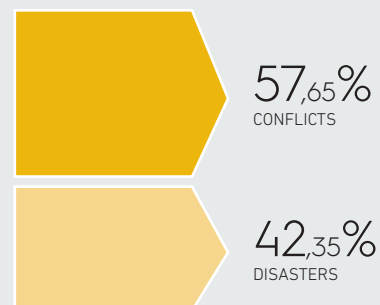
## Statistics

### DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE

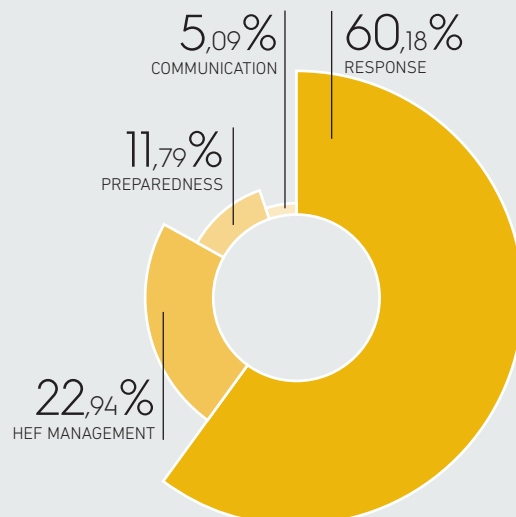
#### ▶ by region



#### ▶ by type of emergency



#### ▶ by type of activity



will be launched in France, where legislation defines tax incentives for companies granting contributions to organizations recognized of public interest (among which UNESCO was only recently included).

- ▶ Continue the implementation of the HEF's Communication and Visibility Plan.

**The support of current HEF donors will also be sought**, beyond financial contributions, on two levels: on one hand, through public statements on the relevance of the HEF and on the success of its

operations, for example during sessions of UNESCO Governing Bodies or statutory meetings of the six Culture Conventions, and on the other hand, through promoting the HEF among cultural institutions or private sector actors in their countries, which could be interested in partnering for the preservation of cultural heritage in emergency situations, and facilitating negotiations with UNESCO.

## 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 or 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 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 mitigate and reduce the extent of the damage.

UNESCO Member States have identified 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, as a strategic priority for UNESCO.

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: AN 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 (HEF)**, 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 instrument for 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 twofold 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 Culture and Emergencies entity 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 HEF finances activities that address an **emergency**, defined as follows: a situation of imminent threat to heritage, 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, and where immediate action is required.

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**, the related **Addendum concerning emergencies associated with disasters caused by natural and human-induced hazards**, adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in 2015 and 2017 respectively, and the **Action Plan** for their implementation, adopted by the Executive Board in 2017 and covering the time span 2015–2021. The Strategy orients the work of the Organization along two key objectives: on 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.

For the first time, the quadriennial programme of UNESCO for 2018–2021 (39 C/5) includes a **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'*. The inclusion of emergency preparedness and response in the 39 C/5 ensures the alignment and coherence of the HEF with the priorities of UNESCO as set by its Member States, thus strengthening its programmatic relevance and comparative advantage as the main financial instrument of the Organization in this critical area of work.

A **Results Framework** for the HEF has been elaborated for the 2018–2019 biennium, building on ER5 and on the objectives of the Strategy. While the Results Framework clarifies the overall terms of the work to be conducted, it is intended that the operations be carried out on a case-by-case basis and as necessary, due to the intrinsically unpredictable needs and action required.

The Heritage Emergency Fund finances activities falling within the domains of the **six UNESCO Culture Conventions**, and associated programmes, 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, income<sup>1</sup>, relevance of the proposed activity and geographical balance.

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

A **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 HEF, and to offer advice related to the HEF's strategy, fundraising, reporting, branding and communication approaches.

1. The activities implemented should prioritize 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.

## CHAPTER 2

# PREPAREDNESS

## 2.1/ CAPACITY-BUILDING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

### 2.1.1 Handbook 'Endangered Heritage – Emergency Evacuation of Heritage Collections'

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Capacities of national and local authorities in emergency safeguarding of heritage collections reinforced



▲ **FRENCH VERSION OF THE UNESCO-ICCROM HANDBOOK 'ENDANGERED HERITAGE – EMERGENCY EVACUATION OF HERITAGE COLLECTIONS'**  
© UNESCO & ICCROM, 2018

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 and team building), the actual intervention (emergency documentation, packing and evacuation) and post-evacuation (environmental stability of provisional storage, etc.).

In 2017, the HEF supported the French translation of the handbook, 'Endangered Heritage – Emergency Evacuation of Heritage Collections', published in 2016 by UNESCO and the International Centre for the Study and Protection of Cultural Property (ICCROM).

The handbook is designed for museums, archaeological storage facilities, cultural institutions

In 2018, the HEF supported the production of the handbook in three languages (printing in English, layout and printing in French, and printing in Arabic) and its dissemination to UNESCO Member States, including on the occasion of selected events and workshops.

## 2.2/ TRAINING ACTIVITIES

### 2.2.1 Training on 'First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis' for Africa

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Capacities of national and local authorities of 17 UNESCO Member States, mostly from Africa, in the area of first aid to cultural heritage reinforced
- ▶ First regional edition of a 'First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis' course piloted with success

Past experiences have shown the spontaneous engagement of local communities to protect their cultural heritage. In Mali, thousands of manuscripts were smuggled to safekeeping in hazardous conditions to protect them from violent extremists. In Nepal, the citizens of Kathmandu helped salvage the debris and objects of the temples destroyed in the powerful earthquake in 2015.

In order to build capacities among cultural heritage experts and emergency response stakeholders alike on when best to intervene and how best to work together, UNESCO and ICCROM, acting upon the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in 2017, partnered on a training on 'First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis' for the African region (FAC Africa 2018).

From 12 to 30 November 2018, UNESCO implemented this three-week training course in cooperation with ICCROM, the Ministry of Culture of Mali, the



National Museum of Mali (*Musée National du Mali*), the Alioune Blondin Beye School for Peacekeeping (*Ecole de Maintien de la Paix Alioune Blondin Beye*), the National Gendarmerie of Mali, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Association for the preservation and valorization of manuscripts for the defence of Islamic culture (*Association pour la sauvegarde et la valorisation des manuscrits pour la défense de la culture islamique, SAVAMA-DCI*).

The training, though based on an established methodology developed by ICCROM, was tailored to the African context and used the humanitarian and cultural response in Mali as a central case study. It benefitted 21 cultural experts and emergency actors from 17 UNESCO Member States (Bhutan, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Italy, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Uganda and Zambia), including 17 participants from Africa and 8 women.

The course emphasized comprehensive risk assessment as the basis for designing emergency preparedness and response for cultural heritage, and underscored coordination with the existing emergency management and humanitarian aid systems. Case studies drew on UNESCO's experience in Mali, notably the reconstruction of mausoleums destroyed by extremists and the safeguarding of the ancient manuscripts of Timbuktu, along with successes in the rehabilitation of cultural heritage and humanitarian recovery.

**▲ PARTICIPANTS IN THE FAC AFRICA 2018 TRAINING UNDERTAKE EMERGENCY STRUCTURAL STABILIZATION AND EVACUATE OBJECTS AFFECTED BY FLOODING**  
© UNESCO

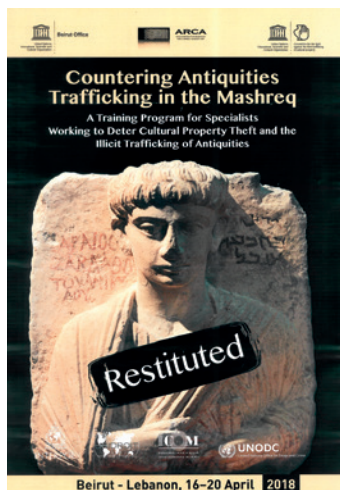
Primarily hands-on and multidisciplinary, the course drew on the expertise of trainers and participants already working in the field of cultural heritage spanning a variety of institutions including ministries of culture, museums, archival centres, libraries, architectural firms, conservation institutes, universities and humanitarian organizations. The curriculum included multiple practical simulations, such as the emergency structural stabilization of a building and evacuation of objects affected by flooding; the emergency evacuation of a museum collection; and the evacuation of objects from a shrine in coordination with military, police, the National Red Cross society and the ICRC following the detonation of an explosive device by an armed group.

The participants, selected based on their declared intention to disseminate acquired knowledge among their peers, were encouraged to engage with local and national partners, National Commissions and relevant UNESCO Field Offices to implement potential follow-up activities in their countries of origin, such as conducting risk assessments, developing Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plans at their institutions or organizing workshops with peers for knowledge sharing. The successful piloting of this first regional edition of a First Aid for Cultural Heritage Course will allow the organization of future regional courses.

## 2.2.2 Training on 'Countering Antiquities Trafficking in the Mashreq'

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Capacities of national and local authorities of five source and transit countries in deterring cultural property theft and the illicit trafficking of antiquities reinforced



▲ POSTER FOR THE 'COUNTERING ANTIQUITIES TRAFFICKING IN THE MASHREQ' WORKSHOP  
© UNESCO

and resources of international art dealers involved in the illicit art trade make the deterrence, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes against art very complex and onerous. To counter the illicit trafficking of antiquities and to protect cultural heritage, UNESCO organized the training workshop, 'Countering Antiquities Trafficking in the Mashreq – A Training Programme for Specialists Working to Deter Cultural Property Theft and the Illicit Trafficking of Antiquities', from 16 to 20 April 2018 in Beirut, Lebanon.

With the support of the Heritage Emergency Fund, the programme aimed to provide governmental authorities, art professionals, academics and decision makers who work in fragile countries affected by cultural property theft and illicit trafficking of antiquities with professional skills to counter such phenomena. Thirty-one professionals from Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey, including 11 women, benefitted from the training.

The five-day training, facilitated by experts from the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT), INTERPOL, the International Council Of Museums (ICOM), the United Nations Office on

Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Association for Research into Crimes against Art (ARCA), was structured around four modules, each designed to address issues of common concern in affected source and transit countries. The topics addressed included: Museum and Site Risk Management and Hazard Mitigation; Art Crime Policing and Law; Trafficking of Cultural Heritage and Cultural Property Crimes in the Context of Contemporary Armed Conflicts; the International Art Market and the Trade in Unprovenanced Antiquities.

Sessions consisted of a combination of lecture presentations, comprehensive discussions and practical demonstrations, all with the same primary objective – to pass on specialist knowledge, while allowing time for sharing experiences.

## 2.2.3 Training on 'Disaster Risk Management for Culture' for Serbia

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Capacities of representatives of key Serbian cultural institutions in disaster risk management as applied to culture reinforced

In line with UNESCO's Addendum on disasters and the Sendai Framework, and upon request of the Government of Serbia, a national training workshop on 'Disaster Risk Management for Culture' was organized in Belgrade by UNESCO from 12 to 13 February 2018. The aim of the workshop was to bring together the different cultural institutions of Serbia to raise awareness and understanding of the principles of disaster risk management for culture and heritage, and to build capacities in order to integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the management and governance of heritage sites, in particular UNESCO-designated sites, such as World Heritage properties or biosphere reserves.

The training workshop was implemented as a part of a larger project funded by the Serbian Ministry of Culture and Media under the UNESCO Participation Programme. The HEF supported the presence of a trainer to lead the training workshop, which adopted a participatory methodology, with the World Heritage property of the 'Studena Monastery' used as a case study for group work.

The workshop resulted in the reinforcement of the capacities of 25 representatives of Serbian institutions (including 15 women), such as the Ministry of Culture and Media, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural

Heritage, the Institute for Archives and Libraries, and the Emergency Response Department of the Ministry of Interior. The training offered the participants an understanding of the key principles and techniques for disaster risk prevention, preparedness and response as applied to culture, as well as an overview of the international Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) methodology.

In addition, participants identified the urgent need to implement concrete, practical actions, especially at the Studenica Monastery, in light of the current absence of adequate measures in place at the national and local levels to prevent, mitigate and recover from a disaster.

## 2.3/ STUDIES AND RESEARCH

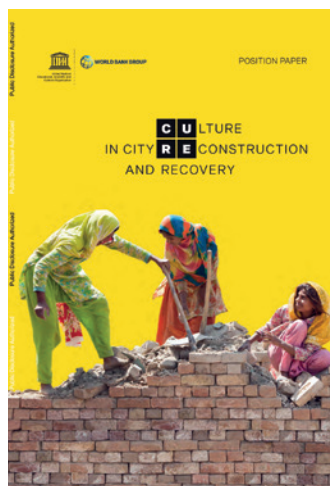
### 2.3.1 UNESCO–World Bank position paper on ‘Culture in City Reconstruction and Recovery’

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Capacities of national and local authorities in using culture as a tool for resilience in the planning of post-crisis city reconstruction and recovery reinforced through policy support
- ▶ A concern for culture in post-crisis support to urban recovery included in World Bank operational guidance through successful UNESCO advocacy efforts

Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, which included for the first time a reference to heritage in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 – ‘Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable’ – Target 4 – ‘Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage’, UNESCO and the World Bank decided to cooperate on the theme of culture, urban development and resilience and signed an MoU to this purpose in 2017.

In 2018, they jointly developed a position paper on ‘Culture in City Reconstruction and Recovery’ (CURE), aiming to serve as a key policy framework during the planning and project implementation phases of post-



▲ **THE UNESCO–WORLD BANK POSITION PAPER ON ‘CULTURE IN CITY RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY’ (CURE)** © UNESCO and INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT/ THE WORLD BANK 2018

crisis (conflicts and disasters) city reconstruction and recovery. This framework builds on the recognition that cities are cultural constructs whose creativity, traditions, landmarks and significant edifices are important to the social fabric of their populations.

The position paper further acknowledges the importance of restoring cultural landmarks and supporting cultural expressions

from the planning stage and throughout the implementation of urban regeneration projects, with the purpose of reflecting the needs and participation of local communities and authorities.

The HEF contributed to the elaboration of the position paper through an expert brainstorming meeting on post-disaster/post-conflict city reconstruction and recovery, as well as through the preparation of two preliminary studies on ‘Key International Policy Frameworks Relating to the Field of Urban Reconstruction and Recovery’ and ‘Urban Reconstruction Strategies in Post-War Europe’.

### 2.3.2 UNESCO–OHCHR study on a human rights-based approach to the safeguarding of cultural heritage and cultural diversity in humanitarian action, security strategies, and peace-keeping and peace-building processes

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Development of a study on a human rights-based approach to the safeguarding of cultural heritage and cultural diversity in humanitarian action, security strategies, and peace-keeping and peace-building processes launched



Progress was made on the development, in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), of a study on a human rights-based approach to the safeguarding of cultural heritage and cultural diversity in humanitarian action, security strategies, and peace-keeping and peace-building processes.

A call was made for expressions of interest to develop the study and a consultant was jointly selected with the OHCHR and subsequently recruited. The final output is due by mid-April 2019.

This activity was developed as a direct outcome of the 'Inter-sessional seminar on cultural rights and the protection of cultural heritage', organized in 2017 by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights upon request of the Human Rights Council as per its Resolution 33/20, and in which UNESCO had participated. The development of a study represents the first phase for the implementation of one of the recommendations made in the context of the seminar, that the OHCHR and the Special Rapporteur collaborate with UNESCO to jointly develop a manual for the adoption of a human rights-based approach to the protection of cultural heritage targeted at practitioners in the human rights, humanitarian, security and peace-building fields.

## 2.4/ PARTNERSHIP COORDINATION AND ADVOCACY

### 2.4.1 World Bank

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Awareness on the need to manage disaster risks of cultural heritage raised among disaster risk management institutions and professionals

The HEF enabled UNESCO to play a key role in a technical session on 'Assessing and communicating risk to cultural heritage: the future of preserving the past' during the 2018 Understanding Risk Forum, organized by the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) from 14 to 18 May 2018 in Mexico City (Mexico).

The aim of the technical session was for participants to understand the specific challenges faced across development projects concerning disaster risk management of cultural heritage, and accordingly to identify solutions to overcome those challenges, including through the identification of relevant experts in the field, as well as through peer-learning and the replication of existing projects, pilots and guidelines in different contexts.

In this context, UNESCO raised awareness on the growing need for disaster risk management of cultural heritage, presented good practices in the field, and connected a multidisciplinary network of practitioners, experts and development partners. Furthermore, a short video was created to promote the strategic partnership between UNESCO and the World Bank.

### 2.4.2 United Nations

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Technical assistance provided to UNESCO Member States for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2199 (2015), 2253 (2015) and 2347 (2017)
- ▶ Technical assistance provided to UNESCO Member States through the creation of a template addressed to auction houses alerting them and requesting stronger vigilance regarding the potentially illegal exports and sales of Yemeni artefacts

In 2018, the HEF enabled UNESCO to support the follow-up to UN Security Council Resolutions 2199 (February 2015) and 2253 (December 2015), which imposed a worldwide moratorium on the trade in artefacts of illicit origin from Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as to Resolution 2347 (March 2017), which stresses that the protection of cultural property in conflict is inextricably linked to the attainment of peace and security, and the combatting of terrorism around the world.

UNESCO 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 Iraq, Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

In this context, UNESCO liaised with the United Nations Security Council with regard to the implementation of the above Resolutions, including direct communication on risks of smuggling antiquities

and cultural objects from conflict areas in Yemen for sale abroad. Following an immediate request from the Security Council Committee of Resolution 2140 (2014), a template was drafted to be sent to auction houses alerting them and requesting stronger vigilance regarding the potentially illegal export and sale of Yemeni artefacts.

UNESCO also actively engaged in meetings of the UN Working Groups on Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and on Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBA).

### 2.4.3 Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Cooperation between UNESCO and the OHCHR, and in particular the UN Special Rapporteur in the field of Cultural Rights reaffirmed through an intervention at the Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur during the 37th session of the Human Rights Council

The HEF continued to support liaison activities with the OHCHR, and in particular the work of the UN Special Rapporteur in the field of Cultural Rights.

In this context, the UNESCO representative of the Liaison Office in Geneva intervened on the report of the Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights (A/HRC/37/55) at the occasion of the Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on 1 March 2018, in the framework of the 37th session of the Human Rights Council.

