

Draft 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*

Results of the second Consultation with Member States

At its 38th session, the General Conference adopted 38 C/Resolution 48, concerning a *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* (see [Doc. 38 C/49](#)).

The Resolution invited the Director-General to elaborate, in coordination with Member States and relevant actors, an Action Plan in order to further refine and implement the *Strategy*, in accordance with the mandate of UNESCO (paragraph 2); invited Member States to support the elaboration of the Action Plan for the implementation of the *Strategy*, by defining mechanisms of rapid response and mobilization of experts, as well as by contributing to the Heritage Emergency Fund (paragraph 3); and invited the Director-General to explore, in collaboration with Member States, practical ways for implementing such mechanisms for the rapid intervention and mobilization of experts (paragraph 4).

A consultation of Member States was put in place from 28 October 2016 to 9 January 2017. The following provides the full comments submitted by Member States in this timeframe.¹

Projet de Plan d'action pour la mise en oeuvre de la *Stratégie pour le renforcement des actions de l'UNESCO en matière de protection de la culture et de promotion du pluralisme culturel en cas de conflit armé*

Résultats de la deuxième consultation des Etats membres

À sa 38^e session, la Conférence générale a adopté la résolution 38 C/48, concernant une *Stratégie pour le renforcement de l'action de l'UNESCO en matière de protection de la culture et de promotion du pluralisme culturel en cas de conflit armé* (voir [document 38C/49](#)).

La résolution invite la Directrice générale à œuvrer en coordination avec les États membres et les acteurs concernés pour élaborer un Plan d'action qui affine davantage et met en œuvre la *Stratégie* conformément au mandat de l'UNESCO (paragraphe 2). Elle invite également les États membres à soutenir l'élaboration du Plan d'action pour la mise en œuvre de la *Stratégie*, notamment par l'élaboration de mécanismes pour la réponse et la mobilisation rapides d'experts ainsi que par des contributions au Fonds d'urgence pour le patrimoine (paragraphe 3), et invite la Directrice générale, en outre, à étudier, en collaboration avec les États membres, les modalités pratiques d'une mise en œuvre effective d'un tel mécanisme d'intervention et de mobilisation rapides d'experts (paragraphe 4).

Une consultation des Etats membres a été mise en place du 28 octobre 2016 au 9 janvier 2017. Vous trouverez ci-dessous les commentaires complets soumis par les Etats membres dans cette période.²

¹ Out of 21 Member States and two regional groups, two did not wish their comments to be made public.

² Sur les 21 Etats membres et deux groupes régionaux ayant répondu, deux ont souhaité que leurs commentaires ne soient pas rendus publics.

**ARGENTINA/
ARGENTINE**



Note UNE 3 /2017

THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC TO UNESCO presents its compliments to the Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit (EPR) of the CULTURE SECTOR of UNESCO, and in reference and response to the request made by the ADG for the Culture Sector -Mr Francesco Bandarin- in the Note CLT/HER/EPR/16/7945, the correspondent Argentine authorities have sent to this Delegation some observations and comments related to the Draft of the “Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict”.

Those observations and comments are the following ones (in a spanish version):

-<<...La Decisión 200 EX/5.I.F.2 del Consejo Ejecutivo de UNESCO estipula en su párrafo 12 que “...*muchas de las actividades previstas en el plan de acción propuesto también son pertinentes para situaciones de crisis relacionadas con desastres naturales y **recomienda** a la Conferencia General que, en su 39ª reunión, estudie la posibilidad de incluir los desastres naturales en el ámbito de aplicación de la Estrategia para reforzar la labor de la UNESCO en materia de protección de la cultura y promoción del pluralismo cultural en caso de conflicto armado, según proceda....*”. Por tanto la eventual inclusión de los desastres naturales en el Plan de Acción es una posibilidad que no se ha discutido aún, y se espera sea abordada en la 39ª Conferencia General, tentativamente en noviembre del 2017.... >>

En virtud de ello, se estima más pertinente mantener la versión original del documento, sin que sea modificada la expresión “*in the event of armed conflict*” .

En ese mismo contexto, se sugiere que la actividad 12 (“Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNAs and PDNAs)”) no haga referencia a “*desastres*” ni a PDNA (“*Post Disaster Needs Assessments*”).

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-A su vez, en ese mismo sentido, se entiende que <<...la actividad 20 tendría que utilizar el siguiente lenguaje: *"...this activity involves the analysis, in consultation with all relevant actors and in particular the Governing Bodies of the Conventions and associated mechanisms, of the gaps and opportunities specifically related to the protection of culture in the event of armed conflict..."* >>.

-Por su parte, en relación a la actividad 35, relativa a la promoción de la protección de bienes culturales en caso de conflictos armados no internacionales, resulta oportuno señalar que el Protocolo adicional II a los Convenios de Ginebra de 1949 se aplica a los conflictos armados ***"...que se desarrollen en el territorio de una Alta Parte Contratante entre sus fuerzas armadas y fuerzas armadas disidentes o grupos armados organizados que, bajo la dirección de un mando responsable, ejerzan sobre una parte de dicho territorio un control tal que les permita realizar operaciones militares sostenidas y concertadas y aplicar el presente Protocolo...."*** Por ende, la Parte argentina entiende que, del citado texto, resulta posible<<... extraer una definición en sentido funcional del concepto de *"grupo armado no estatal"*, en el sentido de configurar una organización militar con cierta estructura de mando, y capacidad suficiente para conducir las hostilidades en nombre de una parte en conflicto (aunque no siempre con los mismos medios, intensidad y nivel tecnológico que las fuerzas armadas estatales)...>>. En virtud de lo antedicho, se sugiere suprimir en el citado borrador la referencia que indica lo siguiente: *"...There is no agreed concept on International Law for the expression 'non-State armed groups...'"*.

-En otro orden, <<.....el borrador de Plan de Acción prevé entre otras cosas el desarrollo de herramientas de inventariado y monitoreo de bienes culturales (medida preparatoria específicamente prevista en el artículo 5 del segundo Protocolo, y en el primer apartado del artículo 27 de las Directrices para su aplicación, en el marco de la Convención de La Haya de 1954), así como también la creación de refugios seguros para la relocalización de bienes en peligro (medida preparatoria también contemplada en el artículo 5 del segundo Protocolo, y en el tercer apartado del artículo 27 de las Directrices para su aplicación)...>>. Tales actividades reflejan la obligación de adoptar medidas de salvaguardia de los bienes culturales en tiempos de paz contempladas la Convención de La Haya de 1954 para la Protección de los Bienes Culturales en Caso de Conflicto Armado, su segundo Protocolo y las Directrices para la Aplicación del Segundo Protocolo.



A ese respecto, la Parte argentina estima oportuno recordar que el dilucidar respecto a si las medidas de salvaguardia de los bienes bajo protección reforzada brindan un adecuado nivel de protección es uno de los temas que se encuentra en consideración y discusión en el seno del Bureau del Comité de Protección de Bienes Culturales en caso de Conflicto Armado.

-En otro orden de ideas, <<.....el borrador de Plan de Acción incluye en sus apartados 6, 15 y 16 una serie de actividades orientadas a involucrar y concientizar a la sociedad civil respecto de la importancia de la protección de los bienes culturales....>>. Sobre el particular las instancias argentinas pertinentes señalan que ha de destacarse <<.....la importancia que adquieren en este sentido las acciones y programas de difusión y sensibilización en pos de fomentar la protección de los bienes culturales, que hacen las veces de medidas preparatorias de salvaguardia. Dichas medidas están contempladas en los artículos 25 y 30 de la Convención y el Segundo Protocolo respectivamente, y en los párrafos 97 y 98 de las Directrices...>>.

Asimismo, en cuanto al involucramiento de la sociedad civil y la difusión de las actividades sobre esta temática, el mismo corresponde a <<.....uno de los temas centrales de debate en el seno del Grupo de Trabajo encargado de desarrollar el plan de implementación de cumplimiento de las obligaciones internacionales asumidas por el Estado Argentino en el marco de la Convención para la Protección de los Bienes Culturales en caso de Conflicto Armado, del cual la Argentina forma Parte...>>.

-En lo que respecta a <<.....la inclusión de la protección de la cultura y de la diversidad en el mandato de las misiones de mantenimiento de la paz, se entiende que la iniciativa responde al reconocimiento de que las fuerzas armadas deben asumir un mayor involucramiento en las actividades civiles, circunstancia reflejada en el paulatino tránsito del concepto de mantenimiento de la paz (*‘peacekeeping’*) hacia el de construcción de la paz (*‘peacebuilding’*)....>>. Así entonces, en un abordaje más particular de dicha cuestión, desde la perspectiva argentina <<.....se comparte la previsión de adaptación a las características de las fuerzas armadas y de mantenimiento de la paz que sea desplegada bajo mandato del Consejo de Seguridad y dicho mandato incluya la protección del patrimonio cultural. En este contexto es esencial, asimismo, la cooperación con las OMPs en el terreno por parte de expertos de la UNESCO. El Consejo de Seguridad (CSNU) ha reconocido la importancia de los vínculos entre patrimonio cultural, paz y seguridad en la resolución 2199 (2015) condenando la destrucción del patrimonio cultural en Irak y Siria y adoptando medidas jurídicamente vinculantes para combatir el tráfico ilícito de antigüedades y artefactos culturales desde esos países....>>.



<<...En su resolución 2170 (2014) Amenazas a la paz y seguridad internacionales causadas por actos terroristas, el CSNU reiteró su condena del Estado Islámico y otros grupos e individuos y entidades asociadas con Al Qaida por múltiples actos terroristas dirigidos a la destrucción de la propiedad y sitios culturales y religiosos.

La resolución 1483 (2003) Situación entre Irak y Kuwait, subrayó la necesidad de respetar el patrimonio histórico, cultural y religioso de Irak y la continuada protección de sitios arqueológicos, históricos, culturales y religiosos, museos bibliotecas y monumentos.

Por su parte, la resolución 69/281 aprobada por la Asamblea General el 28 de mayo de 2015 Salvar el patrimonio cultural del Iraq, presentada conjuntamente por Alemania e Irak, se focaliza en la lucha contra la destrucción del patrimonio cultural y los ataques contra la diversidad cultural en Irak...>>.

<<...Por otra parte, se recuerda que el Artículo X relativo a la "Aplicabilidad de los convenios y convenciones internacionales" del Proyecto modelo de acuerdo entre las Naciones Unidas y Estados Miembros que aporten personal y equipo para operaciones de las Naciones Unidas de mantenimiento de la paz (Res. AG 46/185, del 23 de mayo de 1991) estipula que la operación de las Naciones Unidas de mantenimiento de la paz **"...observará y respetará los principios y el espíritu de los convenios y convenciones internacionales generales aplicables a la conducta del personal militar. Los instrumentos internacionales de referencia comprenden los cuatro convenios de Ginebra de 12 agosto de 1949 y sus Protocolos Adicionales de 8 de junio de 1977 y la Convención de la UNESCO para la Protección de los Bienes Culturales en caso de Conflicto Armado, de 14 de mayo de 1954.."**. "[El Estado participante] **....se asegurará, por consiguiente, de que los miembros de su contingente nacional... estén plenamente informados de los principios y el espíritu de esos instrumentos..."**.....>>

<<...Asimismo, las recomendaciones adoptadas en el marco de la sexta Reunión de las Altas Partes Contratantes en la Convención de La Haya de 1954 para la Protección de los Bienes Culturales en caso de Conflicto Armado (París, 26 de octubre de 2005) **"....Invitan al Director General a que presente a las Naciones Unidas y la OTAN una propuesta encaminada a garantizar el cumplimiento de las disposiciones de la Convención de La Haya de 1954 y sus dos Protocolos por parte de las fuerzas armadas que intervienen en operaciones de mantenimiento de la paz, en virtud del mandato respectivo de estas dos organizaciones...."**....>>



**Delegación Permanente
de la República Argentina
ante la UNESCO**

2017 – "Año de las energías renovables"

-En cuanto a <<.....la articulación del Plan de Acción con las Naciones Unidas y sus principales órganos, dicha iniciativa es valorada positivamente, en tanto la misma procura evitar la duplicación de esfuerzos y resalta el objetivo general de UNESCO de incrementar sinergias con otros cuerpos.

Al respecto, se recuerda que la UNESCO suscribió acuerdos de cooperación de diferente tenor con distintas Agencias de Naciones Unidas (UNFPA, OIT, OMS, PMA, OMPI, PNUMA, UNDRR, FAO, UNIDO, OMT, UNCCD y UNICEF, entre otras). Por tanto, se estima apropiada toda articulación en tal sentido, en particular con la Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas/DPKO.

Ha de tenerse presente que el sistema de Naciones Unidas procura fortalecer los vínculos entre la protección del patrimonio cultural, las misiones de consolidación de la paz y la respuesta a las emergencias humanitarias >>.

THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC TO UNESCO avails this opportunity to express to the Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit (EPR) of the CULTURE SECTOR of UNESCO its highest consideration.

Paris, January the 11th, 2017



ARMENIA/
ARMÉNIE

Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict

Comment [ARM1]:
The comments of the Republic of Armenia.

NOTE: The activities included in this Action Plan refer to the two main objectives and to all the priority areas of action of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 38th session (38 C/Resolution 48). Activities are grouped according to their short, medium and long term priority, with long term extending to the end of the foreseen time span of the Strategy (i.e. until 2022). The estimated costs are approximate and will need to be confirmed or adjusted subject to actual needs and the specific conditions of implementation. It is also indicated in green, orange or red whether funding for each activity is fully, partially or not secured, respectively.

#	§ in 38C/49	Activity	Estimated Costs (\$)	Funding	Preparedness	Response	Recovery
Objective 1:							
Strengthen the ability of Member States to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflict							
Short-term							
1	§§ 20, 25	<p>Development of training tools and piloting of trainings for national law enforcement, armed forces and legal sectors on cultural property protection and illicit trafficking of cultural objects</p> <p>This activity will build on pilot materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK), as well as on the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property elaborated by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy). It will also take into account the ongoing cooperation with UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and specialized police forces such as the Carabinieri (Italy) or the Spanish specialized security forces (Guardia Civil and Policía Nacional), including in the framework of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2199. It will see the development of toolkits, manuals, user-friendly material and other items for increasing the knowledge and capacities of military personnel, custom officers and police forces. In addition, through the development of materials and conducting tailor-made trainings, the project will enhance the knowledge of how to prevent illicit trafficking and of the relevant international instruments and build capacities of legal professionals – in particular judges, prosecutors and lawyers – as well as heritage managers, law enforcement agencies, civil servants, actors of the art market, police, customs and the financial sphere. E-learning and other innovative methods will be used in order to facilitate the sustainability of this action. These activities will be piloted in at least 5 countries in Africa and the Middle East. This activity is closely linked to activity 25.</p>	250.000				

2	§ 20	<p>First Aid training for the culture sector</p> <p>Building on ICCROM’s successful international course on “First Aid to cultural heritage in times of crisis” and successful experiences through UNESCO’s Libya programme, this activity will include conducting practical trainings at local level on evacuation, protection, safeguarding and recovery of cultural heritage during emergencies in partnership with ICCROM. These trainings will be conducted in at least 8 countries in Africa and the Middle East. In addition, a first aid tool box (apps, infographics, short videos, etc.) will be developed for rapid damage assessment, which will be pilot tested in these 8 countries, and later on made widely available for heritage professionals and authorities globally. UNESCO’s Movable Heritage Outreach Programme handbooks for museums will also be widely disseminated.</p>	500.000				
3	§ 20	<p>Development of Inventorying, Monitoring and Assessment tools using ICT and social media for recording, reporting and documenting events impacting heritage in all its forms</p> <p>This will include a coordination meeting with relevant actors on technologies already mapped by UNESCO, as well as the identification of needs and possibilities. Building on this, policy guidance and concrete tools will be developed in view of better preparedness, as well as to contribute to post-conflict rehabilitation and transition, as foreseen in activities 8, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 23. These will include – amongst others - innovative models for heritage - tangible and intangible - databases using crowd-sourcing, social media, mobile applications and satellite imagery, as well as strengthening database systems of police and related actors to prevent looting and study trafficking routes, including through monitoring of the internet. These tools will be piloted in at least 3 countries, and will later on be made widely available. They could be used in activity 13, together with other existing tools.</p>	100.000				
4	§ 20	<p>Risk assessment and emergency plans in areas at risk</p> <p>A comprehensive tool for the analysis and risk assessment of the cultural sector in relation to emergency preparedness and response, including the identification of gaps and opportunities, will be developed and piloted in 3 priority countries (possibly Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sudan, as a start). Tailored strategies and action plans will be developed accordingly, to mitigate risks for culture and seize opportunities to harness its potential to contribute to resilience and stability. Cooperation in the implementation of this activity will be sought from ICOM, ICCROM and the ICOMOS International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP).</p>	200.000				

5	§§ 21, 23, 25, 34	<p>Campaign for the global ratification of UNESCO Conventions</p> <p>This will include organizing and participating in international fora, such as the Un Treaty Event in 2017, the development of policies and models, as well as country-specific diplomatic initiatives. Such advocacy will draw attention to State obligations and the importance of ratifying and implementing, in times of peace and through the appropriate legal and institutional measures at national level, relevant international standards as embodied in UNESCO Culture Conventions and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, and promote the International Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant instruments. Particular attention will be given to regions with low ratification rates, specifically of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999) and of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The initiative will continue advocating for the full respect, by all parties concerned, of international humanitarian law pertaining to the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, and will therefore build on the partnerships with the ICRC and the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights.</p>	75.000				
6	§§ 22, 25, 36	<p>Reinforcement of the #Unite4Heritage campaign using international, regional, and national media as well as social networks</p> <p>Building on the achievements of the global #Unite4Heritage campaign, which focused so far mainly on social media and was targeted at young people from the Middle East, communication and outreach material will be developed through a number of innovative partnerships and creative initiatives. These will have a more global scope, to foster a counter narrative to hatred and harness heritage to promote tolerance and mutual understanding. They will target countries not directly affected by armed conflict, and involve the tourism, media, art, and other industries, as well as museums and private collectors, to expand the reach of the campaign while promoting its core values of cultural pluralism and appreciation for tangible and intangible heritage in its diversity, including in relation to the issues of looting and illicit trafficking.</p>	275.000				
7	§ 24	<p>Comprehensive review of legal and policy frameworks on safe havens for cultural property</p> <p>Based on a needs assessment conducted in consultation with Member States, and in order to address the current lack of a legal and policy framework for the implementation of safe havens, a comprehensive legal review concerning their setting up and operationalization will be undertaken, as well as case studies examined from which principles and best practices will be drawn. Building on the work already carried out by the International Law Association and other initiatives, these findings will then be compiled into specific guidelines. In parallel, it is proposed to promote institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during armed conflict in respect of national law and relevant international Conventions. This activity is closely linked to activity 16.</p>	75.000				

8	§ 24	First aid and mitigation measures This activity includes the emergency stabilization of damaged monuments, the creation of emergency inventories and salvaging of cultural artefacts as well as their conservation, and enhanced security at museums and sites. Whenever possible, a capacity-building component targeting local personnel will be integrated in this activity.	300.000			
9	§ 24	Establishment and maintenance of a Rapid Response Mechanism (Roster "Unite4Heritage") Based on the provisions of 38 C/Resolution 48 (§§ 3 and 4), and building on the "Unite4Heritage" task force established by Italy, this activity will include preparatory consultations with potential operational partners and staff- or fund-contributing Member States, the establishment and maintenance of a roster of cultural heritage experts, the organization of induction and training courses for pre-selected members of the roster, as well as the deployment of rapid assessment and advisory missions to affected countries, as needed.	400.000			
10	§ 26	Formulation and coordination of international efforts for country-based Emergency Response Pursuant to its coordination mandate, UNESCO will continue ensuring technical coordination among all stakeholders to formulate Emergency Action Plans for the Safeguarding of Culture in affected countries, as well as for the implementation of new and existing Action Plans, with a view to review progress, identify emerging challenges and determine the appropriate response.	300.000			
11	§§ 27, 28	Development of recovery plans Subject to the improvement of security in the concerned areas, this activity involves working with relevant authorities and stakeholders in at least 3 countries in the Middle East to plan for heritage rehabilitation or restitution in selected locations and to have these efforts integrated as a part of peacebuilding and reconciliation strategies. Activities will include all relevant preparatory work, such as collecting documentation, convening stakeholders, and planning. This activity will build the basis for the mid- to long-term implementation of programmes for cultural heritage rehabilitation and preservation, again subject to enabling security conditions.	300.000			
12	§§ 30, 33	Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNAs and PDNAs) In the framework of UN-wide PCNA (to be possibly renamed "Recovery and Peace Building Assessment") and PDNA exercises, this activity aims at strengthening their culture component and training UNESCO staff, NGOs in the cultural sector and relevant government officials in their methodology and implementation, through 5 dedicated regional workshops, as well as supporting UNESCO's participation for culture in an estimated 3-4 PDNAs and 2 PCNAs (RPBAs) exercises per year.	350.000			
Mid-term						

13	§ 20	<p>Preparatory documentation, risk assessment and emergency plans for heritage in peripheral zones</p> <p>As a preventive measure, inventory <u>of cultural heritage</u> and documentation work will be undertaken in countries affected by <u>armed</u> conflict or potentially at risk <u>of its outbreak</u>, including the development of community-based inventories (notably for intangible cultural heritage). This will include the development of no-strike maps <u>and possibility of exchange of the mentioned information in the framework of Activity 25</u>. In at least 3 countries, these activities will develop comprehensive inventories <u>for cultural heritage in peripheral zones</u> and the related documentation of tangible and intangible heritage (these countries will also receive the First aid training under activity 2), which will include the use of digitization, 3D-scanning and related methodologies, such as those developed in the framework of activity 3. They will also introduce tools such as the object ID for movable heritage as a preventive measure, which is promoted by UNESCO and ICOM, as well as the development of comprehensive risk preparedness plans for sites and cultural institutions.</p>	350.000				
14	§§ 22, 36	<p>Learning through heritage: promoting cultural pluralism and enhancing youth engagement around culture</p> <p>This activity will contribute to the larger "Learning through heritage: enhancing youth engagement" project, specifically through educational activities, including informal ones, promoting cultural pluralism and the respect for cultural heritage, with an aim to build more tolerant and inclusive societies. Building on the World Heritage in Young Hands Programme and jointly with UNESCO's Education and Communication and Information Sectors, relevant partners, and the NET-MED Youth and Youth 2.0 projects, the larger project foresees the development of a comprehensive programme for heritage education, with a long-term view to strengthening the protection of heritage in all its forms, facilitating access to and enjoyment of heritage among the younger generation as related to the development of their self-identities, including through history and commemoration. This will contribute to improved learning outcomes through two intertwined steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) At the global level, UNESCO will develop a generic "teacher's resource pack on using all forms of heritage in education". 2) At the local level, pilot countries will use these resources to train a team of facilitators, which will then work with teacher-training institutions on developing adapted educational resource materials (teacher training materials, lesson plans, sample curricula and content) to fit their respective contexts. In countries affected by crises, this may involve working together with local actors <u>operating in dealing with refugees</u> and IDPs <u>camp</u>s, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent movements, and specifically those managing child-friendly spaces and similar child- and youth-oriented efforts. <p>This activity will be closely linked to activity 27, and will concentrate initially on the current Syrian refugee crisis <u>but will also develop activities for communities of at least 4 other countries</u>.</p>	1.200.000				

Comment [ARM2]: This term needs clarification or we propose to delete it.

Activity 13 is built on Paragraph 20 of 38 C/Resolution 48, but in the respective paragraph there is no indication of the term "peripheral zones". There is a need to elucidate term "peripheral zones" and to make the wording of Activity 13 more pertinent to its title. The explanatory part of the Activity doesn't include any word that preparatory documentation and related work will be conducted in "peripheral zones".

Comment [ARM3]: We also propose to link up Activity 13 with Activity 25 in respect of exchange of information, in particular related to no-strike maps.

Comment [ARM4]: See the first comment on this Activity.

Comment [ARM5]: In this case, the issue of applicability in 4 other countries can be addressed only and if successfully implemented within Syrian refugee crisis.

15	§ 24	<p>Establishment of a Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage to monitor and document attacks against cultural heritage sites</p> <p>This activity will build on the experience with the EU-funded Syria Observatory, and aim to collect systematic, reliable and verified data <u>for each case on a specified period of time, to be agreed between the sides afterwards,</u> on damage, destruction, looting and misappropriation of cultural property <u>before, during and in the aftermath of conflict,</u> essential to define priority mitigating measures, <u>ensure respect for cultural, religious and ethnic diversity,</u> prevent further loss and engage in longer-term planning for recovery. On the basis of the collected data, regular reports will analyze the situation on the ground. In partnership with UNOSAT and other relevant research projects, data and documentation of deliberate attacks on cultural heritage will also be collected, which are critical to address impunity and ensure that perpetrators of such acts are held accountable, while systems and tools will be developed to maximize the value of documentation efforts for transitional justice purposes. This activity will be piloted in 3 countries and then expanded to global scale. It will feed into activity 23.</p>	400.000			
16	§ 24	<p>Facilitate the creation of safe havens for cultural property</p> <p>Based on activity 7 concerning a comprehensive legal review regarding the setting up and operationalizing of safe havens, the development of specific guidelines, and the establishment of an international roster of institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during conflict in respect of national legislation and relevant international Conventions and agreements, this activity will facilitate the actual evacuation of cultural assets from sites, museums and other cultural repositories to domestic safe havens or abroad, if and when requested by the countries concerned. To this end, UNESCO may, if and when requested, assist by liaising between source and host countries, developing agreements, and where required, providing coordination and technical support for moving collections.</p>	500.000			
17	§§ 22, 28	<p>Community-based recovery projects</p> <p>Whenever possible, and within the framework of broader UN-led peacebuilding efforts, it is proposed to implement a number of relatively small, but empowering, culture rehabilitation or recovery initiatives owned and implemented by local communities at their request. Such efforts will aim to reconcile communities, foster dialogue or contribute to enhancing conditions for return through cultural rehabilitation, tangible or intangible – linked to broader peacebuilding efforts. This activity could complement activity 11 as part of the overall recovery effort.</p>	300.000			
18	§ 22	<p>Culture creation for inclusion and peaceful societies</p> <p>This will involve working with artists and the performing art sector in post-conflict situations and with displaced communities in at least 5 countries to ensure greater inclusion and social stability, as an enabling factor for other activities related to transition and peacebuilding efforts. This activity is linked to activities 11 and 17.</p>	250.000			

Comment [ARM6]: Taking into account that the overall purpose of the UNESCO's present strategy and 38 C/Resolution 48 is to reduce the vulnerability of cultural heritage and diversity before, during and in the aftermath of conflict, to draw attention to State obligations and international responsibility to promote and implement, in times of peace, relevant international culture standards as embodied in the 1954 Hague Convention and its two additional protocols (see § 15 and § 21 of the Resolution), the following amendments in Activity 15 are proposed.

Comment [ARM7]: The time period, that reflects the data, should be precisely defined.