### 2.4.4 United Nations Institute for Training and Research's Operational Satellite Applications Programme

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Technical assistance to Member States provided for the monitoring of the state of conservation of seven cultural heritage sites and one natural heritage site in three countries affected by armed conflict

In 2018, cooperation was strengthened between UNESCO and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research's Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT), through the implementation of the MoU signed in 2016 with a particular focus on monitoring cultural heritage sites via satellite imagery.

With the support of the HEF, a mission to Geneva (Switzerland) was conducted on 24 and 25 May 2018, which included a meeting with UNITAR-UNOSAT to discuss reinforced cooperation in the area of satellite imagery monitoring of cultural heritage threatened by emergencies,

Over the course of 2018, satellite imagery was received and analysed for seven cultural heritage sites and one natural heritage site (see section 3.3.4 for more information).

Finally, a joint report on the state of cultural heritage in the World Heritage property of the 'Ancient City of Aleppo' (Syrian Arab Republic) was published (see section 3.3.2 for more information).

### 2.4.5 Caribbean Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Capacity of four Member States in DRM for cultural heritage reinforced

In light of the impact of the 2017 hurricane season on the cultural heritage of the region, the Caribbean Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives (CARBICA), in coordination with the International Council on Archives (ICA), organized a working conference on 'Regional Approaches to Disaster Response and Recovery in the Caribbean', from 30 July to 3 August 2018, in Philipsburg, Sint Maarten (the Netherlands). The purpose of the conference was to bring together heritage professionals from the region to discuss priorities and exchange knowledge on the protection of cultural heritage against disaster risks, to enhance capacities in disaster risk preparedness and to mitigate the impact of future disasters.

The HEF supported the participation at the conference of representatives from four Member States from the region – Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia – in order to ensure that their respective experiences were shared in relation to the protection of cultural heritage during the 2017 hurricane season. Their participation also contributed to further enhancing their understanding and capacity in DRM for cultural heritage. Gender balance (50 percent men, 50 percent women) was achieved in the choice of the representatives from the four Member States supported by the HEF.

The HEF also supported the participation at the conference of one staff from the UNESCO Kingston Cluster Office for the Caribbean, which ensured that the priorities identified during the two PDNA conducted in 2017 for Antigua and Barbuda and for Dominica were reflected in the discussions of the sessions of the working conference. UNESCO's participation also contributed to raising awareness among the participants on the UNESCO Addendum on disasters.

The conference culminated in the adoption of a resolution which specifically called for the establishment of a Caribbean Heritage Emergency Network (CHEN), a network of heritage experts to support emergency preparedness and response for cultural heritage in the Caribbean, launched at the *CARBICA XI Conference Archives at Risk: Preserving Caribbean Heritage*, held from 25 to 29 March 2019 in Paramaribo (Suriname).

## 2.4.6 International Search and Rescue Advisory Group

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Awareness of INSARAG Member States on the protection of culture in disasters raised through successful UNESCO advocacy efforts

The International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) represents a global network of countries and organizations dedicated to strengthening preparedness and response to disasters. This is achieved through the establishment of minimum international standards for Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams; the promotion of common coordination methodology and tools; agreement on mobilization procedures; and the fostering of cooperation and common learning among all INSARAG members.

During the course of 2018, INSARAG and UNESCO began discussing possible collaboration. Following this, the HEF supported the participation of two technical partners – ICCROM and the International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS-ICORP) – at the INSARAG Team Leaders and Working Groups Meeting, which took place from 16 to 21 September 2018 in Bucharest (Romania). The meeting resulted in identifying the need to integrate the protection of cultural heritage within international USAR operations in the immediate aftermath of



▲ PARTICIPANTS OF THE CARBICA CONFERENCE SIMULATING A POST-DISASTER FIRST-AID EXERCISE  
© UNESCO /Y. Peshkov

disasters, and in this regard for UNESCO to provide relevant training and capacity-building to USAR teams on disaster preparedness and response for cultural heritage.

In fact, while UNESCO is currently involved in the PDNA – an international process activated at the request of a government a few weeks after a disaster has occurred, it is not systematically integrated within relevant processes and systems immediately following a disaster, a time that can be critical for securing and stabilizing a cultural heritage site.

In this context, collaboration between UNESCO and INSARAG offers an important entry point to integrate a concern for the protection of cultural heritage in the international emergency management system in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, thereby offering an opportunity for enhancing UNESCO's action in disaster preparedness and response for cultural heritage.

The modalities for cooperation between UNESCO and INSARAG will continue to be discussed relevant meetings in the course of 2019, including at the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week, held from 4 to 8 February 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. The outcomes of further discussions and meetings will be reported in the Annual Progress Report of the Heritage Emergency Fund for 2019.

## 2.4.7 International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Network of military personnel with capacities in cultural property protection expanded
- ▶ Awareness on the importance of considering cultural heritage protection in peacekeeping operations raised among over 250 high-level representatives of international peacekeeping training centres



▲ **PANEL ON CULTURAL PROPERTY PROTECTION AT THE 24th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRES ON 2 OCTOBER 2018 IN AUCKLAND (NEW ZEALAND)**

© Crown Copyright 2013

In an effort to further contribute to the integration of a consideration for cultural property protection in peacekeeping operations, UNESCO organized a panel discussion on cultural property protection at the 24th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC), which took place on 2 October 2018 in Auckland (New Zealand).

With the support of the HEF, a UNESCO representative, two experts on cultural property protection, Dr Laurie Rush from the United States (US) Committee of the Blue Shield, and Ms Nadia Ammi, Associate Programme Officer with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in Iraq and formerly in charge of cultural heritage with the MINUSMA, participated in the panel.

The panel discussion addressed the benefits of peace operations involving peacekeepers trained in cultural heritage protection, notably in relation to improved security, force acceptance, the safeguarding of cultural property, the relevance of heritage

as related to local community identity, and the importance of preserving cultural heritage to prevent conflict escalation and to support the post-conflict reconciliation process.

## 2.4.8 European civil protection agencies

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Awareness of civil protection agencies in Europe on the protection of culture in crisis situations raised through successful UNESCO advocacy efforts

The HEF enabled UNESCO to play a key role in a special session on 'Protecting Cultural Heritage' in the framework of the European Civil Protection Forum 2018, hosted by the European Commission from 5 to 6 March 2018 in Brussels (Belgium).

UNESCO called for specific actions by the European Commission concerning the inclusion of cultural heritage protection within the mandate, policies and operations of civil protection agencies in Europe – and in particular within the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) – and highlighted the strategic and programmatic framework and tools developed by UNESCO and its institutional partners in recent years.

This echoed a growing recognition and interest on behalf of the European Commission of the value of cultural heritage as a strategic resource for a sustainable society.

By focusing on the protection of cultural heritage in civil protection mechanisms and protocols, as well as the potential role of culture in long-term sustainable development, UNESCO's intervention suggested new avenues of cooperation on the ground in crisis situations, on the basis of both the EU's and UNESCO's institutional mandates, including capacity-building for preparedness and response for cultural heritage, and in turn applying this newly acquired capacity to support non-EU countries.

## 2.4.9 International Conference on the Challenges of World Heritage Recovery

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Support to the elaboration of policy guidance for culture-based recovery and reconstruction processes provided



▲ **THE 'WARSAW RECOMMENDATION ON RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE'** © UNESCO

The International Conference on 'The Challenges of World Heritage Recovery' was organized jointly by the Polish authorities and UNESCO in Warsaw (Poland) from 6 to 8 May 2018.

The conference aimed to develop new policy guidance to reflect the multifaceted challenges that reconstruction brings, its

social and economic contexts, the short- and long-term needs of World Heritage properties, and the idea of reconstruction as a process that should be undertaken within the framework of the World Heritage Convention and the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the properties.

The HEF supported the drafting of the outcome document of the Conference, called the 'Warsaw Recommendation on Recovery and Reconstruction of Cultural Heritage', building on the views expressed at the event, and integrating many of the points raised in previous meetings and workshops on the same topic.

The main significance of this policy framework is that it recognizes, for the first time within a formal context (i.e. a conference requested by the World Heritage Committee and whose results were endorsed by it), that the reconstruction of lost or severely damaged cultural heritage is an issue that goes beyond the concern for OUV and the test of authenticity, to embrace social, economic, humanitarian and human rights considerations. It calls, in this respect, for the development of a new conservation doctrine that will reflect this shift and adapt the policies and practices of the heritage sector to the needs and aspiration of people throughout the world.

This is also in line with the general trend within the World Heritage Convention (e.g. the Policy on World Heritage and Sustainable Development adopted in 2015), and the Culture Sector more broadly (as reflected in the UNESCO 2015 *Strategy*), to strengthen linkages between culture and heritage, on one hand, and on the other, humanitarian, security, peacebuilding and, in general, development considerations.

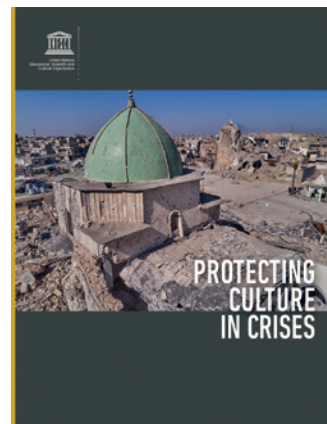
## 2.5/ AWARENESS-RAISING MATERIALS

### 2.5.1 Brochure 'Protecting culture in crises'

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Brochure on 'UNESCO's response to protect culture in crises' revised to produce a second edition in English, 'Protecting culture in crises'. Once produced in other languages and broadly disseminated, it will contribute to raising the awareness of Member States on the importance to protect heritage in emergency situations

The brochure 'Protecting culture in crises' is an awareness-raising tool highlighting UNESCO's action for the protection of culture in crises. It was produced in English and French in 2016 (under the



▲ **SECOND EDITION OF THE BROCHURE 'PROTECTING CULTURE IN CRISES'** © UNESCO

title 'UNESCO's response to protect culture in crises'), and in Arabic and Spanish in 2017, with the support of the HEF.

The brochure highlights how, 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 strengthening the resilience of communities.

In 2018, a second edition of the brochure was produced (in English), following the need to reflect major policy decisions adopted by the UN and UNESCO in 2017 (such as the UN Resolution 2347, the first one exclusively focusing on the protection of cultural heritage in armed conflicts, or the *Addendum* to the UNESCO *Strategy* with its *Action Plan*, or the approval of 39 C/5 including ER 5).

The production of the brochure in French, Spanish and Arabic, as well as its distribution to UNESCO Member States, including at major events worldwide, is planned for 2019.

## 2.5.2 Webpage 'Culture in Emergencies'

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Awareness of Member States on the importance of protecting cultural heritage in emergency situations raised through the ongoing update of a webpage

The UNESCO webpage on 'Culture in Emergencies' presents information on the Culture 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 materials and news in English and French.

# 2.6 /

## AWARENESS-RAISING CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS

### 2.6.1 #Unite4Heritage campaign

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Awareness of Member States raised on the importance of protecting cultural heritage in emergency situations through the production of 46 new videos on 7 themes in the context of over 30 initiatives

The #Unite4Heritage campaign, launched by UNESCO in 2015, and continuously supported by the HEF, was extended into 2018, with co-funding from UNESCO's Regular Programme.

The coordination of the campaign was ensured, including through backstopping and content checking

by the EPR Unit. The communication expert recruited as campaign manager in 2017 continued developing digital communication materials, notably for social media.

In 2018, the #Unite4Heritage campaign emphasized communication about the wider remit of the Culture Sector, keeping a focus on emergencies. This was achieved through high-quality narratives, along with visual and video content produced with the purpose of enhancing advocacy on the role of culture in post-crisis reconstruction and recovery, as well as being an enabler and driver of sustainable development, humanitarian response and lasting peace. In support of this, the campaign messaging was gradually harmonized across different outputs and aligned with the SDGs. Furthermore, video material was published under *UNESCO Stories*.

The activity informed key campaigns with strategic partners on emergency situations affecting culture, most notably with INTERPOL, the EU, the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the World Bank. To support the promotion of a EU-UNESCO toolkit developed for European judiciary and law enforcement on fighting illicit trafficking, two videos and a promotional video clip were produced to raise awareness among policymakers on the role of culture in the contexts of reconstruction and recovery, and a social media pack was distributed, including a promotional video.

A campaign was also developed for the promotion of the UNESCO-World Bank Position Paper on 'Culture in City Reconstruction and Recovery', aimed at supporting policymakers and practitioners in integrating culture in the reconstruction and recovery processes of cities that have suffered from conflicts, disasters and urban stress. The UNESCO team collaborated with the World Bank's Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice, as well as the World Bank's Office in Paris, on a joint communication campaign, which included press releases, a feature story, a Facebook live interview, a video interview and a social media and press kit.

In support of the 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul' initiative launched by UNESCO's Director-General, two video teasers and two stories were produced and disseminated on the occasion of the Conference for the Recovery and Rehabilitation of the City of Mosul, held in Paris on 10 September 2018, which contributed to mobilizing the international community for the reconstruction and recovery of Mosul.

#Unite4Heritage remained a point of reference in the cultural heritage sector, with 46 new videos produced over the course of 2018 on diverse themes such as culture and reconstruction, return and restitution,



the creative economy, cultural diversity, Mosul, World Heritage in danger, and portraits. The videos were produced in over 30 initiatives, including the European Heritage Days, International Day for Peace and 50th Anniversary of UNESCO's Nubia Campaign, and were disseminated on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Google+, LinkedIn and Weibo in English, French, Spanish, Chinese and Arabic, with the support of UNESCO's networks of partners.

### 2.6.2 International Ministerial Conference on the Victims of Ethnic and Religious Violence in the Middle East

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Awareness of 67 UNESCO Member States raised on the importance of culture in preventing violent extremism, building resilience and strengthening social cohesion, notably in the Middle East

The third 'International Ministerial Conference on the Victims of Ethnic and Religious Violence in the Middle East' was co-organized by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Belgium and Lebanon in Brussels (Belgium) on 14 May 2018 and brought together representatives of 67 countries and 13 international organizations.

This conference followed two previous ones (held in Paris in 2015 and in Madrid in 2017) and aimed at taking stock of the achievements of the Action Plans adopted at these conferences and identifying urgent measures to ensure the preservation of ethnic and religious diversity in the Middle East, taking into

▲ SCREENSHOT OF A VIDEO DEVELOPED FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE UNESCO-WORLD BANK POSITION PAPER ON 'CULTURE IN CITY RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY' © UNESCO

account the evolving situation on the ground, notably in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq.

The HEF supported the participation of the Director of the Culture and Emergencies entity of the Culture Sector, who highlighted the importance of culture in preventing violent extremism, building resilience and strengthening social cohesion, notably in the Middle East. These advocacy efforts resulted in the inclusion of these concerns in the 'Call from Brussels', the outcome document of the conference.

## CHAPTER 3

## RESPONSE

# 3.1/

## ASSESSMENT AND ADVISORY MISSIONS

### 3.1.1 Establishment of the Rapid Response Mechanism for Culture in Emergencies

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ First phase of the establishment of the UNESCO Rapid Response Mechanism for Culture in Emergencies completed, to allow UNESCO to provide technical support to its Member States through emergency interventions aimed at safeguarding cultural heritage

The HEF has supported the establishment of the UNESCO Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) for Culture in Emergencies following its endorsement by the 201st session of the Executive Board in 2017. Through the RRM, which has also received support from the Instrument for Stability and Peace of the European Union, experts in different domains related to culture, inscribed on a pre-approved roster ('the Roster'), will 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 2018, progress was made in the following areas:

#### 1. Establishment of the Roster:

- a. The structure of the Roster was conceived. The Roster will be hosted on an online platform, fulfilling a threefold function: an application tool for candidates, a repository of required information on members of the Roster (e.g. passport, diplomas, and training certificates) and a database for emergency response coordinators at UNESCO. The platform, conceived in consultation with UNESCO's Division of Knowledge Management and Information Systems and Bureau of Human Resources Management, and therefore fully in line with established UN practices, will support

all the steps of the RRM: the selection of experts, the organization of their mission and the evaluation of their performance.

- b. The process for registration on the Roster was defined. A Call for Expressions of Interest was drafted which invited experts corresponding to the 12 generic profiles defined in 2017 and ready to be deployed at short notice to apply for the Roster. A communication strategy was created to support the Roster's launch, scheduled to take place in the first quarter of 2019.



2. **Development of online training modules for members of the Roster:** Building on the comprehensive review of training strategies of other UN Agencies operating in emergencies, conducted in 2017, and on the subsequent identification of the themes of the two modules (UNESCO and its work in the field of culture, and emergencies affecting culture and the action and role of UNESCO therein), the content of both training materials was drafted and subsequently piloted with Culture Sector staff at Headquarters and in the field. Following the analysis of the feedback received, scheduled for the first quarter of 2019, e-learning modules will be developed by a training development company, and successively run through a second cycle of piloting (involving non-UNESCO actors), with a view to ensuring their finalization by the end of 2019.
3. **Definition of Standard Operating Procedures for rapid deployments:** with the purpose to ensure quick and efficient deployments, the respective roles and responsibilities of UNESCO Headquarters and Field Offices, as well as



specific operational steps and timelines, were defined. Potential challenges and bottlenecks throughout the process were identified, along with corrective measures with a view of minimizing their impact.



#### 4. Development of communication tools on the RRM:

A webpage focusing on the RRM and its operations was developed and will be launched in parallel with the Call for Expressions of Interest for the Roster.

It is expected that, by the end of 2019, the Roster will be in place, the two training modules will be finalized, and the webpage launched.

#### ▼ LOCAL MASONS AND ARTISANS RESTORING A TAKIENTA © UNESCO /B. Kombate



### 3.1.2 Damage assessment mission to the World Heritage property of 'Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba' (Togo)

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Technical support provided to Togo through an assessment of the damage to the *Takienta* and the identification of priority measures

Following heavy rains in Togo in August 2018, the HEF funded an emergency mission to the World Heritage property of 'Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba', to assess the scale of the damage, notably to the two-storey mud tower-houses known as *Takienta*. Built by the *Batammariba* or 'those who model the earth', the *Takienta* with their conical thatched and flat roofs are a striking feature of the northeastern landscape of Koutammakou.