19	§§ 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.	1.975.000				
Long term							
20	§ 19	Strengthen Conventions' operational guidelines and build synergies in their implementation Building on ongoing initiatives within the relevant statutory processes, this activity involves the analysis, in consultation with all relevant actors and in particular the Governing Bodies of the Conventions and associated mechanisms, of the gaps and opportunities – specifically related to the protection of culture in armed conflict - associated with all the Conventions and with their possible synergies, which would lead to proposals for strengthening the effectiveness of the Conventions. This would include, for example, exploring options for strengthening reporting and monitoring the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols within their statutory processes.	100.000				
21	§§ 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, as well as mid-term activities 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.	3.825.000				
Objective 2: Incorporate the protection of culture into humanitarian action, security strategies and peacebuilding processes by engaging with relevant stakeholders outside the culture domain.							
Short-term							
22	§§ 25, 33	Strengthened cooperation in the fight against illicit trafficking In the framework of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2199, this activity will aim at reinforcing on-going cooperation with INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, UNODC, national specialized police units, research initiatives, university networks and other partners, including from the cultural sector such as UNIDROIT and ICOM, for the tracking, authentication, seizure, conservation and restitution of objects stolen and illegally exported, including the joint development of tools and international as well as domestic policies. This activity is closely linked to activities 1, 3, 6, 7, and 16.	100.000				

23	§ 29	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the International Criminal Court (ICC)</p> <p>Based on the data collected via the Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage (activity 15), UNESCO will support the ICC in the investigations concerning perpetrators of attacks against cultural heritage, if and when a legal case is opened, by sharing relevant factual information, including gathered and analyzed in cooperation with <u>NGOs and</u> partners from the IT sector.</p>	100.000			
24	§§ 33, 34	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the Human Rights Council and the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights</p> <p>In order to mainstream culture into Human Rights policies, in particular in the context of armed conflicts, this activity could include research, assessments, the development of guidelines, and the organization of special advocacy events in the framework of the Human Rights Council and in cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights <u>and UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance</u>. It could also involve cooperation with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for the Prevention of Genocide for the development of tools that would take consideration of violations of cultural rights and attacks against culture for early warning of possible genocidal processes.</p>	150.000			
25	§§ 33, 35	<p>Integration of the protection of cultural heritage and diversity in military notably UN peace-keeping operations (including their police and civilian components)</p> <p>This activity will include training and sensitization activities, building on the experience of UNESCO in working with MINUSMA in Mali but also with other UN peacekeeping missions in Lebanon, Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), as well as on the work carried out in the past by the International Blue Shield Committee and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), pilot training materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK), as well as the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property prepared by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy). These will be adapted to the specificities of armed forces (national or <u>regional international/coalition</u>, e.g. NATO) and peacekeeping forces that could be deployed or mandated by the UN Security Council <u>in line with all norms and principles of the United Nations Charter</u>, and have a mandate for the protection of cultural heritage. The training modules will be tested in pilot capacity-building initiatives in cooperation with UNDPKO and UNITAR. They are aimed at enhancing, among mission personnel, awareness of the basic principles of International Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and heritage and the need to safeguard them.</p> <p>Furthermore, also building and expanding on the MINUSMA precedent, this activity will include the exchange of information (e.g. provision of no-strike <u>lists maps</u>) and advising on cultural property protection, as well as, if and when explicitly foreseen within their mandate as determined by the UN Security Council, cooperation with UN peacekeeping missions on the ground for the protection of cultural and natural heritage, through the deployment of technical experts under UNESCO's coordination. This activity is closely linked to activity 1.</p>	400.000			

Comment [ARM8]: We propose to take out or amend Activity 23. It is not certain why and highly unlikely how the decision can be imposed to a state, which is not a party to the Rome Statute.

Comment [ARM9]: Taking into account that one of the basis of opening an ICC investigation by the authorization of Pre-Trial Chamber is the information received from non-governmental organizations, the following addition to Activity 23 is proposed.

See also the first comment on this Activity.

Comment [ARM10]: UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance should also be engaged, because relevant topics are well connected to the competencies of the other UN Special Rapporteur.

26	§ 35	<p>Promoting the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict of a non-international character - as part of International Humanitarian Law - among non-State armed groups</p> <p>In the context of an increase in armed conflicts of a non-international character with strengthened engagement of non-State armed groups <u>and other parties to the conflict</u>, this activity will aim at raising these groups' <u>and other parties'</u> awareness and promoting their respect of basic principles of International Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and heritage and the need to safeguard them, in line with expressed priorities of the UN Secretary-General and in full application of UN rules and regulations. This will involve the preparation, in cooperation with the NGO Geneva Call, of a scoping study and the development of capacity-building and awareness-raising materials, which could be used by relevant NGOs and other humanitarian actors having interaction with non-State armed groups <u>and other parties to the conflict</u>.</p>	100.000				
Mid-term							
27	§§ 33, 34	<p>Integration of culture into humanitarian relief efforts related to displacement</p> <p>This will include research, promotional materials, assessments, development of guidelines, training and the organization of special events <u>with the relevant UN Agencies (Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), UNHCR, IOM)</u> and selected humanitarian actors at global and grassroots levels. A particular focus – as a priority - will be on displacement and migration, addressing access to culture in situations of displacement, including through the development of dedicated tools (such as the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix) <u>with a view to a possible return</u>. With a pilot effort focusing in particular on the Syrian refugees, assessments will be conducted for the safeguarding and importance of intangible cultural heritage for community resilience during humanitarian crises, leading to the development of concrete tools. This activity will be closely linked to activity 14.</p>	200.000				
28	§§ 33, 34	<p>Integration of culture into peacebuilding efforts</p> <p>Against the background of the ongoing review of the UN Peace architecture, as decided by the UN General Assembly, this activity will aim at integrating a culture component into policies and tools used by UN actors involved in peacebuilding efforts. This will involve the development of research, promotional materials and guidance, for example for UNDPA Advisors and Peace Building Support Office staff; the inclusion of culture into vulnerability assessments tools (such as the Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) recently elaborated by the UN Working Group on Transition); the organization of thematic meetings (e.g. at the Peace Building Council's sessions); and ultimately the elaboration of proposals for projects to be supported under peacebuilding funding mechanisms. This will be done at a global level, and subject to the availability of funds, piloted in at least 5 countries in cooperation with the relevant humanitarian actors.</p>	200.000				
29	§§ 33, 35	<p>Protected cultural zones</p> <p>Building on the legal bases provided within the 1954 Convention and its Second Protocol, as well as on the right of initiative granted to UNESCO therein, the activity will explore, through consultations with UNDPKO and UNDP, the legal framework for the possible establishment of protected cultural zones in conflict-affected countries, as well as the practical implementation modalities on the ground, including through UNESCO partners such as the ICRC.</p>	75.000				

Comment [ARM11]: The activity needs further serious clarification. Are we sure that any awareness raising with e.g. ISIS/Daesh would have promoted their respect of basic principles of International Humanitarian Law?

Comment [ARM12]: The scope of cooperation with the relevant UN Agencies should be defined additionally.

Comment [ARM13]: Any references to "with a view to a possible return" are out of UNESCO's competencies.

30	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.	750.000				
Long term							
31	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, as well as mid-term activities 27 and 28 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.	1.250.000				
General							
32	§ 51	Management and promotion of the Heritage Emergency Fund This will include the development of procedures and assessment and evaluation mechanisms, the coordination of the implementation of activities, the reporting as well as initiatives for outreach, fund-raising and communication. These activities may include the preparation of promotional and fund-raising materials, the organization of information meetings and the development and maintenance of a comprehensive webpage – within the website of UNESCO - on the programme with updated information on current activities.	250.000				
Human Resources (over 6 years)							
		1 (P3) Coordination of Heritage Emergency Fund and of Rapid Response Mechanism - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P3) Development and implementation of innovative partnerships and tools - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P1/P2) Research, Knowledge management and Communication - CLT/HER/EPR	725.976				
		1 (P2) 1970 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/MHM	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1954 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/CHP	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1972 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/WHC/ARB	936.000				
		3 (P3) Project Officers - Field Offices covering priority areas (e.g. Iraq, Syria, Libya)	3.576.024				
		GRAND TOTAL	24.917.952				

ANNEX II

Proposal for the establishment and maintenance of a mechanism for the rapid intervention and mobilization of national experts (Roster “Unite4Heritage”)

Comment [ARM1]:

The comments of the Republic of Armenia.

Introduction

Resolution 48 adopted by the General Conference at its 38th session (38 C/Resolution 48) calls, in its paragraph 3, on Member States to define mechanisms for the rapid mobilization of national experts, as a way to support the elaboration of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy on the reinforcement of UNESCO’s action to protect culture and promote cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict. In its paragraph 4, moreover, the resolution invited the Director-General to explore, in collaboration with Member States, practical ways for implementing such mechanism for the rapid intervention and mobilization of national experts.

The Secretariat welcomes the wealth of suggestions, comments and best practices shared by Member States in the context of the online consultation put in place. The comments received point to the need to carefully assess various legal and financial implications. In further developing the concept for the establishment and maintenance of a mechanism for the rapid intervention and mobilization of national experts, the Secretariat will give these issues careful consideration.

The following describes how such mechanism could be set up within UNESCO, resulting from preliminary consultations both with Member States as well as potential partner organizations.

Establishment and operation of the rapid response mechanism

In order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency of the response, the proposed mechanism for the rapid intervention of national experts should be based on a roster that UNESCO would establish, containing pre-selected experts in fields related to the protection and safeguarding of culture, ready to be deployed.

Experts of the Roster would be used to assist in the protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage from threats that may arise in emergency situations associated to possible armed conflicts and/or natural disasters. To this end, they might be employed at anyone of the three stages of the emergency management process, that is before, during and after, to contribute to preparedness, immediate response and recovery initiatives.

The members of the Roster, when deployed on mission, will assist in the protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage by exercising their relevant professional expertise of a legal or technical nature, i.e. not by enforcing laws and security (e.g. ensuring the physical protection of people, a heritage site or Museum).

Among the possible activities that the experts of the Roster might be asked to undertake, always in full consultation with and at the request of the concerned national authorities, are the following:

- Rapid assessment of damage and other needs related to cultural heritage and in line with relevant national legislation, and identification of urgent safeguarding measures;
- Technical support to the implementation of urgent safeguarding measures, including emergency documentation, stabilization of structures at risk, salvaging and storage of collections, transport of movable cultural properties at risk to safe havens, legal counselling;

- Capacity building, including through training of relevant staff from national authorities, NGOs and volunteers;
- Legal advisory services to national authorities on measures to strengthen the protection of cultural property;
- Culture-related activities in support of internally displaced and refugees, such as psycho-social and educational programmes, vocational training, etc.

Candidatures would be screened against a set of pre-determined profiles and qualifications, drawn from past experience, and selected with the help of an advisory panel established on purpose. Desired competencies will not be limited to knowledge and skills within a specific area of knowledge related to the protection of culture, but also include the ability to work under stress and within a multicultural environment in emergency situations with security challenges, when applicable. Special attention would be put to ensure a diversity in profiles, regional experience, language skills, and gender. In selecting and deploying experts of the Roster, moreover, the United Nations-agreed humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence will also be applied. Within UNESCO, the roster would be managed by the Unit for Emergency Preparedness and Response of the Culture Sector.

The selected experts will become members of the roster and will be asked to guarantee, and reconfirm every two years, their readiness to be deployed within a short period of time and provide their services, possibly in areas affected by a critical situation. Once selected, the expert members of the roster will be required to undergo an induction course and specific training programme, possibly drawing from existing practices. These will be aimed at providing them with relevant information on the context in which they may be deployed, focusing on institutional and security arrangements, but also on culture-related processes to which they may be asked to contribute, such as the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for Culture. In addition, as customary for all UNESCO experts, the members of the Roster will be required to undertake – and maintain updated - the standard online security training courses provided by the United Nations, and will receive specific country-briefings when deployed. The quality of their contribution to the mission will be evaluated after the latter's completion, in view of a future redeployment on behalf of UNESCO.

The actual deployment of the members of the Roster will be subject to the granting of security clearance by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and require the formalization of certain legal and administrative arrangements, to comply with United Nations established standard procedures. There exist different options, depending on the timeframe and the funding source, but in all cases the deployed experts will have to sign some form of individual contractual arrangement with UNESCO and, when on mission, will have the status of "UNESCO experts", not UNESCO staff. These options may include:

- UNESCO taking complete charge of the deployment;
- UNESCO relying on a governmental organization to deploy its national experts, through various arrangements (loans or stand-by agreement); or
- UNESCO relying on an external Stand-by Partner¹.

¹ Stand-by Partners are organizations which maintain large rosters of qualified personnel that can be deployed rapidly to field offices on UNESCO's request. The related procedures are outlined in the User guide: "The Stand-by Partnership Users' Guide", accessible online from: http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/BSP/pdf/standby_partnerships.pdf

Experts from the roster could be also deployed in the framework of a United Nations mission, whether led by the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) or the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA), which would include in its mandate the protection of cultural property and which would request UNESCO to assist in implementing this particular aspect of its mandate. In such circumstances, and based on the specific terms establishing the United Nations Mission, UNESCO may wish to define specific arrangements with UNDPKO or UNDPA whereby the experts of the roster, would cooperate with the United Nations mission in protecting cultural and/or natural heritage. Such arrangement would require further formal agreements to be completed between UNESCO and UNDPKO/UNDPA in accordance with the rules and regulations of both parties and in consultation with the authorities of the concerned country. Rapid Response Force should have access to the entire territory of the Party to the armed conflict, as well as should be able to directly engage all parties to the conflict, where/when appropriate/necessary through status neutral approach. The terms of the arrangement would depend on various factors, including the required scope of work, the presence of a UNESCO Office in the country hosting the Headquarters of the United Nations mission and the availability of funds to support the deployment of the experts. The contribution by the UNESCO experts might focus on training and awareness raising of the mission personnel (notably police and military) on cultural property protection; capacity building of national authorities and local communities; and technical support for assessment and urgent protection and safeguarding measures. The United Nations Mission could, as was the case for MINUSMA in Mali, contribute by ensuring logistics and security support, as well as in monitoring the situation related to cultural heritage, through its military and police personnel.

Similarly, the deployment of experts on the Roster could also be considered in the framework of missions carried out by other international organizations such as the EU, OSCE or NATO.

The establishment and operationalization of the roster would require significant resources for UNESCO, on a structural and permanent basis. Ideally, these should be foreseen within the regular programme and budget of the Organization, at least to maintain its basic capacity to manage the roster. Extrabudgetary contributions, however, will be also critical. Interested donors could contribute through the recently established Heritage Emergency Fund or through specific Funds-in-Trust agreements.

**BRAZIL/
BRÉSIL**



Permanent Delegation of Brazil to UNESCO

No. 01/2017

Mr. FRANCESCO BANDARIN
Assistant Director-General for
Culture *a.i.*
UNESCO

Paris, 6th of January, 2017

Dear Mr. Assistant Director-General,

I have the honour to refer to your correspondence Ref. CLT/HER/EPR/16/7945 of November 28th 2017, concerning the consultation on the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy for reinforcing UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict.

In response, I am pleased to enclose herewith, for your consideration, the suggestions and comments of Brazil concerning the above mentioned Action Plan, including track changes.

Furthermore, I would like to express that Brazil also supports GRULAC's suggestions to the Action Plan.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Mr. Assistant Director-General, to renew the assurance of my high and most distinguished consideration.

ELIANA ZUGAIB
Ambassador,
Permanent Delegate of Brazil to UNESCO



Proposals by Brazil

Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict

NOTE: The activities included in this Action Plan refer to the two main objectives and to all the priority areas of action of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 38th session (38 C/Resolution 48). Activities are grouped according to their short, medium and long term priority, with long term extending to the end of the foreseen time span of the Strategy (i.e. until 2022). The estimated costs are approximate and will need to be confirmed or adjusted subject to actual needs and the specific conditions of implementation. It is also indicated in green, orange or red whether funding for each activity is fully, partially or not secured, respectively.

NOTE: The activities foreseen in the Strategy and its proposed Action Plan should be conducted in accordance with relevant United Nations rules and decisions and in full respect of the prerogatives of the competent United Nations bodies

Comment [A1]: In line with Decision 200 EX/5.1.F, paragraph 6

#	§ in 38C/49	Activity	Estimated Costs (\$)	Funding	Preparedness	Response	Recovery
Objective 1:							
Strengthen the ability of Member States to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage, <u>both tangible and intangible</u> , and diversity as a result of conflict							
Short-term							
1	§§ 20, 25	<p>Development of training tools and piloting of trainings for national law enforcement, armed forces and legal sectors on cultural property protection and illicit trafficking of cultural objects</p> <p>This activity will build on pilot materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK), as well as on the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property elaborated by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy). It will also take into account the ongoing cooperation with UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and specialized police forces such as the Carabinieri (Italy) or the Spanish specialized security forces (Guardia Civil and Policía Nacional), including in the framework of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2199. It will see the development of toolkits, manuals, user-friendly material and other items for increasing the knowledge and capacities of military personnel, custom officers and police forces. In addition, through the development of materials and conducting tailor-made trainings, the project will enhance the knowledge of how to prevent illicit trafficking and of the relevant international instruments and build capacities of legal professionals – in particular judges, prosecutors and lawyers - as well as heritage managers, law enforcement agencies, civil servants, actors of the art market, police, customs and the financial sphere. E-learning and other innovative methods will be used in order to facilitate the sustainability of this action. These activities will be piloted in at least 5 countries in Africa and</p>	250.000				

		the Middle East. This activity is closely linked to activity 25.				
2	§ 20	<p>First Aid training for the culture sector</p> <p>Building on ICCROM's successful international course on "First Aid to cultural heritage in times of crisis" and successful experiences through UNESCO's Libya programme, this activity will include conducting practical trainings at local level on evacuation, protection, safeguarding and recovery of cultural heritage during emergencies in partnership with ICCROM. <u>It will also include practical training on how to promote the safety of artists.</u> These trainings will be conducted in at least 8 countries in Africa and the Middle East. In addition, a first aid tool box (apps, infographics, short videos, etc.) will be developed for rapid damage assessment, which will be pilot tested in these 8 countries, and later on made widely available for heritage professionals and authorities globally. UNESCO's Movable Heritage Outreach Programme handbooks for museums will also be widely disseminated.</p>	500.000			
3	§ 20	<p>Development of Inventorying, Monitoring and Assessment tools using ICT and social media for recording, reporting and documenting events impacting heritage in all its forms</p> <p>This will include a coordination meeting with relevant actors on technologies already mapped by UNESCO, as well as the identification of needs and possibilities. Building on this, policy guidance and concrete tools will be developed in view of better preparedness, as well as to contribute to post-conflict rehabilitation and transition, as foreseen in activities 8, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 23. These will include – amongst others - innovative models for heritage - tangible and intangible - databases using crowd-sourcing, social media, mobile applications and satellite imagery, as well as strengthening database systems of police and related actors to prevent looting and study trafficking routes, including through monitoring of the internet. These tools will be piloted in at least 3 countries, and will later on be made widely available. They could be used in activity 13, together with other existing tools.</p>	100.000			
4	§ 20	<p>Risk assessment and emergency plans in areas at risk</p> <p>A comprehensive tool for the analysis and risk assessment of the cultural sector in relation to emergency preparedness and response, including the identification of gaps and opportunities, will be developed and piloted in 3 priority countries (possibly Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sudan, as a start). Tailored strategies and action plans will be developed accordingly, to mitigate risks for culture and seize opportunities to harness its potential to contribute to resilience and stability. Cooperation in the implementation of this activity will be sought from ICOM, ICCROM and the ICOMOS International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP).</p>	200.000			

Comment [A2]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed in. What are the criteria used by the Secretariat to define the countries?

Comment [A3]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed in. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?

Comment [A4]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed in. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?

Comment [A5]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed in. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?

5	§§ 21, 23, 25, 34	<p>Campaign for the global ratification of UNESCO Conventions <u>This in consultation with the pertinent Governing Bodies of UNESCO's cultural conventions, the campaign</u> will include organizing and participating in international fora, such as the Un Treaty Event in 2017, the development of policies and models, as well as country-specific diplomatic initiatives. Such advocacy will draw attention to State obligations and the importance of ratifying and implementing, in times of peace and through the appropriate legal and institutional measures at national level, relevant international standards as embodied in UNESCO Culture Conventions and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, and promote the International Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant instruments. Particular attention will be given to regions with low ratification rates, specifically of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999) and of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The initiative will continue advocating for the full respect, by all parties concerned, of international humanitarian law pertaining to the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, and will therefore build on the partnerships with the ICRC and the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights.</p>	75.000				
6	§§ 22, 25, 36	<p>Reinforcement of the #Unite4Heritage campaign using international, regional, and national media as well as social networks Building on the achievements of the global #Unite4Heritage campaign, which focused so far mainly on social media and was targeted at young people from the Middle East, communication and outreach material will be developed through a number of innovative partnerships and creative initiatives. These will have a more global scope, to foster a counter narrative to hatred and harness heritage to promote tolerance and mutual understanding. They will target countries not directly affected by armed conflict, and involve the tourism, media, art, and other industries, as well as museums and private collectors, to expand the reach of the campaign while promoting its core values of cultural pluralism and appreciation for tangible and intangible heritage in its diversity, including in relation to the issues of looting and illicit trafficking.</p>	275.000				
7	§ 24	<p>Comprehensive review of legal and policy frameworks on safe havens for cultural property Based on a needs assessment conducted in consultation with Member States, and in order to address the current lack of a legal and policy framework for the implementation of safe havens, a comprehensive legal review concerning their setting up and operationalization will be undertaken, as well as case studies examined from which principles and best practices will be drawn. Building on the work already carried out by the International Law Association and other initiatives, these findings will then be compiled into specific guidelines. In parallel, it is proposed to promote institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during armed conflict in respect of national law and relevant international Conventions. This activity is closely linked to activity 16.</p>	75.000				

Comment [A6]: We would like more information about the estimated costs of this activity.

Comment [A7]: We would like more information about the operational partners that Unesco plans to invite for the implementation of the Action Plan.

8	§ 24	First aid and mitigation measures This activity includes the emergency stabilization of damaged monuments, the creation of emergency inventories and salvaging of cultural artefacts as well as their conservation, and enhanced security at museums and sites. Whenever possible, a capacity-building component targeting local personnel will be integrated in this activity.	300.000				
9	§ 24	Establishment and maintenance of a Rapid Response Mechanism (Roster "Unite4Heritage") Based on the provisions of 38 C/Resolution 48 (§§ 3 and 4), and building on the "Unite4Heritage" task force established by Italy, this activity will include preparatory consultations with potential Unesco operational partners and staff- or fund-contributing Member States, the establishment and maintenance of a roster of cultural heritage experts, the organization of induction and training courses for pre-selected members of the roster, as well as the deployment of rapid assessment and advisory missions to affected countries, as needed.	400.000				
10	§ 26	Formulation and coordination of international efforts for country-based Emergency Response Pursuant to its coordination mandate, UNESCO will continue ensuring technical coordination among all stakeholders to formulate Emergency Action Plans for the Safeguarding of Culture in affected countries, as well as for the implementation of new and existing Action Plans, with a view to review progress, identify emerging challenges and determine the appropriate response.	300.000				
11	§§ 27, 28	Development of recovery plans Subject to the improvement of security in the concerned areas, this activity involves working with relevant authorities and stakeholders in at least 3 countries in the Middle East to plan for heritage rehabilitation or restitution in selected locations and to have these efforts integrated as a part of peacebuilding and reconciliation strategies. Activities will include all relevant preparatory work, such as collecting documentation, convening stakeholders, and planning. This activity will build the basis for the mid- to long-term implementation of programmes for cultural heritage rehabilitation and preservation, again subject to enabling security conditions.	300.000				
12	§§ 30, 33	Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNAs and PDNAs) In the framework of UN-wide PCNA (to be possibly renamed "Recovery and Peace Building Assessment") and PDNA exercises, this activity aims at strengthening their culture component and training UNESCO staff, NGOs in the cultural sector and relevant government officials in their methodology and implementation, through 5 dedicated regional workshops , as well as supporting UNESCO's participation for culture in an estimated 3-4 PDNAs and 2 PCNAs (RPBAs) exercises per year.	350.000				
Mid-term							

Comment [A8]: We would like more information about the estimated costs of this activity.

Comment [A9]: We would like more information about the operational partners that Unesco plans to invite for the implementation of the Action Plan.

Comment [A10]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed in. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?

Comment [A11]: Where will the regional workshops take place? Is it possible to reduce costs by using UNESCO Field Offices or Centers?

13	§ 20	<p>Preparatory documentation, risk assessment and emergency plans for heritage in peripheral zones</p> <p>As a preventive measure, inventory and documentation work will be undertaken in countries affected by conflict or potentially at risk, including the development of community-based inventories (notably for intangible cultural heritage). This will include the development of no-strike maps. In at least 3 countries, these activities will develop comprehensive inventories and the related documentation of tangible and intangible heritage (these countries will also receive the First aid training under activity 2), which will include the use of digitization, 3D-scanning and related methodologies, such as those developed in the framework of activity 3. They will also introduce tools such as the object ID for movable heritage as a preventive measure, which is promoted by UNESCO and ICOM, as well as the development of comprehensive risk preparedness plans for sites, and cultural institutions and for the promotion of the safety of artists.-</p>	350.000				
14	§§ 22, 36	<p>Learning through heritage: promoting cultural pluralism and enhancing youth engagement around culture</p> <p>This activity will contribute to the larger "Learning through heritage: enhancing youth engagement" project, specifically through educational activities, including informal ones, promoting cultural pluralism and the respect for cultural heritage, with an aim to build more tolerant and inclusive societies. Building on the World Heritage in Young Hands Programme and jointly with UNESCO's Education and Communication and Information Sectors, relevant partners, and the NET-MED Youth and Youth 2.0 projects, the larger project foresees the development of a comprehensive programme for heritage education, with a long-term view to strengthening the protection of heritage in all its forms, facilitating access to and enjoyment of heritage among the younger generation as related to the development of their self-identities, including through history and commemoration. This will contribute to improved learning outcomes through two intertwined steps: 1) At the global level, UNESCO will develop a generic "teacher's resource pack on using all forms of heritage in education". 2) At the local level, pilot countries will use these resources to train a team of facilitators, which will then work with teacher-training institutions on developing adapted educational resource materials (teacher training materials, lesson plans, sample curricula and content) to fit their respective contexts. In countries affected by crises, this may involve working together with local actors operating in refugee and IDP camps, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent movements, and specifically those managing child-friendly spaces and similar child- and youth-oriented efforts. This activity will be closely linked to activity 27, and will concentrate initially on the current Syrian refugee crisis, but will also develop activities for communities of at least 4 other countries.</p>	1.200.000				

Comment [A12]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed in. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?

Comment [A13]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed in. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?

15	§ 24	<p>Establishment of a Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage to monitor and document attacks against cultural heritage sites</p> <p>This activity will build on the experience with the EU-funded Syria Observatory, and aim to collect systematic, reliable and verified data on damage, destruction, looting and misappropriation of cultural property, essential to define priority mitigating measures, prevent further loss and engage in longer-term planning for recovery. On the basis of the collected data, regular reports will analyze the situation on the ground. In partnership with UNOSAT and other relevant research projects, data and documentation of deliberate attacks on cultural heritage will also be collected, which are critical to address impunity and ensure that perpetrators of such acts are held accountable, while systems and tools will be developed to maximize the value of documentation efforts for transitional justice purposes. This activity will be piloted <u>in 3 countries</u> and then expanded to global scale. It will feed into activity 23.</p>	400.000			
16	§ 24	<p>Facilitate the creation of safe havens for cultural property</p> <p>Based on activity 7 concerning a comprehensive legal review regarding the setting up and operationalizing of safe havens, the development of specific guidelines, and the establishment of an international roster of institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during conflict in respect of national legislation and relevant international Conventions and agreements, this activity will facilitate the <u>actual temporary</u> evacuation of cultural assets from sites, museums and other cultural repositories to domestic safe havens or abroad, if and when requested by the countries concerned. To this end, UNESCO may, if and when requested, assist by liaising between source and host countries, developing agreements, and where required, providing coordination and technical support for moving collections.</p>	500.000			
17	§§ 22, 28	<p>Community-based recovery projects</p> <p>Whenever possible, and within the framework of broader UN-led peacebuilding efforts, it is proposed to implement a number of relatively small, but empowering, culture rehabilitation or recovery initiatives owned and implemented by local communities at their request. Such efforts will aim to reconcile communities, foster dialogue or contribute to enhancing conditions for <u>local integration into host communities or for</u> return through cultural rehabilitation, tangible or intangible – linked to broader peacebuilding efforts. This activity could complement activity 11 as part of the overall recovery effort.</p>	300.000			
18	§ 22	<p>Culture creation for inclusion and peaceful societies</p> <p>This will involve working with artists and the performing art sector in post-conflict situations and with displaced communities <u>in at least 5 countries</u> to ensure greater inclusion and social stability, as an enabling factor for other activities related to transition and peacebuilding efforts. This activity is linked to activities 11 and 17.</p>	250.000			

Comment [A14]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed in. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?