The mission, which took place from 19 to 24 October 2018, involved seven experts and consisted of visits to the villages of Bassamba, Warengo, Pimini and Nadoba, as well as consultations with the local Batammariba people, the Prefect of Kéran, the Minister of Culture of Togo and the National Meteorological Service.

During the mission, it was found that a number of *Takienta* houses had either partially or completely collapsed. This affected the ability of the local community to practise and transmit their intangible cultural heritage, given that some of the damaged *Takienta* served as temples for gods and ancestors and were central to various initiation rites and funeral ceremonies.

Following the damage assessment, the experts provided several recommendations for urgent measures for the consideration of national and local authorities. These included the preparation of an emergency response plan, inventory, and map of the Takienta, and the installation of an early warning system in collaboration with the national meteorological services. Following these recommendations, local masons and artisans have been engaged in a community effort to restore some of the Takienta in the villages of Koutougou, Nadoba and Warengo.

### 3.1.3 Evaluation and needs assessment of the collection of manuscripts and books of the University of Benghazi (Libya)

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Technical support in manuscripts and documents conservation provided to Libya, through the evaluation of the state of conservation of the collection of books and manuscripts at the University of Benghazi, the implementation of urgent safeguarding measures, capacity-building and the development of a long-term conservation programme

In close cooperation with the Libyan authorities and the Office of the Special Representative of the United



▲ A LIBYAN EXPERT TREATS A MANUSCRIPT FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BENGHAZI, IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EVALUATION AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION CARRIED OUT IN APRIL 2018 © UNESCO / S. Andreou

Nations Secretary-General to Libya and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), Mr Ghassan Salamé, UNESCO organized a mission to the University of Benghazi (Libya) from 5 to 14 April 2018, to evaluate the state of conservation of the University's collection of manuscripts and books and assess needs for their restoration and preservation.

The collection of manuscripts and books previously held in the university's library includes approximately 3,000 documents, some dating back to the 11th century. The collection, displaced from its original location and heavily affected by the conflict that broke out following the Arab Spring revolution in 2011, was in urgent need of restoration. The University of Benghazi, which lacked trained staff and the necessary equipment and chemicals to treat these documents, requested the urgent intervention of the United Nations to save these valuable documents from being irretrievably damaged. UNSMIL turned to UNESCO and an expert mission was organized, thanks to funding provided through the HEF and with UNSMIL's logistical support.

Dr Stavros Andreou, a conservator specialized in ancient manuscripts, conducted this evaluation mission to assess the state of conservation of the collection. Working closely with local Libyan experts and university personnel, he identified needs and formulated recommendations in terms of staff training, equipment and materials, in order to develop a long-term preservation project for the university's collection of manuscripts and books.

Dr Andreou also conducted a first-aid manuscript conservation workshop, including theoretical lessons and practical exercises, for the library staff of the University of Benghazi and for representatives of the Libyan Department of Antiquities (DoA). It benefited 19 participants, including 11 women.

### 3.1.4 Damage assessment mission to Tongatapu Island (Tonga)

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Technical assistance provided to national authorities for post-cyclone damage assessment and recovery of sites on Tongatapu Island (Tonga)

On 12 February 2018, Tropical Cyclone Gita struck the Kingdom of Tonga and caused severe damage to several historical buildings and cultural heritage sites in the country. At the request of the Government of Tonga, a team of three experts funded by the HEF undertook a mission from 16 to 23 June 2018

to Tongatapu Island in order to conduct a detailed damage assessment at the affected sites, including those on Tonga's Tentative List for World Heritage: Ha'amonga 'a Maui Trilithon Historic Park; Lapita Pottery Archaeological Site and the Ancient Royal Tombs of Lapaha; and historical buildings such as the Old Parliament Building, the former Prime Minister and Cabinet's Office Building, the Old Zion Chapel at Sai'atoutal Theological College, and the Lapaha Exhibition Building.

The mission, which sought to assist the Government in the preparation of a recovery plan for the damaged sites, was conducted in close cooperation with the Culture Division of the Tonga Ministry of Tourism and in partnership with the Tonga National Commission for UNESCO. The damage assessment process also involved the local community, which contributed to the capacity building of disaster risk reduction of cultural heritage in the country.

The team of experts assessed the overall condition of the sites, the extent of damage caused by the cyclone, the likely causes of failure of specific elements, and the impact of the damage on the heritage value of the sites. Among the affected sites was the Old Parliament Building, which was built in 1892 and is of exceptional significance to the country due to its association with the establishment of modern Tonga, its parliament and the city of Nuku'alofa. Despite its precarious condition following the cyclone, it was found to be recoverable, though a high level of commitment, expertise and resources will be required in the process.

Several archaeological sites, such as Heketa, the site of the Tu'i Tonga chiefdom where the first monumental stone architectures in Tonga were built – including the oldest royal tomb (*langi*), the Lapita Pottery Archaeological Site (Nukuleka), and the Ancient Royal Tombs of Lapaha (Mua) – were damaged during the cyclone, mainly as a result of the vulnerability of the historic mound caused by tree holes and erosion. In some cases, the trees dislodged and broke the stones that contained the mound structures, leaving the affected mounds vulnerable to increased foraging by wild animals.

The results of the mission were integrated into a final assessment report, which will be used by the Government to undertake comprehensive measures to recover and preserve Tonga's cultural heritage. The report highlights the importance of involving the local community in the recovery process, including through organizing community consultations, sourcing local materials and engaging local communities in the repairs. The Culture Division of the Tonga Ministry of Tourism is in contact with the development partners



▲ THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING AFTER CYCLONE GITA IN JUNE 2018 (TONGA) © UNESCO

in Nuku'alofa to ensure necessary funding for the implementation of recovery measures.

The HEF contribution mobilized additional funding (equivalent to US\$10,000) from the Government of Tonga, mainly through in-country assistance and coordination provided by the Culture Division of the Tonga Ministry of Tourism.

### 3.1.5 Participatory needs assessment of intangible cultural heritage practised by the Ambae community (Vanuatu)

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Inventorying and documenting of the ICH practised by the Ambae community (Vanuatu) launched
- ▶ Contribution to the conceptualization of a UNESCO policy on the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in emergency situations provided

Since the eruption of the Manaro Voui volcano in September 2017 on the Ambae Island in Vanuatu, a State of Emergency was declared by the Government of Vanuatu, which resulted in the compulsory evacuation and relocation of an estimated 10,000 members of the Ambae community to the neighbouring islands of Maewo, Santo and Pentecost.

The Ambae community has been the custodian of a wide diversity of intangible cultural heritage (ICH), including customary dances, traditional farming and



▲ **PARTICIPANTS OF PDNA AND COMMUNITY-BASED ICH INVENTORING TRAINING IN PORT VILA (VANUATU) (NOVEMBER 2018)** © UNESCO / Vanuatu Culture Centre

fishing practices, the *cava* ceremony, traditional food preparations, and weaving and handicraft production, among others. The 'Vanuatu sand drawings', a living heritage inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2008, is among one of the cultural heritage expressions that was widely practised by the Ambae community before the volcanic eruption.

The HEF is funding an activity aimed at inventorying and documenting the ICH being practised by the Ambae community, following the completion of the evacuation and relocation process in August 2018. To date, a training on the PDNA and community-based ICH inventorying was organized for 12 staff (6 men and 6 women) of the Vanuatu Culture Centre (VCC) in Port Vila (Vanuatu). Field research and inventorying were then carried out by the trained VCC staff in Maewo Island and Santo Island to collect the stories of the Ambae evacuees, in particular those focusing on the impact of the recent disaster on the safeguarding and transmission of their ICH. This, in turn, will support the identification of immediate needs and priorities for the safeguarding of ICH, and the subsequent development of safeguarding plans for prioritization and fundraising.

The activity, which is expected to be completed in May 2019, will improve communication between the Ambae community and the Vanuatu National Disaster Management Office, and also help in better understanding the cultural needs of the community, thereby raising awareness of the importance of integrating cultural heritage in the overall DRR plan for the Ambae emergency.

This activity follows up on previous assessments supported by the HEF in 2017 and 2018 of the ICH of Syrian refugees and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which have helped elaborate a methodology which will be at the core of the UNESCO policy on the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in emergencies, currently being developed and due to be presented to the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage for approval at the end of 2019.

To complement funding under the HEF, the Government of Vanuatu, through the VCC, will provide in-kind contributions equivalent to US\$17,000 to this activity in the form of staff time for in-country assistance and coordination.

The final outputs of the activity will be reported upon in the Annual Progress Report of the HEF for 2019.

### 3.1.6 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment for Culture in Kerala (India)

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Capacities of authorities reinforced, and technical assistance provided through coordination of the culture chapter of the PDNA report and elaboration of a recovery strategy for Kerala (India)

In August 2018, the State of Kerala in India experienced the worst floods since 1924, with a cumulative rainfall in excess of 42 percent of the normal average in one month. Due to the torrential rains, the excess water from 37 dams spread across Kerala had to be released, which further exacerbated the impact of the floods. This led to extensive inundation of rural and urban areas and recurring landslides, causing severe damage and destruction to many areas across the State. The floods had a serious impact on the cultural heritage of Kerala, ranging from built heritage such as historic monuments and archaeological sites, to intangible and moveable cultural heritage, all serving as important symbols of identity for the affected population.

As a result of the widespread impact of the floods, the assistance of the United Nations was requested to conduct a PDNA. UNESCO was designated as the agency in charge of assisting the State's Department of Cultural Affairs in evaluating the disaster's effects and impact on the cultural heritage sector of Kerala, and to reflect the results of the evaluation within the culture chapter of the PDNA report.



▲ **KUTIYATTAM, WHICH IS PRACTISED IN KERALA, IS ONE OF INDIA'S OLDEST LIVING THEATRICAL TRADITIONS AND HAS BEEN INSCRIBED SINCE 2008 ON THE REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF HUMANITY. HERE, TRADITIONAL KUTIYATTAM COSTUMES ARE BEING DRIED OUT, FOLLOWING THE FLOODS** © UNESCO

The HEF supported a mission to Kerala to coordinate the PDNA for the cultural heritage sector. The mission took place from 17 to 30 September 2018 and consisted of field visits to key affected areas throughout the State; baseline data collection and analysis; and consultations with key stakeholders to prioritize and cost the proposed recovery interventions. In-kind contributions were provided by the Keralan authorities through the provision of local logistics and staff to facilitate the PDNA process.

The mission resulted in the elaboration of the culture chapter of the PDNA, which included a detailed estimation of the damage, losses and recovery needs for the cultural heritage sector of Kerala; key recommendations to improve resilience in the case of future disasters; and an overall recovery strategy for the sector.

### 3.1.7 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment for Culture and Tourism in the Lao People's Democratic Republic

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Capacities of national and local authorities reinforced and technical assistance provided through coordination of the culture chapter of the PDNA and elaboration of a recovery strategy for the Lao People's Democratic Republic
- ▶ New set of data, not available previously, made available



▲ **DAMAGE AT VAT BAN HINLAD, ATTAPEU PROVINCE (LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)** © UNESCO / S. Phatanh

Between July and September 2018, two tropical storms and sustained heavy rainfalls affected 16 out of 17 provinces in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which led to the evacuation of an estimated 18,000 people from their villages and the collapse of more than 1,600 houses. The affected provinces are known for their rich diversity of ethnic groups; built heritage in the form of historic Buddhist temples, vernacular architecture and colonial architecture; and archaeological sites; as well as natural attractions such as waterfalls and cave sites. Notably, the provinces of Luang Prabang and Champassak are home to two World Heritage properties, while other provinces, including Khammouane, Savannakhet and Vientiane, are known for their high levels of tourist arrivals.

As a result of the widespread impact of the storms and rainfalls, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic requested the assistance of the international community to conduct a PDNA. In this context, UNESCO was designated as the agency in charge of supporting the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism (MoICT) – specifically the Heritage Department and the Tourism Department – in the coordination of the assessment of the culture and tourism sectors, and to define a sectoral recovery strategy.

The HEF supported the mission of four experts to the Lao People's Democratic Republic to coordinate the PDNA for the culture and tourism sectors. The mission took place from 24 September to 15 November 2018 and consisted of the provision of a presentation to the MoICT on the PDNA methodology; baseline data collection and analysis; and field visits

to the affected provinces with a high concentration of cultural heritage, creative industries and tourist arrivals (Vientiane, Luang Prabang, Champassak, Attapeu, Savannakhet and Khammouane).

The mission resulted in the writing of the culture and tourism chapter of the PDNA, which included a detailed assessment of the damage, losses and recovery needs for the culture and tourism sectors of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; key recommendations to improve resilience in the case of future disasters; and an overall recovery strategy. The PDNA importantly resulted in the generation of a new set of data, which were not available previously, on the condition of the country's cultural heritage. The data will not only allow the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to plan response measures in the short-term, but may also serve as a valuable resource in the future, should a disaster occur again.

Furthermore, the inclusion of the culture and tourism sectors within the PDNA raised the visibility of the two sectors within the national DRR system.

### 3.1.8 Assessment and advisory mission to the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

► Technical support was provided to Brazil through an assessment and advisory mission to the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro, for:

- a) The installation of a protective roof structure



▲ THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN RIO DE JANEIRO (BRAZIL), AFTER THE DEVASTATING FIRE OF 2 SEPTEMBER 2018  
© UNESCO / A. Lima

- b) The structural stabilization of the building
- c) The debris management and the installation of containers for triage, documentation, emergency stabilization, conservation of recovered objects, and packing and deposit
- d) The development of a detailed Action Plan for the recovery of the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro, including priority interventions

Following the devastating fire at the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), on 2 September 2018, UNESCO deployed an international mission from 12 to 24 September 2018 to identify and advise on urgent needs and immediate safeguarding measures.

With the support of the HEF, the mission was conducted in close consultation with and in-kind support from the relevant Brazilian authorities. It comprised a team of museum experts led from UNESCO, ICCROM and Germany.

The mission resulted in a detailed Action Plan that prioritizes emergency interventions, including the structural stabilization and sheltering of the museum building, salvaging artefacts from the debris, reconstituting the collections through loans and donations from other museums worldwide, and developing emergency risk management plans for other museums in Brazil. The Action Plan, which identifies the main actors and partners, timelines, estimated budgets, ongoing or existing initiatives, foreseen actions and sources of funding, will help considerably in coordinating and implementing action for the full recovery of the National Museum.

In the context of the mission, many important meetings were held with various stakeholders and partners including the embassies of the countries that offered support to the National Museum. Argentina, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the United States have all indicated their intention to make available loans of collections from museums with similar items to those of the national museum or other types of support ranging from technical experts, financial contributions or donations. The Government of Germany has pledged 1 million euros to pay for technical experts and equipment.

The mission also advised on the terms of reference for the contractor hired on 21 September 2018 for the: 1) installation of a protective roof structure, 2) structural stabilization of the building, 3) debris management and 4) installation of containers for a) triage, b) documentation, c) emergency stabilization, d) conservation of recovered objects, and e) packing and deposit. Methodological advice was also provided to assist the authorities in harmonizing inventories and understanding what exactly was lost.

# 3.2/

## URGENT INTERVENTIONS ON THE GROUND AND PLANNING FOR RECOVERY

### 3.2.1 Emergency rehabilitation of Moavenalmolk Takie and Biglorbeghi Takie in Kermanshah (Islamic Republic of Iran)

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Technical assistance provided to assess damage and identify urgent safeguarding measures
- ▶ Capacities of national and local authorities reinforced in the rehabilitation of historical monuments
- ▶ Further funding for the rehabilitation of the dome of the Moavenalmolk takie mobilized

In November 2017, a series of earthquakes occurred in the region of Kermanshah, in the western part of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The earthquakes 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 cultural heritage sites. In December 2017, the HEF supported a rapid post-earthquake damage assessment to the affected sites in collaboration with the Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization (ICHHTO). Detailed recommendations were provided to ICHHTO for the structural interventions at a number of key priority sites in order to avoid further damage. Among the sites, or takies, identified were the Moavenalmolk takie and the Biglorbeghi takie, both situated in the Kermanshah province. The takies are used for major public functions as well as various religious and cultural ceremonies, thus representing important cultural spaces for the local communities.

Following a request by ICHHTO to receive technical support from UNESCO in the emergency stabilization and rehabilitation of the two takies, the HEF is funding an expert to lead and supervise the overall process. The expert, in close consultation with local



▲ EXPERT INVESTIGATING DAMAGE AT MOAVENALMOLK TAKIE COMPLEX IN KERMANSHAH PROVINCE, (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN) © UNESCO

technicians, is responsible for carrying out in-depth technical analysis and on-site investigations, and for preparing a detailed rehabilitation plan which includes a list of proposed interventions. This also contributed to reinforcing the capacities of ICHHTO staff in the rehabilitation of historical monuments.

The outputs of the expert's work have been integrated into a project document, which is currently being translated into Farsi for the review by, and consideration of, the relevant Iranian authorities.

An in-kind contribution was provided by ICHHTO through the provision of accommodation, meals and local transportation. In addition, ICHHTO will cover the cost of the required materials and human resources for the rehabilitation of the selected sites. Furthermore, as a result of the contribution made by the HEF, the local government in Kermanshah has successfully mobilized further funding from the Office of the Governor General of Kermanshah Province for the rehabilitation of the dome of the Moavenalmolk takie. It is estimated that the in-kind assistance and the additional funding mobilized under this activity is US\$336,000.

A video featuring the emergency rehabilitation of the two takies was produced, and is available on the HEF website.

The final outputs of this activity will be reported in the Annual Progress Report of the HEF for 2019.