Comment [A15]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?

19	§§ 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.	1.975.000				
Long term							
20	§ 19	Strengthen Conventions' operational guidelines and build synergies in their implementation Building on ongoing initiatives within the relevant statutory processes, this activity involves the analysis, in consultation with all relevant actors and in particular the Governing Bodies of the Conventions and associated mechanisms, of the gaps and opportunities – specifically related to the protection of culture in armed conflict - associated with all the Conventions and with their possible synergies, which would lead to proposals for strengthening the effectiveness of the Conventions. This would include, for example, exploring options for strengthening reporting and monitoring the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols within their statutory processes.	100.000				
21	§§ 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, as well as mid-term activities 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.	3.825.000				
Objective 2: Incorporate the protection of culture into humanitarian action, security strategies and peacebuilding processes by engaging with relevant stakeholders outside the culture domain.							
Short-term							
22	§§ 25, 33	Strengthened cooperation in the fight against illicit trafficking <u>In consultation with the Governing Bodies of UNESCO 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and in</u> the framework of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2199, this activity will aim at reinforcing on-going cooperation with INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, UNODC, national specialized police units, research initiatives, university networks and other <u>UNESCO partners</u> , including from the cultural sector such as UNIDROIT and ICOM, for the tracking, authentication, seizure, conservation and restitution of objects stolen and illegally exported, including the joint development of tools and international as well as	100.000				

Comment [A16]: The costs for evaluation and continuation of the activities should be detailed by each single activity in the Action Plan.

Comment [A17]: The costs for evaluation and continuation of the activities should be detailed by each single activity in the Action Plan.

Comment [A18]: We would like more information about the operational partners that Unesco will invite for the implementation of the Action Plan.

		domestic policies. This activity is closely linked to activities 1, 3, 6, 7, and 16.				
23	§ 29	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the International Criminal Court (ICC)</p> <p>Based on the data collected via the Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage (activity 15), UNESCO will support the ICC in the investigations concerning <u>alleged</u> perpetrators of attacks against cultural heritage, if and when a legal case is opened, by sharing relevant factual information, including gathered and analyzed in cooperation with partners from the IT sector.</p>	100.000			
24	§§ 33, 34	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the Human Rights Council and the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights</p> <p>In order to mainstream culture into Human Rights policies, in particular in the context of armed conflicts, this activity could include research, assessments, the development of guidelines, and the organization of special advocacy events in the framework of the Human Rights Council and in cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights. It could also involve cooperation with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for the Prevention of Genocide for the development of tools that would take consideration of violations of cultural rights and attacks against culture for early warning of possible genocidal processes.</p>	150.000			

25	§§ 33, 35	<p>Integration of the protection of cultural heritage and diversity in military notably UN peace-keeping operations (including their police and civilian components)</p> <p>This activity will include training and sensitization activities, building on the experience of UNESCO in working with MINUSMA in Mali but also with other UN peacekeeping missions in Lebanon, Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), as well as on the work carried out in the past by the International Blue Shield Committee and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), pilot training materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK), as well as the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property prepared by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy). These will be adapted to the specificities of armed forces (national or regional, e.g. NATO) and peacekeeping forces that could be deployed or mandated by the UN Security Council and have a mandate for the protection of cultural heritage. The training modules will be tested in pilot capacity-building initiatives in cooperation with UNDPKO and UNITAR. They are aimed at enhancing, among mission personnel, awareness of the basic principles of International Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and heritage and the need to safeguard them.</p> <p>Furthermore, also building and expanding on the MINUSMA precedent, this activity will include the exchange of information (e.g. provision of no-strike lists) and advising on cultural property protection, as well as, if and when explicitly foreseen within their mandate as determined by the UN Security Council, cooperation with UN peacekeeping missions on the ground for the protection of cultural and natural heritage, through the deployment of technical experts under UNESCO's coordination. This activity is closely linked to activity 1.</p>	400.000				
26	§-35	<p>Promoting the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict of a non-international character as part of International Humanitarian Law among non-State armed groups</p> <p>In the context of an increase in armed conflicts of a non-international character with strengthened engagement of non-State armed groups, this activity will aim at raising these groups' awareness and promoting their respect of basic principles of International Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and heritage and the need to safeguard them, in line with expressed priorities of the UN Secretary-General and in full application of UN rules and regulations. This will involve the preparation, in cooperation with the NGO Geneva Call, of a scoping study and the development of capacity building and awareness raising materials, which could be used by relevant NGOs and other humanitarian actors having interaction with non-State armed groups.</p>	100.000				
Mid-term							

Comment [A19]: UNESCO should only be involved with UN peacekeeping operations and special political missions. Supporting military operations carried out by regional organisations or coalitions that operate outside the UN system and do not count with clear authorisation, mandates and oversight of the UNSC should be avoided.

Comment [A20]: We would like to receive more information if these materials were the result of consultations with UNESCO member States and/or were elaborated on the basis of mandates from UNESCO Intergovernmental bodies. UNESCO's actions should not be guided by materials produced and agreed outside its multilateral framework.

Comment [A21]: This activity exceeds UNESCO's mandate and competence. There is no agreed concept on International Law for the expression "non-State armed groups".

27	§§ 33, 34	Integration of culture into humanitarian relief efforts related to displacement This will include research, promotional materials, assessments, development of guidelines, training and the organization of special events with the relevant UN Agencies (Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), UNHCR, IOM) and selected humanitarian actors at global and grassroots levels. A particular focus – as a priority - will be on displacement and migration, addressing access to culture in situations of displacement, including through the development of dedicated tools (such as the IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix) with a view to to local integration into host communities or to a possible return. With a pilot effort focusing in particular on the Syrian refugees, assessments will be conducted for the safeguarding and importance of intangible cultural heritage for community resilience during humanitarian crises, leading to the development of concrete tools. This activity will be closely linked to activity 14.	200.000				
28	§§ 33, 34	Integration of culture into peacebuilding efforts Against the background of the ongoing review of the UN Peacebuilding architecture, as decided by the UN General Assembly, this activity will aim at integrating a culture component into policies and tools used by UN actors involved in peacebuilding efforts. This will involve the development of research, promotional materials and guidance, for example for UNDP Advisors and Peacebuilding Support Office staff; the inclusion of culture into vulnerability assessments tools (such as the Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) recently elaborated by the UN Working Group on Transition); the organization of thematic meetings (e.g. at the Peacebuilding Council’s Commission’s sessions); and ultimately the elaboration of proposals for projects to be supported under peacebuilding funding mechanisms. This will be done at a global level, and subject to the availability of funds, piloted in at least 5 countries in cooperation with the relevant humanitarian actors.	200.000				
29	§§ 33, 35	Protected cultural zones Building on the legal bases provided within the 1954 Convention and its Second Protocol, as well as on the right of initiative granted to UNESCO therein, the activity will explore, through consultations with UNDPKO and UNDP, the legal framework for the possible establishment of protected cultural zones in conflict-affected countries, as well as the practical implementation modalities on the ground, including through UNESCO partners such as the ICRC.	75.000				
30	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.	750.000				
Long term							
31	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, as well as mid-term activities 27 and 28 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.	1.250.000				
General							

Comment [A22]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed in. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?

Comment [A23]: The costs for evaluation and continuation of the activities should be detailed by each single activity in the Action Plan.

Comment [A24]: The costs for evaluation and continuation of the activities should be detailed by each single activity in the Action Plan.

32	§ 51	Management and promotion of the Heritage Emergency Fund This will include the development of procedures and assessment and evaluation mechanisms, the coordination of the implementation of activities, the reporting as well as initiatives for outreach, fund-raising and communication. These activities may include the preparation of promotional and fund-raising materials, the organization of information meetings and the development and maintenance of a comprehensive webpage – within the website of UNESCO - on the programme with updated information on current activities.	250.000				
33		Decision-making, follow-up and monitoring <u>The Bureau of the Executive Board shall be the competent body to decide on the implementation of the activities mentioned on the Action Plan.</u> <u>The Secretariat shall present a report to each session of the Executive Board on the follow-up of the implementation of the Action Plan, with a view to its discussion and eventually adoption.</u>					
Human Resources (over 6 years)							
		1 (P3) Coordination of Heritage Emergency Fund and of Rapid Response Mechanism - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P3) Development and implementation of innovative partnerships and tools - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P1/P2) Research, Knowledge management and Communication - CLT/HER/EPR	725.976				
		1 (P2) 1970 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/MHM	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1954 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/CHP	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1972 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/WHC/ARB	936.000				
		3 (P3) Project Officers - Field Offices covering priority areas (e.g. Iraq, Syria, Libya)	3.576.024				
		GRAND TOTAL	24.917.952				

Proposals by Brazil

ANNEX II

Proposal for the establishment and maintenance of a mechanism for the rapid intervention and mobilization of national experts (Roster “Unite4Heritage”)

Introduction

Resolution 48 adopted by the General Conference at its 38th session (38 C/Resolution 48) calls, in its paragraph 3, on Member States to define mechanisms for the rapid mobilization of national experts, as a way to support the elaboration of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy on the reinforcement of UNESCO's action to protect culture and promote cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict. In its paragraph 4, moreover, the resolution invited the Director-General to explore, in collaboration with Member States, practical ways for implementing such mechanism for the rapid intervention and mobilization of national experts.

The Secretariat welcomes the wealth of suggestions, comments and best practices shared by Member States in the context of the online consultation put in place. The comments received point to the need to carefully assess various legal and financial implications. In further developing the concept for the establishment and maintenance of a mechanism for the rapid intervention and mobilization of national experts, the Secretariat will give these issues careful consideration.

The following describes how such mechanism could be set up within UNESCO, resulting from preliminary consultations both with Member States as well as potential partner organizations.

Establishment and operation of the rapid response mechanism

In order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency of the response, the proposed mechanism for the rapid intervention of national experts should be based on a roster that UNESCO would establish, containing pre-selected experts in fields related to the protection and safeguarding of culture, ready to be deployed.

Experts of the Roster would be used to assist in the protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage from threats that may arise in emergency situations associated to possible armed conflicts and/or natural disasters. To this end, they might be employed at anyone of the three stages of the emergency management process, that is before, during and after, to contribute to preparedness, immediate response and recovery initiatives.

The members of the Roster, when deployed on mission, will assist in the protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage by exercising their relevant professional expertise of a legal or technical nature, i.e. not by enforcing laws and security (e.g. ensuring the physical protection of people, a heritage site or Museum).

Among the possible activities that the experts of the Roster might be asked to undertake, always in full consultation with and at the request of the concerned national authorities, are the following:

- Rapid assessment of damage and other needs related to cultural heritage and in line with relevant national legislation, and identification of urgent safeguarding measures;
- Technical support to the implementation of urgent safeguarding measures, including emergency documentation, stabilization of structures at risk, salvaging and storage of

collections, transport of movable cultural properties at risk to safe havens, legal counselling;

- Capacity building, including through training of relevant staff from national authorities, NGOs and volunteers;
- Legal advisory services to national authorities on measures to strengthen the protection of cultural property;
- Culture-related activities in support of internally displaced and refugees, such as psycho-social and educational programmes, vocational training, etc.

Candidatures would be screened against a set of pre-determined profiles and qualifications, drawn from past experience, and selected with the help of an advisory panel established on purpose. Desired competencies will not be limited to knowledge and skills within a specific area of knowledge related to the protection of culture, but also include the ability to work under stress and within a multicultural environment in emergency situations with security challenges, when applicable. Special attention would be put to ensure a diversity in profiles, regional experience, language skills, and gender. In selecting and deploying experts of the Roster, moreover, the United Nations-agreed humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence will also be applied. Within UNESCO, the roster would be managed by the Unit for Emergency Preparedness and Response of the Culture Sector.

The selected experts will become members of the roster and will be asked to guarantee, and reconfirm every two years, their readiness to be deployed within a short period of time and provide their services, possibly in areas affected by a critical situation. Once selected, the expert members of the roster will be required to undergo an induction course and specific training programme, possibly drawing from existing practices. These will be aimed at providing them with relevant information on the context in which they may be deployed, focusing on institutional and security arrangements, but also on culture-related processes to which they may be asked to contribute, such as the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for Culture. In addition, as customary for all UNESCO experts, the members of the Roster will be required to undertake – and maintain updated - the standard online security training courses provided by the United Nations, and will receive specific country-briefings when deployed. The quality of their contribution to the mission will be evaluated after the latter's completion, in view of a future redeployment on behalf of UNESCO.

The actual deployment of the members of the Roster will be subject to the granting of security clearance by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and require the formalization of certain legal and administrative arrangements, to comply with United Nations established standard procedures. There exist different options, depending on the timeframe and the funding source, but in all cases the deployed experts will have to sign some form of individual contractual arrangement with UNESCO and, when on mission, will have the status of "UNESCO experts", not UNESCO staff. These options may include:

- UNESCO taking complete charge of the deployment;
- UNESCO relying on a governmental organization to deploy its national experts, through various arrangements (loans or stand-by agreement); or

- UNESCO relying on an external Stand-by Partner¹.

Experts from the roster could be also deployed in the framework of a United Nations mission, whether led by the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) or the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA), which would include in its mandate the protection of cultural property and which would request UNESCO to assist in implementing this particular aspect of its mandate. In such circumstances, and based on the specific terms establishing the United Nations Mission, UNESCO may wish to define specific arrangements with UNDPKO or UNDPA whereby the experts of the roster, would cooperate with the United Nations mission in protecting cultural and/or natural heritage. Such arrangement would require further formal agreements to be completed between UNESCO and UNDPKO/UNDPA in accordance with the rules and regulations of both parties and in consultation with the authorities of the concerned country. The terms of the arrangement would depend on various factors, including the required scope of work, the presence of a UNESCO Office in the country hosting the Headquarters of the United Nations mission and the availability of funds to support the deployment of the experts. The contribution by the UNESCO experts might focus on training and awareness raising of the mission personnel (notably police and military) on cultural property protection; capacity building of national authorities and local communities; and technical support for assessment and urgent protection and safeguarding measures. The United Nations Mission could, as was the case for MINUSMA in Mali, contribute by ensuring logistics and security support, as well as in monitoring the situation related to cultural heritage, through its military and police personnel.

~~Similarly, the deployment of experts on the Roster could also be considered in the framework of missions carried out by other international organizations such as the EU, OSCE or NATO.~~

The establishment and operationalization of the roster would require significant resources for UNESCO, on a structural and permanent basis. Ideally, these should be foreseen within the regular programme and budget of the Organization, at least to maintain its basic capacity to manage the roster. Extrabudgetary contributions, however, will be also critical. Interested donors could contribute through the recently established Heritage Emergency Fund or through specific Funds-in-Trust agreements.

Commented [A1]: UNESCO should only be involved with UN peacekeeping operations and special political missions. Supporting military operations carried out by regional organizations or coalitions that operate outside the UN system and do not count with clear authorization, mandates and oversight of the UNSC should be avoided.

¹ Stand-by Partners are organizations which maintain large rosters of qualified personnel that can be deployed rapidly to field offices on UNESCO's request. The related procedures are outlined in the User guide: "The Stand-by Partnership Users' Guide", accessible online from: http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/BSP/pdf/standby_partnerships.pdf

**BULGARIA/
BULGARIE**

Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict

NOTE: The activities included in this Action Plan refer to the two main objectives and to all the priority areas of action of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 38th session (38 C/Resolution 48). Activities are grouped according to their short, medium and long term priority, with long term extending to the end of the foreseen time span of the Strategy (i.e. until 2022). The estimated costs are approximate and will need to be confirmed or adjusted subject to actual needs and the specific conditions of implementation. It is also indicated in green, orange or red whether funding for each activity is fully, partially or not secured, respectively.

#	§ in 38C/49	Activity	Estimated Costs (\$)	Funding	Preparedness	Response	Recovery
Objective 1:							
Strengthen the ability of Member States to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflict							
Short-term							
1	§§ 20, 25	<p>Development of training tools and piloting of trainings for national law enforcement, armed forces, <u>specialized units</u> and legal sectors on cultural property protection and illicit trafficking of cultural objects</p> <p>This activity will build on pilot materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK), as well as on the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property elaborated by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy). It will also take into account the ongoing cooperation with UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and specialized police forces such as the Carabinieri (Italy) or the Spanish specialized security forces (Guardia Civil and Policía Nacional), including in the framework of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2199. It will see the development of toolkits, manuals, user-friendly material and other items for increasing the knowledge and capacities of military personnel, custom officers and police forces. In addition, through the development of materials and conducting tailor-made trainings, the project will enhance the knowledge of how to prevent illicit trafficking and of the relevant international instruments and build capacities of legal professionals – in particular judges, prosecutors and lawyers - as well as heritage managers, law enforcement agencies, civil servants, actors of the art market, police, customs and the financial sphere. E-learning and other innovative methods will be used in order to facilitate the sustainability of this action. These activities will be piloted in at least 5 countries in Africa and the Middle East. This activity is closely linked to activity 25.</p>	250.000				

2	§ 20	<p>First Aid training for the culture sector Building on ICCROM’s successful international course on “First Aid to cultural heritage in times of crisis” and successful experiences through UNESCO’s Libya programme, this activity will include conducting practical trainings at local level on evacuation, protection, safeguarding and recovery of cultural heritage during emergencies in partnership with ICCROM. These trainings will be conducted in at least 8 countries in Africa and the Middle East. In addition, a first aid tool box (apps, infographics, short videos, etc.) will be developed for rapid damage assessment, which will be pilot tested in these 8 countries, and later on made widely available for heritage professionals and authorities globally. UNESCO’s Movable Heritage Outreach Programme handbooks for museums will also be widely disseminated.</p>	500.000				
3	§ 20	<p>Development of inventorying, Monitoring and Assessment tools using ICT and social media for recording, reporting and documenting events impacting heritage in all its forms This will include a coordination meeting with relevant actors on technologies already mapped by UNESCO, as well as the identification of needs and possibilities. Building on this, policy guidance and concrete tools will be developed in view of better preparedness, as well as to contribute to post-conflict rehabilitation and transition, as foreseen in activities 8, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 23. These will include – amongst others - innovative models for heritage - tangible and intangible - databases using crowd-sourcing, social media, mobile applications and satellite imagery, as well as strengthening database systems of police and related actors to prevent looting and study trafficking routes, including through monitoring of the internet. These tools will be piloted in at least 3 countries, and will later on be made widely available. They could be used in activity 13, together with other existing tools.</p>	100.000				
4	§ 20	<p>Risk assessment and emergency plans in areas at risk A comprehensive tool for the analysis and risk assessment of the cultural sector in relation to emergency preparedness and response, including the identification of gaps and opportunities, will be developed and piloted in 3 priority countries (possibly Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sudan, as a start). Tailored strategies and action plans will be developed accordingly, to mitigate risks for culture and seize opportunities to harness its potential to contribute to resilience and stability. Cooperation in the implementation of this activity will be sought from ICOM, ICCROM and the ICOMOS International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP).</p>	200.000				

5	§§ 21, 23, 25, 34	<p>Campaign for the global ratification of UNESCO Conventions</p> <p>This will include organizing and participating in international fora, such as the Un Treaty Event in 2017, the development of policies and models, as well as country-specific diplomatic initiatives. Such advocacy will draw attention to State obligations and the importance of ratifying and implementing, in times of peace and through the appropriate legal and institutional measures at national level, relevant international standards as embodied in UNESCO Culture Conventions and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, and promote the International Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant instruments. Particular attention will be given to regions with low ratification rates, specifically of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999) and of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The initiative will continue advocating for the full respect, by all parties concerned, of international humanitarian law pertaining to the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, and will therefore build on the partnerships with the ICRC and the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights.</p>	75.000				
6	§§ 22, 25, 36	<p>Reinforcement of the #Unite4Heritage campaign using international, regional, and national media as well as social networks</p> <p>Building on the achievements of the global #Unite4Heritage campaign, which focused so far mainly on social media and was targeted at young people from the Middle East, communication and outreach material will be developed through a number of innovative partnerships and creative initiatives. These will have a more global scope, to foster a counter narrative to hatred and harness heritage to promote tolerance and mutual understanding. They will target countries not directly affected by armed conflict, and involve the tourism, media, art, and other industries, as well as museums and private collectors, to expand the reach of the campaign while promoting its core values of cultural pluralism and appreciation for tangible and intangible heritage in its diversity, including in relation to the issues of looting and illicit trafficking.</p>	275.000				
7	§ 24	<p>Comprehensive review of legal and policy frameworks on safe havens for cultural property</p> <p>Based on a needs assessment conducted in consultation with Member States, and in order to address the current lack of a legal and policy framework for the implementation of safe havens, a comprehensive legal review concerning their setting up and operationalization will be undertaken, as well as case studies examined from which principles and best practices will be drawn. Building on the work already carried out by the International Law Association and other initiatives, these findings will then be compiled into specific guidelines. In parallel, it is proposed to promote institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during armed conflict in respect of national law and relevant international Conventions. This activity is closely linked to activity 16.</p>	75.000				

8	§ 24	First aid and mitigation measures This activity includes the emergency stabilization of damaged monuments, the creation of emergency inventories and salvaging of cultural artefacts as well as their conservation, and enhanced security at museums and sites. Whenever possible, a capacity-building component targeting local personnel will be integrated in this activity.	300.000				
9	§ 24	Establishment and maintenance of a Rapid Response Mechanism (Roster "Unite4Heritage") Based on the provisions of 38 C/Resolution 48 (§§ 3 and 4), and building on the "Unite4Heritage" task force established by Italy, this activity will include preparatory consultations with potential operational partners and staff- or fund-contributing Member States, the establishment and maintenance of a roster of cultural heritage experts, the organization of induction and training courses for pre-selected members of the roster, as well as the deployment of rapid assessment and advisory missions to affected countries, as needed.	400.000				
10	§ 26	Formulation and coordination of international efforts for country-based Emergency Response Pursuant to its coordination mandate, UNESCO will continue ensuring technical coordination among all stakeholders to formulate Emergency Action Plans for the Safeguarding of Culture in affected countries, as well as for the implementation of new and existing Action Plans, with a view to review progress, identify emerging challenges and determine the appropriate response.	300.000				
11	§§ 27, 28	Development of recovery plans Subject to the improvement of security in the concerned areas, this activity involves working with relevant authorities and stakeholders in at least 3 countries in the Middle East to plan for heritage rehabilitation or restitution in selected locations and to have these efforts integrated as a part of peacebuilding and reconciliation strategies. Activities will include all relevant preparatory work, such as collecting documentation, convening stakeholders, and planning. This activity will build the basis for the mid- to long-term implementation of programmes for cultural heritage rehabilitation and preservation, again subject to enabling security conditions.	300.000				
12	§§ 30, 33	Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNAs and PDNAs) In the framework of UN-wide PCNA (to be possibly renamed "Recovery and Peace Building Assessment") and PDNA exercises, this activity aims at strengthening their culture component and training UNESCO staff, NGOs in the cultural sector and relevant government officials in their methodology and implementation, through 5 dedicated regional workshops, as well as supporting UNESCO's participation for culture in an estimated 3-4 PDNAs and 2 PCNAs (RPBAs) exercises per year.	350.000				
Mid-term							

13	§ 20	<p>Preparatory documentation, risk assessment and emergency plans for heritage in peripheral zones</p> <p>As a preventive measure, inventory and documentation work will be undertaken in countries affected by conflict or potentially at risk, including the development of community-based inventories (notably for intangible cultural heritage). This will include the development of no-strike maps. In at least 3 countries, these activities will develop comprehensive inventories and the related documentation of tangible and intangible heritage (these countries will also receive the First aid training under activity 2), which will include the use of digitization, 3D-scanning and related methodologies, such as those developed in the framework of activity 3. They will also introduce tools such as the object ID for movable heritage as a preventive measure, which is promoted by UNESCO and ICOM, as well as the development of comprehensive risk preparedness plans for sites and cultural institutions.</p>	350.000				
14	§§ 22, 36	<p>Learning through heritage: promoting cultural pluralism and enhancing youth engagement around culture</p> <p>This activity will contribute to the larger "Learning through heritage: enhancing youth engagement" project, specifically through educational activities, including informal ones, promoting cultural pluralism and the respect for cultural heritage, with an aim to build more tolerant and inclusive societies. Building on the World Heritage in Young Hands Programme and jointly with UNESCO's Education and Communication and Information Sectors, relevant partners, and the NET-MED Youth and Youth 2.0 projects, the larger project foresees the development of a comprehensive programme for heritage education, with a long-term view to strengthening the protection of heritage in all its forms, facilitating access to and enjoyment of heritage among the younger generation as related to the development of their self-identities, including through history and commemoration. This will contribute to improved learning outcomes through two intertwined steps: 1) At the global level, UNESCO will develop a generic "teacher's resource pack on using all forms of heritage in education". 2) At the local level, pilot countries will use these resources to train a team of facilitators, which will then work with teacher-training institutions on developing adapted educational resource materials (teacher training materials, lesson plans, sample curricula and content) to fit their respective contexts. In countries affected by crises, this may involve working together with local actors operating in refugee and IDP camps, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent movements, and specifically those managing child-friendly spaces and similar child- and youth-oriented efforts. This activity will be closely linked to activity 27, and will concentrate initially on the current Syrian refugee crisis, but will also develop activities for communities of at least 4 other countries.</p>	1.200.000				

15	§ 24	<p>Establishment of a Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage to monitor and document attacks against cultural heritage sites</p> <p>This activity will build on the experience with the EU-funded Syria Observatory, and aim to collect systematic, reliable and verified data on damage, destruction, looting and misappropriation of cultural property, essential to define priority mitigating measures, prevent further loss and engage in longer-term planning for recovery. On the basis of the collected data, regular reports will analyze the situation on the ground. In partnership with UNOSAT and other relevant research projects, data and documentation of deliberate attacks on cultural heritage will also be collected, which are critical to address impunity and ensure that perpetrators of such acts are held accountable, while systems and tools will be developed to maximize the value of documentation efforts for transitional justice purposes. This activity will be piloted in 3 countries and then expanded to global scale. It will feed into activity 23.</p>	400.000			
16	§ 24	<p>Facilitate the creation of safe havens for cultural property</p> <p>Based on activity 7 concerning a comprehensive legal review regarding the setting up and operationalizing of safe havens, the development of specific guidelines, and the establishment of an international roster of institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during conflict in respect of national legislation and relevant international Conventions and agreements, this activity will facilitate the actual evacuation of cultural assets from sites, museums and other cultural repositories to domestic safe havens or abroad, if and when requested by the countries concerned. To this end, UNESCO may, if and when requested, assist by liaising between source and host countries, developing agreements, and where required, providing coordination and technical support for moving collections.</p>	500.000			
17	§§ 22, 28	<p>Community-based recovery projects</p> <p>Whenever possible, and within the framework of broader UN-led peacebuilding efforts, it is proposed to implement a number of relatively small, but empowering, culture rehabilitation or recovery initiatives owned and implemented by local communities at their request. Such efforts will aim to reconcile communities, foster dialogue or contribute to enhancing conditions for return through cultural rehabilitation, tangible or intangible – linked to broader peacebuilding efforts. This activity could complement activity 11 as part of the overall recovery effort.</p>	300.000			
18	§ 22	<p>Culture creation for inclusion and peaceful societies</p> <p>This will involve working with artists and the performing art sector in post-conflict situations and with displaced communities in at least 5 countries to ensure greater inclusion and social stability, as an enabling factor for other activities related to transition and peacebuilding efforts. This activity is linked to activities 11 and 17.</p>	250.000			