### 3.2.2 Emergency safeguarding interventions at the Museum of Central Sulawesi in Palu (Indonesia)

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Ceramic collection of Museum of Central Sulawesi salvaged, documented and preserved

On 28 September 2018, an earthquake of magnitude 7.5 hit the city of Palu on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, and triggered a large tsunami as well as soil liquefaction that levelled thousands of homes and led to more than 2,000 casualties. In addition to the terrible loss of life, there was also a major impact on the culture sector. In particular, the Museum of Central Sulawesi in Palu estimated that 70 percent (out of 834) of the inventoried ceramic items in the museum had been damaged as a result of the disaster. The museum's collection of local ceramics – the existence of which was not widely known among international academic circles



▲ **STAFF OF THE MUSEUM OF CENTRAL SULAWESI (INDONESIA) RESCUING THE DEBRIS OF CERAMIC COLLECTION. DEBRIS ARE PHOTO-DOCUMENTED, COLLECTED AND STORED** © Tokyo Restoration and Conservation Center / I. Sakamoto

prior to the disaster – suggests that it may contain 17th century Chinese and Japanese ceramics that had previously been thought to be unavailable in the region, and thus potentially revealing new findings on the role of central Sulawesi in the regional history of maritime trade.

During the course of 2018, the HEF supported a number of activities, which are still ongoing, including the documentation of the damage, as well as the collection, recording, and safe storage of ceramic shards, all with the close participation of the local staff of the museum.

These activities are being carried out in collaboration with the Tokyo Restoration and Conservation Center (TRCC), who previously provided in-kind support to conduct a post-disaster needs assessment at the museum in October 2018 and will mobilize further funds to ensure long-term restoration of damaged artefacts and the provision of technical advice on disaster-resilient storage and display methods. The TRCC's contribution under this activity is estimated at US\$54,000.

In 2019, a number of additional activities are foreseen, including a review of the existing DRR strategy of the museum; the building of capacities of the museum staff in disaster-resilient storage and display methods; and the reinforcement of public sensitization and education programmes on disaster risk reduction for cultural heritage.

The final outputs of the activities funded by the HEF at the Museum of Central Sulawesi in Palu are expected to be completed in July 2019, and therefore will be reported on in the Annual Progress Report of the HEF for 2019.

### 3.2.3 Emergency stabilization of the Monastery Complex of Tochimilco (Mexico)

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Geophysical studies to diagnose the damage of the earthquake and to inform structural rehabilitation interventions prepared
- ▶ Comprehensive historical study of the site to guide the subsequent restoration and conservation process undertaken
- ▶ Special scaffolding system to stabilize the most vulnerable area of the main nave assembled
- ▶ Technical support in the collection and cataloguing of the remaining building components and debris provided



▶ **Capacity of the local community in disaster risk management of cultural heritage reinforced**

Among the 2,300 heritage buildings that were damaged in Mexico following the earthquakes of September 2017, the monasteries in the State of Puebla which are part of the UNESCO World Heritage property, the 'Earliest 16<sup>th</sup>-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl', suffered devastating damage.

In particular, the structural integrity of the monastery complex of Tochimilco was severely affected, which meant a risk of imminent collapse of the naves, façade, ribs and vault of the Church, the main tower of the belfry, the main steeple, and the chapels.

The Ministry of Culture of Mexico, through the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH), requested the technical support of UNESCO in the urgent structural stabilization of Tochimilco in order to mitigate the risk of imminent collapse. In this context, the HEF supported the implementation of *in situ* emergency stabilization measures. These included the completion – by INAH and the Institute of Engineering of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) – of a number of geophysical studies to diagnose the damage caused by the earthquake, and to determine the required interventions for

the structural rehabilitation of Tochimilco. A comprehensive historical study of the site – using the resources of 10 national and state archives – was also prepared to guide the subsequent restoration and conservation work.

Following this, a special scaffolding system – which was purchased using funds from the HEF contribution – was assembled to support and stabilize the most vulnerable area of the main nave. In parallel, UNESCO and UNAM provided technical support in the collection and cataloguing of the remaining building components and debris. In addition, a comprehensive plan for the restoration of the architectural elements of the monastery was developed. Finally, a series of training workshops – delivered by UNESCO, INAH and UNAM – targeting the local community who may be involved in future restoration activities in the area was implemented. The case of Tochimilco was used to raise awareness on the impact of disasters to cultural heritage.



▲ **STRUCTURAL REINFORCEMENT OF THE MOST ENDANGERED PARTS OR BUILDING COMPONENTS, AND DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF A RESTORATION PLAN OF THE STRUCTURE** © UNESCO / Inti Muñoz

## 3.3 / DOCUMENTATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES

### 3.3.1 Documentation of the urban heritage of Mosul (Iraq)

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Technical support provided to Iraq for the comprehensive documentation of the urban and cultural heritage of the Old City of Mosul
- ▶ Awareness raised on the state of the Old City of Mosul among the general public

In the framework of UNESCO's flagship initiative for the recovery and reconstruction of the City of Mosul (Iraq), 'Reviving the Spirit of Mosul', launched by the Director-General on 14 February 2018 at the International Conference for the Reconstruction of Iraq held in Kuwait (see section 3.4.1 for more information), the HEF supported the detailed documentation of the urban heritage of the city.

In order to inform operations in the Old City of Mosul, an overall survey of the historic urban



▲ **AERIAL VIEW OF THE OLD CITY OF MOSUL (IRAQ) IN JUNE 2018** © UNESCO

fabric and urban heritage, including of religious interest, was contracted to the start-up company Iconem. The company's surveys are mainly based on photogrammetric techniques involving the taking of large volumes of photos and their processing by powerful algorithms to produce 3D models and scientific documentation, including raster and vector plans. To capture data, Iconem uses both aerial and ground acquisition techniques, which both need specific equipment, such as drones.

Iconem had already carried out three other missions to document the impact of the conflict on Mosul and the Nineveh region, while it was still under ISIL/Da'esh occupation in October 2015 and then in April 2017. In February 2018, Iconem scanned the entire Old City to a precision of 7 centimetres. The new documentary survey supported through the HEF finalized this fieldwork through an additional mission from 14 June to 7 July 2018, which allowed more detailed scanning of 15 zones of the Old City with a precision of 3 centimetres. On this basis, an orthophotographic plan with a 3 centimetre resolution, a precise vector plan of the urban fabric, and an isoline map of the area were created.

In addition to the aerial survey of the Old City of Mosul, the documentation and subsequent data analysis and processing led to the development of precise Global Positioning System (GPS) measurements of the city as well as the digitization of several of its landmark monuments, including the Museum of Mosul, the Church of Al Tahira, Qattanin

Mosque, the Imam Awnildden shrine and the Sheik Al-Shat shrine.

The data and state of the urban fabric and heritage of the city of Mosul will contribute significantly to precisely inform the drafting of the integrated urban conservation plan for the Old City of Mosul.

The aerial views of the Old City and 3D models of the Church of the Clock, al-Nuri Mosque and al-Hadba Minaret, as well as the shrine of Nabi Yunus were displayed at the Institut du monde arabe (IMA) in Paris (France), for the digital exhibition 'Age-old Cities: A Virtual Journey from Palmyra to Mosul' from 10 October 2018 to 10 February 2019, in a partnership with UNESCO. The exhibition offered visitors the opportunity to explore buildings, dwellings and archaeological remains of the sites through 3D virtual reconstructions on giant projections, virtual reality experiences, and archival documents and images, as well as videos and testimonies from local populations.

### 3.3.2 Publication 'Five Years of Conflict – The State of Cultural Heritage in the Ancient City of Aleppo'

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Technical support provided to the Syrian Arab Republic through the production of the first comprehensive damage and historical loss assessment of cultural heritage of the World Heritage property of the 'Ancient City of Aleppo'

UNESCO and UNITAR-UNOSAT published on 17 December 2018 'Five Years of Conflict – The State of Cultural Heritage in the Ancient City of Aleppo'. The detailed assessment report draws on satellite imagery to provide the first detailed account of the devastation inflicted to the World Heritage property of the 'Ancient City of Aleppo' in the wake of years of armed conflict.

Produced with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway in partnership with the Endangered Archaeology in the Middle East & North Africa (EAMENA) project at Oxford University, the publication assessed 518 sites for damage including the Citadel and the city's Great Mosque (Omayyad Mosque) and provides a solid technical basis for the future planning of rehabilitation works, including in the framework of UN-led efforts.



▲ COVER OF THE PUBLICATION 'FIVE YEARS OF CONFLICT - THE STATE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE ANCIENT CITY OF ALEPPO' © UNESCO / UNITAR, 2018

Using satellite images and applying a scientific methodology, UNESCO's cultural heritage experts worked closely with imagery analysts from UNITAR-UNOSAT, as well as historians, architects and archaeologists, to assess and analyse damage to the city, notably in terms of the historical losses the damage represents.

The publication shows that more than 10 percent of the historic buildings of Aleppo have been destroyed, while over 50 percent of all buildings assessed showed severe to moderate damage. The findings are the most accurate to date, and can serve as a crucial tool for the eventual recovery and rehabilitation of the city and its cultural heritage.

### 3.3.3 Monitoring of the state of cultural heritage via satellite imagery

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ State of conservation of seven cultural heritage sites and one natural heritage site in three countries affected by armed conflict monitored

In the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between UNESCO and UNITAR-UNOSAT in 2016, the HEF continued to support the emergency monitoring via satellite imagery of cultural heritage sites.

Over the course of 2018, satellite imagery was received and analysed for seven cultural heritage sites and one natural heritage site in Iraq (the World Heritage property 'Hatra' and the Old City of Mosul, on the country's Tentative List), the Syrian Arab Republic (World Heritage property 'Ancient Villages of Northern

Syria', the archaeological site of Mari, on the country's Tentative List, and the archaeological site of Ain Dara), and Yemen (World Heritage property 'Historic Town of Zabid', World Heritage property 'Socotra Archipelago', and the archaeological site of Marib, on the country's Tentative List).



▲ SATELLITE IMAGERY OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY OF THE 'HISTORIC TOWN OF ZABID' (YEMEN) ON 8 FEBRUARY 2018. DIGITALGLOBE WORLDVIEW-3, 8 FEBRUARY 2018. DIGITALGLOBE WORLDVIEW IMAGES/U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION UNIT, NEXTVIEW LICENCE (© 2018 DIGITALGLOBE). IMAGERY ANALYSIS BY UNITAR-UNOSAT

# 3.4/

## COORDINATION, ADVOCACY AND FUNDRAISING MEETINGS

### 3.4.1 Conference on the Reconstruction and Development of Iraq

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Technical assistance provided to Iraq through the coordination of recovery activities on cultural heritage in Mosul
- ▶ Awareness of the contribution of culture and cultural heritage to the social dimension of reconstruction raised

From 12 to 14 February 2018, the International Conference on the Reconstruction and Development of Iraq was held in Kuwait City (Kuwait). The HEF supported the participation of the Director of the World Heritage Centre in the High Level Expert Meeting on 12 February 2018, where she represented UNESCO.

She addressed a Panel on the Social Dimensions of Reconstruction, covering the issues of social rehabilitation, the human dimensions of reconstruction, and governance and accountability. A number of meetings with stakeholders were also held, in order to coordinate activities in Iraq, including in relation to mine clearance of cultural heritage sites.

Both the participation in the panel and subsequent meetings contributed to the positive appreciation by conference attendees of the Director-General's launch, on 14 February 2018, of the UNESCO initiative 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul'. The initiative was developed in close cooperation with the Government of Iraq, and is based on three strategic priorities: ensuring an integrated approach to the recovery of Mosul in its human dimension, by coordinating international efforts; contributing to community reconciliation and peacebuilding through the recovery of the most prominent cultural heritage sites of the city; and promoting the spirit of peaceful coexistence and civil participation

by revitalizing the city's cultural life and its educational institutions.

### 3.4.2 Coordination meeting with key international actors on UNESCO's intervention in Mosul

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Technical support provided to Iraq through coordination and planning for the rehabilitation of the Old City of Mosul
- ▶ Strategic priorities of the UNESCO initiative 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul' discussed with national and religious institutions of Iraq
- ▶ UNESCO's intervention in the Old City of Mosul coordinated with key international actors, including UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNMAS, the EU and the World Bank

Following the official launch by the Director-General of UNESCO of the international initiative 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul' in Kuwait City on 14 February 2018, the the Director of the Culture and Emergencies entity, travelled to Baghdad (Iraq), from 21 to 26 April 2018 to discuss implementation arrangements with key international stakeholders.

With the support of the HEF, UNESCO participated in a stakeholders' meeting with national and religious institutions of Iraq that was held at the Iraqi Prime Minister's Guest House to discuss the strategic priorities of the UNESCO initiative 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul'. Co-chaired by the Iraqi Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research and the Head of the Iraq Reconstruction Fund for Affected Areas, the meeting allowed UNESCO to underline the initiative's strategic priorities around the contribution to the dignified and lasting return of Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) to liberated areas, the generation of economic and civil participation through the restoration of cultural heritage and the revival of cultural and intellectual life, as well as the promotion of the Spirit of Mosul across Iraq for peaceful coexistence and cultural pluralism. On this occasion, national stakeholders expressed their support to the UNESCO initiative, including through the establishment of a dedicated committee.

Furthermore, a meeting with key international actors was held to coordinate UNESCO's intervention in the Old City of Mosul. Attended by the Ambassador of the EU and representatives of the World Bank, UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Mine Action

Service (UNMAS) and UN-Habitat, the meeting confirmed and strengthened cooperation among the various actors in Mosul.

Finally, UNESCO participated in the ceremony for the signature of the Funds-in-Trust Agreement of over US\$50.4 million with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for the restoration and reconstruction of the al-Nuri Mosque and al-Hadba Minaret. The event, held at the Iraq Museum on 23 April 2018, included the participation of the Director of the UNESCO Office in Baghdad, as well as the Minister of Culture and Knowledge Development of the UAE in the presence of the Minister of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities of Iraq.

Located in West Mosul, the Great Mosque of al-Nuri and its iconic leaning minaret, al-Hadba, meaning 'the hunchback', was considered one of the main historical mosques in Iraq. The cylindrical minaret stood 45 metres high, with 7 bands of decorative brickwork in complex geometric patterns. Both the mosque and minaret were blown up by ISIL/Da'esh on 22 June 2017 and are considered symbols of the resilience of the people of Mosul.

### 3.4.3 Side event on the 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul' initiative at the 42nd session of the World Heritage Committee

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Technical support provided to Iraq through an advocacy event for the rehabilitation of Mosul
- ▶ Awareness on the level of damage and destruction in Mosul raised, through the development and dissemination of a video

In order to raise awareness of the international community on the destruction of Mosul's cultural heritage and gather support of the members of the World Heritage Committee for the UNESCO initiative 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul', a side event was organized at the 42nd session of the World Heritage Committee held in Manama (Bahrain) on 30 June 2018.

With the support of the HEF, a renowned Iraqi heritage expert, Dr Ihsan Fethi participated in the event. Dr Fethi intervened on the challenges of reconstruction after the destruction of heritage and spoke on the technical approach necessary to understand the challenges Iraq is facing in the reconstruction of Mosul.



▲ **HANDOVER BY H.E. MR FRYAD RAWANDOZI, MINISTER OF CULTURE, TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES OF IRAQ, TO MR ERNESTO OTTONE R., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR CULTURE OF UNESCO, OF THE FILE FOR MOSUL TO BE INCLUDED ON THE TENTATIVE LIST OF SITES OF IRAQ, FOR POTENTIAL FUTURE INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST © UNESCO**

Furthermore, based on raw imagery also financed through the HEF (see section 3.3.1 for more information), the Fund supported the development of a video presenting an overview of damage in the city of Mosul. The video was presented for the first time on the occasion of this side event and will continue to be used in 2019.

### 3.4.4 Coordination meeting with local partners in Mosul (Iraq)

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Technical support was provided to Iraq through coordination and planning for the rehabilitation of the Old City of Mosul

In preparation for the 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul: Conference for the Recovery and Rehabilitation of the City of Mosul' that took place at UNESCO Headquarters on 10 September 2018, the Director of the Culture and Emergencies entity, travelled to Erbil and Mosul (Iraq), from 12 to 17 August 2018 to meet and coordinate with local partners on the ground.

While in Erbil and Mosul, meetings were held with local stakeholders to coordinate UNESCO's activities for the rehabilitation of the Old City of Mosul undertaken in the context of the initiative 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul'. Greeted by the Director of the Iraqi State Board of Antiquities (SBAH) for the Nineveh region, Dr Musaab Jasim, the UNESCO team visited

the offices to be put at the Organization's disposal in the city in the near future.

A courtesy visit was also paid to the Mayor of Mosul, Mr Zuhair Mohseri al-Aaraji. On this occasion, UNESCO was informed of the creation by the Prime Minister of Iraq of the National Committee for the Rehabilitation of the Old City of Mosul, to which the government allocated 15 billion Iraqi dinar (about



▲ **THE UNESCO TEAM VISITS THE AREA AROUND AL-TAHERA CHURCH AND MONASTERY IN THE OLD CITY OF MOSUL (IRAQ)** © UNESCO / S. Al-Khoja

US\$12 million). The Mayor also confirmed his participation in the International Conference on the 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul' initiative, organized by UNESCO at its Headquarters on 10 September 2018 (see section 3.4.5 for more information).

The Director also met with Mr Muzahm al-Khyatt, the President of the University of Mosul and the coordinator of government efforts for the restoration of services in the Nineveh Province. In this context, the excellent cooperation with the UNESCO Office in Bagdad was praised, notably as concerns the UNESCO project implemented in cooperation with UN-Habitat on urban planning. In this regard, Mr al-Khyatt also informed UNESCO of the Prime Minister's approval of the Initial Planning Framework for the Reconstruction of Mosul (the Framework), developed jointly by the two agencies, in cooperation with the Iraqi authorities. The Framework aims to define recovery priorities and deliver a comprehensive reconstruction and planning approach for the greater Mosul area, with special attention to the Old City. It also aims to provide concrete actions for the revival of the entire Mosul metropolis and provides recommendations for their implementation. During

the meeting, it was decided that the Framework would be the subject of a dedicated panel at the 10 September conference.

Other stakeholders met included Mr Abdallah Mahmoud, one of two archaeologists deployed by the SBAH on the 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul' initiative, as well as Dr Suhaib Yahya, Dr Ahmed Alomary and Dr Sood Alomary, an architect and two engineers at the University of Mosul involved in the city's rehabilitation programme.