19	§§ 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.	1.975.000				
Long term							
20	§ 19	Strengthen Conventions' operational guidelines and build synergies in their implementation Building on ongoing initiatives within the relevant statutory processes, this activity involves the analysis, in consultation with all relevant actors and in particular the Governing Bodies of the Conventions and associated mechanisms, of the gaps and opportunities – specifically related to the protection of culture in armed conflict - associated with all the Conventions and with their possible synergies, which would lead to proposals for strengthening the effectiveness of the Conventions. This would include, for example, exploring options for strengthening reporting and monitoring the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols within their statutory processes.	100.000				
21	§§ 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, as well as mid-term activities 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.	3.825.000				
Objective 2: Incorporate the protection of culture into humanitarian action, security strategies and peacebuilding processes by engaging with relevant stakeholders outside the culture domain.							
Short-term							
22	§§ 25, 33	Strengthened cooperation in the fight against illicit trafficking In the framework of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2199, this activity will aim at reinforcing on-going cooperation with INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, UNODC, national specialized police units, research initiatives, university networks and other partners, including from the cultural sector such as UNIDROIT and ICOM, for the tracking, <u>control</u> , authentication, seizure, conservation and restitution of objects stolen and illegally exported, including the joint development of tools and international as well as domestic policies <u>and encourage the conclusion of bilateral agreements for the import, export and return of cultural properties</u> . This activity is closely linked to activities 1, 3, 6, 7, and 16.	100.000				

23	§ 29	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the International Criminal Court (ICC) Based on the data collected via the Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage (activity 15), UNESCO will support the ICC in the investigations concerning perpetrators of attacks against cultural heritage, if and when a legal case is opened, by sharing relevant factual information, including gathered and analyzed in cooperation with partners from the IT sector.</p>	100.000				
24	§§ 33, 34	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the Human Rights Council and the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights In order to mainstream culture into Human Rights policies, in particular in the context of armed conflicts, this activity could include research, assessments, the development of guidelines, and the organization of special advocacy events in the framework of the Human Rights Council and in cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights. It could also involve cooperation with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for the Prevention of Genocide for the development of tools that would take consideration of violations of cultural rights and attacks against culture for early warning of possible genocidal processes.</p>	150.000				
25	§§ 33, 35	<p>Integration of the protection of cultural heritage and diversity in military notably UN peace-keeping operations (including their police and civilian components) This activity will include training and sensitization activities, building on the experience of UNESCO in working with MINUSMA in Mali but also with other UN peacekeeping missions in Lebanon, Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), as well as on the work carried out in the past by the International Blue Shield Committee and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), pilot training materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK), as well as the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property prepared by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy). These will be adapted to the specificities of armed forces (national or regional, e.g. NATO) and peacekeeping forces that could be deployed or mandated by the UN Security Council and have a mandate for the protection of cultural heritage. The training modules will be tested in pilot capacity-building initiatives in cooperation with UNDPKO and UNITAR. They are aimed at enhancing, among mission personnel, awareness of the basic principles of International Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and heritage and the need to safeguard them. Furthermore, also building and expanding on the MINUSMA precedent, this activity will include the exchange of information (e.g. provision of no-strike lists) and advising on cultural property protection, as well as, if and when explicitly foreseen within their mandate as determined by the UN Security Council, cooperation with UN peacekeeping missions on the ground for the protection of cultural and natural heritage, through the deployment of technical experts under UNESCO's coordination. This activity is closely linked to activity 1.</p>	400.000				

26	§ 35	<p>Promoting the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict of a non-international character - as part of International Humanitarian Law - among non-State armed groups</p> <p>In the context of an increase in armed conflicts of a non-international character with strengthened engagement of non-State armed groups, this activity will aim at raising these groups' awareness and promoting their respect of basic principles of International Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and heritage and the need to safeguard them, in line with expressed priorities of the UN Secretary-General and in full application of UN rules and regulations. This will involve the preparation, in cooperation with the NGO Geneva Call, of a scoping study and the development of capacity-building and awareness-raising materials, which could be used by relevant NGOs and other humanitarian actors having interaction with non-State armed groups.</p>	100.000				
Mid-term							
27	§§ 33, 34	<p>Integration of culture into humanitarian relief efforts related to displacement</p> <p>This will include research, promotional materials, assessments, development of guidelines, training and the organization of special events with the relevant UN Agencies (Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), UNHCR, IOM) and selected humanitarian actors at global and grassroots levels. A particular focus – as a priority - will be on displacement and migration, addressing access to culture in situations of displacement, including through the development of dedicated tools (such as the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix) with a view to a possible return. With a pilot effort focusing in particular on the Syrian refugees, assessments will be conducted for the safeguarding and importance of intangible cultural heritage for community resilience during humanitarian crises, leading to the development of concrete tools. This activity will be closely linked to activity 14.</p>	200.000				
28	§§ 33, 34	<p>Integration of culture into peacebuilding efforts</p> <p>Against the background of the ongoing review of the UN Peace architecture, as decided by the UN General Assembly, this activity will aim at integrating a culture component into policies and tools used by UN actors involved in peacebuilding efforts. This will involve the development of research, promotional materials and guidance, for example for UNDP Advisors and Peace Building Support Office staff; the inclusion of culture into vulnerability assessments tools (such as the Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) recently elaborated by the UN Working Group on Transition); the organization of thematic meetings (e.g. at the Peace Building Council's sessions); and ultimately the elaboration of proposals for projects to be supported under peacebuilding funding mechanisms. This will be done at a global level, and subject to the availability of funds, piloted in at least 5 countries in cooperation with the relevant humanitarian actors.</p>	200.000				
29	§§ 33, 35	<p>Protected cultural zones</p> <p>Building on the legal bases provided within the 1954 Convention and its Second Protocol, as well as on the right of initiative granted to UNESCO therein, the activity will explore, through consultations with UNDPKO and UNDP, the legal framework for the possible establishment of protected cultural zones for preventive protection and protected cultural zones in conflict-affected countries, as well as the practical implementation modalities on the ground, including through UNESCO partners such as the ICRC.</p>	75.000				

Comment [u1]: We find it appropriate if countries would be able to purpose such protected cultural areas also aiming preventive protection and not after they have been affected by conflicts

30	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.	750.000				
Long term							
31	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, as well as mid-term activities 27 and 28 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.	1.250.000				
General							
32	§ 51	Management and promotion of the Heritage Emergency Fund This will include the development of procedures and assessment and evaluation mechanisms, the coordination of the implementation of activities, the reporting as well as initiatives for outreach, fund-raising and communication. These activities may include the preparation of promotional and fund-raising materials, the organization of information meetings and the development and maintenance of a comprehensive webpage – within the website of UNESCO - on the programme with updated information on current activities.	250.000				
Human Resources (over 6 years)							
		1 (P3) Coordination of Heritage Emergency Fund and of Rapid Response Mechanism - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P3) Development and implementation of innovative partnerships and tools - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P1/P2) Research, Knowledge management and Communication - CLT/HER/EPR	725.976				
		1 (P2) 1970 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/MHM	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1954 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/CHP	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1972 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/WHC/ARB	936.000				
		3 (P3) Project Officers - Field Offices covering priority areas (e.g. Iraq, Syria, Libya)	3.576.024				
		GRAND TOTAL	24.917.952				

**CHINA/
CHINE**



中华人民共和国常驻联合国教育科学及文化组织代表团

DELEGATION PERMANENTE DE LA REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE AUPRES DE L'UNESCO

1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris France - Tél. 01 45 68 34 56 - Fax 01 42 19 01 99

Au Secteur de la Culture de l'UNESCO

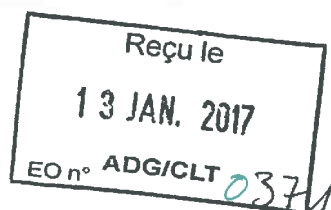
Référence : 2017/DPC/002

La Délégation permanente de la République populaire de Chine auprès de l'UNESCO présente ses compliments au Secteur de la Culture de l'UNESCO et a l'honneur de lui transmettre en pièce jointe une lettre de Monsieur DU Yue, Secrétaire général de la Commission nationale de la République populaire de Chine pour l'UNESCO, adressée à Monsieur Francesco Bandarin, Sous-Directeur général pour la Culture de l'UNESCO à l'égard d'avancer des propositions relatives à la création et la gestion d'un mécanisme pour l'intervention et la mobilisation rapides d'experts nationaux de l'UNESCO.

La Délégation permanente de la République populaire de Chine auprès de l'UNESCO saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Secteur de la Culture de l'UNESCO les assurances de sa haute considération.

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Paris, le 10 janvier 2017.



中华人民共和国联合国教科文组织全国委员会

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA FOR UNESCO
COMMISSION NATIONALE DE LA REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE POUR L'UNESCO

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6 January, 2017

Francesco Bandarin
Assistant Director-General for Culture a.i.
UNESCO

Dear Mr. Francesco Bandarin,

Referring to your letter dated 28 November 2016, I would like to express my deep appreciation on the efforts made by UNESCO in preparing an Action Plan to implement the *strategy for reinforcing UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict*.

As a keen member state in safeguarding cultural heritage in China and other parts of the world, China shares your concern in establishing and operating mechanisms for rapid response and proposes the following suggestions for your consideration:

1. The Action Plan should include a monitoring mechanism with performance indicators and benchmarks, which could be reviewed by the member states on a regular basis.
2. Given the financial situation of the organization, the Action Plan should mobilize partners and encourage extra-budgetary contributions.
3. Wider participation of different stakeholders should be encouraged, such as the advisory bodies, category II centres, etc.

To conclude, China is ready to make its own contribution in the implementation of the strategy by nominating its experienced experts to participate in the advisory panel or as members of the Roster "Unite 4 Heritage".

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,



DU Yue

Secretary-General

cc: Permanent Delegation of P.R.China to UNESCO

**ESTONIA/
ESTONIE**

From: Tarvi Sits <Tarvi.Sits@kul.ee>
Sent: lundi 9 janvier 2017 10:35
To: Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit
Cc: ingrid.amer@mfa.ee; Rea Rannu-Ideon; Natcom Estonia2; Liina Jänes; linda.lainvoo@muiinas.ee
Subject: Ref: CLT/HER/EPR/16/7945 (Action Plan: protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict)

Ref: CLT/HER/EPR/16/7945

Dear Sir/Madam.

Estonia would like to thank UNESCO for the possibility to submit comments on the draft Action Plan to implement the Strategy on reinforcing UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict.

Estonia takes due note of the fact that this is a living document that will be adjusted over time as things evolve, but the financial side of things remains unclear. It is not easy to understand how much of the planned budget is available if funding is "partially secured". As the financial situation remains difficult, it would seem necessary to set priorities, but the current information on available finances makes it difficult to understand how realistic the action plan is and how to approach the issue of priorities.

Concerning the safe havens on cultural property (point 7 of the draft action plan), Estonia welcomes the review of their legal and policy frameworks and pays tribute to the countries who have expressed their willingness to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during armed conflict. However, we consider it important to first conduct a needs assessment, so as to ensure that there is enough interest from Member States for using such safe havens. UNESCO needs to make sure that the possible model used will not be inconsistent with provisions of international law, including the 1954 and 1970 conventions of UNESCO, and will respect the relevant domestic laws.

As for the practical ways for implementing mechanisms for rapid intervention and mobilization of national experts (point 9 of the Action Plan and Annex II) we find that the operational part of how such a roster of experts would actually function, is not yet sufficiently developed. The recent decision of the Executive Board (200 EX/Decision 5.I.F.2) proposed "possible establishment of specific agreements with Member States to define ways in which the latter may contribute", but some general guidelines and obligations (financial and otherwise) for the Member States should be elaborated in advance, so that they could take it into consideration when deciding whether or not they are in a position to nominate their experts to the Roster. The security-related questions and the relevant training is of utmost priority when we are discussing deployment of civilian cultural heritage experts to countries in conflict. For this reason, the option that foresees UNESCO taking complete charge of the deployment would be difficult to implement in our view. Building on the experience where UNESCO worked together with UN mission of MINUSMA in Mali, the idea of deployment of the experts from the roster in the framework of a United Nations mission could be further developed. This would ensure much needed logistics and security support. As underlined in the recent decision of the Executive Board referred to above, all activities should be conducted in accordance with relevant United Nations rules and decisions and in full respect of the prerogatives of the competent United Nations bodies.

Concerning strengthened cooperation in the fight against illicit trafficking and (point 22 of the Action Plan) and cooperation with International Criminal Court (ICC) (point 23 of the Action Plan), the cooperation modalities with European Commission and Council of Europe should be further explored. European Commission intends to propose a new regulation in the course of 2017 regarding customs control measures on the import of cultural goods in the territory of the European Union. Council of Europe is preparing the criminal law convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property.

Regarding the protected cultural zones (point 29 of the Action Plan) we have no clear understanding of its practical implementation modalities. However, instead of creating new systems we think that the primary focus should be on making better use of the provisions of the 1954 Convention and its Second Protocol and on advocacy which will draw

attention to the importance of ratifying and implementing UNESCO conventions, as referred to in point 5 of the Action Plan.

Kind regards,



Tarvi Sits

Kultuuriväärtuste asekanstler | Undersecretary for cultural heritage

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**FRANCE/
FRANCE**

Plan d'action pour la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie pour le renforcement de l'action de l'UNESCO en matière de protection du patrimoine culturel et de promotion de la diversité culturelle en temps de conflit armé

NOTE: Les activités incluses dans ce Plan d'action font référence aux deux objectifs principaux ainsi qu'à tous les domaines d'action prioritaires de la Stratégie pour le renforcement de l'action de l'UNESCO en matière de protection du patrimoine culturel et de promotion de la diversité culturelle en temps de conflit armé, adoptée par la Conférence générale de l'UNESCO lors de sa 38ème session (38C/résolution 48). Les activités sont regroupées en fonction de leur priorisation en court terme, moyen terme et long terme - le long terme s'étendant jusqu'à la fin de la durée prévue de la Stratégie (c.a.d. jusqu'à 2022). Les coûts estimés sont approximatifs et devront être confirmés ou adaptés selon les besoins concrets et les conditions spécifiques de mise en oeuvre. Il est également précisé en vert, orange ou rouge, si le financement des activités est totalement, partiellement, ou non couvert.

#	§ dans 38C/49	Activité	Coûts estimés (\$)	Financement	Préparation	Réponse	Redressement
Objectif 1:							
Renforcer la capacité des États membres à prévenir, atténuer et surmonter la perte de patrimoine et de diversité culturels faisant suite aux conflits							
Court terme							
1	§§ 20, 25	<p>Développement d'outils de formation et mise en oeuvre de formations pilotes concernant la protection des biens culturels et le trafic illicite d'objets culturels pour les organes chargés de l'application des lois, le secteur juridique et les forces armées au niveau national</p> <p>Cette activité sera basée sur le matériel pilote développé en coopération avec la Chaire UNESCO pour le patrimoine et la paix à l'Université de Newcastle (Royaume-Uni), ainsi que sur le Manuel militaire pour la protection des biens culturels, élaboré par l'Institut international pour le Droit humanitaire (Sanremo, Italie). Elle prendra également en compte la coopération en cours avec UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, l'Organisation mondiale des Douanes et les forces de police spécialisées comme les Carabinieri (Italie), ou les forces de l'ordre spécialisées espagnoles (Guardia Civil et Policía Nacional) et l'Office central de lutte contre le trafic de biens culturels (France), y compris dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la Résolution 2199 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies. Seront développés des boîtes à outils, des manuels et du matériel facile d'usage ainsi que d'autres éléments pour renforcer les connaissances et les capacités de militaires, des douanes et de la police. En outre, par le développement de matériel et le dispensement de formations sur mesure, ce projet accroîtra les connaissances en matière de prévention du trafic illicite et des outils internationaux pertinents, et développera les capacités de professionnels juridiques, notamment de juges, procureurs et avocats, ainsi que de gestionnaires du patrimoine, agents d'application des lois, fonctionnaires, acteurs du marché de l'art, police, douanes et du secteur de la finance. Seront utilisées des formations en ligne et d'autres méthodes innovantes pour faciliter la durabilité de cette action. Ces activités seront pilotées dans au moins 5 pays d'Afrique et du Moyen-Orient. Cette activité est</p>	250.000				

		étroitement liée à l'activité 25.				
2	§20	<p>Formation d'aide d'urgence pour le secteur de la culture</p> <p>Sur la base de la formation internationale de l'ICCROM "L'aide d'urgence au patrimoine culturel en temps de crise", ainsi que les expériences positives acquises par le programme de l'UNESCO en Libye, cette activité comprendra des cours pratiques au niveau local en évacuation, protection, sauvegarde et recouvrement de patrimoine culturel en situations d'urgence en partenariat avec l'ICCROM. Ces cours seront dispensés dans au moins 8 pays d'Afrique et du Moyen-Orient. Par ailleurs, une boîte à outil d'aide d'urgence (applications, infographies, vidéos, etc) sera développée pour l'évaluation rapide de dommages, qui sera pilotée dans ces 8 pays et par la suite mise à disposition plus largement à travers le monde aux professionnels du patrimoine et aux autorités. Les guides du Programme de sensibilisation au patrimoine mobilier de l'UNESCO seront également diffusés largement.</p>	500.000			

3	§20	<p>Développement d'outils d'inventaire, de suivi et d'évaluation pour la collecte, la documentation et le partage d'événements touchant au patrimoine sous toutes ses formes, en faisant usage des TIC et des réseaux sociaux</p> <p>Ceci comprendra une réunion de coordination sur les technologies déjà identifiés par l'UNESCO avec les acteurs pertinents, ainsi que l'identification des besoins et des possibilités. Sur cette base, une approche méthodologique sera proposée et des outils concrets développés afin de mieux préparer aux urgences et contribuer à la réhabilitation et la transition post-conflit, comme prévu dans les activités 8, 10, 11, 13, 15 et 23. L'activité inclura, entre autres, des modèles innovants pour des bases de données du patrimoine - matériel et immatériel- , faisant usage du «crowd-sourcing», des réseaux sociaux, des applications mobiles, de l'imagerie satellite, ainsi que le renforcement des systèmes de bases de données des polices et acteurs concernés par la prévention des pillages et de l'étude des itinéraires de trafic, y compris par la surveillance d'internet. Ces outils seront pilotés dans au moins 3 pays, et ensuite mis à plus large disposition. Ils pourraient être utilisés, conjointement avec d'autres outils existants, dans le cadre de l'activité 13.</p>	100.000				
4	§20	<p>Evaluation des risques et plans d'urgences pour les régions à risque</p> <p>Un outil complet pour l'analyse et l'évaluation des risques du secteur culturel concernant la préparation et la réponse aux urgences, y compris l'identification des lacunes et des opportunités, sera développé et piloté dans 3 pays prioritaires (potentiellement l'Afghanistan, le Pakistan et le Soudan, pour commencer). Des stratégies et plans d'urgences sur mesure seront développés sur cette base, afin de mitiger les risques pour la culture et saisir les opportunités offertes afin d'exploiter son potentiel pour la résilience et la stabilité. La coopération de l'ICOM, l'ICCROM et du Comité international pour la préparation aux risques (ICORP) de l'ICOMOS sera demandée pour la mise en œuvre de cette activité.</p>	200.000				
5	§§ 21, 23, 25, 34	<p>Campagne pour la ratification mondiale des Conventions de l'UNESCO</p> <p>Ceci inclura l'organisation et la participation à des forums internationaux, comme la Cérémonie des Traités de 2017, le développement de politiques et modèles, ainsi que des initiatives diplomatiques spécifiques par pays. Un tel plaidoyer sensibilisera aux devoirs des Etats et à l'importance de ratifier et mettre en œuvre, en temps de paix et par les mesures juridiques et institutionnelles appropriées au niveau national, les normes internationales que sont les Conventions culturelles de l'UNESCO et la Convention UNIDROIT de 1995, et de promouvoir la Déclaration internationale des Droits de l'Homme et d'autres instruments pertinents. Une attention particulière sera portée aux régions aux faibles taux de ratification, particulièrement de la Convention de 1954 pour la protection des biens culturels en cas de conflit armé et ses deux Protocoles (1954 et 1999) et de la Convention de 1970 concernant les mesures à prendre pour interdire et empêcher l'importation, l'exportation et le transfert de propriété illicites des biens culturels. Cette initiative continuera à promouvoir le respect, par toutes les parties concernées, du droit humanitaire international concernant la protection des biens culturels en temps de conflit armé, et s'appuiera donc sur les partenariats avec le CICR et le Bureau de la Rapporteuse spéciale dans le domaine des droits culturels.</p>	75.000				

6	§§ 22, 25, 36	<p>Renforcement de la campagne #Unite4Heritage, en faisant usage de médias internationaux, régionaux, et nationaux ainsi que des réseaux sociaux</p> <p>Sur la base des résultats de la campagne mondiale #Unite4Heritage, jusqu'ici majoritairement concentrée sur les réseaux sociaux et adressée aux jeunes du Moyen-Orient, sera développé du matériel de communication à travers des partenariats innovants et des initiatives créatives. Celui-ci adoptera une échelle plus mondiale, afin de favoriser des récits alternatifs à la haine et utiliser le patrimoine pour promouvoir la tolérance et la compréhension mutuelle. Il visera des pays n'étant pas directement affectés par le conflit armé, et impliquera les industries du tourisme, des médias, des arts, et autres, ainsi que les musées et collectionneurs privés, afin d'élargir la portée de la campagne tout en promouvant ses valeurs clés de pluralisme culturel et d'appréciation du patrimoine, matériel et immatériel, dans sa diversité, y compris concernant les problématiques du pillage et du trafic illicite.</p>	275.000				
7	§24	<p>Revue complète des cadres juridique et politique des refuges pour les biens culturels</p> <p>Sur la base d'une évaluation des besoins effectuée en consultation avec les Etats membres, et afin de répondre au manque actuel de cadre juridique et politique pour la mise en œuvre de refuges pour les biens culturels, une évaluation juridique complète concernant leur mise en place et leur opérationnalisation sera entreprise. Seront également examinés des cas d'études, desquels seront tirés des leçons et bonnes pratiques. Sur la base du travail réalisé par l'Association de droit international et d'autres initiatives, ces résultats seront ensuite rassemblés dans des directives dédiées. En parallèle, il est proposé de promouvoir les institutions prêtes à accueillir temporairement des objets du patrimoine mobilier évacués pendant un conflit armé, dans le respect des législations nationales et des Conventions internationales applicables. Cette activité est étroitement liée à l'activité 16. <u>Ces deux activités (7 et 16) devront être menées en coordination avec l'initiative de la conférence d'Abou Dabi concernant les refuges.</u></p>	75.000				
8	§24	<p>Premiers secours et mesures de mitigation</p> <p>Cette activité prévoit la stabilisation d'urgence de monuments endommagés, la création d'inventaires d'urgence et le sauvetage d'objets culturels ainsi que leur conservation, et le renforcement de la sécurité de musées et de sites. Lorsque cela est possible, une composante de renforcement de capacités visant le personnel local sera intégrée dans cette activité.</p>	300.000				
9	§24	<p>Création et gestion d'un Mécanisme de réponse rapide (Base de données "Unite4Heritage")</p> <p>Sur la base des dispositions de la 38C/Résolution 48 (§§ 3 et 4), et de la force opérationnelle d'urgence «Unis pour le patrimoine» créée par l'Italie, cette activité comprendra des consultations préparatoires avec des partenaires opérationnels potentiels et des Etats membres contributeurs de ressources humaines ou financières, la création et le maintien d'une base de données d'experts en patrimoine culturel, l'organisation de formations d'initiation et d'approfondissement pour les experts pré-sélectionnés de la base de données, ainsi que le déploiement de missions d'évaluation rapide et de conseil dans les pays concernés, selon les besoins <u>et à la demande et avec l'accord des autorités nationales.</u></p>	400.000				

10	§26	Formulation et coordination des efforts internationaux pour la réponse d'urgence par pays Conformément à son mandat de coordination, l'UNESCO continuera d'assurer la coordination technique de tous les acteurs concernés pour formuler des Plans d'action d'urgence pour la sauvegarde de la culture dans les pays affectés, ainsi que pour la mise en œuvre des Plans d'action nouveaux et existants, en vue d'évaluer leur progrès, identifier les défis potentiels et déterminer les réponses appropriées.	300.000				
11	§§ 27, 28	Développement de plans de redressement Lorsque la sécurité le permet, ce projet sera mis en œuvre conjointement avec les autorités et les acteurs concernés dans au moins 3 pays du Moyen-Orient afin de planifier la réhabilitation ou la restitution du patrimoine dans des lieux choisis et d'intégrer ces efforts dans le cadre de stratégies de consolidation de la paix et de réconciliation. Les activités comprendront tout travail préparatoire nécessaire, tel que la collecte de documentation, la réunion des acteurs, et la planification. Cette activité constituera les fondations pour la mise en œuvre à moyen et long terme de programmes pour la réhabilitation et la préservation du patrimoine culturel, également sous réserve des conditions de sécurité.	300.000				
12	§§ 30, 33	Evaluations des besoins en situations postconflituelles et après catastrophe (PCNA et PDNA) Dans le cadre d'exercices des Nations Unies de PCNA («Post-Conflict Needs Assessment», bientôt renommées «Evaluation de redressement et de consolidation de la paix») et de PDNA («Post-Disaster Needs Assessment»), cette activité vise à renforcer leur composante culture et à former le personnel de l'UNESCO, d'ONGs du secteur culturel et les fonctionnaires concernés en matière de méthodologie et de mise en œuvre, par 5 ateliers régionaux dédiés, ainsi qu'à appuyer la participation de l'UNESCO, en ce qui concerne la culture, dans environ 3-4 PDNAs et 2 PCNAs par an.	350.000				
Moyen terme							
13	§20	Documentation préparatoire, évaluation des risques et plans d'urgence pour le patrimoine dans les zones périphériques Cette mesure préventive prévoit l'inventorisation et la documentation, y compris le développement d'inventaires par les communautés (notamment du patrimoine immatériel), dans des pays affectés par le conflit ou à risque. Ceci inclura également le développement de listes de sites et emplacements à ne pas attaquer («no-strike lists»). Dans au moins 3 pays, ces activités comprendront le développement d'inventaires et de la documentation correspondante du patrimoine matériel et immatériel (ces pays recevront également la formation d'aide d'urgence prévue sous l'activité 2), y compris par l'utilisation de la numérisation, scans 3D et autres méthodes liées, telles que celles développées dans le cadre de l'activité 3. Elles présenteront également des outils tels que l'Object ID pour le patrimoine mobilier comme mesure de prévention, promu par l'UNESCO et l'ICOM, ainsi que le développement de plans complets de préparation aux risques pour les sites et les institutions culturelles.	350.000				

14	§§ 22, 36	<p>Apprendre par le patrimoine: promouvoir le pluralisme culturel et renforcer l'engagement de la jeunesse autour de la culture</p> <p>Cette activité contribuera au projet plus large "Apprendre par le patrimoine: renforcer l'engagement de la jeunesse", et particulièrement concernant la promotion, par des activités éducatives, y compris informelles, du pluralisme culturel et du respect pour le patrimoine culturel, dans le but de construire des sociétés plus tolérantes et inclusives. Sur la base du Programme "Le patrimoine mondial aux mains des jeunes", et conjointement avec les secteurs de l'éducation et de la communication et de l'information de l'UNESCO, les partenaires appropriés, et les projets NET-MED Youth et Jeunesse 2.0, le projet plus large vise au développement d'un programme complet pour l'éducation sur le patrimoine, avec la perspective à long terme de renforcer la protection du patrimoine sous toutes ses formes, de faciliter l'accès au patrimoine par les jeunes générations pour le développement de leurs identités, y compris par l'histoire et la commémoration. Ceci contribuera à un apprentissage meilleur par deux étapes liées: 1) au niveau mondial, l'UNESCO développera un "kit de ressources pour les enseignants sur l'utilisation du patrimoine sous toutes ses formes dans l'éducation". 2) Au niveau local, des pays pilotes utiliseront ces ressources afin de former une équipe de facilitateurs, qui travailleront ensuite avec des institutions de formation d'enseignants pour développer des ressources éducatives adaptées (matériaux de formation d'enseignants, plans de cours, curriculum et contenus) afin de s'adapter à leurs contextes respectifs. Dans les pays touchés par des crises, ceci pourrait inclure la collaboration avec des acteurs locaux opérant dans les camps de réfugiés et de déplacés, notamment des sociétés nationales de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant Rouge, et tout particulièrement ceux en charge des espaces d'accueil pour les enfants et d'autres efforts destinés aux enfants et aux jeunes. Cette activité sera étroitement liée à l'activité 27 et sera concentrée dans un premier temps sur la crise de réfugiés syriens, mais développera aussi des activités pour des communautés d'au moins 4 autres pays.</p>	1.200.000				
15	§24	<p>Création d'un Observatoire mondial du patrimoine culturel pour le suivi et la documentation d'attaques contre les sites du patrimoine culturel</p> <p>Cette activité sera basée sur l'expérience de l'Observatoire syrien financé par l'UE et visera à rassembler de manière systématique des données fiables et vérifiées sur les dommages, la destruction, le pillage et le trafic de biens culturels, essentielles pour définir des mesures prioritaires de mitigation, prévenir des pertes supplémentaires et initier la planification de redressement à long-terme. Sur la base des données collectées, des rapports réguliers analyseront la situation sur le terrain. En partenariat avec UNOSAT et d'autres projets de recherche pertinents, des données et la documentation concernant les attaques délibérées, essentielles pour lutter contre l'impunité et assurer la poursuite en justice des coupables, seront également rassemblées en parallèle du développement de systèmes et d'outils visant à maximiser la valeur de ces efforts de documentation pour la justice de transition. Cette activité sera pilotée dans 3 pays et élargie à l'échelle mondiale par la suite. Elle soutiendra la mise en œuvre de l'activité 23.</p>	400.000				