The Director also had the opportunity to get an assessment of damage and destruction levels in the city, with visits to iconic sites of the Old City of Mosul, including the Shrine of Imam Awn al-Din, al-Tahera Church, the Church of the Clock, al-Nuri Mosque and al-Hadba Minaret, Tigris waterfront and the Sheikh al-Sheet Shrine.

### 3.4.5 International Conference on the 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul' initiative

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Technical support provided to Iraq through the organization of a conference for the coordination of the initiative 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul'
- ▶ Financial and technical support for the implementation of the UNESCO initiative 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul' mobilized
- ▶ Awareness on the level of damage and destruction in Mosul raised, through the development and dissemination of a 3D immersive video

UNESCO and Iraq co-organized the first international meeting on the 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul' initiative on 10 September 2018, at the Organization's Headquarters in Paris. The Director-General opened the day with the Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers of Iraq, H.E. Mr Mahdi Al-Alaq, in the presence of ministers, political figures, representatives of religious authorities, international experts, members of civil society and UNESCO partners.

With the support of the HEF, the conference was organized with the objective to mobilize the international community for the reconstruction and recovery of Mosul, to take stock of the current situation on the ground, to announce the creation of the Mosul Revival Trust Fund, and to present a list of major projects that will contribute to the rehabilitation of Mosul's heritage sites.

Finally, with the support of the HEF, a 3D immersion video was produced on the basis of drone imagery collected in Mosul by the start-up company Iconem, also with HEF support (see section 3.3.1 for more information). The video was presented in Hall Ségur, outside the conference room, allowing all participants to see it before, during and after the deliberations. The quality of the images and the 3D experience added value to the understanding of the situation on the ground. Iraqi authorities, general public and experts emphasized the positive impact of this visual material and the importance of its use in the forthcoming reconstruction projects as a source of precise data.

A number of countries and intergovernmental organizations expressed their solidarity with the people of Mosul and Iraq on the occasion of the conference, and committed to providing financial contributions, technical support, knowledge sharing, project staffing and educational materials. The United Arab Emirates has already donated US\$50.4 million to the initiative, and Italy announced its intention to contribute US\$2 million. The EU, Japan, Hungary, Kuwait, the Republic of Korea, Spain and other countries, as well as the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) and the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) indicated they would also be providing support.

## 3.5/ TEMPORARY STAFF SUPPORT FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### 3.5.1 Support to the recovery of the cultural heritage of Iraq

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Support to Iraq provided through coordination in planning for recovery and substantial resource mobilization, including the development of 15 project proposals and the raising of over US\$68 million
- ▶ Consultation and coordination with other UN Agencies and local and national stakeholders, including communities, facilitated through staff based in Mosul



▲ UNESCO'S DIRECTOR-GENERAL, MS AUDREY AZOULAY, OPENING THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE 'REVIVE THE SPIRIT OF MOSUL' INITIATIVE ON 10 SEPTEMBER 2018, AT THE ORGANIZATION'S HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS © UNESCO / C. Alix

With the launch of UNESCO's flagship initiative 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul' by the Director-General in February 2018, UNESCO continued to scale up its efforts in Iraq in general and the liberated areas in particular, including through the HEF, focusing on the rehabilitation of Mosul.

In continuation of activities funded in 2017, the HEF support to the UNESCO Office in Baghdad enabled the provision of assistance to the Iraqi authorities in the coordination and design of emergency response and recovery interventions in the liberated areas of Northern Iraq, and notably for the rehabilitation of the Old City of Mosul. The support also allowed the Office to sustain its resource mobilization efforts for substantial emergency and rehabilitation interventions.

Furthermore, by providing support for the establishment of a dedicated project team with a physical presence in Mosul, these interventions were coordinated more efficiently and effectively with the relevant local stakeholders. The team, composed of three national staff, under the supervision of an Erbil-based senior consultant, also supported through the HEF, was equipped with the necessary technical equipment and, since September 2018, provided office space at the SBAH premises adjacent to the Mosul Museum.

The team provided expert technical support and regularly engaged with local stakeholders, especially the Sunni Waqf, the Governor's office, the SBAH and



▲ **UNESCO STAFF VISITING THE OLD CITY OF MOSUL (IRAQ) WITH THE NEWLY ACQUIRED ARMoured CAR**  
© UNESCO / G. Fontana Antonelli

with other project partners such as the Museum of Mosul and the University of Mosul. One of the hired national staff with expertise in Global Information Systems (GIS) ensured the monitoring of the activity for the documentation by drone of the city of Mosul (see section 3.3.1 above) and the subsequent integration of the data into an online GIS database.

The database gathers all data related to the Old City of Mosul, including historic maps and cartography, as well as satellite and aerial photographs from the year 2000 onwards. It also stores the building-by-building data derived from the Mosul Old Town Renewal project managed by the Ministry of Construction and Housing and gathered during the 2007–2009 census. The UNESCO Project Team in Mosul is currently updating the census based on a new tailored ID card, which includes data from SBAH and new data originating from fieldwork.

Regular on-site meetings, such as at the al-Nuri Mosque, provided a general platform for stakeholder and project partner engagement on all aspects of the initial phases of project inception. The national staff in Mosul also assisted with the facilitation of site visits for UNESCO staff and consultants, as well as project partners, from Erbil, Baghdad and UNESCO Headquarters.

In addition, regular visits to cultural heritage sites in Mosul were made possible, including through the acquisition of a second armoured car for the UNESCO Office for Iraq through the support of the HEF, allowing UNESCO independent movement and visits. With missions to Mosul requiring two armoured

vehicles (for security reasons), UNESCO's previous limited vehicle capacity prevented site visits unless it was possible to borrow cars from other agencies. The addition of this extra armoured car has enabled multiple essential missions to take place for project planning, implementation and stakeholder and project partner coordination and meetings.

The support provided under the HEF allowed for the planning and implementation of urgent safeguarding activities, and daily coordination with local stakeholders, and provided seed funding for the further mobilization of resources, enabling the medium-term to long-term implementation of rehabilitation and recovery interventions.

Over the course of the year, 15 project proposals for 10 different donors were developed by the UNESCO team, for a total of over US\$167 million. To date, six of these projects were funded, corresponding to over US\$68 million raised. In addition to the restoration of the al-Nuri Mosque and al-Hadba Minaret (see section 3.4.2 for more information), these approved projects foresee job creation through employment-intensive methods applied to the safeguarding of cultural heritage; urban recovery and reconstruction through a participatory approach to skills development and job creation through the restoration and critical reconstruction of Mosul's historic urban landscape and urban conservation in Basra; the stabilization, restoration and rehabilitation of the Aghawat Mosque Complex in the Old City of Mosul; and the rehabilitation and management of primary schools in a historic urban context emerging from conflict.

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

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Technical support provided to the Syrian Arab Republic through the maintenance of UNESCO's response capacity and a leading role in the coordination of recovery efforts in the Ancient City of Aleppo
- ▶ A fact-finding mission to Damascus allowed a greater understanding of the challenges related to the implementation of UNESCO's culture programme in the Syrian Arab Republic

Since 2014, UNESCO successfully implemented the EU-funded project 'Emergency safeguarding of the Syrian Cultural Heritage', of which a main component was related to the World Heritage property of the 'Ancient City of Aleppo', which has been severely





damaged in the ongoing armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Since the city became accessible again, national and international public and private stakeholders are carrying out partial assessments of damages and losses, which do not necessarily take into account the OUV of the protected site. Furthermore, displaced inhabitants are returning to the city and starting to reconstruct housing, while international investors are identifying rehabilitation and new construction opportunities at a very fast pace. Cultural values and heritage protection criteria may not be duly considered in these processes. Finally, local and national authorities, as well as international organizations and UN programmes, such as UNDP have requested UNESCO's technical advice in this reconstruction phase to mitigate irreversible damages to cultural heritage and to support recovery and reconstruction through a cultural lens.

For this reason, and in line with the needs prioritized at the Technical Coordination Meeting for Aleppo held in March 2017 and the resulting Action Plan, the HEF continued in 2018 to support on-site monitoring, coordination and planning of emergency interventions and first rehabilitation measures, through Programme Coordination staff based in the city.

The UNESCO focal point for Culture based in Aleppo organized consultations with national and local authorities and non-governmental organizations, entities of the UN system present in the Syrian Arab Republic and other civil and academic stakeholders active in the cultural sector, and took part in relevant meetings affecting the culture sector in Aleppo, as well as humanitarian coordination meetings.

▲ **DOCUMENTATION AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN DAMASCUS (SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC), IN SEPTEMBER 2018** © UNESCO / F. Brugman

Through detailed monthly reports, the focal point provided information on the state of the culture sector, in particular concerning built heritage, governance and new risks affecting the culture sector in the Syrian Arab Republic. He also identified ongoing interventions such as debris management or restoration works and suggested potential priority actions for UNESCO. The reports provided information on the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties in the Syrian Arab Republic.

In addition, the HEF supported a fact-finding mission to Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic) by the UNESCO Office in Beirut. The mission, undertaken from 3 to 6 September 2018, allowed a greater understanding of the challenges related to the implementation of UNESCO's culture programme in the country.

### 3.5.3 Support to the recovery of cultural heritage in Nepal

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Capacities of DoA staff in digital inventorying of cultural heritage reinforced, and data related to more than 800 monuments, 40 artefacts and 80 museum objects successfully collected and stored in a database
- ▶ 70 engineers, architects and masons trained on the preparation of lime mortar
- ▶ Technical assistance on a number of ongoing restorations provided



**▲ TRAINING ON LIME MORTAR PREPARATION TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF MASONRY STRUCTURE IN THE RESTORATION AND REBUILDING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE**  
© UNESCO

The 2015 earthquakes in Nepal had a devastating impact on the country's unique cultural heritage, with 753 historically and culturally important monuments and structures suffering damage, of which 133 completely collapsed. The 'Kathmandu Valley' World Heritage property experienced damage to 107 monuments and 33 suffered a complete collapse.

In 2018, the HEF funded the hiring of 11 specialists (7 men and 4 women) – including restoration architects, IT professionals, structural engineers, conservation specialists and archaeologists, among others – to undertake the implementation of key activities in support of the post-earthquake recovery process in Nepal.

Part of the assistance included the provision of technical support by two IT specialists to Nepal's Department of Archaeology (DoA) to develop and adopt a digital cultural heritage inventory tool using an open-source platform called ARCHES. To date, data related to more than 800 monuments, 40 artefacts, and 80 museum objects have been uploaded onto the inventory.

The HEF also funded the organization of three workshops on the preparation of lime mortar, with the aim of improving the quality of masonry used in the restoration and rebuilding of cultural heritage structures. The workshops were conducted at three groups of monuments and buildings – Pashupati, Bhaktapur, and Hanuman Dhoka – which are part of the 'Kathmandu Valley' World Heritage property. The workshops were attended by 74 engineers, architects and masons, of which 11 were women and 63 were men.

In addition, the HEF provided technical assistance on a number of ongoing restoration projects in the Kathmandu Valley, including Jagannath and Gopinath Temples in the Durbar Square of Hanuman Dhoka; Mangal Bahudwar Chaitya (Tashi Gomang Stupa) and Shantipur Temple at Swayambhu; Pancha Dewal at Pashupati; and Radha Krishna Temple at Teku; as well as at Sankhu (inscribed on the Tentative List of Nepal), which includes the rehabilitation of Chaughera Sattal in the Vajrayogini Temple complex.

UNESCO's role in the preservation and rehabilitation of the Mangal Bahudwar Chaitya (Tashi Gomang Stupa) was instrumental. Following the 2015 earthquakes, the 19th century stupa had collapsed and numerous sculptures and votive objects enshrined inside it were exposed. In close collaboration with the DoA, the Federation of Swayambhu Management and Conservation, the priest communities (*Buddhacharyas*), and volunteer students from Tribhuvan University, UNESCO led activities to excavate and rebuild the stupa and safeguarded its artefacts. On 23 August 2018, the *JeevNyas Puja* – a ritual to reinstall the 'soul of the god' and thus give life to the stupa – was organized to mark the completion of its rehabilitation.

In-kind contribution was provided by the DoA through the provision of meeting rooms for six consultation meetings and briefing sessions with stakeholders, as well as by the National Museum of Nepal through the provision of a meeting room for the training workshop on conservation of tankas and stone and metal sculptures, which was attended by the staff of the National Museum and Central Conservation Laboratory from 9 to 29 April 2018. Together, the in-kind contributions were equivalent to US\$1,600.

In addition, a project proposal of US\$10 million for restoring Nepal's cultural heritage damaged by the 2015 earthquake was developed and submitted to the Delegation of the European Union to Nepal in August 2018. The project is proposed for implementation in 2019 in partnership with the Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust, an international NGO.

## CHAPTER 4

# RAISING AWARENESS ON THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

## 4.1 /

### ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY PLAN 2018-2019

Progress was made in the implementation of the HEF Communication and Visibility Plan 2018–2019 (see detailed assessment in Annex III), thanks to the recruitment of a Communication Officer for the period September to December 2018.

In order to achieve the five set objectives and outreach to the three target groups identified (UNESCO Member States, private companies and institutions, and the wider public), the Plan had defined 10 areas of work (press, events, web, visual identity, promotional materials and publications, video messages, UNESCO institutional communication, social media, partnerships and champions) and 27 related activities.

In 2018, 22 percent of activities were completed. This share refers to key ad hoc work (e.g. definition of a visual identity, promotional materials and a website) which lays the basis for any future promotional efforts.

52 percent of activities were underway at the end of 2018. This percentage refers to communication which by nature needs to be developed on an ongoing basis, such as web articles, press and social media.

26 percent of activities had not been launched yet by the end of 2018. This share mainly refers to large-scale events or operations, and corresponds either to activities originally planned for 2019, or to activities whose focus may need to be reassessed following the on-going review of communication of the Culture Sector, which in turn reflects UNESCO's

ongoing strategic transformation. The capacity of the Secretariat of the Fund to carry out these activities will depend on the possibility of hiring a Communication Officer for 2019.

In 2018, the HEF proved successful in reaching out to UNESCO Member States, as demonstrated by the high number (25.8 percent) which supported, directly or indirectly, the programme of activities financed by the HEF.

The communication on the HEF also built on communication assets of Field Offices (e.g. staff, webpages and press outreach), which had a multiplier effect and helped disseminating information and raising awareness.

Furthermore, satisfactory progress was made in achieving three of the objectives of the Communication and Visibility Plan, namely:

- ▶ Encouraging decision makers to include culture in national emergency preparedness and response programmes and policies. This was achieved through successful advocacy at strategic meetings with key stakeholders throughout the year.
- ▶ Raising funds to support the UNESCO Culture Sector's work in the area of emergency preparedness and response. Approximately US\$550,000 was raised as direct contributions to the HEF, US\$78 million raised as support to the Culture Sector's work via other financial instruments, including Funds-in-Trust, and approximately US\$1,500,000 raised as in-kind contributions.
- ▶ Ensuring the visibility of partners, through donor acknowledgement in all promotional materials produced.

Efforts will need to be deployed to achieve the other two objectives:

- ▶ Informing the international community about the relevance of the Heritage Emergency Fund and the programme of activities it supports,

particularly through the strengthening of digital communication.

- ▶ Involving international, national and local communities, and in particular youth, in efforts to preserve culture and promote cultural pluralism in emergency situations, particularly through the expansion of social media communication and the involvement of 'champions' who could be successful advocates of UNESCO's work.

## 4.2/ PROMOTIONAL AND FUNDRAISING MATERIALS

### 4.2.1 Promotional tools

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Member States' awareness of the existence of a UNESCO Fund for culture in emergencies was raised

Following the development of a visual identity for the HEF in 2017, promotional tools were produced in English, French and Arabic. Those tools aim to promote the work of the Fund at fundraising events, key meetings and conferences, and press events.

The choice of red and yellow as key colours reflects the emergency nature of the Fund (and notably the dimensions of conflicts and disasters), while the



▲ PROMOTIONAL TOOLS FOR THE HEF © UNESCO

two arm-shaped elements represent the protection it provides.

### 4.2.2 Publications

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Member States' awareness of the scope of the HEF and of activities implemented with its support was raised
- ▶ Donors' visibility was ensured



The Executive Summary of the 2017 HEF Annual Progress Report, presenting a succinct analysis of its achievements, was produced in English, French, Spanish and Arabic, printed in hard copy and uploaded on the HEF webpage (see section 4.2.4 below).

▲ THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE 2017 HEF ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT © UNESCO

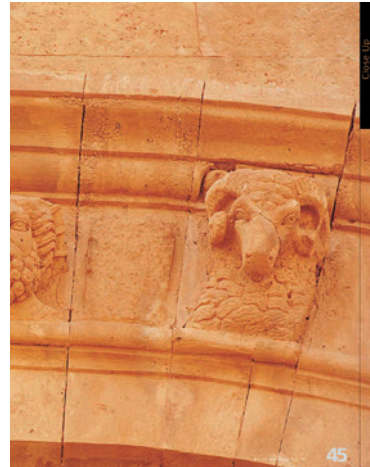
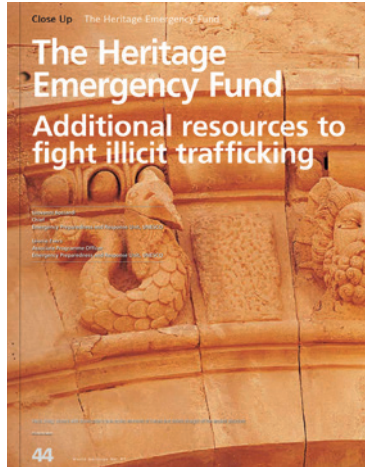
It was shared with donors, partners and beneficiary countries, and distributed at meetings and events held at UNESCO Headquarters, as well as on the occasion of bilateral meetings and missions, becoming one of the Fund's key promotional materials throughout 2018.