16	§24	Facilitation de la mise en place de refuges pour les biens culturels Sur la base de l'activité 7 concernant une évaluation juridique complète portant sur la mise en place et l'opérationnalisation de refuges, le développement de directives dédiées et la mise en place d'une base de données internationale d'institutions prêtes à accueillir temporairement des objets du patrimoine mobilier évacués pendant un conflit, dans le respect des législations nationales et des Conventions internationales applicables, cette activité facilitera l'évacuation de biens culturels de sites, musées, et autres dépôts culturels vers des refuges nationaux ou à l'étranger, si et quand demandé par les pays concernés. A cette fin, l'UNESCO pourrait apporter, si et quand demandé par les pays concernés, son soutien en facilitant les contacts entre les pays d'origine et d'accueil, par l'élaboration d'accords et, si requis, la mise à disposition de coordination et de soutien technique pour le transfert de collections.	500.000			
17	§§ 22, 28	Projets de redressement des communautés locales Lorsque cela est possible, et dans le cadre des efforts plus large de consolidation de la paix menés par les Nations unies, il est proposé de mettre en œuvre un nombre relativement succinct d'initiatives valorisantes de réhabilitation ou de redressement de la culture, par et sous la responsabilité des communautés locales, à leur demande. Ce type d'efforts visera, par la réhabilitation culturelle, matérielle et immatérielle, et lié aux efforts plus larges de consolidation de la paix, à réconcilier les communautés, soutenir le dialogue et renforcer les conditions préalables au retour. Cette activité pourrait être complémentaire à l'activité 11, dans le cadre des efforts de redressement plus larges.	300.000			
18	§22	Création culturelle pour l'inclusion et des sociétés en paix Ceci comprendra la collaboration avec des artistes et le secteur des arts du spectacle dans des situations de post-conflit et avec des communautés de déplacés dans au moins 5 pays, afin d'assurer une meilleure inclusion et stabilité sociale, en tant que facteur facilitant d'autres activités liées aux efforts de transition et de consolidation de la paix. Cette activité est liée aux activités 11 et 17.	250.000			
19	§§ 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation et continuation d'activités du court terme Suite à une évaluation, certains éléments (e.g. formations, sensibilisation, plaidoyer, etc.) des activités 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 et 12 du court terme seront continués dans le moyen terme également.	1.975.000			
Long terme						

20	§19	Renforcement des directives opérationnelles des Conventions et développement de synergies dans leurs mises en œuvre Sur la base des initiatives en cours au sein des mécanismes statutaires concernés, cette activité comprend l'analyse, en consultation avec les acteurs pertinents, notamment les organes directeurs des Conventions et les mécanismes associés, des lacunes et des opportunités, en particulier liées à la protection de la culture dans les conflits armés, associées aux Conventions et aux synergies potentielles. Ceci visera à proposer des moyens de renforcement de l'efficacité des Conventions. Ceci inclurait, par exemple, l'étude de moyens de renforcer le reporting et le suivi de la mise en œuvre de la Convention de la Haye de 1954 et de ses deux (1954 et 1999) Protocoles dans le cadre de leurs procédés statutaires.	100.000				
21	§§ 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation et continuation d'activités du court et moyen terme Suite à une évaluation, certains éléments (e.g. formations, sensibilisation, plaidoyer, etc.) des activités 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 et 12 du court terme et des activités 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 et 18 du moyen terme seront continués dans le long terme également.	3.825.000				
Objectif 2:							
Intégrer la protection de la culture dans l'action humanitaire, les stratégies de sécurité et les processus de construction de la paix en faisant participer les acteurs concernés en dehors du domaine de la culture							
Court terme							
22	§§ 25, 33	Coopération renforcée pour la lutte contre le trafic illicite Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la Résolution 2199 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies, cette activité vise à renforcer la coopération en cours avec INTERPOL, l'Organisation mondiale des Douanes, l'ONUDDC, des unités de polices nationales spécialisées, des initiatives de recherche, des réseaux universitaires et d'autres partenaires, y compris du secteur culturel tels qu'UNIDROIT et l'ICOM, pour le suivi, l'authentification, la saisie, la conservation et la restitution d'objets volés et exportés illégalement, y compris le développement conjoint d'outils et de politiques nationales et internationales. Cette activité est étroitement liée aux activités 1, 3, 6, 7, et 16.	100.000				
23	§29	Coopération et échange d'informations avec la Cour pénale internationale (CPI) Sur la base des données collectées par l'Observatoire mondial du Patrimoine culturel (activité 15), l'UNESCO soutiendra la CPI dans les enquêtes concernant les coupables d'attaques contre le patrimoine culturel, si et quand une procédure juridique est entreprise, en fournissant des informations factuelles appropriées, y compris celles rassemblées et analysées en coopération avec le secteur des technologies.	100.000				

24	§§ 33, 34	<p>Coopération et échange d'information avec le Conseil des Droits de l'Homme et la Rapporteuse spéciale des Nations unies dans le domaine des droits culturels</p> <p>Afin d'intégrer la culture dans les politiques des Droits de l'Homme, en particulier dans le contexte de conflits armés, cette activité pourrait inclure la recherche, l'évaluation et le développement de directives, ainsi que l'organisation d'événements spéciaux dans le cadre du Conseil des Droits de l'Homme et en coopération avec la Rapporteuse spéciale des Nations unies dans le domaine des droits culturels. Elle pourrait également comporter la coopération avec le Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général des Nations unies pour la prévention de génocides concernant le développement d'outils d'alerte précoce de possible génocides qui prendraient en compte les violations de droits culturels et les attaques contre la culture.</p>	150.000				
25	§§ 33, 35	<p>Intégration de la protection du patrimoine culturel et de la diversité culturelle dans les opérations militaires, notamment de maintien de la paix des Nations unies (y compris parmi leurs composantes civile et de police)</p> <p>Cette activité comprendra des actions de formation et de sensibilisation, sur la base des expériences de collaboration de l'UNESCO avec la MINUSMA au Mali, et avec d'autres missions de maintien de la paix des Nations unies au Liban, en Haïti et en République démocratique du Congo (RDC), ainsi que du travail du Comité international du Bouclier bleu et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR), les matériaux pilotes développés en coopération avec la Chaire UNESCO pour le patrimoine et la paix à l'Université de Newcastle (Royaume-Uni) et le Manuel militaire pour la protection des biens culturels, élaboré par l'Institut international pour le Droit humanitaire (Sanremo, Italie). Ceux-ci seront adaptés aux spécificités des armées (nationales ou régionales, par exemple l'OTAN) et des forces de maintien de la paix qui pourraient être déployées ou mandatées par le Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies et inclure la protection du patrimoine culturel dans leur mandat. Ces modules de formation seront testés dans des initiatives de renforcement de capacités pilotes en coopération avec le DOMP et l'UNITAR. Elles visent à renforcer, au sein du personnel des missions, la sensibilisation aux principes de base du droit humanitaire international concernant la protection des biens culturels, et en général à l'importance de la culture et du patrimoine et à la nécessité de les sauvegarder.</p> <p>Par ailleurs, également sur la base de la collaboration passée avec la MINUSMA, cette activité comprendra l'échange d'information (comme les «no-strike lists») et le conseil sur la protection des biens culturels, ainsi que, si et quand expressément prévu dans leur mandat tel que déterminé par le Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies, la coopération avec les missions de maintien de la paix sur le terrain pour la protection des biens du patrimoine culturel et naturel, par le déploiement d'experts techniques coordonnés par l'UNESCO. Cette activité est étroitement liée à l'activité 1.</p>	400.000				

26	§35	<p>Promouvoir la protection des biens culturels en cas de conflit de caractère non international - tel que prévu dans le Droit humanitaire international - parmi les groupes armés non étatiques</p> <p>Dans le contexte d'un accroissement des conflits armés de caractère non international avec un engagement renforcé de groupes armés non-étatiques, cette activité visera à sensibiliser ces groupes et promouvoir leur respect des principes fondamentaux du droit humanitaire international liés aux biens culturels et plus généralement l'importance de la culture et du patrimoine et la nécessité de leur sauvegarde, en accord avec les priorités annoncées du Secrétaire général des Nations unies et en application des règles et réglementations des Nations Unies. Ceci inclura la préparation, en coopération avec l'ONG Appel de Genève, d'une étude cadre et le développement de matériel de renforcement des capacités et de sensibilisation, qui pourrait être utilisé par des ONGs concernées et d'autres acteurs humanitaires qui interagiraient avec des groupes armés non-étatiques.</p>	100.000				
Moyen terme							
27	§§ 33, 34	<p>Intégration de la culture dans les efforts d'assistance humanitaire liés au déplacement de populations</p> <p>Ceci comprendra des travaux de recherche, du matériel promotionnel, des évaluations, le développement de directives, des formations et l'organisation d'événements spéciaux avec les agences des Nations unies concernées (Comité permanent interorganisations, l'Office du Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés, l'Organisation internationale pour les migrations) et une sélection d'acteurs humanitaires aux niveaux mondial et local. La priorité sera donnée au déplacement et à la migration concernant l'accès à la culture dans les situations de déplacement, y compris par le développement d'outils dédiés (comme le tableau matriciel des personnes déplacées de l'OIM) en vue d'un retour possible. Dans le cadre d'un effort pilote concentré sur les réfugiés syriens, des évaluations seront faites concernant la sauvegarde et l'importance du patrimoine culturel immatériel pour la résilience des communautés pendant les crises humanitaires, visant au développement d'outils concrets. Cette activité sera étroitement liée à l'activité 14.</p>	200.000				
28	§§ 33, 34	<p>Intégration de la culture dans les efforts de consolidation de la paix</p> <p>Dans le cadre de la révision actuelle de l'architecture des Nations unies pour la paix, comme décidé par l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies, cette activité visera à intégrer une composante culture dans les politiques et outils utilisés par les acteurs des Nations unies impliqués dans des efforts de consolidation de la paix. Ceci comprendra de la recherche, le développement de matériaux promotionnels et de guides, par exemple pour des conseillers du Département des affaires politiques des Nations unies et le personnel du Bureau d'appui de la consolidation de la paix; l'inclusion de la culture dans des outils d'évaluation de vulnérabilités (comme l'Analyse de conflit et de développement (CDA) récemment élaborée par le Groupe de travail des Nations unies sur la transition); l'organisation de réunions thématiques (par exemple dans le cadre des sessions de la Commission de consolidation de la paix); et finalement l'élaboration de propositions de projets qui pourraient être soutenus par les mécanismes de financement de consolidation de la paix. Ceci sera fait à échelle mondiale, et sujet à la disponibilité de fonds, piloté dans au moins 5 pays en coopération avec les acteurs humanitaires concernés.</p>	200.000				

Comment [BC1]: Il faudra effectivement vérifier que le groupe en question n'est pas inscrit sur la liste du Comité des Nations Unies 1267.

29	§§ 33, 35	Zones culturelles protégées Sur la base légale de la Convention de 1954 et de son Second Protocole, ainsi que sur le droit d'initiative octroyé à l'UNESCO dans ce cadre, cette activité explorera, à travers des consultations avec le Département des affaires politiques et le Département des opérations de maintien de la paix des Nations unies, le cadre juridique pour la possible création de zones culturelles protégées dans des pays touchés par le conflit, ainsi que les modalités pratiques de mise en œuvre sur le terrain, y compris par les partenaires de l'UNESCO tels que le CICR.	75.000				
30	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation et continuation d'activités du court terme Suite à une évaluation, certains éléments (e.g. formations, sensibilisation, plaidoyer, etc.) des activités 22, 23, 24, 25 et 26 du court terme seront continués dans le moyen terme également.	750.000				
Long terme							
31	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation et continuation d'activités du court et moyen terme Suite à une évaluation, certains éléments (e.g. formations, sensibilisation, plaidoyer, etc.) des activités 22, 23, 24, 25 et 26 du court terme et des activités 27 et 28 du moyen terme seront continués dans le long terme également.	1.250.000				
General							
32	§51	Gestion et promotion du Fonds d'urgence pour le patrimoine Ceci comportera le développement de procédures et de mécanismes d'évaluation, la coordination de la mise en œuvre d'activités, le reporting ainsi que des initiatives pour la levée de fonds et la communication. Ces activités pourraient inclure la préparation de matériel promotionnel, l'organisation de réunions d'information ainsi que le développement et le maintien d'une page web complète - au sein du site de l'UNESCO - sur le programme comprenant des informations à jour sur les activités en cours.	250.000				
Ressources humaines (6 ans)							
		1 (P3) Coordination du Fonds d'urgence pour le patrimoine et du Mécanisme de réponse rapide - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P3) Développement et mise en œuvre de partenariats et outils innovants - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P1/P2) Recherche, gestion des connaissances et communication - CLT/HER/EPR	725.976				
		1 (P2) 1970 - Chargé de projet - CLT/HER/MHM	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1954 - Chargé de projet - CLT/HER/CHP	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1972 - Chargé de projet - CLT/HER/WHC/ARB	936.000				
		3 (P3) Chargés de projet - Bureaux hors sièges en charge des domaines de priorités (e.g. Iraq, Syrie, Libye)	3.576.024				
		SOUS-TOTAL	24.917.952				

Comment [BC2]: Les sommes allouées aux ressources humaines semblent très élevées.

ANNEXE II

Proposition pour la création et la gestion d'un mécanisme pour l'intervention et la mobilisation rapides d'experts nationaux (Base de données « Unite4Heritage »).

Introduction

Dans son paragraphe 3, la résolution 48 adoptée par la Conférence générale lors de sa 38^{ème} session (38C/résolution 48) appelle les États membres à définir des mécanismes pour la mobilisation rapide d'experts nationaux comme moyen de soutenir l'élaboration du Plan d'action pour la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie pour le renforcement de l'action de l'UNESCO en matière de protection du patrimoine culturel et de promotion du pluralisme culturel en cas de conflit armé. Son paragraphe 4, par ailleurs, invite la Directrice générale à étudier, en collaboration avec les États membres, les modalités pratiques d'une mise en œuvre d'un tel mécanisme d'intervention et de mobilisation rapides d'experts nationaux.

Le Secrétariat salue les suggestions, commentaires et bonnes pratiques de qualité partagés par les États membres dans le cadre de la consultation en ligne mise en place. Les commentaires reçus soulignent le besoin d'évaluer attentivement les implications variées de nature juridique et financières. Dans l'élaboration approfondie du concept pour la création et la gestion d'un mécanisme pour l'intervention rapide et la mobilisation d'experts nationaux, le Secrétariat étudiera ces questions avec soin.

Ce document décrit comment un tel mécanisme pourrait être mis en place au sein de l'UNESCO, sur la base des consultations préliminaires avec les États membres ainsi que des partenaires potentiels.

Création et fonctionnement d'un mécanisme de réponse rapide

Afin d'assurer l'efficacité et l'efficience de la réponse, le mécanisme proposé pour l'intervention rapide d'experts nationaux devrait reposer sur une base de données créée par l'UNESCO, comprenant des experts présélectionnés, issus de domaines liés à la protection et à la sauvegarde de la culture, prêts à être déployés.

Les experts de la base de données seront amenés à porter leur concours à la protection et la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel à risque dans des situations d'urgence liés aux conflits et/ou aux catastrophes naturelles. Pour ce faire, leur assistance pourrait être requise à toute étape de la gestion de crise, c'est-à-dire avant, pendant ou après, et contribuer à la préparation, la réponse d'urgence et aux initiatives de redressement. Toutefois il est bien précisé que les experts n'interviendront pas sur le terrain lors de la phase aiguë des conflits.

Les experts, une fois déployés, appliqueront leur expertise professionnelle technique ou juridique, mais ne seront pas impliqués dans les actions liées à l'application de la loi et au maintien de la sécurité (par exemple en assurant la protection physique de personnes, d'un site ou musée).

Les experts de recensés dans la base de données pourraient être amenés à intervenir, et ce toujours en pleine consultation avec et à la demande des autorités nationales concernées, dans les activités suivantes, entre autres :

- l'évaluation rapide de dommages et autres besoins liés au patrimoine culturel et en ligne avec les législations nationales pertinentes, et l'identification de mesures de sauvegarde d'urgence ;

- le soutien technique dans la mise en œuvre de mesures de sauvegarde d'urgence, y compris la documentation, la stabilisation de structures à risque, le recouvrement et la mise à l'abri de collections, le transport de biens culturels mobiles à risque vers des refuges, le conseil juridique ;
- le développement de capacités, y compris par la formation de personnel d'autorités nationales, d'ONGs et de bénévoles ;
- des services de conseil juridique auprès des autorités nationales en matière de renforcement de protection de biens culturels ;
- des activités liées à la culture en soutien aux personnes déplacées internes et aux réfugiés, telles que le soutien psycho-social, des programmes éducatifs, y compris la formation professionnelle, etc.

Les candidatures seraient ~~filtrées sur la base sélectionnées en fonction~~ de profils et qualifications prédéfinies, découlant d'expériences passées, et sélectionnées avec le soutien ~~d'un comité consultatif créé à cette occasion~~. Les compétences désirées ne seront pas limitées aux connaissances et aptitudes dans un domaine spécifique lié à la protection de la culture, mais incluront également la capacité à travailler ~~dans des situations de stress et~~ dans un environnement multiculturel dans des situations d'urgence comprenant des défis sécuritaires, le cas échéant. Il sera également veillé à la diversité des profils, ~~des nationalités~~, à l'expérience régionale, aux compétences linguistiques et au genre. Par ailleurs, les principes humanitaires d'humanité, de neutralité, d'impartialité et d'indépendance opérationnelle, adoptés par les Nations unies, seront appliqués dans la sélection et le déploiement des experts. Au sein de l'UNESCO, cette base de données serait gérée par le Secteur de la Culture.

Les experts sélectionnés seront intégrés à la base de données et il leur sera demandé de garantir, et reconfirmer tous les deux ans, leur disponibilité à être déployés dans un temps limité et à mettre à disposition leurs services, y compris dans des zones en situation critique. Une fois sélectionnés, les experts devront suivre des formations d'initiation et d'approfondissement, éventuellement ~~fondées basées~~ sur des pratiques existantes. Celles-ci auront pour but de leur apporter toute information nécessaire au contexte dans lequel ils seront déployés, en particulier les modalités institutionnelles et de sécurité, mais aussi les mécanismes liés à la culture auxquels ils pourraient être amenés à contribuer, telles que l'évaluation des besoins en situations après catastrophe (PDNA) pour la culture. Par ailleurs, comme de coutume pour tous les experts de l'UNESCO, les experts inclus dans la base de données devront suivre et valider les cours de formation en ligne des Nations Unies concernant la sécurité. Ils recevront également des instructions spécifiques relatives au pays dans lequel ils seront déployés. La qualité de leurs contributions aux mission sera évaluée à l'issue de ces dernières, en vue d'un futur redéploiement au nom de l'UNESCO.

La décision d'envoyer un ou plusieurs experts sera prise de manière concertée entre l'Etat concerné et le Secrétariat de l'UNESCO, comme c'est actuellement le cas pour toute mission de soutien technique effectuée par l'UNESCO face à une urgence concernant la protection du patrimoine. Le Secrétariat de l'UNESCO informera, dès le début de la concertation en question, les membres du Conseil exécutif de l'avancée des discussions avec l'Etat concerné.

Le déploiement des experts ~~recensés dans~~ la base de données sera sujet à l'octroi d'une habilitation de sécurité par le Département de sûreté et de sécurité des Nations unies (DSS) et nécessitera la formalisation de questions juridiques et administratives, conformément aux procédures des Nations unies. ~~Les modalités pourront dépendre de la durée et de la source de financement~~. Dans tous les cas, les experts déployés devront signer avec l'UNESCO un

Commented [CC1]: Quels profils ? déterminés par qui ?

Commented [BC2]: La composition de ce comité doit être précisée : qui seront ses membres ? Comment se déroulera le processus de sélection ?

Commented [BC3]: Quels peuvent être les différents cas de figure ?

contrat individuel à définir et auront, pendant leur mission, le statut « d'experts UNESCO », et non de personnel de l'Organisation :

- prise en charge du déploiement par l'UNESCO et le cas échéant par les Etats membres ;
- appui de l'UNESCO sur une organisation gouvernementale pour le déploiement de ses experts nationaux, à travers différents arrangements (partenaire en attente/ « Stand-by Partner » ou détachement) ;
- appui de l'UNESCO par un partenaire en attente externe (« Stand-by Partner »)¹.

Les experts recensés dans la base de données pourraient également être déployés dans le cadre de missions des Nations unies, dirigées par le Département des opérations de maintien de la paix des Nations unies (DOMP) ou le Département des affaires politiques des Nations unies, dont le mandat inclurait la protection du patrimoine culturel et qui demanderaient à l'UNESCO d'apporter son appui à la mise en œuvre de cet aspect particulier du mandat. Dans ce cas, et sur la base des termes de références de la mission des Nations unies en question, l'UNESCO pourrait définir des modalités spécifiques avec le DOMP ou le Département des affaires politiques des Nations unies, dans le cadre desquelles les experts de la base de données coopéreraient avec la mission des Nations unies pour protéger le patrimoine culturel et/ou naturel. Un tel accord nécessiterait des accords spécifiques formels entre l'UNESCO et le DOMP ou le Département des affaires politiques des Nations unies, en conformité avec les règles et procédures en vigueur et en consultation avec les autorités du pays concerné. Les termes de l'accord dépendraient de plusieurs facteurs, y compris l'envergure du travail, la présence d'un bureau de l'UNESCO dans le pays hôte du quartier général de la mission des Nations unies et la disponibilité de fonds pour soutenir le déploiement des experts. La contribution des experts de l'UNESCO pourrait porter la formation et la sensibilisation du personnel de la mission (notamment militaire et de police) en rapport avec la protection du patrimoine ; le renforcement des capacités des autorités nationales et des communautés locales ; et le soutien technique pour l'évaluation et des mesures urgentes de protection et de sauvegarde. La mission des Nations unies, comme cela a été le cas pour la MINUSMA au Mali, pourrait contribuer en assurant la logistique et le soutien de sécurité, ainsi que le suivi de la situation relative au patrimoine culturel, par son personnel militaire ou de police.

~~De la même façon, le déploiement des experts recensés dans la base de données pourrait également être envisagé dans le cadre de missions entreprises par d'autres organisations internationales telles que l'Union européenne, l'Organisation pour la sécurité et la coopération en Europe ou l'OTAN.~~

La création et l'opérationnalisation de la base de données nécessiteraient des ressources importantes pour l'UNESCO, sur une base structurelle et permanente. Dans l'idéal, celles-ci devraient être prévues dans le programme régulier et le budget de l'Organisation, *a minima* pour maintenir ses capacités pour la gestion de la base de données. Les contributions extrabudgétaires, néanmoins, seront également critiques pour assurer un impact optimal de ce mécanisme sur le terrain. Les donateurs intéressés pourraient contribuer au Fonds d'urgence pour le patrimoine ou par des Fonds en dépôt dédiés.

¹ Les partenaires en attente externe (« Stand-by Partners ») sont des organisations qui gèrent des bases de données de personnel qualifié pouvant être déployé rapidement dans des bureaux hors-siège à la demande de l'UNESCO. Les procédures y relatives sont précisées dans un manuel en ligne, disponible en anglais uniquement : http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/BSP/pdf/standby_partnerships.pdf

Commented [BC4]: Préciser de quels experts il s'agit : ceux de l'organisation gouvernementale ? D'un Etat membre ? à quoi se rapporte l'adjectif « nationaux » ?

Commented [BC5]: Ces trois différentes possibilités doivent être davantage précisées et explicitées.

Commented [BC6]: Cela est-il vraiment possible ? Existe-t-il des précédents avec ses organisations, comme c'est le cas pour les OMP avec la MINUSMA ? Si le propos n'est pas plus étayé à ce stade, nous proposons la suppression de ce paragraphe.

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**GERMANY/
ALLEMAGNE**

From: .PARIUNES POL-2-UNES Streckert, Jens <pol-2-unes@pari.auswaertiges-amt.de>
Sent: mardi 3 janvier 2017 11:46
To: ERI Sector for External Relations and Public Information; Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit
Cc: .PARIUNES L-UNES Krawielicki, Stefan Rudolf; .PARIUNES V-UNES Scheel, Gabriele; .PARIUNES REG1-UNES Ulian, Friederike Jennifer
Subject: AW: UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict/Action de l'UNESCO en matière de protection de la culture et de la promotion du pluralisme culturel en cas de conflit armé

Dear Sir or Madam,

thank you very much for your message dated 3 November 2016 concerning an Action Plan to implement the Strategy on reinforcing UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict.

Based on the Memorandum of Intent signed on 2 June 2016 in Berlin between UNESCO and the German Archaeological Institute (DAI), UNESCO can contact the DAI/Archaeological Heritage Network at any time with regard to the objectives of the strategy. Due to the very general nature of the activities outlined in the Action Plan, the German Delegation does currently not have specific comments on these proposals.

Kind regards and best wishes for 2017,
Jens Streckert

Dr. Jens Streckert

Referent
Desk Officer
Ständige Vertretung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland bei der UNESCO
Permanent Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany to UNESCO

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From: ERI Sector for External Relations and Public Information
Sent: jeudi 3 novembre 2016 10:34
To: Liste.DELEGATIONS <Liste.DELEGATIONS@unesco.org>
Cc: Liste.National Commissions <List.NatCom@unesco.org>
Subject: UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict/Action de l'UNESCO en matière de protection de la culture et de la promotion du pluralisme culturel en cas de conflit armé

Sir/Madam,

Pleased find attached a letter concerning the consultation on the Action Plan to implement the *Strategy on reinforcing UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict*.

Yours sincerely,

Madame la Déléguée permanente,
Monsieur le Délégué permanent,

Veillez trouver ci-joint une lettre concernant la consultation sur le Plan d'action pour la mise en œuvre de la *Stratégie de renforcement de l'action de l'UNESCO en matière de protection de la culture et de la promotion du pluralisme culturel en cas de conflit armé*.

Cordialement,

GREECE/
GRÈCE

Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict

NOTE: The activities included in this Action Plan refer to the two main objectives and to all the priority areas of action of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 38th session (38 C/Resolution 48). Activities are grouped according to their short, medium and long term priority, with long term extending to the end of the foreseen time span of the Strategy (i.e. until 2022). The estimated costs are approximate and will need to be confirmed or adjusted subject to actual needs and the specific conditions of implementation. It is also indicated in green, orange or red whether funding for each activity is fully, partially or not secured, respectively.

#	§ in 38C/49	Activity	Estimated Costs (\$)	Funding	Preparedness	Response	Recovery
Objective 1:							
Strengthen the ability of Member States to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflict							
Short-term							
1	§§ 20, 25	<p>Development of training tools and piloting of trainings for national law enforcement, armed forces and legal sectors on cultural property protection and illicit trafficking of cultural objects</p> <p>This activity will build on pilot materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK) <u>and other relevant Universities</u>, as well as on the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property elaborated by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy) <u>upon initiative of the Committee of the 2nd Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention</u>. It will also take into account the ongoing cooperation with UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and specialized police forces such as the Carabinieri (Italy) or the Spanish specialized security forces (Guardia Civil and Policía Nacional), including in the framework of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2199. It will see the development of toolkits, manuals, user-friendly material and other items for increasing the knowledge and capacities of military personnel, custom officers and police forces. In addition, through the development of materials and conducting tailor-made trainings, the project will enhance the knowledge of how to prevent illicit trafficking and of the relevant international instruments and build capacities of legal professionals – in particular judges, prosecutors and lawyers - as well as heritage managers, law enforcement agencies, civil servants, actors of the art market, police, customs and the financial sphere. E-learning and other innovative methods will be used in order to facilitate the sustainability of this action. These activities will be piloted in at least 5 countries in Africa and the Middle East. This activity is closely linked to activity 25.</p>	250.000				

2	§ 20	<p>First Aid training for the culture sector Building on ICCROM’s successful international course on “First Aid to cultural heritage in times of crisis” and successful experiences through UNESCO’s Libya programme, this activity will include conducting practical trainings at local level on evacuation, protection, safeguarding and recovery of cultural heritage during emergencies in partnership with ICCROM. These trainings will be conducted in at least 8 countries in Africa and the Middle East. In addition, a first aid tool box (apps, infographics, short videos, etc.) will be developed for rapid damage assessment, which will be pilot tested in these 8 countries, and later on made widely available for heritage professionals and authorities globally. UNESCO’s Movable Heritage Outreach Programme handbooks for museums will also be widely disseminated.</p>	500.000				
3	§ 20	<p>Development of inventorying, monitoring and assessment tools using ICT and social media for recording, reporting and documenting events impacting heritage in all its forms This will include a coordination meeting with relevant actors on technologies already mapped by UNESCO, as well as the identification of needs and possibilities. Building on this, policy guidance and concrete tools will be developed in view of better preparedness, as well as to contribute to post-conflict rehabilitation and transition, as foreseen in activities 8, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 23. These will include – amongst others - innovative models for heritage - tangible and intangible - databases using crowd-sourcing, social media, mobile applications and satellite imagery, as well as strengthening database systems of police and related actors to prevent looting and study trafficking routes, including through monitoring of the internet. These tools will be piloted in at least 3 countries, and will later on be made widely available. They could be used in activity 13, together with other existing tools.</p>	100.000				
4	§ 20	<p>Risk assessment and emergency plans in areas at risk A comprehensive tool for the analysis and risk assessment of the cultural sector in relation to emergency preparedness and response, including the identification of gaps and opportunities, will be developed and piloted in 3 priority countries (possibly Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sudan, as a start). Tailored strategies and action plans will be developed accordingly, to mitigate risks for culture and seize opportunities to harness its potential to contribute to resilience and stability. Cooperation in the implementation of this activity will be sought from ICOM, ICCROM and the ICOMOS International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP).</p>	200.000				

5	§§ 21, 23, 25, 34	<p>Campaign for the global ratification of UNESCO Conventions</p> <p>This will include organizing and participating in international fora, such as the Un Treaty Event in 2017, the development of policies and models, as well as country-specific diplomatic initiatives. Such advocacy will draw attention to State obligations and the importance of ratifying and implementing, in times of peace and through the appropriate legal and institutional measures at national level, relevant international standards as embodied in UNESCO Culture Conventions and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, and promote the International Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant instruments. Particular attention will be given to regions with low ratification rates, specifically of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999) and of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The initiative will continue advocating for the full respect, by all parties concerned, of international humanitarian law pertaining to the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, and will therefore build on the partnerships with the ICRC and the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights.</p>	75.000				
6	§§ 22, 25, 36	<p>Reinforcement of the #Unite4Heritage campaign using international, regional, and national media as well as social networks</p> <p>Building on the achievements of the global #Unite4Heritage campaign, which focused so far mainly on social media and was targeted at young people from the Middle East, communication and outreach material will be developed through a number of innovative partnerships and creative initiatives. These will have a more global scope, to foster a counter narrative to hatred and harness heritage to promote tolerance and mutual understanding. They will target countries not directly affected by armed conflict, and involve the tourism, media, art, and other industries, as well as museums and private collectors, to expand the reach of the campaign while promoting its core values of cultural pluralism and appreciation for tangible and intangible heritage in its diversity, including in relation to the issues of looting and illicit trafficking.</p>	275.000				
7	§ 24	<p>Comprehensive review of legal and policy frameworks on safe havens for cultural property</p> <p>Based on a needs assessment conducted in consultation with Member States, and in order to address the current lack of a legal and policy framework for the implementation of safe havens, a comprehensive legal review concerning their setting up and operationalization will be undertaken, as well as case studies examined from which principles and best practices will be drawn. Building on the work already carried out by the International Law Association and other initiatives, these findings will then be compiled into specific guidelines. In parallel, it is proposed to promote <u>institutions</u> ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during armed conflict in respect of national law and relevant international Conventions <u>and, in particular, the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols</u>. This activity is closely linked to activity 16.</p>	75.000				

Comment [u1]: An indication of such « institutions » would be advisable

8	§ 24	First aid and mitigation measures This activity includes the emergency stabilization of damaged monuments, the creation of emergency inventories and salvaging of cultural artefacts as well as their conservation, and enhanced security at museums and sites. Whenever possible, a capacity-building component targeting local personnel will be integrated in this activity.	300.000			
9	§ 24	Establishment and maintenance of a Rapid Response Mechanism (Roster “Unite4Heritage”) Based on the provisions of 38 C/Resolution 48 (§§ 3 and 4), and building on the "Unite4Heritage" task force established by Italy, this activity will include preparatory consultations with potential operational partners and staff- or fund-contributing Member States, the establishment and maintenance of a roster of cultural heritage experts, the organization of induction and training courses for pre-selected members of the roster, as well as the deployment of rapid assessment and advisory missions to affected countries, as needed.	400.000			
10	§ 26	Formulation and coordination of international efforts for country-based Emergency Response Pursuant to its coordination mandate, UNESCO will continue ensuring technical coordination among all stakeholders to formulate Emergency Action Plans for the Safeguarding of Culture in affected countries, as well as for the implementation of new and existing Action Plans, with a view to review progress, identify emerging challenges and determine the appropriate response.	300.000			
11	§§ 27, 28	Development of recovery plans Subject to the improvement of security in the concerned areas, this activity involves working with relevant authorities and stakeholders in at least 3 countries in the Middle East to plan for heritage rehabilitation or restitution in selected locations and to have these efforts integrated as a part of peacebuilding and reconciliation strategies. Activities will include all relevant preparatory work, such as collecting documentation, convening stakeholders, and planning. This activity will build the basis for the mid- to long-term implementation of programmes for cultural heritage rehabilitation and preservation, again subject to enabling security conditions.	300.000			
12	§§ 30, 33	Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNAs and PDNAs) In the framework of UN-wide PCNA (to be possibly renamed “Recovery and Peace Building Assessment”) and PDNA exercises, this activity aims at strengthening their culture component and training UNESCO staff, NGOs in the cultural sector and relevant government officials in their methodology and implementation, through 5 dedicated regional workshops, as well as supporting UNESCO's participation for culture in an estimated 3-4 PDNAs and 2 PCNAs (RPBAs) exercises per year.	350.000			
Mid-term						

Comment [u2]: In compliance with UNSC RES 2199(2015) as well as with the relevant Decisions of the Meeting of the Parties to the 1970 UNESCO Convention, Greece has already established such a roster of national experts (archaeologists, conservators, engineers, etc) willing to contribute to the aims of the Rapid Response Mechanism.

13	§ 20	<p>Preparatory documentation, risk assessment and emergency plans for heritage in peripheral zones</p> <p>As a preventive measure, inventory and documentation work will be undertaken in countries affected by conflict or potentially at risk, including the development of community-based inventories (notably for intangible cultural heritage). This will include the development of no-strike maps. In at least 3 countries, these activities will develop comprehensive inventories and the related documentation of tangible and intangible heritage (these countries will also receive the First aid training under activity 2), which will include the use of digitization, 3D-scanning and related methodologies, such as those developed in the framework of activity 3. They will also introduce tools such as the object ID for movable heritage as a preventive measure, which is promoted by UNESCO and ICOM, as well as the development of comprehensive risk preparedness plans for sites and cultural institutions.</p>	350.000				
14	§§ 22, 36	<p>Learning through heritage: promoting cultural pluralism and enhancing youth engagement around culture</p> <p>This activity will contribute to the larger "Learning through heritage: enhancing youth engagement" project, specifically through educational activities, including informal ones, promoting cultural pluralism and the respect for cultural heritage, with an aim to build more tolerant and inclusive societies. Building on the World Heritage in Young Hands Programme and jointly with UNESCO's Education and Communication and Information Sectors, relevant partners, and the NET-MED Youth and Youth 2.0 projects, the larger project foresees the development of a comprehensive programme for heritage education, with a long-term view to strengthening the protection of heritage in all its forms, facilitating access to and enjoyment of heritage among the younger generation as related to the development of their self-identities, including through history and commemoration. This will contribute to improved learning outcomes through two intertwined steps: 1) At the global level, UNESCO will develop a generic "teacher's resource pack on using all forms of heritage in education". 2) At the local level, pilot countries will use these resources to train a team of facilitators, which will then work with teacher-training institutions on developing adapted educational resource materials (teacher training materials, lesson plans, sample curricula and content) to fit their respective contexts. In countries affected by crises, this may involve working together with local actors operating in refugee and IDP camps, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent movements, and specifically those managing child-friendly spaces and similar child- and youth-oriented efforts. This activity will be closely linked to activity 27, and will concentrate initially on the current Syrian refugee crisis, but will also develop activities for communities of at least 4 other countries.</p>	1.200.000				

Comment [u3]: Greece could share its experience on providing educational programmes for vulnerable social groups

15	§ 24	<p>Establishment of a Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage to monitor and document attacks against cultural heritage sites</p> <p>This activity will build on the experience with the EU-funded Syria Observatory, and aim to collect systematic, reliable and verified data on damage, destruction, looting and misappropriation of cultural property, essential to define priority mitigating measures, prevent further loss and engage in longer-term planning for recovery. On the basis of the collected data, regular reports will analyze the situation on the ground. In partnership with UNOSAT and other relevant research projects, data and documentation of deliberate attacks on cultural heritage will also be collected, which are critical to address impunity and ensure that perpetrators of such acts are held accountable, while systems and tools will be developed to maximize the value of documentation efforts for transitional justice purposes. This activity will be piloted in 3 countries and then expanded to global scale. It will feed into activity 23.</p>	400.000			
16	§ 24	<p>Facilitate the creation of safe havens for cultural property</p> <p>Based on activity 7 concerning a comprehensive legal review regarding the setting up and operationalizing of safe havens, the development of specific guidelines, <u>providing, inter alia, all necessary standards for the safekeeping and appropriate storage conditions of deposited cultural property,</u> and the establishment of an international <u>roster of institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during conflict</u> in respect of national legislation and relevant international Conventions and agreements, <u>and, in particular, the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols,</u> this activity will facilitate the actual evacuation of cultural assets from sites, museums and other cultural repositories to domestic safe havens or abroad, if and when requested by the countries concerned. To this end, UNESCO may, if and when requested, assist by liaising between source and host countries, developing agreements, and where required, providing coordination and technical support for moving collections.</p>	500.000			
17	§§ 22, 28	<p>Community-based recovery projects</p> <p>Whenever possible, and within the framework of broader UN-led peacebuilding efforts, it is proposed to implement a number of relatively small, but empowering, culture rehabilitation or recovery initiatives owned and implemented by local communities at their request. Such efforts will aim to reconcile communities, foster dialogue or contribute to enhancing conditions for return through cultural rehabilitation, tangible or intangible – linked to broader peacebuilding efforts. This activity could complement activity 11 as part of the overall recovery effort.</p>	300.000			
18	§ 22	<p>Culture creation for inclusion and peaceful societies</p> <p>This will involve working with artists and the performing art sector in post-conflict situations and with displaced communities in at least 5 countries to ensure greater inclusion and social stability, as an enabling factor for other activities related to transition and peacebuilding efforts. This activity is linked to activities 11 and 17.</p>	250.000			

Comment [u4]: An indication of such « institutions » would be advisable

19	§§ 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.	1.975.000				
Long term							
20	§ 19	Strengthen Assist Conventions' operational guidelines monitoring and build synergies in for their better fulfilment of their complementary goals implementation Building on ongoing initiatives within the relevant statutory processes, this activity involves the analysis, in consultation with all relevant actors and in particular the Governing Bodies of the Conventions and associated mechanisms, of the gaps and opportunities – specifically related to the protection of culture in armed conflict - associated with all the Conventions and with their possible synergies, which would lead to proposals for strengthening the effectiveness of the Conventions. This would include, for example, exploring options for strengthening reporting and monitoring the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols within their statutory processes, <u>as well as the establishment of the institution of the Meeting of the Chairpersons of the UNESCO's Culture Conventions and of Joint Meetings of the Bureaus of the monitoring organs of the Conventions.-</u>	100.000				
21	§§ 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, as well as mid-term activities 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.	3.825.000				
Objective 2: Incorporate the protection of culture into humanitarian action, security strategies and peacebuilding processes by engaging with relevant stakeholders outside the culture domain.							
Short-term							

Comment [u5]: The proposed change lies in the fact that the strengthening of the Conventions' Operational Guidelines is an exclusive competence of the contracting parties to the said Conventions.

22	§§ 25, 33	<p>Strengthened cooperation in the fight against illicit trafficking</p> <p>In the framework of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2199, this activity will aim at reinforcing on-going cooperation with INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, UNODC, national specialized police units, research initiatives, university networks and other partners, including from the cultural sector such as UNIDROIT and ICOM, for the tracking, authentication, seizure, conservation and restitution of objects stolen and illegally exported, including the joint development of tools and international as well as domestic policies. This activity is closely linked to activities 1, 3, 6, 7, and 16.</p>	100.000				
23	§ 29	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the International Criminal Court (ICC)</p> <p>Based on the data collected via the Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage (activity 15), UNESCO will support the ICC in the investigations concerning perpetrators of attacks against cultural heritage, if and when a legal case is opened, by sharing relevant factual information, including gathered and analyzed in cooperation with partners from the IT sector.</p>	100.000				
24	§§ 33, 34	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the Human Rights Council and the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights</p> <p>In order to mainstream culture into Human Rights policies, in particular in the context of armed conflicts, this activity could include research, assessments, the development of guidelines, and the organization of special advocacy events in the framework of the Human Rights Council and in cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights. It could also involve cooperation with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for the Prevention of Genocide for the development of tools that would take consideration of violations of cultural rights and attacks against culture for early warning of possible genocidal processes.</p>	150.000				

25	§§ 33, 35	<p>Integration of the protection of cultural heritage and diversity in military notably UN peace-keeping operations (including their police and civilian components)</p> <p>This activity will include training and sensitization activities, building on the experience of UNESCO in working with MINUSMA in Mali but also with other UN peacekeeping missions in Lebanon, Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), as well as on the work carried out in the past by the International Blue Shield Committee and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), pilot training materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK) <u>and other relevant Universities</u>, as well as the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property prepared by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy) <u>upon initiative of the Committee of the 2nd Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention</u>. These will be adapted to the specificities of armed forces (national or regional, e.g. NATO) and peacekeeping forces that could be deployed or mandated by the UN Security Council and have a mandate for the protection of cultural heritage. The training modules will be tested in pilot capacity-building initiatives in cooperation with UNDPKO and UNITAR. They are aimed at enhancing, among mission personnel, awareness of the basic principles of International Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and heritage and the need to safeguard them.</p> <p>Furthermore, also building and expanding on the MINUSMA precedent, this activity will include the exchange of information (e.g. provision of no-strike lists) and advising on cultural property protection, as well as, if and when explicitly foreseen within their mandate as determined by the UN Security Council, cooperation with UN peacekeeping missions on the ground for the protection of cultural and natural heritage, through the deployment of technical experts under UNESCO's coordination. This activity is closely linked to activity 1.</p>	400.000				
26	§ 35	<p>Promoting the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict of a non-international character - as part of International Humanitarian Law - among non-State armed groups</p> <p>In the context of an increase in armed conflicts of a non-international character with strengthened engagement of non-State armed groups, this activity will aim at raising these groups' awareness and promoting their respect of basic principles of International Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and heritage and the need to safeguard them, in line with expressed priorities of the UN Secretary-General and in full application of UN rules and regulations. This will involve the preparation, in cooperation with the NGO Geneva Call, of a scoping study and the development of capacity-building and awareness-raising materials, which could be used by relevant NGOs and other humanitarian actors having interaction with non-State armed groups.</p>	100.000				
Mid-term							

27	§§ 33, 34	Integration of culture into humanitarian relief efforts related to displacement This will include research, promotional materials, assessments, development of guidelines, training and the organization of special events with the relevant UN Agencies (Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), UNHCR, IOM) and selected humanitarian actors at global and grassroots levels. A particular focus – as a priority - will be on displacement and migration, addressing access to culture in situations of displacement, including through the development of dedicated tools (such as the IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix) with a view to a possible return. With a pilot effort focusing in particular on the Syrian refugees, assessments will be conducted for the safeguarding and importance of intangible cultural heritage for community resilience during humanitarian crises, leading to the development of concrete tools. This activity will be closely linked to activity 14.	200.000				
28	§§ 33, 34	Integration of culture into peacebuilding efforts Against the background of the ongoing review of the UN Peace architecture, as decided by the UN General Assembly, this activity will aim at integrating a culture component into policies and tools used by UN actors involved in peacebuilding efforts. This will involve the development of research, promotional materials and guidance, for example for UNDP/PA Advisors and Peace Building Support Office staff; the inclusion of culture into vulnerability assessments tools (such as the Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) recently elaborated by the UN Working Group on Transition); the organization of thematic meetings (e.g. at the Peace Building Council’s sessions); and ultimately the elaboration of proposals for projects to be supported under peacebuilding funding mechanisms. This will be done at a global level, and subject to the availability of funds, piloted in at least 5 countries in cooperation with the relevant humanitarian actors.	200.000				
29	§§ 33, 35	Protected cultural zones Building on the legal bases provided within the 1954 Convention and its Second Protocol, as well as on the right of initiative granted to UNESCO therein, the activity will explore, through consultations with UNDPKO and UNDP/PA, the legal framework for the possible establishment of protected cultural zones in conflict-affected countries, as well as the practical implementation modalities on the ground, including through UNESCO partners such as the ICRC.	75.000				
30	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.	750.000				
Long term							
31	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, as well as mid-term activities 27 and 28 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.	1.250.000				
General							

32	§ 51	Management and promotion of the Heritage Emergency Fund This will include the development of procedures and assessment and evaluation mechanisms, the coordination of the implementation of activities, the reporting as well as initiatives for outreach, fund-raising and communication. These activities may include the preparation of promotional and fund-raising materials, the organization of information meetings and the development and maintenance of a comprehensive webpage – within the website of UNESCO - on the programme with updated information on current activities.	250.000				
Human Resources (over 6 years)							
		1 (P3) Coordination of Heritage Emergency Fund and of Rapid Response Mechanism - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P3) Development and implementation of innovative partnerships and tools - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P1/P2) Research, Knowledge management and Communication - CLT/HER/EPR	725.976				
		1 (P2) 1970 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/MHM	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1954 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/CHP	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1972 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/WHC/ARB	936.000				
		3 (P3) Project Officers - Field Offices covering priority areas (e.g. Iraq, Syria, Libya)	3.576.024				
		GRAND TOTAL	24.917.952				

GRULAC/
GALC

Note No. 4-2-86/16

Paris, 21th, December 2016

The Permanent Delegation of Ecuador, in coordination with the President of GRULAC and in its capacity as Coordinator of the Regional Working Group on Culture, presents its compliments to the Assistant Director General of Culture and refers to his Note No. CLT/HER/EPH/16/7945, concerning to the consultation of the proposed Action Plan to implement the Strategy on reinforcing UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict.

In this regard, the Permanent Delegation of Ecuador has the honor to transmit the GRULAC's amendments to the above mentioned proposed Plan of Action, as well as to the proposal concerning practical ways for implementing a mechanism for the rapid intervention and mobilization of national experts, in track change, as it was requested by the Note above referred.

According with the paragraph 13 of the Executive Board's Decision 200 EX/5 (I, F. ADD) GRULAC requests to the Assistant Director General to undertake open meetings for addressing the changes and amendments transmitted by Member States until 9 January 2017, in the framework of the ongoing written consultation.

The Permanent Delegation of Ecuador, in its capacity as Coordinator of the GRULAC's Working Group on Culture, avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Assistant Director General of Culture, the assurances of its highest consideration.

To
Mr. Francesco Bandarin
Assistant Director General
Culture Sector
House of UNESCO



Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed-conflict-crisis and emergency situations

NOTE: The activities included in this Action Plan refer to the two main objectives and to all the priority areas of action of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 38th session (38 C/Resolution 48). Activities are grouped according to their short, medium and long term priority, with long term extending to the end of the foreseen time span of the Strategy (i.e. until 2022). The estimated costs are approximate and will need to be confirmed or adjusted subject to actual needs and the specific conditions of implementation. It is also indicated in green, orange or red whether funding for each activity is fully, partially or not secured, respectively.

NOTE: The activities foreseen in the Strategy and its proposed Action Plan should be conducted in accordance with relevant United Nations rules and decisions and in full respect of the prerogatives of the competent United Nations bodies

#	\$ in Activity	Estimated Costs (\$)	Funding	Preparedness	Response	Recovery
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Objective 1:

Strengthen the ability of Member States to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, and diversity as a result of conflict-crisis and emergency situations

Short-term

1	\$5 20, 25	250.000				
<p>Development of training tools and piloting of trainings for national law enforcement, armed forces and legal sectors on cultural property protection and illicit trafficking of cultural objects</p> <p>This activity will build on pilot materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK), as well as on the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property elaborated by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy). It will also take into account the ongoing cooperation with UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, <u>UNODC</u>, the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and specialized police forces such as the Carabinieri (Italy) or the Spanish specialized security forces (Guardia Civil and Policía Nacional), including in the framework of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2199. It will see the development of toolkits, manuals, user-friendly material and other items for increasing the knowledge and capacities of military personnel, custom officers and police forces. In addition, through the development of materials and conducting tailor-made trainings, the project will enhance the knowledge of how to prevent illicit trafficking and of the relevant international instruments, <u>particularly as UNESCO 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property</u>, and build capacities of legal professionals – in particular judges, prosecutors and lawyers – as well as heritage managers, law enforcement agencies, civil servants, actors of the art market, police, customs and the financial sphere. E-learning and other innovative methods will be used in order to facilitate the sustainability of this action. These activities will be piloted in at least 5 countries in Africa and the Middle East. This activity is closely linked to activity 25.</p>						

Commentaire [A1]: In line with Decision 200 EX/5.I.F.2, paragraph 12

Commentaire [A2]: In line with Decision 200 EX/5.I.F., paragraph 6

Mis en forme : Barré

Mis en forme : Police :Non Gras, Couleur de police : Rouge

Mis en forme : Couleur de police : Rouge

Commentaire [A3]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed. What are the criteria used by the Secretariat to define the countries?

2	\$ 20	<p>First Aid training for the culture sector Building on ICCROM's successful international course on "First Aid to cultural heritage in times of crisis" and successful experiences through UNESCO's Libya programme, this activity will include conducting practical trainings at local level on evacuation, protection, safeguarding and recovery of cultural heritage during emergencies in partnership with ICCROM. <u>It will also include practical training on how to promote the safety of artists.</u> These trainings will be conducted in at least 8 countries in Africa and the Middle East. In addition, a first aid tool box (apps, infographics, short videos, etc.) will be developed for rapid damage assessment, which will be pilot tested in these 8 countries, and later on made widely available for heritage professionals and authorities globally. UNESCO's Movable Heritage Programme Outreach Programme handbooks for museums will also be widely disseminated.</p>	500.000			<p>Commentaire [A4]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?</p>
3	\$ 20	<p>Development of Inventorying, Monitoring and Assessment tools using ICT and social media for recording, reporting and documenting events impacting heritage in all its forms This will include a coordination meeting with relevant actors on technologies already mapped by UNESCO, as well as the identification of needs and possibilities. Building on this, policy guidance and concrete tools will be developed in view of better preparedness, as well as to contribute to <u>post-conflict crisis and emergency situations</u> rehabilitation and transition, as foreseen in activities 8, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 23. These will include – amongst others - innovative models for heritage - tangible and intangible - databases using crowd-sourcing, social media, mobile applications and satellite imagery, as well as strengthening database systems of police and related actors to prevent looting and study trafficking routes, including through monitoring of the internet. These tools will be piloted in at least 3 countries, and will later on be made widely available. They could be used in activity 13, together with other existing tools.</p>	100.000			<p>Mis en forme : Couleur de police : Rouge, Barré Mis en forme : Barré</p>
4	\$ 20	<p>Risk assessment and emergency plans in areas at risk A comprehensive tool for the analysis and risk assessment of the cultural sector in relation to emergency preparedness and response, including the identification of gaps and opportunities, will be developed and piloted in 3 priority countries (possibly Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sudan, as a start). Tailored strategies and action plans will be developed accordingly, to mitigate risks for culture and seize opportunities to harness its potential to contribute to resilience and stability. Cooperation in the implementation of this activity will be sought from ICOM, ICCROM and the ICOMOS International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP).</p>	200.000			<p>Commentaire [A5]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries? Commentaire [A6]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?</p>

5	<p>§§ 21, 23, 25, 34</p>	<p>Campaign for the global ratification of UNESCO Conventions <u>This-in-consultation with the pertinent Governing Bodies of UNESCO's cultural conventions, the campaign</u> will include organizing and participating in international fora, such as the Un Treaty Event in 2017, the development of policies and models, as well as country-specific diplomatic initiatives. Such advocacy will draw attention to State obligations and the importance of ratifying and implementing, in times of peace and through the appropriate legal and institutional measures at national level, relevant international standards as embodied in UNESCO Culture Conventions and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, and promote the International Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant instruments. Particular attention will be given to regions with low ratification rates, specifically of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999) and of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The initiative will continue advocating for the full respect, by all parties concerned, of international humanitarian law pertaining to the protection of cultural property in the event of <u>armed conflict, crisis and emergency situations</u> and will therefore build on the partnerships with the ICRC and the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights.</p>	75.000	<p>Commentaire [A7]: We would like more information about the estimated costs of this activity.</p>
6	<p>§§ 22, 25, 36</p>	<p>Reinforcement of the #Unite4Heritage campaign using international, regional, and national media as well as social networks Building on the achievements of the global #Unite4Heritage campaign, which focused so far mainly on social media and was targeted at young people from the Middle East, communication and outreach material will be developed through a number of <u>innovative partnerships and creative initiatives</u>. These will have a more global scope, to foster a counter narrative to hatred and harness heritage to promote tolerance and mutual understanding. They will target countries not directly affected by armed conflict, and involve the tourism, media, art, and other industries, as well as museums and private collectors, to expand the reach of the campaign while promoting its core values of cultural pluralism and appreciation for tangible and intangible heritage in its diversity, including in relation to the issues of looting and illicit trafficking.</p>	275.000	<p>Mis en forme : Couleur de police : Rouge, Barré</p>
7	<p>§ 24</p>	<p>Comprehensive review of legal and policy frameworks on safe havens for cultural property Based on a needs assessment conducted in consultation with Member States, and in order to address the current lack of a legal and policy framework for the implementation of safe havens, a comprehensive legal review concerning their setting up and operationalization will be undertaken, as well as case studies examined from which principles and best practices will be drawn. Building on the work already carried out by the International Law Association and other initiatives, <u>including the existing legal bases provided in the Regulations for the Execution of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and UNESCO 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property</u>, these findings will then be compiled into specific guidelines. In parallel, it is proposed to promote institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during <u>armed-conflict, crisis and emergency situations</u>, in respect of national law and relevant international Conventions. This activity is closely linked to activity 16.</p>	75.000	<p>Commentaire [A8]: We would like more information about the operational partners that Unesco plans to invite for the implementation of the Action Plan.</p> <p>Mis en forme : Police :Non Gras</p> <p>Mis en forme : Couleur de police : Rouge, Barré</p> <p>Mis en forme : Anglais :États-Unis)</p>

13	§ 20	<p>Preparatory documentation, risk assessment and emergency plans for heritage in peripheral zones As a preventive measure, inventory and documentation work will be undertaken in countries affected by <u>conflict, crisis and emergency situations</u> or potentially at risk, including the development of community-based inventories (notably for intangible cultural heritage). This will include the development of no-strike maps. In at least 3 countries, these activities will develop comprehensive inventories and the related documentation of tangible and intangible heritage (these countries will also receive the First aid training under activity 2), which will include the use of digitization, 3D-scanning and related methodologies, such as those developed in the framework of activity 3. They will also introduce tools such as the object ID for movable heritage as a preventive measure, which is promoted by UNESCO and ICOM, as well as the development of comprehensive risk preparedness plans for sites, <u>and</u> cultural institutions, <u>and for the promotion of the safety of artists.</u></p>	350.000		
14	§§ 22, 36	<p>Learning through heritage: promoting cultural pluralism and enhancing youth engagement around culture This activity will contribute to the larger "Learning through heritage: enhancing youth engagement" project, specifically through educational activities, including informal ones, promoting cultural pluralism and the respect for cultural heritage, with an aim to build more tolerant and inclusive societies. Building on the World Heritage in Young Hands Programme and jointly with UNESCO's Education and Communication and Information Sectors, relevant partners, and the NET-MED Youth and Youth 2.0 projects, the larger project foresees the development of a comprehensive programme for heritage education, with a long-term view to strengthening the protection of heritage in all its forms, facilitating access to and enjoyment of heritage among the younger generation as related to the development of their self-identities, including through history and commemoration. This will contribute to improved learning outcomes through two intertwined steps: 1) At the global level, UNESCO will develop a generic "teacher's resource pack on using all forms of heritage in education". 2) At the local level, pilot countries will use these resources to train a team of facilitators, which will then work with teacher-training institutions on developing adapted educational resource materials (teacher training materials, lesson plans, sample curricula and content) to fit their respective contexts. In countries affected by <u>crises and emergency situations</u>, this may involve working together with local actors operating in refugee and IDP camps, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent movements, and specifically those managing child-friendly spaces and similar child- and youth-oriented efforts. This activity will be closely linked to activity 27, and will concentrate initially on the current Syrian refugee crisis, but will also develop activities for communities of at least 4 other countries.</p>	1.200.000		

Mis en forme : Couleur de police : Rouge, Barré

Commentaire [A13]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?