### 4.2.3 Press

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Donors' and other Member States' awareness of the scope of the HEF and of specific activities implemented with its support was raised
- ▶ Donors' visibility was ensured

The HEF was promoted in the *World Heritage* quarterly review, a magazine published by UNESCO in English, French and Spanish and featuring in-depth articles on cultural and natural World Heritage properties. An article on the HEF was included in its April 2018 issue, focusing on the illicit trafficking of antiquities, and describing specific coordination and capacity-building activities supported in 2017



and 2018. With 20,000 readers per year, *World Heritage* is a strategic tool to reach out to a broad and diversified public.

Press releases were also produced on activities supported by the HEF, which in turn led to articles in the press.

#### 4.2.4 Web

##### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Member States' awareness of the scope of the HEF and of specific activities implemented with its support was raised
- Donors' visibility was ensured

In 2018, a webpage specifically designed for the HEF was launched on the UNESCO website, in English and French.

The webpage, which can be accessed from the main Culture Sector portal through the Culture in Emergencies theme, contains information on the Fund and its international assistance mechanism, key documents and content on the activities supported by the Fund.

Information on the Fund is presented through a variety of media and formats, including web articles, photographs, videos and a map showing the geographic coverage of the Fund since its inception in 2016. Donors and information on how to make donations are key elements of the page.

Several news articles on the activities implemented in 2018 were published on the HEF webpage, and in a number of cases on the Culture in Emergencies page, on the Culture Sector portal and on the main UNESCO homepage.

▲ ARTICLE ON THE HEF IN THE WORLD HERITAGE REVIEW © UNESCO



▲ HEF WEBPAGE © UNESCO

## 4.2.5 Social media

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Awareness of activities implemented with the support of the HEF was raised

Messages on the activities supported by the HEF were posted on Facebook and Twitter.

## 4.2.6 Videos

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Awareness of activities implemented with the support of the HEF was raised



▲ VIDEO ON THE REHABILITATION WORK CONDUCTED IN KERMANSHAH (IRAN) AND SUPPORTED BY THE HEF © UNESCO

Promotional videos on the HEF and on the activities supported, including feedback from beneficiaries, were produced and disseminated, as explained in previous sections of this report.

# 4.3/ INFORMATION MEETINGS AND PROMOTIONAL EVENTS

## 4.3.1 Information meetings

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Member States' awareness of the scope of the HEF and of specific activities implemented with its support was raised

The HEF was promoted on the occasion of a meeting of Mr Ernesto Ottone R., UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture, with the Arab Group, held on 30 November 2018 at UNESCO Headquarters.

The chairpersons of the six UNESCO Regional Groups were also invited to join the first meeting of the HEF Donors' Advisory Group, held on 1 June 2018 at UNESCO Headquarters, where the activities supported by the Fund were presented in detail (see section 5.4). The minutes of the meeting and the Annual Progress Report of the Fund were subsequently shared with the six chairpersons, who in turn circulated them within their groups.

## 4.3.2 Statutory meetings

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Member States' awareness of the scope of the HEF and of specific activities implemented with its support was raised

The HEF was referred to in working documents for the 204th and 205th sessions of the Executive Board, mentioned during the sessions, and included in strategic decisions. Interventions during the 205th session of the Executive Board, in particular, stressed how the Fund had been instrumental in ensuring a rapid response to the fire that destroyed the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro. A paragraph on the relevance of the HEF and on the importance of contributing to it was subsequently included in the final decision adopted by the Board.

The HEF was also referred to in working documents for the statutory meetings of the six UNESCO Culture Conventions. It was also promoted on the occasion of a side event on the recovery of the cultural heritage of Iraq, organized on 30 June 2018 in Manama (Bahrain) during the 42nd session of the World Heritage Committee.

## 4.3.3 Other events

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Member States' awareness of the scope of the HEF and of specific activities implemented with its support was raised
- ▶ Donors' visibility was ensured

The HEF was promoted on the occasion of the International Conference on 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul', held at UNESCO Headquarters on

10 September 2018, through references in documents and speeches, and on the account of the strong support given in 2018 to the rehabilitation of the cultural heritage of Iraq (the first beneficiary country of the HEF since its establishment). A video installation showing the 3D documentation work supported by the HEF in the old city of Mosul was set up in front of the conference room and raised further awareness on the Fund and its work.

The HEF was further promoted at the first UNESCO Partners' Forum, held at UNESCO Headquarters on 11 and 12 September 2018. The Forum brought together existing and potential donors and partners, including national development agencies, emerging donors, cities, multilateral organizations and private sector partners, with the purpose to discuss cooperation on the objectives of UNESCO's programme. A thematic session on 'UNESCO's Response to Crisis and Transition' was organized and H.E. Ali Zainal, Permanent Delegate of Qatar (the main donor to the HEF), advocated for the strategic importance of the Fund and for the innovation it represents.



▲ VIDEO INSTALLATION SHOWING THE 3D DOCUMENTATION WORK SUPPORTED BY THE HEF IN THE OLD CITY OF MOSUL © UNESCO



▲ PRESENTATION OF THE HEF ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIRST UNESCO PARTNERS' FORUM © UNESCO

## CHAPTER 5

# MANAGEMENT OF THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

## 5.1/ COORDINATION

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ The HEF was effectively managed and promoted, and its operations were effectively backstopped and supported

The EPR Unit ensured the coordination of the Fund, notably through the timely processing of requests for funding, backstopping the implementation of activities supported by the Fund, managing the disbursement of funds and the overall financial monitoring of the HEF, reporting, liaising with current and prospective contributors to the Fund, and coordinating meetings.

Beyond the day-to-day coordination of the Fund, a significant intervention undertaken in 2018 was the budget restructuring of the HEF. The purpose of this exercise was to operationalize the new budget structure for the Fund, modified in 2017 following the adoption of the first HEF Results Framework. At the end of the year, and following the mapping of 1,700 financial operations, a new account was set up: its configuration will allow the extraction of information by region, nature of emergency (conflicts or disasters) and typology of intervention (preparedness/response/communication).

The following HEF coordination functions were supported by the Fund itself:

1. Overall coordination (including management of operations, coordination of statutory processes and meetings, liaison with donors, and coordination of reporting), ensured by a Programme Officer (12 months)
2. Backstopping of conflict-related activities, ensured by an Associate Programme Officer (12 months)

3. Outreach, ensured by a Communication Officer (4.5 months)
4. Administrative support, ensured by an Administrative Officer (1 month) and an Administrative Assistant (1 month).

The following HEF coordination functions were supported by other funding sources:

1. Overall supervision of the HEF and programmatic assistance to its operations (throughout the year), ensured by UNESCO fixed-term staff
2. Backstopping of disaster-related activities (throughout the year), ensured by a Junior Professional Officer supported by the Swiss Confederation.

## 5.2/ MONITORING

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ The operation of the Fund was thoroughly monitored

Monitoring of the HEF and of individual activities implemented with its support was conducted regularly throughout the year.

Furthermore, 3 percent of the operational budget of the HEF was set aside for monitoring and evaluation purposes, in line with UNESCO's evaluation policy.

A self-assessment monitoring activity, namely a stocktaking event involving all HEF beneficiary countries with the purpose of assessing the impact of activities supported by the Fund, is planned for November 2019. This event will allow strategic considerations to be drawn from the first cycle of the Results Framework (2018–2019) and will inform the



elaboration of the second cycle (2020–2021). Upon conclusion of the second cycle, an external evaluation of the Fund will be commissioned.

### 5.2.1 Assessment of progress in the implementation of the Results Framework 2018–2019

In 2018, the HEF made important **progress in achieving the targets of its Results Framework 2018–2019** (see the diagram on pages 54–55 and the detailed assessment in Annex IV).

The implementation of **activities** is in most cases underway or completed. In three cases, the targets set were exceeded and in two cases, no support was requested. While these data depict a positive situation, some explanation of methodology is necessary: bearing in mind the emergency nature of the Fund and the fact that it operates 'upon request', it is more appropriate to refer to the 'status of implementation' of activities rather than to their 'progress assessment'. In fact, in a number of cases, the identification of targets at activity level was not possible. On the other hand, whenever it was possible, they have already either been achieved or exceeded in the first year of implementation of the Results Framework.

With regard to **outputs**, a similar consideration arises. The targets of outputs related to emergency preparedness, awareness-raising on culture in emergencies and emergency response have been exceeded, which in turn makes the likelihood to achieve **outcomes** 1 and 2 high. This relies highly on the number and implementation modalities of the related activities.

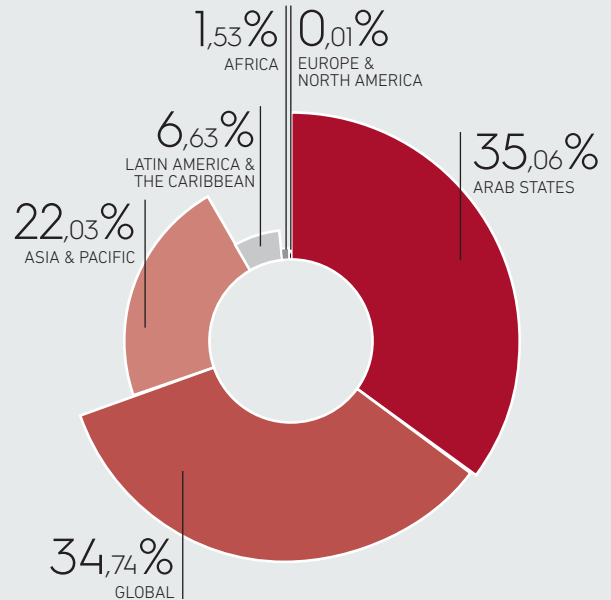
On the other hand, the targets of the output related to awareness-raising on the HEF remain distant, which makes the likelihood to achieve the output and to attain the outcome medium. In practice, while there is a strong awareness of the importance to protect culture in emergencies, the engagement of Member States for the HEF in particular appears to be less strong. This may be due to the non-earmarked nature of the Fund, which is a deterrent for a number of donors.

The implementation of the Results Framework will continue in 2019. However, taking into account the positive trend above, an **adjustment of the activity and output targets** related to outcomes 1 and 2 is proposed in Annex IV.

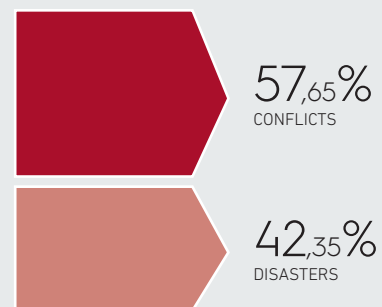
## Statistics

### DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE

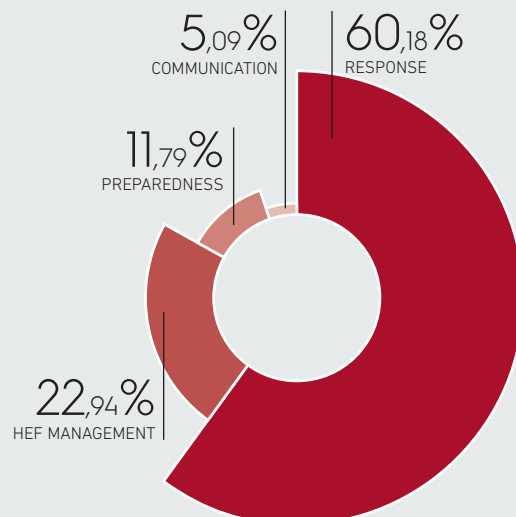
#### by region



#### by type of emergency



#### by type of activity



**Figure 1.** Assessment of progress in the implementation of the Results Framework 2018-2019

<b>IMPACT</b>	<b>SDG 11.4: strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</b>			
	<b>ER5 of the 39C/5:</b> 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			
<b>OUTCOMES</b> Likelihood of achievement: High Medium Low	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Member States improve their preparedness to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflicts and disasters			
	<b>Output 1:</b> 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		<b>Output 2:</b> Awareness of Member States raised on the importance to protect heritage in emergency situations to improve their preparedness	
<b>OUTPUTS</b> Likelihood of achievement: Exceeded High Medium Low	<b>Output 1:</b> 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		<b>Output 2:</b> Awareness of Member States raised on the importance to protect heritage in emergency situations to improve their preparedness	
	<b>Output 1:</b> 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		<b>Output 2:</b> Awareness of Member States raised on the importance to protect heritage in emergency situations to improve their preparedness	
<b>ACTIVITIES</b> Status of implementation: Exceeded Completed Under way Not launched Not requested  <b>Note</b> Considering the emergency nature of the Fund, the identification of targets at activity level was not always possible. Therefore, the progress assessment at activity level mostly reflects the status of implementation rather than the actual achievement of targets.	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>STATUT</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>STATUT</b>
	<b>Activity 1:</b> 10 technical assistance activities for the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk mitigation interventions on cultural heritage	<b>0/10</b>	<b>Activity 1:</b> 1 awareness-raising material on culture in emergencies	<b>4/1</b>
	<b>Activity 2:</b> 1 capacity-building material on the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk mitigation interventions on cultural heritage	<b>1/1</b>	<b>Activity 2:</b> #Unite4Heritage campaign	<b>1/1</b>
	<b>Activity 3:</b> 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	<b>3/3</b>		
	<b>Activity 4:</b> 2 studies (1 for conflicts, 1 for disasters)	<b>1/2</b>		
	<b>Activity 5:</b> 2 coordination, advocacy or fund-raising meetings with potential or current partners	<b>7/2</b>		

## 5.2.2 Analysis of expenditure

The financial report for the HEF issued by the UNESCO Bureau of Financial Management (see Annex V) shows its overall financial situation, its income and its expenditure as at 31 December 2018<sup>2</sup>. Expenditure in 2018 increased slightly in comparison to 2017 (+1.08 percent) (see charts on page 53).

In terms of regional distribution, 34.74 percent of expenditure supported activities of a global scope. The Arab States were the highest beneficiary region (35.06 percent of expenditure), followed by Asia and the Pacific (22.03 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (6.63 percent), Africa (1.53 percent) and Europe and North America (0.01 percent). However, the low expenditure rate in Africa relates to the implementation of the course on 'First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis' for Africa, as it was co-financed by UNESCO's Regular Programme, which covered 83 percent of its actual cost. The

2. The data for the financial statistics presented in this document derive from the Financial Report presented in Annex V.

## of the Heritage Emergency Fund

<b>Outcome 2:</b> 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		<b>Outcome 3:</b> 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			
<b>Output 1:</b> Technical support provided to Member States through rapid interventions, monitoring, coordination and planning for recovery		<b>Output 1:</b> Awareness of Member States raised on the programme of activities supported through the Heritage Emergency Fund			
ACTIVITY		STATUT	ACTIVITY		STATUT
<b>Activity 1:</b> 10 assessment and advisory missions, including 5 Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs)/ Recovery and Peace-Building Assessments (RPBAs)		<b>5/8</b> <b>2/5</b>	<b>Activity 1:</b> 3 promotional/ fund-raising materials including 1 webpage with 20 webnews and 4 materials		<b>6/3</b> <b>1/1</b> <b>13/20</b> <b>4/4</b>
<b>Activity 2:</b> Urgent interventions on the ground		<b>3</b>	<b>Activity 2:</b> 2 information meetings/promotional events		<b>3/2</b>
<b>Activity 3:</b> Assessment, documentation and monitoring activities		<b>3</b>			
<b>Activity 4:</b> Post-conflict/Post-disaster training activities		<b>0</b>			
<b>Activity 5:</b> coordination, advocacy or fund-raising meetings with potential or current partners		<b>5</b>			
<b>Activity 6:</b> temporary staff support to UNESCO Field Offices for emergency response		<b>15 in</b> <b>3 Offices</b>			

share of expenditure for Africa would otherwise have appeared much higher.

With regard to distribution of expenditure by type of emergency, 57.65 percent was spent on conflicts and 42.35 percent on disasters.

In terms of distribution of expenditure by type of activity implemented, 60.18 percent related to emergency response interventions, 11.79 percent to emergency preparedness activities, 5.09 percent to communication and 22.94 percent to the

coordination of the Fund. This is in line with the orientation expressed in 2018 by the HEF Donors' Advisory Group, which had emphasized that – in a long term perspective – emergency preparedness should be ideally mainstreamed into the standard policies and activities of the six UNESCO Culture Conventions, while the HEF should focus primarily on emergency response operations, where it has a clear comparative advantage and no alternative funding source is available.

# 5.3/

## REPORTING

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Donors were informed about the activities implemented with the support of the HEF



▲ **THE HEF 2017 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT** © UNESCO

The Report, which included input shared by donors on the occasion of the first Donors' Advisory Group in May 2018 (see section 5.4), was shared with donors, partners and beneficiary countries, and distributed at meetings and events held at UNESCO Headquarters, as well as on the occasion of bilateral meetings and missions.

The 2017 Annual Progress Report of the HEF, articulated in a narrative part drafted by the Secretariat of the Fund and a financial part released by the UNESCO Bureau for Financial Management, was produced in English, French and Arabic.

The Report, which included

# 5.4/

## DONORS' ADVISORY GROUP

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Donors' awareness of the activities supported through the HEF was strengthened
- ▶ Outreach of the HEF was improved

The HEF Donors' Advisory Group (DAG) was established in January 2018 on the occasion of the second donors' meeting of the HEF. H.E. Mr. Khalifa Jassim Al-Kuwari, Director General of the Qatar Fund for Development, was elected as co-chair of the Group, joining Mr. Ernesto Ottone R., UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture, co-chair *ex officio*. The aim of the DAG is to facilitate the sharing of information and best practices on the implementation of activities supported by the HEF, and to offer advice related to the Fund's strategy and its fundraising, reporting, branding and communication approaches. The DAG does not take decisions on the allocation of resources under the HEF.

The first meeting of the DAG was held at UNESCO Headquarters on 3 May 2018 and gathered representatives from donor countries and chairpersons of the UNESCO Regional Groups and Member States, who provided relevant in-kind contributions. The agenda included the main achievements of the Fund in 2018, debate over the challenges encountered and identifying priority areas of action for 2019.

Suggestions shared by donors during the DAG meeting led to the development of further outreach initiatives, such as the presentation of the HEF at the International Conference on 'Revive the Spirit of Mosul' on 10 September 2018 and at the first UNESCO's Partners Forum, held on 11 to 12 September 2018, both held at UNESCO Headquarters (see section 4.2.3 above).