Commentaire [A14]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?

15	§ 24	<p>Establishment of a Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage to monitor and document attacks against cultural heritage sites</p> <p>This activity will build on the experience with the EU-funded Syria Observatory, and aim to collect systematic, reliable and verified data on damage, destruction, looting and misappropriation of cultural property, essential to define priority mitigating measures, prevent further loss and engage in longer-term planning for recovery. On the basis of the collected data, regular reports will analyze the situation on the ground. In partnership with UNOSAT and other relevant research projects, data and documentation of deliberate attacks on cultural heritage will also be collected, which are critical to address impunity and ensure that perpetrators of such acts are held accountable, while systems and tools will be developed to maximize the value of documentation efforts for transitional justice purposes. This activity will be piloted in 3 countries and then expanded to global scale. It will feed into activity 23.</p>	400.000								
16	§ 24	<p>Facilitate the creation of safe havens for cultural property</p> <p>Based on activity 7 concerning a comprehensive legal review regarding the setting up and operationalizing of safe havens, the development of specific guidelines, and the establishment of an international roster of institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during <u>conflict crisis and emergency situations</u>, in respect of national legislation and relevant international Conventions, <u>particularly the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and UNESCO 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property</u>, and agreements, this activity will facilitate the <u>actual temporary</u> evacuation of cultural assets from sites, museums and other cultural repositories to domestic safe havens or abroad, if and when requested by the countries concerned. <u>The guidelines will ensure the return of cultural property to the country of origin</u>. To this end, UNESCO may, if and when requested, assist by liaising between source and host countries, developing agreements, and where required, providing coordination and technical support for moving collections.</p>	500.000								<p>Commentaire [A15]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?</p> <p>Mis en forme : Couleur de police : Rouge, Barré</p> <p>Mis en forme : Police : Non Gras</p>
17	§§ 22, 28	<p>Community-based recovery projects</p> <p>Whenever possible, <u>and within the framework of broader UN-led peacebuilding efforts</u>, it is proposed to implement a number of relatively small, but empowering, culture rehabilitation or recovery initiatives owned and implemented by local communities at their request. Such efforts will aim to reconcile communities, foster dialogue, <u>promote sustainable development, or</u> and contribute to enhancing conditions for <u>local integration into host communities or</u> and for return through cultural rehabilitation, tangible or intangible – linked to broader peacebuilding efforts. This activity could complement activity 11 as part of the overall recovery effort.</p>	300.000								<p>Mis en forme : Couleur de police : Rouge, Barré</p> <p>Mis en forme : Couleur de police : Rouge, Barré</p> <p>Mis en forme : Soulignement , Couleur de police : Rouge, Barré</p> <p>Mis en forme : Barré</p> <p>Commentaire [A16]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?</p> <p>Mis en forme : Barré</p>
18	§ 22	<p>Culture creation for social inclusion and peaceful societies</p> <p>This will involve working with artists and the performing art sector in post-conflict <u>crisis and emergency</u> situations and with displaced communities in at least 5 countries to ensure greater <u>social</u> inclusion and <u>social stability sustainable development</u>, as an enabling factor for other activities related to transition and peacebuilding efforts. This activity is linked to activities 11 and 17.</p>	250.000								

19	<p>§§ 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36</p>	<p>Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.</p>	1.975.000			<p>Commentaire [A17]: The costs for evaluation and continuation of the activities should be detailed by each single activity in the Action Plan.</p>
Long term						
20	§ 19	<p>Strengthen Conventions' operational guidelines and build synergies in their implementation Building on ongoing initiatives within the relevant statutory processes, this activity involves the analysis, in consultation with all relevant actors and in particular the Governing Bodies of the Conventions and associated mechanisms, of the gaps and opportunities – specifically related to the protection of culture in armed-conflictthe event of crisis and emergency situations - associated with all the Conventions and with their possible synergies, which would lead to proposals for strengthening the effectiveness of the Conventions. This would include, for example, exploring options for strengthening reporting and monitoring the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols within their statutory processes.</p>	100.000			<p>Commentaire [A18]: In line with Decision 200 EX/5.1.F.2, paragraph 12</p>
21	<p>§§ 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36</p>	<p>Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, as well as mid-term activities 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.</p>	3.825.000			<p>Commentaire [A19]: The costs for evaluation and continuation of the activities should be detailed by each single activity in the Action Plan.</p>
Objective 2: Incorporate the protection of culture into humanitarian action, security-strategies and peacebuilding processes by engaging with relevant stakeholders outside the culture domain.						
Short-term						
22	<p>§§ 25, 33</p>	<p>Strengthened cooperation in the fight against illicit trafficking In consultation with the Governing Bodies of UNESCO 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and in the framework of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2199, this activity will aim at reinforcing on-going cooperation with INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, UNODC, national specialized police units, research initiatives, university networks and other UNESCO partners, including from the cultural sector such as UNIDROIT and ICOM, for the tracking, authentication, seizure, conservation and restitution of objects stolen and illegally exported, including the joint development of tools and international as well as</p>	100.000			<p>Commentaire [A20]: We would like more information about the operational partners that Unesco will invite for the implementation of the Action Plan.</p>
Mis en forme : Couleur de police : Rouge, Barré						

23	§ 29	<p>domestic policies. This activity is closely linked to activities 1, 3, 6, 7, and 16.</p>					
24	§§ 33, 34	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the International Criminal Court (ICC) Based on the data collected via the Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage (activity 15) UNESCO will support the ICC in the investigations concerning alleged perpetrators of attacks against cultural heritage, if and when a legal case is opened, by sharing relevant factual information, including gathered and analyzed in cooperation with partners from the IT sector.</p> <p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the Human Rights Council and the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights In order to mainstream culture into Human Rights policies, in particular in the context of armed conflicts, crisis and emergency situations this activity could include research, assessments, the development of guidelines, and the organization of special advocacy events in the framework of the Human Rights Council and in cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights. It could also involve cooperation with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for the Prevention of Genocide for the development of tools that would take consideration of violations of cultural rights and attacks against culture for early warning of possible genocidal processes.</p>	100.000				
24	§§ 33, 34	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the Human Rights Council and the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights In order to mainstream culture into Human Rights policies, in particular in the context of armed conflicts, crisis and emergency situations this activity could include research, assessments, the development of guidelines, and the organization of special advocacy events in the framework of the Human Rights Council and in cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights. It could also involve cooperation with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for the Prevention of Genocide for the development of tools that would take consideration of violations of cultural rights and attacks against culture for early warning of possible genocidal processes.</p>	150.000				

Mis en forme : Barré

25	§§ 33, 35	<p>Integration of the protection of cultural heritage and diversity in military notably UN peace-keeping operations (including their police and civilian components)</p> <p>This activity will include training and sensitization activities, building on the experience of UNESCO in working with MINUSMA in Mali but also with other UN peacekeeping missions in Lebanon, Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), as well as on the work carried out in the past by the International Blue Shield Committee and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), pilot training materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK), as well as the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property prepared by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy). These will be adapted to the specificities of armed forces (national or regional, e.g. NATO) and peacekeeping forces that could be deployed or mandated by the UN Security Council and have a mandate for the protection of cultural heritage. The training modules will be tested in pilot capacity-building initiatives in cooperation with UNDPKO and UNITAR. They are aimed at enhancing, among mission personnel, awareness of the basic principles of international Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and heritage and the need to safeguard them.</p> <p>Furthermore, also building and expanding on the MINUSMA precedent, this activity will include the exchange of information (e.g. provision of no-strike lists) and advising on cultural property protection, as well as, if and when explicitly foreseen within their mandate as determined by the UN Security Council, cooperation with UN peacekeeping missions on the ground for the protection of cultural and natural heritage, through the deployment of technical experts under UNESCO's coordination. This activity is closely linked to activity 1.</p>	400.000		
26	§-35	<p>Promoting the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict of a non-international character as part of international humanitarian law among non-state armed groups</p> <p>In the context of an increase in armed conflicts of a non-international character with strengthened engagement of non-state armed groups, this activity will aim at raising these groups' awareness and promoting their respect of basic principles of international humanitarian law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and heritage and the need to safeguard them, in line with expressed priorities of the UN Secretary General and in full application of UN rules and regulations. This will involve the preparation, in cooperation with the NGO Geneva Call, of a scoping study and the development of capacity building and awareness-raising materials, which could be used by relevant NGOs and other humanitarian actors having interaction with non-state armed groups.</p>	±00-000		
Mid-term					

Commentaire [A21]: This activity exceeds UNESCO's mandate and competence. There is no agreed concept on International Law for the expression "non-State armed groups".

27	§§ 33, 34	<p>Integration of culture into humanitarian relief efforts related to displacement</p> <p>This will include research, promotional materials, assessments, development of guidelines, training and the organization of special events with the relevant UN Agencies (Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), UNHCR, IOM) and selected humanitarian actors at global and grassroots levels. A particular focus – as a priority – will be on displacement and migration, addressing access to culture in situations of displacement, including through the development of dedicated tools (such as the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix) with a view to <u>local integration into host communities or to</u> a possible return. With a pilot effort focusing in particular on the Syrian refugees, assessments will be conducted for the safeguarding and importance of intangible cultural heritage for community resilience during humanitarian crises <u>and emergency situations</u>, leading to the development of concrete tools. This activity will be closely linked to activity 14.</p>	200.000								
28	§§ 33, 34	<p>Integration of culture into peacebuilding efforts</p> <p><u>Against the background in the framework of the ongoing review of the UN Peace architecture, as decided by the UN General Assembly, this activity will aim at integrating a culture component into policies and tools used by UN actors involved in peacebuilding efforts.</u> This will involve the development of research, promotional materials and guidance, for example for UNDP Advisors and Peace Building Support Office staff; the inclusion of culture into vulnerability assessments tools (such as the Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) recently elaborated by the UN Working Group on Transition); the organization of thematic meetings (e.g. at the Peace Building Council's sessions); and ultimately the elaboration of proposals for projects to be supported under peacebuilding funding mechanisms. This will be done at a global level, and subject to the availability of funds, piloted <u>in at least 5 countries in cooperation with the relevant humanitarian actors.</u></p>	200.000								
29	§§ 33, 35	<p>Protected cultural zones</p> <p>Building on the legal bases provided within the 1954 Convention and its Second Protocol, as well as on the right of initiative granted to UNESCO therein, the activity will explore, through consultations with UNDPKO and UNDP, the legal framework for the possible establishment of protected cultural zones in <u>crisis and emergency situations</u> <u>conflict-affected countries, as well as the practical implementation modalities on the ground, including through UNESCO partners such as the ICRC, taking into account the particularities of each case and in accordance to the national legal framework for the protection of cultural property.</u></p>	75.000								
30	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	<p>Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities</p> <p>Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.</p>	750.000								
31	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	<p>Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities</p> <p>Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, as well as mid-term activities 27 and 28 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.</p>	1.250.000								
General											

Mis en forme : Anglais (États-Unis)

Commentaire [A22]: Compare to the French version.

Commentaire [A23]: We would like to receive more information on which countries these activities will be developed. What are the criteria used by Secretariat to define the countries?

Commentaire [A24]: More information is required

Mis en forme : Anglais (États-Unis)

Commentaire [A25]: The costs for evaluation and continuation of the activities should be detailed by each single activity in the Action Plan.

Commentaire [A26]: The costs for evaluation and continuation of the activities should be detailed by each single activity in the Action Plan.

32	§ 51	<p>Management and promotion of the Heritage Emergency Fund This will include the development of procedures and assessment and evaluation mechanisms, the coordination of the implementation of activities, the reporting as well as initiatives for outreach, fund-raising and communication. These activities may include the preparation of promotional and fund-raising materials, the organization of information meetings and the development and maintenance of a comprehensive webpage – within the website of UNESCO - on the programme with updated information on current activities.</p>	250.000				
33		<p><u>Follow up and monitoring</u> <u>The General Conference of UNESCO will decide the mechanism for the follow up and monitoring of the Strategy and its Plan of Action.</u></p>					
Human Resources (over 6 years)							
		1 (P3) Coordination of Heritage Emergency Fund and of Rapid Response Mechanism - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P3) Development and implementation of innovative partnerships and tools - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P1/P2) Research, Knowledge management and Communication - CLT/HER/EPR	725.976				
		1 (P2) 1970 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/MHM	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1954 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/CHP	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1972 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/WHC/ARB	936.000				
		3 (P3) Project Officers - Field Offices covering priority areas (e.g. Iraq, Syria, Libya)	3.576.024				
		GRAND TOTAL	24.917.952				

Tableau mis en forme

Mis en forme : Couleur de police : Rouge

ANNEX II

Proposal for the establishment and maintenance of a mechanism for the rapid intervention and mobilization of national experts (Roster “Unite4Heritage”)

Introduction

Resolution 48 adopted by the General Conference at its 38th session (38 C/Resolution 48) calls, in its paragraph 3, on Member States to define mechanisms for the rapid mobilization of national experts, as a way to support the elaboration of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy on the reinforcement of UNESCO’s action to protect culture and promote cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict. In its paragraph 4, moreover, the resolution invited the Director-General to explore, in collaboration with Member States, practical ways for implementing such mechanism for the rapid intervention and mobilization of national experts.

The Secretariat welcomes the wealth of suggestions, comments and best practices shared by Member States in the context of the online consultation put in place. The comments received point to the need to carefully assess various legal and financial implications. In further developing the concept for the establishment and maintenance of a mechanism for the rapid intervention and mobilization of national experts, the Secretariat will give these issues careful consideration.

The following describes how such mechanism could be set up within UNESCO, resulting from preliminary consultations both with Member States as well as potential partner organizations.

Establishment and operation of the rapid response mechanism

In order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency of the response, the proposed mechanism for the rapid intervention of national experts should be based on a roster that UNESCO would establish, containing pre-selected experts in fields related to the protection and safeguarding of culture, ready to be deployed.

Experts of the Roster would be used to assist in the protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage from threats that may arise in emergency situations associated to possible armed conflicts and/or natural disasters. To this end, they might be employed at anyone of the three stages of the emergency management process, that is before, during and after, to contribute to preparedness, immediate response and recovery initiatives.

The members of the Roster, when deployed on mission, will assist in the protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage by exercising their relevant professional expertise of a legal or technical nature, i.e. not by enforcing laws and security (e.g. ensuring the physical protection of people, a heritage site or Museum).

Among the possible activities that the experts of the Roster might be asked to undertake, always in full consultation with and at the request of the concerned national authorities, are the following:

- Rapid assessment of damage and other needs related to cultural heritage and in line with relevant national legislation, and identification of urgent safeguarding measures;
- Technical support to the implementation of urgent safeguarding measures, including emergency documentation, stabilization of structures at risk, salvaging and storage of collections, transport of movable cultural properties at risk to safe havens, legal counselling;
- Capacity building, including through training of relevant staff from national authorities, NGOs and volunteers;
- Legal advisory services to national authorities on measures to strengthen the protection of cultural property;

- Culture-related activities in support of internally displaced and refugees, such as psycho-social and educational programmes, vocational training, etc.

Candidatures would be screened against a set of pre-determined profiles and qualifications, drawn from past experience, and selected with the help of an advisory panel established on purpose. Desired competencies will not be limited to knowledge and skills within a specific area of knowledge related to the protection of culture, but also include the ability to work under stress and within a multicultural environment in emergency situations with security challenges, when applicable. Special attention would be put to ensure a diversity in profiles, regional experience, language skills, and gender. In selecting and deploying experts of the Roster, moreover, the United Nations-agreed humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence will also be applied. Within UNESCO, the roster would be managed by the Unit for Emergency Preparedness and Response of the Culture Sector.

The selected experts will become members of the roster and will be asked to guarantee, and reconfirm every two years, their readiness to be deployed within a short period of time and provide their services, possibly in areas affected by a critical situation. Once selected, the expert members of the roster will be required to undergo an induction course and specific training programme, possibly drawing from existing practices. These will be aimed at providing them with relevant information on the context in which they may be deployed, focusing on institutional and security arrangements, but also on culture-related processes to which they may be asked to contribute, such as the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for Culture. In addition, as customary for all UNESCO experts, the members of the Roster will be required to undertake – and maintain updated - the standard online security training courses provided by the United Nations, and will receive specific country-briefings when deployed. The quality of their contribution to the mission will be evaluated after the latter's completion, in view of a future redeployment on behalf of UNESCO.

The actual deployment of the members of the Roster will be subject to the granting of security clearance by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and require the formalization of certain legal and administrative arrangements, to comply with United Nations established standard procedures. There exist different options, depending on the timeframe and the funding source, but in all cases the deployed experts will have to sign some form of individual contractual arrangement with UNESCO and, when on mission, will have the status of "UNESCO experts", not UNESCO staff. These options may include:

- UNESCO taking complete charge of the deployment;
- UNESCO relying on a governmental organization to deploy its national experts, through various arrangements (loans or stand-by agreement); or
- UNESCO relying on an external Stand-by Partner¹.

Experts from the roster could be also deployed in the framework of a United Nations mission, whether led by the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) or the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA), which would include in its mandate the protection of cultural property and which would request UNESCO to assist in implementing this particular aspect of its mandate. In such circumstances, and based on the specific terms establishing the United Nations Mission, UNESCO may wish to define specific arrangements with UNDPKO or UNDPA whereby the experts of the roster, would cooperate with the United Nations mission in protecting cultural and/or natural heritage. Such arrangement would require further formal agreements to be completed between UNESCO and UNDPKO/UNDPA in accordance with the rules and regulations of both parties and in consultation with the authorities of the concerned country. The terms of the arrangement would depend on various factors, including the required scope of work, the presence of a UNESCO Office in the country hosting the Headquarters of the United Nations mission and the availability of funds to support the deployment of the experts. The contribution by the UNESCO experts might focus on

¹ Stand-by Partners are organizations which maintain large rosters of qualified personnel that can be deployed rapidly to field offices on UNESCO's request. The related procedures are outlined in the User guide: "The Stand-by Partnership Users' Guide", accessible online from: http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/BSP/pdf/standby_partnerships.pdf

training and awareness raising of the mission personnel (notably police and military) on cultural property protection; capacity building of national authorities and local communities; and technical support for assessment and urgent protection and safeguarding measures. The United Nations Mission could, as was the case for MINUSMA in Mali, contribute by ensuring logistics and security support, as well as in monitoring the situation related to cultural heritage, through its military and police personnel.

~~Similarly, the deployment of experts on the Roster could also be considered in the framework of missions carried out by other international organizations such as the EU, OSCE or NATO.~~

The establishment and operationalization of the roster would require significant resources for UNESCO, on a structural and permanent basis. Ideally, these should be foreseen within the regular programme and budget of the Organization, at least to maintain its basic capacity to manage the roster. Extrabudgetary contributions, however, will be also critical. Interested donors could contribute through the recently established Heritage Emergency Fund or through specific Funds-in-Trust agreements.

IRAQ/

IRAQ

السيد وكيل الوزارة لشؤون الآثار المحترم

م/حماية التراث الثقافي خلال النزاع المسلح

تحية طيبة ...

أشارة إلى رسالة اللجنة الوطنية للتربية والثقافة والعلوم والمؤرخة في 2017/1/2 والخاصة بتقديم المقترحات حول حماية المواقع الثقافية والتراثية خلال النزاعات المسلحة وتوضيحا لذلك نبين الآتي :

كما هو معلوم ان دولة العراق صادقت على اتفاقية لاهاي (1954) لحماية الممتلكات الثقافية اثناء النزاعات المسلحة اذ تعرض التراث الثقافي العراقي للكثير من المخاطر والتهديدات طيلة حقبة الثمانينات من القرن الماضي على اثر الحرب العراقية الايرانية , ولاحقا حرب الخليج الثانية وما رافقها من حصار اقتصادي وصولا الى احتلال العراق في عام 2003 اذ تعرض التراث الحضاري والثقافي العراقي الى اكبر عملية نهب وتدمير لاسيما المتحف العراقي ومتاحف المحافظات وكذلك نهب المواقع الأثرية على أيدي اللصوص وما فيات الآثار , ومما زاد في عملية التدمير هذه الجماعات الإرهابية التي ظهرت في أعقاب احتلال العراق عامي (2003) من القاعدة وداعش التي استباحت العديد من المواقع الأثرية التي قامت بسرقتها لتمويل عملياتها الإرهابية بل أكثر من ذلك عندما قامت هذه المنظمات الإجرامية بعمليات النسف والإزالة للعديد من الصروح الحضارية والثقافية كمدينة (نينوى)/النمرود /خرسباد/ الحضر/النبي يونس.....الخ)

ان الأعمال التي قامت بها هذه المجموعات الإرهابية في تدميرها للتراث الحضاري والثقافي والإنساني اوجد حالة جديدة من التهديدات للتراث العالمي وان الاتفاقيات الدولية ومنها اتفاقية (1954-لاهاي) ق عنيت بالنزاعات المسلحة التي تنشأ بين الدول سواء الموقعة على اتفاقية لاهاي او المنضوية تحت مظلة الامم المتحدة والتي يمكن إلزامها بضرورة حماية الارث الثقافي للدول الأخرى في حالة الحرب اما والحالة في العراق الان فانه يقاتل مجموعات ارهابية لأتمثل الان نفسها لا نخضع إلى إي عهود او اتفاقيات دولية بل لا يمكن إخضاعها إلى اي عقوبات دولية من هنا أصبح إلزاما على المنظمات الدولية المعنية بحماية التراث الحضاري والثقافي في مناطق النزاع المسلح الخاضعة لسيطرة المجموعات الإرهابية إيجاد صيغ واليات جديدة تختلف عما كانت معمول بها في السابق كونها لم تعد مجدية في الوقت الحاضر وما تعرض له التراث الثقافي العراقي خير شاهد على ذلك .

تفضلكم بالاطلاع وامركم بما تنسبون.....

مع التقدير



د. اياد كاظم داود

م/ المنظمات الدولية

2017/1/8



العدد: ٤٧٨
التاريخ: 2017 / 1 / 19

الى / وزارة التربية / اللجنة الوطنية للتربية والثقافة والعلوم

م/ حماية التراث الثقافي خلال النزاع المسلح

تحية طيبة ...

أشارة الى رسالتكم المؤرخة في 2017/1/2 والخاصة بحماية التراث الثقافي خلال النزاع المسلح فاننا نبين لكم ان دولة العراق تمتلك اراثاً ثقافيا وحضاريا كبيرا وهو ما دفع العراق ومنذ فترة مبكرة للانضمام الى اتفاقية (لاهاي - 1954) الخاصة بحماية الممتلكات الثقافية خلال النزاع المسلح اذ اعتمد عليها طيلة السنوات الماضية لحماية التراث الثقافي العراقي من التدمير والسرقة ، الا ان المخاطر التي تعرض اليها التراث الثقافي العراقي على ايدي العصابات الاجرامية من (القاعدة - داعش) وما قامت به من نهب وسرقة وتفجير للكثير من الصروح الحضارية والثقافية العراقية ، كونها عصابات لا تخضع لاي موثيق او عهود دولية تفرض عليها حماية الموروث الثقافي ضمن حدود سيطرتها وبذات الوقت ليس بالامكان مقاضاتها كونها مجموعات إرهابية لاتمتلك سنداً قانونياً يبرر وجودها ، وبناءً على ذلك نرى من الضروري على المنظمات الدولية اعادة النظر بأساليب حماية التراث الثقافي والإنساني خلال النزاع المسلح وفي ضوء ما افرزته المرحلة الحالية في العراق .

راجين التفضل بالاطلاع مع التقدير

المرفقات:-

- مذكرة

قيس حسين رشيد

وكيل الوزارة لشؤون السياحة الآثار

2017/1/9

نسخة منه:

-مكتب السيد وكيل الوزارة تفضلكم بالاطلاع مع التقدير

-قسم المنظمات الدولية مع الاوليات

- الدوار

**JAPAN/
JAPON**

From: MATSUMOTO CHIAKI <chiaki.matsumoto@mofa.go.jp>
Sent: mercredi 21 décembre 2016 02:56
To: Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit
Cc: YAYAMA AKENO
Subject: Regarding Japan's comment on an Action Plan

Dear Secretariat,

In reference to the letter by Mr. Bandarin, Ref. CLT/HER/EPR/16/7945, dated 28 November 2015, I would like to inform you that Japan does not have any comments on an Action Plan to implement the Strategy on reinforcing UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict at this moment.

Sincerely yours,

Chiaki Matsumoto

外務省大臣官房国際文化協力室

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THE
NETHERLANDS/
PAYS-BAS

*** Comments from the Netherlands ***

Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict

NOTE: The activities included in this Action Plan refer to the two main objectives and to all the priority areas of action of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 38th session (38 C/Resolution 48). Activities are grouped according to their short, medium and long term priority, with long term extending to the end of the foreseen time span of the Strategy (i.e. until 2022). The estimated costs are approximate and will need to be confirmed or adjusted subject to actual needs and the specific conditions of implementation. It is also indicated in green, orange or red whether funding for each activity is fully, partially or not secured, respectively.

Commented [FvRA1]: The Action plan is foreseen for a period up to 2022. What is short, medium and long term.