## CHAPTER 6

## CONCLUSIONS

6.1/  
ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2018, **the HEF continued to expand its reach**, supporting preparedness and response interventions which benefited 36 countries – an increase of 64 percent from 2017 – either through in-country operations or through capacity-building activities in a third country, bringing to 50 the amount of beneficiary countries since the beginning of its operations in 2016, out of which 26 percent in Africa (**see map on the inside cover**).

In 2018, Africa was the region with the highest number of beneficiary countries supported (13), in support of UNESCO's global Priority Africa. The organization of a strategic capacity-building activity, the course on 'First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis', simultaneously benefited 13

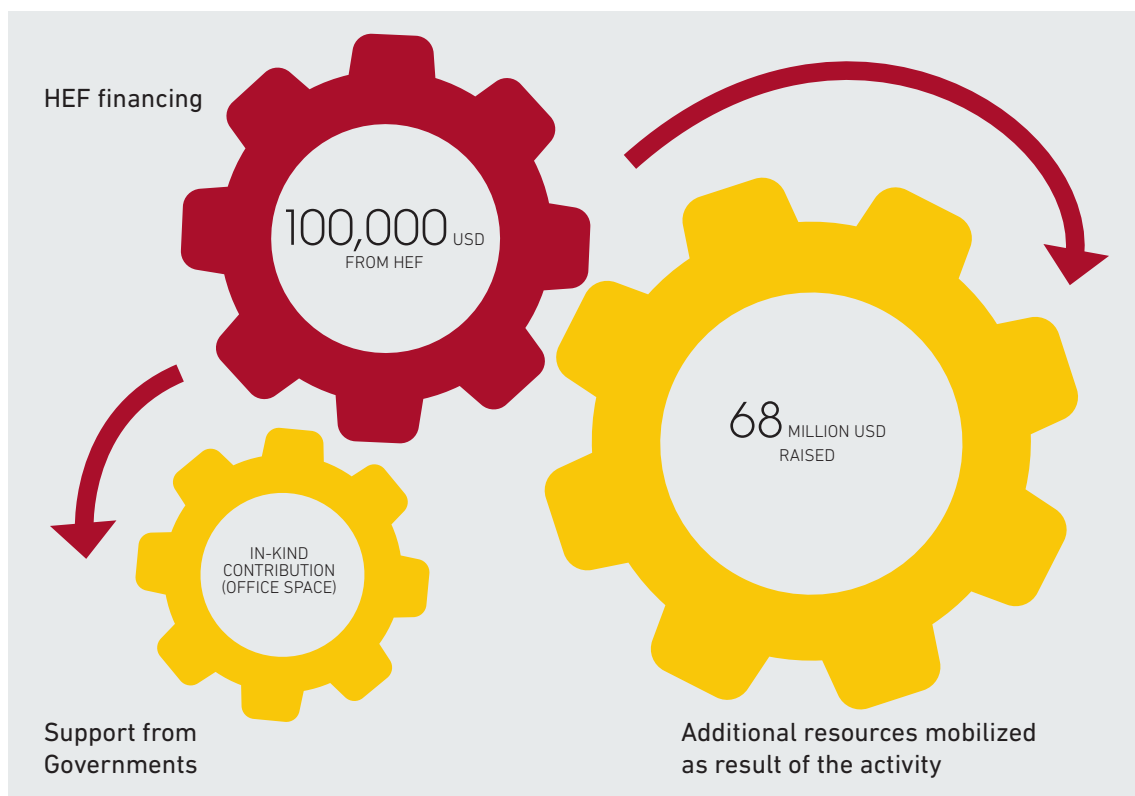
▼ **THE HEF AS CATALYST AND MULTIPLIER OF FUNDING. THE IRAQ CASE** © UNESCO

countries. Africa was followed by Asia and the Pacific (8 countries), Latin America and the Caribbean (7 countries), the Arab States (6 countries) and Europe and North America (2 countries). Iraq, Nepal and Mexico are the first three beneficiary countries in 2018 in terms of funding received.

Furthermore, 20 percent of the countries supported in 2018 were Small Island Developing States (SIDS), in line with the 2014 UN Samoa Pathway and the UNESCO SIDS Action Plan 2016-2021, and priority area 4 'preserving tangible and intangible cultural heritage and promoting culture for island sustainable development'.

**The HEF continued addressing emergencies resulting from both conflicts and disasters**, with 15 activities implemented in each field, respectively.

Furthermore, **the HEF fulfilled its mandate to support critical interventions that cannot be sustained under traditional financing mechanisms**. The Fund notably 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, through short-term, first-aid activities.

With regard to the mobilization of resources, **the Fund successfully fulfilled a role of catalyst and multiplier of funding.**

At a global level, four HEF donors (the Qatar Fund for Development, Norway, Monaco and Estonia) confirmed their support in 2018 and a new one (Canada) joined.

At the activity level, 65.85 percent of HEF interventions were supported by matching financial or in-kind resources from governments (including 24 UNESCO Member States who provided 25.8 percent of the total), international organizations and NGOs.

In addition, some activities leveraged substantial funding for the future rehabilitation of the cultural heritage of the countries concerned, thus demonstrating the HEF's strategic role in planning for recovery.

In Iraq, the financing of a Senior Consultant in the UNESCO Baghdad Office in 2018 (US\$100,000) has allowed for the development of project proposals and the mobilization of related resources of an amount of US\$68 million.

With regard to management, the setting up of the Donors' Advisory Group **improved the governance of the HEF.** In addition, the budget structure of the HEF was reorganized to ensure its full alignment with the 2018-2019 Results Framework, which in turn **increased transparency with partners, resulting in strengthened credibility.**

The success of the HEF can be found not only in its programmatic and resource mobilization achievements, but also in the **modalities of its operation:**

- ▶ **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.
- ▶ **Interdisciplinarity:** 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.

A further key reason which contributed to the success of the HEF is the **pivotal role played by UNESCO's network of Field Offices**, at different levels:

- ▶ Ensuring that activities reflect priorities and needs of affected communities and are endorsed by national and local authorities, thereby ensuring ownership at country level.
- ▶ Implementing activities on the ground, with the possibility of identifying evolving circumstances and adapting implementation as needed.
- ▶ Enabling the HEF to play a catalysing effect, by persuading authorities and partners to support the implementation of activities via financial or in-kind contributions
- ▶ Multiplying HEF outreach efforts through internal communication assets (e.g. staff, webpages and press outreach).

## 6.2/ CHALLENGES AND WAYS TO ADDRESS THEM

Over the course of 2018, a number of challenges were identified, in relation to both programmes and resource mobilization.

The main challenge at the programmatic level concerned a below optimum expenditure rate. Expenditure in 2018 grew slightly (+1.08 percent) in comparison to 2017, but it remains below expectations. This reflects the fact that the number of requests for funding received in 2018 was lower than the actual disbursement capacity of the HEF. This is due to the limited staff resources at UNESCO Headquarters and Field Offices, which in turn makes it difficult to absorb the exceptional workload related to emergency situations, whether in terms of drafting requests for funding or implementing activities. This is the result of the regular budget available which is absorbed by the costs of the statutory mechanisms of the Conventions and consequently cannot support this critical area of work.

Long-term solutions to strengthen Field Offices will need to be considered in order to address this issue.

In parallel, internal communication efforts will be made within the Culture Sector to diffuse information on the Fund and on the nature of the activities that it can support, and to backstop Field Offices in the identification and implementation of activities.

A second challenge concerns **implementation constraints related to the evolving situation on the ground** or to changing security or accessibility conditions. This is an inevitable problem in implementing activities in emergency situations and is expected to persist in the future.

With regard to the mobilization of resources, **"the donor base of the Fund remains narrow and the "share" of contributions between existing donors is unbalanced, hence not adapted to ensure the sustainability of the Fund.** As explained in section 6.1 above, the HEF has been largely successful in mobilizing more financial and in-kind resources, but only a small percentage has directly benefited the Fund. This is due to its non-earmarked nature, which is a deterrent for a number of donors, whose internal administrative rules and strategies often require earmarking and tailored reporting. This in turn represents a distinct disadvantage in relation to other funds covering a similar scope and allowing earmarking.

Going forward, UNESCO will continue to share information on the Fund, to explore opportunities for cooperation and to expand outreach efforts with the private sector in particular.

## 6.3/ THE WAY FORWARD

In 2019, the Heritage Emergency Fund will continue to pursue its mandate and broaden its action.

At the programmatic level, **the Fund will continue to support requests for immediate intervention** in the aftermath of conflict and disasters globally, **as well as initiatives to improve preparedness**, while establishing or strengthening strategic partnerships with international organizations and other key stakeholders. This will have 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, in line with the UNESCO Strategy on Culture in Emergencies and its Results Framework 2018–2019.

As stated above (see section 5.2.2), in the long term the strategic focus of the HEF could be reassessed by putting more emphasis on emergency response, rather than preparedness. This would reflect the fact that a dedicated cross-cutting Expected Result on culture in emergencies has been included in UNESCO's Programme for 2018-2021 (39C/5), requiring all Cultural Conventions to mainstream this issue in their programmes.

In the short to medium term, however, it will be important for the HEF to continue supporting **preparedness activities**. The Secretariat of the Fund will engage systematically with UNESCO Field Offices in Africa, Latin America, the Arab States, as well as Asia and the Pacific, to identify needs, define activities to be funded and backstop their implementation. These may include support to inventories and workshops aimed at assisting national authorities and museums in elaborating disaster risk preparedness plans and protocols. In terms of upstream activities, it is planned to develop a manual on a human rights-based approach to the safeguarding of cultural heritage and cultural diversity in humanitarian action, security strategies as well as peace-keeping and -building processes, in cooperation with OHCHR. The development of technical guidelines on emergency protocols for intervention for cultural heritage in international urban search and rescue operations in the immediate aftermath of disasters, in cooperation with INSARAG, will also be pursued.

**Communication and outreach efforts will be continued and expanded**, with the objective to raise awareness on the existence, the scope and the programme of activities of the Fund. Web and social media communication will notably be strengthened, and "champions", who could become successful advocates of UNESCO's work, will be identified.

**The governance and monitoring mechanism of the HEF will be strengthened in 2019** at two different levels: an Evaluation Committee, comprised of representatives of UNESCO Headquarters entities and Field Offices, will review emergency response proposals and formulate recommendations for the consideration of the Assistant Director-General for Culture. Furthermore, an HEF stakeholders meeting is planned for November 2019, with the purpose to bring together beneficiaries, donors and implementing partners to assess the impact of HEF-funded activities, identify any lessons learnt and inform the elaboration of its Results Framework for 2020–2021.

With regard to the **mobilization of resources**, efforts will be made to diversify and expand the HEF donor base.

Based on the experience of previous years, existing implementation constraints and the nature of the HEF (whose purpose is not large-scale reconstruction interventions, but immediate intervention and first-aid), the goal would not be to increase substantially the current revenues of the Fund, which are adequate for the time being, but rather to ensure their sustainability, predictability and more balanced donorship. This would entail attracting new donors, which, insofar as possible, would be willing to enter into a long-term partnership with UNESCO.

Accordingly, the following objectives will be pursued in 2019:

3. Obtain the support of 8 donors, of which at least one from Asia and the Pacific, or Latin America and the Caribbean, or Africa.
4. Out of the 8 donors, ensuring that at least 2 contribute US\$0.5 million or more.
5. Developing at least one partnership based on long-term agreements and regular annual contributions.
6. Obtain the support of at least 1 private sector donor.

In order to achieve these objectives, **UNESCO will:**

- ▶ Promote the HEF in three different ways: through appeals during meetings of UNESCO governing bodies; through targeted presentations during meetings of UNESCO regional groups; and through bilateral meetings of the Director-General, the Assistant Director-General for Culture and the Director for Culture and Emergencies.

- ▶ Map potential private sector partners, notably from sectors presenting a thematic affinity (such as the insurance sector), and conduct systematic prospection. This work will be launched in France, where legislation defines tax incentives for companies granting contributions to organizations recognized of public interest (among which UNESCO was only recently included).
- ▶ Continue the implementation of the HEF's Communication and Visibility Plan.

**The support of current HEF donors will also be sought**, beyond financial contributions, on two levels: on one hand, through public statements on the relevance of the HEF and on the success of its operations, for example during sessions of UNESCO Governing Bodies or statutory meetings of the six Culture Conventions, and on the other hand, through promoting the HEF among cultural institutions or private sector actors in their countries, which could be interested in partnering for the preservation of cultural heritage in emergency situations, and facilitating negotiations with UNESCO.









# ANNEX I

## 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 ICOM<sup>3</sup>, 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 materials<sup>4</sup> 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 the 'Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi' World Heritage property in Uganda, destroyed by a fire; and the reconstruction of the Timbuktu

3. 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.

4. 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/>)

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.

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 action 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 partners<sup>5</sup>, including Member States, UN Agencies, international scientific institutions, military 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.

5. 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.

## 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 II

## 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 III

## ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY PLAN 2018–2019 OF THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

CHANNEL	OUTPUT	COST (\$ US)	TIMELINE	PROGRESS
<b>Press</b>	Press kit (EN, FR)	5,000	Once (Mar 2018)	Not launched
	Articles/Ads (EN, FR)	2,000	Once (as needed)	Ongoing
	World Heritage Review (EN, FR)	3,000	Once (as needed)	Completed
<b>Events</b>	Photo exhibition (EN, FR)	25,000	Once (Nov 2019)	Not launched
	Promotional event (EN, FR)	50,000	Once (2018)	Not launched
	Events organized in the context of the activities implemented (EN + as appropriate)	--	Once (as appropriate)	Ongoing
	Events attended during UNESCO missions (EN + as appropriate)	25,000	Once (as appropriate)	Ongoing
<b>Web</b>	HEF webpage (EN, FR)	10,000	Once (Jan 2018)	Completed
	Webnews and other updates of the HEF webpage (EN, FR)	10,000	As appropriate	Ongoing
	Webnews on other UNESCO webpages (EN, FR)	5,000	As appropriate	Ongoing
<b>Visual identity</b>	Logo (EN, FR, ES, AR)	5,000	Once (Jan 2018)	Completed (EN, FR)
	Graphic layout for promotional materials (EN, FR, ES, AR)	4,000	Once (Jan 2018)	Completed (EN, FR, AR)
	PowerPoint template (EN, FR, ES, AR)	1,000	Once (Jan 2018)	Completed (EN, FR)
<b>Promotional materials and publications</b>	Leaflet (EN, FR, ES, AR)	10,000	Once (Feb 2018)	Not launched
	Executive Summary of the Annual Progress Report (EN, FR, ES, AR)	21,000	Once a year (April)	Completed
	Roll-up (EN, FR, ES, AR)	2,000	Once (2018)	Ongoing
	References in publications supported by the HEF (EN + as appropriate)	--	Once (as appropriate)	Ongoing
<b>Video messages</b>	2-minute video messages from beneficiaries of the activities (EN, FR, ES)	20,000	Once (as appropriate)	Ongoing
	1-minute video messages from high-level personalities (EN, FR, ES)	10,000	Once (as appropriate)	Not launched
<b>UNESCO institutional communication</b>	Documents for Governing Bodies Meetings (EN, FR, ES, CN, RU)	5,000	As appropriate	Ongoing
	Documents for Statutory Meetings of the 6 Culture Conventions (EN, FR)	5,000	As appropriate	Ongoing
	HEF Donors' Advisory Group (EN, FR)	2,000	Once a year (May 2018-19)	Ongoing
	UNESCO Regional Groups meetings (EN, FR)	6,000	Once a year (Sep 2018-19)	Ongoing
<b>Social media</b>	Facebook posts (EN, FR)	2,500	As appropriate	Ongoing
	Twitter posts (EN, FR)	2,500	As appropriate	Ongoing
<b>Partnerships</b>	Information on website, magazines, brochures (EN + as appropriate)	34,000	As appropriate	Not launched
<b>Champions</b>	Information through social media, videos, events (EN + as appropriate)	30,000	As appropriate	Not launched
	TOTAL	300,000		

# ANNEX IV

## ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2018–2019 OF THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

**Note:** Considering the fact that most targets have been reached or exceeded in the first year of implementation of the Results Framework, a target adjustment is proposed **in yellow**

**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):	
PI 1. Percentage of supported Member States who have adopted procedures and measures to improve their preparedness	N/A	Survey	

**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):	
PI 1. Number of Member States who have received technical assistance	NA	Reports	
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	

### Activities:

1. Provision of technical assistance (10 activities) for the implementation of emergency preparedness and risk mitigation interventions on cultural heritage

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

Target (T):	Assessment of progress against target	
	31/12/2018	Likelihood that target will be attained (High/Medium/Low)
20%	N/A The survey will be launched at the end of the ongoing biennium	High
	<b>Assessment of output delivery</b>	Partially delivered
Target (T):	Assessment of progress against target	
	31/12/2018	Likelihood that target will be attained (High/Medium/Low)
10	0	High
30 (20% women)	77 (44% women) Proposed target adjustment: 100 (30% women)	Exceeded
	<b>Status</b>	
	0 No request of support in this area was received	
	1 The Handbook "Endangered Heritage – Emergency Evacuation of Heritage Collections" was laid out in French and printed in English, French and Arabic	
	3 The following training workshops were organized: - "First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis" for Africa (Bamako, Mali, 12 to 30 November 2018): 21 cultural experts and emergency actors from 17 Member States trained, including 17 participants from Africa and 8 women; - "Countering Antiquities Trafficking in the Mashreq (Beirut, Lebanon, 16 to 20 April 2018): 31 professionals, academics and decision-makers from 5 Member States trained, including 11 women; - "Disaster Risk Management for Culture and Heritage" for Serbia (Belgrade, Serbia, 12-13 February 2018): 25 representatives of Serbian institutions trained, including 15 women. Proposed target adjustment: 5	

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

<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by gender):</b>	<b>Baseline (B):</b>	<b>Source and means of verification (M):</b>
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

**Activities:**

1. Development of 1 awareness-raising material on culture in emergencies

2. Implementation of the #Unite4Heritage campaign

		1	<p>A UNESCO-World Bank Position Paper on "Culture in City Reconstruction and Recovery" was published.</p> <p>A study on a human rights-based approach to the safeguarding of cultural heritage and cultural diversity in humanitarian action, security strategies as well as peace-keeping and -building processes is being elaborated, in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).</p>															
		7	<p>The following meetings supported partnership coordination and advocacy efforts in support to a concern for heritage preservation in crisis situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2018 Understanding Risk Forum, organized by the World Bank (Mexico City, Mexico, 14 to 18 May 2018)</li> <li>- working conference on "Regional Approaches to Disaster Response and Recovery in the Caribbean", organized by the Caribbean Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives (Philipsburg, Sint Maarten, the Netherlands, 30 July to 3 August 2018);</li> <li>- INSARAG Team Leaders and Working Groups Meeting (Bucharest, Romania, 16 to 21 September 2018);</li> <li>- 24th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (Auckland, New Zealand, 2 October 2018);</li> <li>- European Civil Protection Forum 2018, organized by the European Commission (Brussels, Belgium, 5-6 March 2018);</li> <li>- International Conference on "The Challenges of World Heritage Recovery" (Warsaw, Poland, 6 to 8 May 2018);</li> <li>- Third International Ministerial Conference on the Victims of Ethnic and Religious Violence in the Middle East (Brussels, Belgium, 14 May 2018).</li> </ul> <p>Proposed target adjustments: 10</p>															
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td><b>Assessment of output delivery</b></td> <td>Fully delivered</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="2"><b>Assessment of progress against target</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><b>31/12/2018</b></td> <td><b>Likelihood that target will be attained (High/Medium/Low)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Target (T):</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>           20            14 during the 2018 sessions of the Executive Board,            4 during the 2018 session of the World Heritage Committee, and            2 during the 2018 meeting of the 1999 Second Protocol Committee            Proposed target adjustment: 30         </td> <td>Exceeded</td> </tr> </table>		<b>Assessment of output delivery</b>	Fully delivered		<b>Assessment of progress against target</b>			<b>31/12/2018</b>	<b>Likelihood that target will be attained (High/Medium/Low)</b>	<b>Target (T):</b>			10	20 14 during the 2018 sessions of the Executive Board, 4 during the 2018 session of the World Heritage Committee, and 2 during the 2018 meeting of the 1999 Second Protocol Committee Proposed target adjustment: 30	Exceeded
	<b>Assessment of output delivery</b>	Fully delivered																
	<b>Assessment of progress against target</b>																	
	<b>31/12/2018</b>	<b>Likelihood that target will be attained (High/Medium/Low)</b>																
<b>Target (T):</b>																		
10	20 14 during the 2018 sessions of the Executive Board, 4 during the 2018 session of the World Heritage Committee, and 2 during the 2018 meeting of the 1999 Second Protocol Committee Proposed target adjustment: 30	Exceeded																
			<b>Status</b>															
		4	<p>A second edition of the brochure "Protecting Culture in Crises" was produced in English as an online tool.</p> <p>A digital exhibition "Age-old Cities: A Virtual Journey from Palmyra to Mosul", held at the Institut du monde arabe (IMA) in Paris (France), from 10 October 2018 to 10 February 2019, included aerial views and 3D models of sites in Mosul documented thanks to the support of the HEF.</p> <p>A video presenting an overview of damage in the city of Mosul was produced and displayed at key events.</p> <p>A further 3D immersion video was produced on the basis of drone imagery collected in Mosul.</p> <p>The webpage "Culture in Emergencies" was regularly updated.</p> <p>Proposed target adjustment: 5</p>															
		1	<p>The coordination of the campaign was ensured, through the hiring of a campaign manager, as well as backstopping and content checking by the EPR Unit</p>															

**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):
PI 1. Percentage of supported Member States who have adopted procedures and measures to improve their preparedness	N/A	Activity reports

**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):
PI 1. Number of requests of support from Member States which have been met	0	Activity reports
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	0	Survey

**Activities:**

1. Dispatch of 8 assessment and advisory missions and 5 Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA)/Recovery and Peace-Building Assessments (RPBA)

2. Implementation of urgent interventions on the ground

3. Assessment, documentation and monitoring activities

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

Target (T):	Assessment of progress against target	
	31/12/2018	Likelihood that target will be attained (High/Medium/Low)
50%	100% Proposed target adjustment: 100%	High
	<b>Assessment of output delivery</b>	Fully delivered
Target (T):	Assessment of progress against target	
	31/12/2018	Likelihood that target will be attained (High/Medium/Low)
10	14 Brazil, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Laos, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tonga, Vanuatu, Yemen Proposed target adjustments: 25	Exceeded
30 (20% women)	93 (23.6% women) 19 in Libya (11 women, 8 men) 74 in Nepal (11 women, 63 men) Proposed target adjustment: 140 (25% women)	Exceeded
	<b>Status</b>	
	5 and 2 Rapid assessment and advisory missions were conducted to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Togo, to assess the damage at the World Heritage property of Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba;</li> <li>- Libya, to assess the damage to the collection of books and manuscripts to the University of Benghazi;</li> <li>- Tonga, to assess the damage to historical buildings and cultural heritage sites in the Tongatapu Island;</li> <li>- Vanuatu, to assess the needs related to intangible cultural heritage of the Ambae community;</li> <li>- Brazil, to assess the damage to the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro.</li> </ul> Post-Disaster Needs Assessments for Culture were conducted in the State of Kerala (India) and in Laos.	
	3 Emergency safeguarding and stabilization interventions were conducted at the Museum of Central Sulawesi in Palu (Indonesia), at the sites of Moavenalmolk and Biglorbeghi (Islamic Republic of Iran) and at the Monastery Complex of Tochimilco (Mexico).	
	3 A comprehensive 3-D documentation of the urban fabric and heritage of the city of Mosul (Iraq) was carried out. The results of a satellite imagery-based assessment of the damage to Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic) were presented in the report "Five Years of Conflict – The State of Cultural Heritage in the Ancient City of Aleppo", co-published by UNESCO and UNOSAT-UNITAR. Monitoring via satellite imagery of cultural heritage sites in the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and Yemen was conducted, in cooperation with UNOSAT-UNITAR.	
	0 No request of support in this area was received	

5. Organization of coordination, advocacy or fund-raising meetings

6. Temporary staff support to UNESCO Field Offices for emergency response

<b>Outcome N° 3:</b> 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			
<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by gender):</b>	<b>Baseline (B):</b>	<b>Source and means of verification (M):</b>	
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	
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	

**Output N°1:** Awareness of Member States raised on the programme of activities supported through the Heritage Emergency Fund

<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by gender):</b>	<b>Baseline (B):</b>	<b>Source and means of verification (M):</b>	
PI 1. 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	



	<p>5</p> <p>The rehabilitation of the cultural heritage of Iraq was advocated and fund-raised for at the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conference on the Reconstruction and Development of Iraq (Kuwait City, Kuwait, 12 to 14 February 2018);</li> <li>- Side event on the "Revive the Spirit of Mosul" initiative at the 42nd session of the World Heritage Committee (Manama, Bahrain, 30 June 2018);</li> <li>- Coordination meeting with key international actors on UNESCO's intervention in Mosul (Baghdad, Iraq, 24 April 2018);</li> <li>- Coordination meeting with Mosul stakeholders (Mosul, Iraq, 16 August 2018);</li> <li>- International Conference on "Revive the Spirit of Mosul" (UNESCO Headquarters, 10 September 2018).</li> </ul>
	<p>3 Offices (15 staff, out of which 4 women)</p> <p>The UNESCO Office in Baghdad hired 3 staff (men) in Mosul, who ensured coordination in planning for recovery and substantial resource mobilization, including the development of 17 project proposals and the raising of over US\$68 million.</p> <p>The UNESCO Office in Beirut hired 1 Programme coordination officer (man), based in Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic), to support on-site monitoring, coordination and planning of emergency interventions and first rehabilitation measures.</p> <p>The UNESCO Office in Kathmandu hired 11 specialists (restoration architects, IT professionals, structural engineers, conservation specialists, and archaeologists), out of which 4 women, to implement post-earthquake heritage rehabilitation activities in in Nepal.</p>

		Assessment of progress against target	
Target (T):	31/12/2018		Likelihood that target will be attained (High/Medium/Low)
10% (including 100% of donors and beneficiaries)	1%	2 Member States: 1 during the 2018 sessions of the Executive Board 1 during the 2018 meeting of the 1999 Second Protocol Committee	Low
8%	25,8%	24 Member States: 5 having provided financial support to the Heritage Emergency Fund in 2018, including 1 new donor (Canada, Estonia, Monaco, Norway and Qatar) 2 having provided human resources (the Netherlands and Switzerland) 17 having provided in-kind support (Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Vanuatu, Tonga) <b>Proposed target adjustment: 30%</b>	Exceeded
	<b>Assessment of output delivery</b>		Fully delivered
Target (T):	31/12/2018		Likelihood that target will be attained (High/Medium/Low)
10	2	1 during the 2018 sessions of the Executive Board 1 during the 2018 meeting of the 1999 Second Protocol Committee	Low

PI 2. 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
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**Activities:**

1. 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, and 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

2. Organization of 2 information meetings/promotional events on the programme of activities supported by the Heritage Emergency Fund, targeting governmental and private donors

	70	13 participants in the 2018 meetings of donors to the Fund and Donors' Advisory Group	Low
		<b>Status</b>	
		<p>5 and 1 (13)</p> <p>The following promotional and fund-raising materials were developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document wallets, notebooks and pens with the visual identity of the Heritage Emergency Fund (in English, French and Arabic);</li> <li>- Executive Summary of the 2017 HEF Annual Progress Report;</li> <li>- Article on the Heritage Emergency Fund in the April 2018 issue of the World Heritage review.</li> </ul> <p>A webpage on the Heritage Emergency Fund was set up and updated with 4 materials and 13 webnews.</p> <p>Constant communication through social media and videos presenting the results of activities was ensured.</p> <p>Proposed target adjustment: 6 and 1 (25)</p>	
		<p>3</p> <p>The HEF was promoted at the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- first meeting of its Donors' Advisory Group (UNESCO Headquarters, 3 May 2018);</li> <li>- International Conference on "Revive the Spirit of Mosul" (UNESCO Headquarters, 10 September 2018);</li> <li>- UNESCO Partners' Forum (UNESCO Headquarters, 11 to 12 September 2018).</li> </ul> <p>The Heritage Emergency Fund was also promoted with Member States on the occasion of statutory events and information meetings.</p> <p>Proposed target adjustment: 5</p>	

# ANNEX V

## FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 2018 ON THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND

(issued by the UNESCO Bureau of Financial Management as at 31 December 2018)



### Special Account for the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund

424GLO4000

### Financial Status Report as at 31 December 2018

(Expressed in US Dollars)

#### Income

Voluntary Contributions - Annex 1 column 2018	2,548,630.47
Interest	68,218.00
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b><u>2,616,848.47</u></b>

#### Deduct

#### EXPENDITURE

Programme expenditure incurred - Annex 2	1,253,938.53
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b><u>1,253,938.53</u></b>

#### **EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE**

**1,362,909.94**

#### **Fund balance as at 1 January 2018**

1,687,135.10

Savings/(overspending) on prior years' budget

(54,175.86)

#### **FUNDS AVAILABLE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**2,995,869.18**

*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 2018**

**(Expressed in US Dollars)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
<b>Governments</b>					
Andorra	5,291.00	7,961.78	-	-	13,252.78
Canada	-	-	-	151,618.53	151,618.53
Estonia	16,483.50	-	17,772.45	11,376.60	45,632.55
Luxembourg	-	12,582.04	20,920.60	-	33,502.64
Monaco	-	27,300.34	12,382.13	17,633.73	57,316.20
Netherlands	-	37,154.95	-	-	37,154.95
Norway	-	176,221.81	359,354.60	367,917.58	903,493.99
Qatar	-	1,999,973.00	-	1,999,960.00	3,999,933.00
Slovakia	16,447.35	-	-	-	16,447.35
	<b>38,221.85</b>	<b>2,261,193.92</b>	<b>410,429.78</b>	<b>2,548,506.44</b>	<b>5,258,351.99</b>
<b>Other Donors</b>					
Online donations	1,085.12	825.10	1,253.03	124.03	3,287.28
ANA Holdings INC. (Transfer from General Fund 570NFJ9000)	-	-	90,000.00	-	90,000.00
Donation	-	-	767.95	-	767.95
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>39,306.97</b>	<b>2,262,019.02</b>	<b>502,450.76</b>	<b>2,548,630.47</b>	<b>5,352,407.22</b>
Interest	-	12,197.00	39,690.00	68,218.00	120,105.00
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>39,306.97</b>	<b>2,274,216.02</b>	<b>542,140.76</b>	<b>2,616,848.47</b>	<b>5,472,512.22</b>

*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

**Expenditure Report by Activity**  
 for the period 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018

(Expressed in US Dollars)

	2018-2019 Budget	2018 Disbursements	Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditure
<b>1. PREPAREDNESS</b>				
1.1. Technical assistance	300,000.00			
1.1.1. Global				
1.1.2. Africa				
1.1.3. Arab States				
1.1.4. Asia and the Pacific				
1.1.5. Latin America and the Caribbean				
1.1.6. Europe and North America				
1.2. Capacity-building materials and resources	200,000.00			
1.2.1. Global		2,273.59		2,273.59
1.2.2. Africa				
1.2.3. Arab States				
1.2.4. Asia and the Pacific				
1.2.5. Latin America and the Caribbean				
1.2.6. Europe and North America				
1.3. Training activities	200,000.00			
1.3.1. Global				
1.3.2. Africa		1,861.98		1,861.98
1.3.3. Arab States		44,296.12		44,296.12
1.3.4. Asia and the Pacific				
1.3.5. Latin America and the Caribbean				
1.3.6. Europe and North America				
1.4. Studies and research for policy and tool development	152,862.16			
1.4.1. Global		15,300.00		15,300.00
1.4.2. Africa				
1.4.3. Arab States				
1.4.4. Asia and the Pacific				
1.4.5. Latin America and the Caribbean				
1.4.6. Europe and North America				
1.5. Coordination, advocacy and fund-raising meetings with key partners	200,000.00			
1.5.1. Global		11,057.74		11,057.74
1.5.2. Africa		2,127.60		2,127.60
1.5.3. Arab States		956.71		956.71
1.5.4. Asia and the Pacific				
1.5.5. Latin America and the Caribbean		9,872.51		9,872.51
1.5.6. Europe and North America		145.34		145.34
1.6. Awareness-raising and educational activities	200,000.00			
1.6.1. Global		49,424.95		49,424.95
1.6.2. Africa				
1.6.3. Arab States				
1.6.4. Asia and the Pacific				
1.6.5. Latin America and the Caribbean				
1.6.6. Europe and North America				
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,252,862.16</b>	<b>137,316.54</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>137,316.54</b>
<b>2. RESPONSE</b>				
2.1. Assessment and advisory missions, including Post Disaster Needs Assessments & Recovery and Peace-Building Assessments	350,000.00			
2.1.1. Global				
2.1.2. Africa		13,888.83		13,888.83
2.1.3. Arab States		9,558.79	892.67	10,451.46
2.1.4. Asia and the Pacific		95,143.63	26,141.97	121,285.60
2.1.5. Latin America and the Caribbean		17,493.35	13.96	17,507.31
2.1.6. Europe and North America				

	<u>2018-2019 Budget</u>	<u>2018 Disbursements</u>	<u>Unliquidated Obligations</u>	<u>Total Expenditure</u>
2.2. Urgent interventions on the ground and planning for recovery	450,000.00			
2.2.1. Global				
2.2.2. Africa				
2.2.3. Arab States		1,382.72		1,382.72
2.2.4. Asia and the Pacific		115,128.99	20,300.00	135,428.99
2.2.5. Latin America and the Caribbean		49,757.82		49,757.82
2.2.6. Europe and North America				
2.3. Assessment, documentation and monitoring activities	250,000.00			
2.3.1. Global				
2.3.2. Africa				
2.3.3. Arab States				
2.3.4. Asia and the Pacific				
2.3.5. Latin America and the Caribbean				
2.3.6. Europe and North America				
2.4. Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster training activities	350,000.00			
2.4.1. Global				
2.4.2. Africa				
2.4.3. Arab States				
2.4.4. Asia and the Pacific				
2.4.5. Latin America and the Caribbean				
2.4.6. Europe and North America				
2.5. Coordination, advocacy and fund-raising meetings with key partners	148,787.45			
2.5.1. Global				
2.5.2. Africa				
2.5.3. Arab States		133,202.16	2,047.16	135,249.32
2.5.4. Asia and the Pacific				
2.5.5. Latin America and the Caribbean				
2.5.6. Europe and North America				
2.6. Temporary staff support for emergency response	400,000.00			
2.6.1. Global				
2.6.2. Africa				
2.6.3. Arab States		202,301.86	13,902.28	216,204.14
2.6.4. Asia and the Pacific				
2.6.5. Latin America and the Caribbean				
2.6.6. Europe and North America				
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,948,787.45</b>	<b>637,858.15</b>	<b>63,298.04</b>	<b>701,156.19</b>
<b>3. MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES FOR THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND</b>				
3.1. Promotional and fund-raising materials and resources	30,000.00	59,360.90		59,360.90
3.2. Information meetings and promotional events	50,000.00			
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>59,360.90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59,360.90</b>
<b>4. MANAGEMENT FOR THE HERITAGE EMERGENCY FUND</b>				
4.1. Coordination	302,581.97	222,924.56		222,924.56
4.2. Monitoring and evaluation	50,000.00			
4.3. Reporting	20,000.00	35,978.84	4,311.52	40,290.36
4.4. Donors' Advisory Group	50,000.00	4,069.03		4,069.03
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>422,581.97</b>	<b>262,972.43</b>	<b>4,311.52</b>	<b>267,283.95</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,704,231.58</b>	<b>1,097,508.02</b>	<b>67,609.56</b>	<b>1,165,117.58</b>
Management Costs	370,423.16	84,088.27	4,732.68	88,820.95
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,074,654.74</b>	<b>1,181,596.29</b>	<b>72,342.24</b>	<b>1,253,938.53</b>

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







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