#	§ in 38C/49	Activity	Estimated Costs (\$)	Funding	Preparedness	Response	Recovery
Objective 1:							
Strengthen the ability of Member States to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflict							
Short-term							
1	§§ 20, 25	<p>Development of training tools and piloting of trainings for national law enforcement, armed forces and legal sectors on cultural property protection and illicit trafficking of cultural objects</p> <p>This activity will build on pilot materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK), as well as on the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property elaborated by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy). It will also take into account the ongoing cooperation with UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and specialized police forces such as the Carabinieri (Italy) or the Spanish specialized security forces (Guardia Civil and Policía Nacional), including in the framework of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2199. It will see the development of toolkits, manuals, user-friendly material and other items for increasing the knowledge and capacities of military personnel, custom officers and police forces. In addition, through the development of materials and conducting tailor-made trainings, the project will enhance the knowledge of how to prevent illicit trafficking and of the relevant international instruments and build capacities of legal professionals – in particular judges, prosecutors and lawyers - as well as heritage managers, law enforcement agencies, civil servants, actors of the art market, police, customs and the financial sphere. E-learning and other innovative methods will be used in order to facilitate the sustainability of this action. These activities will be piloted in at least 5 countries in Africa and the Middle East. This activity is closely linked to activity 25.</p>	250.000				

2	§ 20	<p>First Aid training for the culture sector</p> <p>Building on ICCROM’s successful international course on “First Aid to cultural heritage in times of crisis” and successful experiences through UNESCO’s Libya programme, this activity will include conducting practical trainings at local level on evacuation, protection, safeguarding and recovery of cultural heritage during emergencies in partnership with ICCROM. These trainings will be conducted in at least 8 countries in Africa and the Middle East. In addition, a first aid tool box (apps, infographics, short videos, etc.) will be developed for rapid damage assessment, which will be pilot tested in these 8 countries, and later on made widely available for heritage professionals and authorities globally. UNESCO’s Movable Heritage Outreach Programme handbooks for museums will also be widely disseminated.</p>	500.000				
3	§ 20	<p>Development of Inventorying, Monitoring and Assessment tools using ICT and social media for recording, reporting and documenting events impacting heritage in all its forms</p> <p>This will include a coordination meeting with relevant actors on technologies already mapped by UNESCO, as well as the identification of needs and possibilities. Building on this, policy guidance and concrete tools will be developed in view of better preparedness, as well as to contribute to post-conflict rehabilitation and transition, as foreseen in activities 8, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 23. These will include – amongst others - innovative models for heritage - tangible and intangible - databases using crowd-sourcing, social media, mobile applications and satellite imagery, as well as strengthening database systems of police and related actors to prevent looting and study trafficking routes, including through monitoring of the internet. These tools will be piloted in at least 3 countries, and will later on be made widely available. They could be used in activity 13, together with other existing tools.</p>	100.000				
4	§ 20	<p>Risk assessment and emergency plans in areas at risk</p> <p>A comprehensive tool for the analysis and risk assessment of the cultural sector in relation to emergency preparedness and response, including the identification of gaps and opportunities, will be developed and piloted in 3 priority countries (possibly Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sudan, as a start). Tailored strategies and action plans will be developed with the countries accordingly, to mitigate risks for culture and seize opportunities to harness its potential to contribute to resilience and stability. Cooperation in the implementation of this activity will be sought from ICOM, ICCROM and the ICOMOS International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP).</p>	200.000				

Commented [FvRA2]: Is the budget realistic to develop concrete tools ?

Commented [FvRA3]: Is the budget realistic to develop tailored strategies for 3 priority countries?

5	§§ 21, 23, 25, 34	<p>Campaign for the global ratification of UNESCO Conventions</p> <p>This will include organizing and participating in international fora, such as the Un Treaty Event in 2017, the development of policies and models, as well as country-specific diplomatic initiatives. Such advocacy will draw attention to State obligations and the importance of ratifying and implementing, in times of peace and through the appropriate legal and institutional measures at national level, relevant international standards as embodied in UNESCO Culture Conventions and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, and promote the International Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant instruments. Particular attention will be given to regions with low ratification rates, specifically of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999) and of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The initiative will continue advocating for the full respect, by all parties concerned, of international humanitarian law pertaining to the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, and will therefore build on the partnerships with the ICRC and the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights.</p>	75.000				
6	§§ 22, 25, 36	<p>Reinforcement of the #Unite4Heritage campaign using international, regional, and national media as well as social networks</p> <p>Building on the achievements of the global #Unite4Heritage campaign, which focused so far mainly on social media and was targeted at young people from the Middle East, communication and outreach material will be developed through a number of innovative partnerships and creative initiatives. These will have a more global scope, to foster a counter narrative to hatred and harness heritage to promote tolerance and mutual understanding. They will target countries not directly affected by armed conflict, and involve the tourism, media, art, and other industries, as well as museums and private collectors, to expand the reach of the campaign while promoting its core values of cultural pluralism and appreciation for tangible and intangible heritage in its diversity, including in relation to the issues of looting and illicit trafficking. In cooperation with Member States and their National UNESCO Committees</p>	275.000				
7	§ 24	<p>Comprehensive review of legal and policy frameworks on safe havens for cultural property</p> <p>Based on a needs assessment conducted in consultation with Member States, and in order to address the current lack of a legal and policy framework for the implementation of safe havens, a comprehensive legal review concerning their setting up and operationalization will be undertaken, as well as case studies examined from which principles and best practices will be drawn. Building on the work already carried out by the International Law Association and other initiatives, these findings will then be compiled into specific guidelines. In parallel, it is proposed to promote institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during armed conflict in respect of national law and relevant international Conventions. This activity is closely linked to activity 16.</p>	75.000				

8	§ 24	First aid and mitigation measures This activity includes (2) a method to select heritage for which first aid and mitigation measures are most useful , (3) the emergency stabilization of damaged monuments, (1) the creation of emergency inventories and (3) salvaging of cultural artefacts as well as their conservation, and enhanced security at museums and sites. Whenever possible, a capacity-building component targeting local personnel will be integrated in this activity.	300.000				
9	§ 24	Establishment and maintenance of a Rapid Response Mechanism (Roster "Unite4Heritage") Based on the provisions of 38 C/Resolution 48 (§§ 3 and 4), and building on the "Unite4Heritage" task force established by Italy, this activity will include preparatory consultations with potential operational partners, heritage expert, knowledge and university networks , and staff- or fund-contributing Member States, the establishment and maintenance of a roster of cultural heritage experts, the organization of induction and training courses for pre-selected members of the roster, as well as the deployment of rapid assessment and advisory missions to affected countries, as needed.	400.000				
10	§ 26	Formulation and coordination of international efforts for country-based Emergency Response Pursuant to its coordination mandate, UNESCO will continue ensuring technical coordination among all stakeholders to formulate Emergency Action Plans for the Safeguarding of Culture in affected countries, as well as for the implementation of new and existing Action Plans, with a view to review progress, identify emerging challenges and determine the appropriate response.	300.000				
11	§§ 27, 28	Development of recovery plans Subject to the improvement of security in the concerned areas, this activity involves working with relevant authorities and stakeholders in at least 3 countries in the Middle East to plan for heritage rehabilitation or restitution in selected locations and to have these efforts integrated as a part of peacebuilding and reconciliation strategies. Activities will include all relevant preparatory work, such as collecting documentation, convening stakeholders, and planning. This activity will build the basis for the mid- to long-term implementation of programmes for cultural heritage rehabilitation and preservation, again subject to enabling security conditions.	300.000				
12	§§ 30, 33	Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNAs and PDNAs) In the framework of UN-wide PCNA (to be possibly renamed "Recovery and Peace Building Assessment") and PDNA exercises, this activity aims at strengthening their culture component and training UNESCO staff, NGOs in the cultural sector and relevant government officials in their methodology and implementation, through 5 dedicated regional workshops, as well as supporting UNESCO's participation for culture in an estimated 3-4 PDNAs and 2 PCNAs (RPBAs) exercises per year.	350.000				
Mid-term							

Commented [FvRA4]: Without selection, this amount will not be sufficient

Commented [FvRA5]: Using existing networks might make the work easier and decrease costs. Suggestion: decrease this budget.

13	§ 20	<p>Preparatory documentation, risk assessment and emergency plans for heritage in peripheral zones</p> <p>As a preventive measure, inventory and documentation work will be undertaken in countries affected by conflict or potentially at risk, including the development of community-based inventories (notably for intangible cultural heritage). This will include the development of no-strike maps. In at least 3 countries, these activities will develop comprehensive inventories and the related documentation of tangible and intangible heritage (these countries will also receive the First aid training under activity 2), which will include the use of digitization, 3D-scanning and related methodologies, such as those developed in the framework of activity 3. They will also introduce tools such as the object ID for movable heritage as a preventive measure, which is promoted by UNESCO and ICOM, as well as the development of comprehensive risk preparedness plans for sites and cultural institutions.</p>	350.000				
14	§§ 22, 36	<p>Learning through heritage: promoting cultural pluralism and enhancing youth engagement around culture</p> <p>This activity will contribute to the larger "Learning through heritage: enhancing youth engagement" project, specifically through educational activities, including informal ones, promoting cultural pluralism and the respect for cultural heritage, with an aim to build more tolerant and inclusive societies. Building on the World Heritage in Young Hands Programme and jointly with UNESCO's Education and Communication and Information Sectors, relevant partners, and the NET-MED Youth and Youth 2.0 projects, the larger project foresees the development of a comprehensive programme for heritage education, with a long-term view to strengthening the protection of heritage in all its forms, facilitating access to and enjoyment of heritage among the younger generation as related to the development of their self-identities, including through history and commemoration. This will contribute to improved learning outcomes through two intertwined steps: 1) At the global level, UNESCO will develop a generic "teacher's resource pack on using all forms of heritage in education". 2) At the local level, pilot countries will use these resources to train a team of facilitators, which will then work with teacher-training institutions on developing adapted educational resource materials (teacher training materials, lesson plans, sample curricula and content) to fit their respective contexts. In countries affected by crises, this may involve working together with local actors operating in refugee and IDP camps, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent movements, and specifically those managing child-friendly spaces and similar child- and youth-oriented efforts. This activity will be closely linked to activity 27, and will concentrate initially on the current Syrian refugee crisis, but will also develop activities for communities of at least 4 other countries.</p>	1.200.000				

Commented [FvRA6]: Culture education or heritage education is important. By using pilot projects, and looking for cooperation e.g. with the educational branch of the ICRC, the budget could be adjusted. The activity might be split in a first phase for short term (pilot projects) and a second phase for the midterm and/or longterm.

15	§ 24	<p>Establishment of a Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage to monitor and document attacks against cultural heritage sites</p> <p>This activity will build on the experience with the EU-funded Syria Observatory, and aim to collect systematic, reliable and verified data on damage, destruction, looting and misappropriation of cultural property, essential to define priority mitigating measures, prevent further loss and engage in longer-term planning for recovery. On the basis of the collected data, regular reports will analyze the situation on the ground. In partnership with UNOSAT and other relevant research projects, data and documentation of deliberate attacks on cultural heritage will also be collected, which are critical to address impunity and ensure that perpetrators of such acts are held accountable, while systems and tools will be developed to maximize the value of documentation efforts for transitional justice purposes. This activity will be piloted in 3 countries and then expanded to global scale. It will feed into activity 23. In cooperation with ICC.</p>	400.000			
16	§ 24	<p>Facilitate the creation of safe havens for cultural property</p> <p>Based on activity 7 concerning a comprehensive legal review regarding the setting up and operationalizing of safe havens, the development of specific guidelines, and the establishment of an international roster of institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during conflict in respect of national legislation and relevant international Conventions and agreements, this activity will facilitate the actual evacuation of cultural assets from sites, museums and other cultural repositories to domestic safe havens or abroad, if and when requested by the countries concerned. To this end, UNESCO may, if and when requested, assist by liaising between source and host countries, developing agreements, and where required, providing coordination and technical support for moving collections. Preferably in cooperation with MS in the region.</p>	500.000			
17	§§ 22, 28	<p>Community-based recovery projects</p> <p>Whenever possible, and within the framework of broader UN-led peacebuilding efforts, it is proposed to implement a number of relatively small, but empowering, culture rehabilitation or recovery initiatives owned and implemented by local communities at their request. Such efforts will aim to reconcile communities, foster dialogue or contribute to enhancing conditions for return through cultural rehabilitation, tangible or intangible – linked to broader peacebuilding efforts. This activity could complement activity 11 as part of the overall recovery effort.</p>	300.000			
18	§ 22	<p>Culture creation for inclusion and peaceful societies</p> <p>This will involve working with artists and the performing art sector in post-conflict situations and with displaced communities in at least 5 countries to ensure greater inclusion and social stability, as an enabling factor for other activities related to transition and peacebuilding efforts. Cooperation will be sought with NGO's active in this field. This activity is linked to activities 11 and 17.</p>	250.000			

Commented [FvRA7]: Suggestion to work with other partners: foreseen budget 150.000.

19	§§ 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.	1.975.000				
Long term							
20	§ 19	Strengthen Conventions' operational guidelines and build synergies in their implementation Building on ongoing initiatives within the relevant statutory processes, this activity involves the analysis, in consultation with all relevant actors and in particular the Governing Bodies of the Conventions and associated mechanisms, of the gaps and opportunities – specifically related to the protection of culture in armed conflict - associated with all the Conventions and with their possible synergies, which would lead to proposals for strengthening the effectiveness of the Conventions. This would include, for example, exploring options for strengthening reporting and monitoring the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols within their statutory processes. —going concern/continued attention -	100.000				
21	§§ 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, as well as mid-term activities 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.	3.825.000				
Objective 2: Incorporate the protection of culture into humanitarian action, security strategies and peacebuilding processes by engaging with relevant stakeholders outside the culture domain.							
Short-term							
22	§§ 25, 33	Strengthened cooperation in the fight against illicit trafficking In the framework of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2199, this activity will aim at reinforcing on-going cooperation with INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, UNODC, national specialized police units, research initiatives, university networks and other partners, including from the cultural sector such as UNIDROIT and ICOM, for the tracking, authentication, seizure, conservation and restitution of objects stolen and illegally exported, including the joint development of tools and international support (?) as well as domestic policies. This activity is closely linked to activities 1, 3, 6, 7, and 16.	100.000				

Commented [FvRA8]: Can this activity and budget be further explained?

Commented [FvRA9]: This section should be shaded ?

Commented [FvRA10]: Can this activity and budget be further explained?

23	§ 29	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the International Criminal Court (ICC)</p> <p>Based on the data collected via the Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage (activity 15), UNESCO will support the ICC in the investigations concerning perpetrators of attacks against cultural heritage, if and when a legal case is opened, by sharing relevant factual information, including gathered and analyzed in cooperation with partners from the IT sector.</p>	100.000			
24	§§ 33, 34	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the Human Rights Council and the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights</p> <p>In order to mainstream culture into Human Rights policies, in particular in the context of armed conflicts, this activity could include research, assessments, the development of guidelines, and the organization of special advocacy events in the framework of the Human Rights Council and in cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights. It could also involve cooperation with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for the Prevention of Genocide for the development of tools that would take consideration of violations of cultural rights and attacks against culture for early warning of possible genocidal processes.</p>	150.000			
25	§§ 33, 35	<p>Integration of the protection of cultural heritage and diversity in military notably UN peace-keeping operations (including their police and civilian components)</p> <p>This activity will include training and sensitization activities, building on the experience of UNESCO in working with MINUSMA in Mali but also with other UN peacekeeping missions in Lebanon, Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), as well as on the work carried out in the past by the International Blue Shield Committee and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), pilot training materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK), as well as the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property prepared by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy). These will be adapted to the specificities of armed forces (national or regional, e.g. NATO) and peacekeeping forces that could be deployed or mandated by the UN Security Council and have a mandate for the protection of cultural heritage. The training modules will be tested in pilot capacity-building initiatives in cooperation with UNDPKO and UNITAR. They are aimed at enhancing, among mission personnel, awareness of the basic principles of International Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and cultural heritage and the need to safeguard them.</p> <p>Furthermore, also building and expanding on the MINUSMA precedent, this activity will include the exchange of information (e.g. provision of no-strike lists) and advising on cultural property protection, as well as, if and when explicitly foreseen within their mandate as determined by the UN Security Council, cooperation with UN peacekeeping missions on the ground for the protection of cultural and natural World Heritage, through the deployment of technical experts under UNESCO's coordination. This activity is closely linked to activity 1.</p>	400.000			

26	§ 35	<p>Promoting the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict of a non-international character - as part of International Humanitarian Law - among non-State armed groups</p> <p>In the context of an increase in armed conflicts of a non-international character with strengthened engagement of non-State armed groups, this activity will aim at raising these groups' awareness and promoting their respect of basic principles of International Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and cultural heritage and the need to safeguard them, in line with expressed priorities of the UN Secretary-General and in full application of UN rules and regulations. This will involve the preparation, in cooperation with the NGO Geneva Call, of a scoping study and the development of capacity-building and awareness-raising materials, which could be used by relevant NGOs and other humanitarian actors having interaction with non-State armed groups.</p>	100.000				
Mid-term							
27	§§ 33, 34	<p>Integration of culture into humanitarian relief efforts related to displacement</p> <p>This will include research, promotional materials, assessments, development of guidelines, training and the organization of special events with the relevant UN Agencies (Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), UNHCR, IOM) and selected humanitarian actors at global and grassroots levels. A particular focus – as a priority - will be on displacement and migration, addressing access to culture in situations of displacement, including through the development of dedicated tools (such as the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix) with a view to a possible return. With a pilot effort focusing in particular on the Syrian refugees, assessments will be conducted for the safeguarding and importance of intangible cultural heritage for community resilience during humanitarian crises, leading to the development of concrete tools. This activity will be closely linked to activity 14.</p>	200.000				
28	§§ 33, 34	<p>Integration of culture into peacebuilding efforts</p> <p>Against the background of the ongoing review of the UN Peace architecture, as decided by the UN General Assembly, this activity will aim at integrating a culture component into policies and tools used by UN actors involved in peacebuilding efforts. This will involve the development of research, promotional materials and guidance, for example for UNDPA Advisors and Peace Building Support Office staff; the inclusion of culture into vulnerability assessments tools (such as the Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) recently elaborated by the UN Working Group on Transition); the organization of thematic meetings (e.g. at the Peace Building Council's sessions); and ultimately the elaboration of proposals for projects to be supported under peacebuilding funding mechanisms. This will be done at a global level, and subject to the availability of funds, piloted in at least 5 countries in cooperation with the relevant humanitarian actors.</p>	200.000				
29	§§ 33, 35	<p>Protected cultural zones</p> <p>Building on the legal bases provided within the 1954 Convention and its Second Protocol, as well as on the right of initiative granted to UNESCO therein, the activity will explore, through consultations with UNDPKO and UNDP, the legal framework for the possible establishment of protected cultural zones in conflict-affected countries, as well as the practical implementation modalities on the ground, including through UNESCO partners such as the ICRC. On the basis of the conclusions of the research follow up measures or recommendations will be discussed with MS.</p>	75.000				

30	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.	750.000				
Long term							
31	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, as well as mid-term activities 27 and 28 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.	1.250.000				
General							
32	§ 51	Management and promotion of the Heritage Emergency Fund This will include the development of procedures and assessment and evaluation mechanisms, the coordination of the implementation of activities, the reporting as well as initiatives for outreach, fund-raising and communication. These activities may include the preparation of promotional and fund-raising materials instruments , the organization of information meetings and the development and maintenance of a comprehensive webpage – within the website of UNESCO - on the programme with updated information on current activities. This activity will make use of the UNESCO professional fund raiser.	250.000				
Human Resources (over 6 years)							
		1 (P3) Coordination of Heritage Emergency Fund and of Rapid Response Mechanism - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P3) Development and implementation of innovative partnerships and tools - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P1/P2) Research, Knowledge management and Communication - CLT/HER/EPR	725.976				
		1 (P2) 1970 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/MHM	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1954 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/CHP	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1972 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/WHC/ARB	936.000				
		3 (P3) Project Officers - Field Offices covering priority areas (e.g. Iraq, Syria, Libya)	3.576.024				
		1 (P3) professional fundraiser					
		GRAND TOTAL	24.917.952				

ANNEX II

Proposal for the establishment and maintenance of a mechanism for the rapid intervention and mobilization of national experts (Roster “Unite4Heritage”)

Introduction

Resolution 48 adopted by the General Conference at its 38th session (38 C/Resolution 48) calls, in its paragraph 3, on Member States to define mechanisms for the rapid mobilization of national experts, as a way to support the elaboration of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy on the reinforcement of UNESCO's action to protect culture and promote cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict. In its paragraph 4, moreover, the resolution invited the Director-General to explore, in collaboration with Member States, practical ways for implementing such mechanism for the rapid intervention and mobilization of national experts.

The Secretariat welcomes the wealth of suggestions, comments and best practices shared by Member States in the context of the online consultation put in place. The comments received point to the need to carefully assess various legal and financial implications. In further developing the concept for the establishment and maintenance of a mechanism for the rapid intervention and mobilization of national experts, the Secretariat will give these issues careful consideration.

The following describes how such mechanism could be set up within UNESCO, resulting from preliminary consultations both with Member States as well as potential partner organizations.

Establishment and operation of the rapid response mechanism

UNESCO can organize a rapid response mechanism on the request of national authorities, and in full consultation with them. This mechanism is only used if an emergency cannot be dealt with under existing UNESCO mechanisms, such as missions related to the implementation or execution of the World Heritage Convention. In order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency of the response, the proposed mechanism for the rapid intervention of national experts should be based on a roster that UNESCO would establish, containing pre-selected experts in fields related to the protection and safeguarding of culture, ready to be deployed.

Experts of the Roster would be used to assist in the protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage from threats that may arise in emergency situations associated to possible armed conflicts and/or natural disasters. To this end, they might be employed at anyone of the three stages of the emergency management process, that is before, during and after, to contribute to preparedness, immediate response and recovery initiatives.

The members of the Roster, when deployed on mission, will assist in the protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage by exercising their relevant professional expertise of a legal or technical nature, i.e. not by enforcing laws and security (e.g. ensuring the physical protection of people, a heritage site or Museum).

Among the possible activities that the experts of the Roster might be asked to undertake, always in full consultation with and at the request of the concerned national authorities, are the following:

Comment [FvRA1]: In the view of the Netherlands this is an important pre-requisite. This should therefore be given attention in the first paragraph.

- Rapid assessment of damage and other needs related to cultural heritage and in line with relevant national legislation, and identification of urgent safeguarding measures;
- Technical support to the implementation of urgent safeguarding measures, including emergency documentation, stabilization of structures at risk, salvaging and storage of collections, transport of movable cultural properties at risk to safe havens, legal counselling;
- Capacity building, including through training of relevant staff from national authorities, NGOs and volunteers;
- Legal advisory services to national authorities on measures to strengthen the protection of cultural property;
- Culture-related activities in support of internally displaced and refugees, such as psycho-social and educational programmes, vocational training, etc.

Candidatures would be screened against a set of pre-determined profiles and qualifications, drawn from past experience, and selected with the help of an advisory panel established on purpose. Desired competencies will not be limited to knowledge and skills within a specific area of knowledge related to the protection of culture, but also include the ability to work under stress and within a multicultural environment in emergency situations with security challenges, when applicable. Special attention would be put to ensure a diversity in profiles, regional experience, language skills, and gender. In selecting and deploying experts of the Roster, moreover, the United Nations-agreed humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence will also be applied. Within UNESCO, the roster would be managed by the Unit for Emergency Preparedness and Response of the Culture Sector.

Comment [FvRA2]: How should this advisory panel be established. Is there a model for it? Who will prepare this, who will decide?

The selected experts will become members of the roster and will be asked to guarantee, and reconfirm every two years, their readiness to be deployed within a short period of time and provide their services, possibly in areas affected by a critical situation. Once selected, the expert members of the roster will be required to undergo an induction course and specific training programme, possibly drawing from existing practices. These will be aimed at providing them with relevant information on the context in which they may be deployed, focusing on institutional and security arrangements, but also on culture-related processes to which they may be asked to contribute, such as the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for Culture. In addition, as customary for all UNESCO experts, the members of the Roster will be required to undertake – and maintain updated - the standard online security training courses provided by the United Nations, and will receive specific country-briefings when deployed. The quality of their contribution to the mission will be evaluated after the latter's completion, in view of a future redeployment on behalf of UNESCO.

The actual deployment of the members of the Roster will be subject to the granting of security clearance by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and require the formalization of certain legal and administrative arrangements, to comply with United Nations established standard procedures. There exist different options, depending on the timeframe and the funding source, but in all cases the deployed experts will have to sign some form of individual contractual arrangement with UNESCO and, when on mission, will have the status of "UNESCO experts", not UNESCO staff. These options may include:

- UNESCO taking complete charge of the deployment;

- UNESCO relying on a governmental organization to deploy its national experts, through various arrangements (loans or stand-by agreement); or
- UNESCO relying on an external Stand-by Partner¹.

Experts from the roster could be also deployed in the framework of a United Nations mission, whether led by the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) or the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA), which would include in its mandate the protection of cultural property and which would request UNESCO to assist in implementing this particular aspect of its mandate. In such circumstances, and based on the specific terms establishing the United Nations Mission, UNESCO may wish to define specific arrangements with UNDPKO or UNDPA whereby the experts of the roster, would cooperate with the United Nations mission in protecting cultural and/or natural heritage. Such arrangement would require further formal agreements to be completed between UNESCO and UNDPKO/UNDPA in accordance with the rules and regulations of both parties and in consultation with the authorities of the concerned country. The terms of the arrangement would depend on various factors, including the required scope of work, the presence of a UNESCO Office in the country hosting the Headquarters of the United Nations mission and the availability of funds to support the deployment of the experts. The contribution by the UNESCO experts might focus on training and awareness raising of the mission personnel (notably police and military) on cultural property protection; capacity building of national authorities and local communities; and technical support for assessment and urgent protection and safeguarding measures. The United Nations Mission could, as was the case for MINUSMA in Mali, contribute by ensuring logistics and security support, as well as in monitoring the situation related to cultural heritage, through its military and police personnel.

Similarly, the deployment of experts on the Roster could also be considered in the framework of missions carried out by other international organizations such as the EU, OSCE or NATO.

The establishment and operationalization of the roster would require significant resources for UNESCO, on a structural and permanent basis. Ideally, these should be foreseen within the regular programme and budget of the Organization, at least to maintain its basic capacity to manage the roster. Extrabudgetary contributions, however, will be also critical. Interested donors could contribute through the recently established Heritage Emergency Fund or through specific Funds-in-Trust agreements.

Comment [FvRA3]: The roster can be an additional source of experts to UN Missions. For UN Missions it is also important that broader missions from UN SP can include experts in UNESCO fields. This is of ten decided on a national level, the roster practice should not complicate this. This is also important in relation to EU, OSCE and NATO cooperation.

¹ Stand-by Partners are organizations which maintain large rosters of qualified personnel that can be deployed rapidly to field offices on UNESCO's request. The related procedures are outlined in the User guide: "The Stand-by Partnership Users' Guide", accessible online from: http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/BSP/pdf/standby_partnerships.pdf

NIGERIA/

NIGÉRIA



National Commission for Museums and Monuments

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(OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL)

IF.6/S.I/Vol.I
09th January, 2017

The Assistant Director-General

Culture
UNESCO
Paris

**RE: CONSULTATION ON AN ACTION PLAN TO IMPLEMENT
THE STRATEGY ON REINFORCING UNESCO'S ACTION PLAN
FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURE AND THE PROMOTION OF
CULTURAL PLURALISM IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT**

Kindly refer to your letter Ref: CLT/HER/EPR/16/7945 dated 28th November 2016 on the above subject matter and find attached our comments/suggestion as highlighted in blue for your kind consideration please.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yusuf Abdallah Usman
Director General

Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict

NOTE: The activities included in this Action Plan refer to the two main objectives and to all the priority areas of action of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 38th session (38 C/Resolution 48). Activities are grouped according to their short, medium and long term priority, with long term extending to the end of the foreseen time span of the Strategy (i.e. until 2022). The estimated costs are approximate and will need to be confirmed or adjusted subject to actual needs and the specific conditions of implementation. It is also indicated in green, orange or red whether funding for each activity is fully, partially or not secured, respectively.

#	§ in 38C/49	Activity	Estimated Costs (\$)	Funding	Preparedness	Response	Recovery
Objective 1:							
Strengthen the ability of Member States to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflict							
Short-term							
1	§§20, 25	<p>Development of training tools and piloting of trainings for national law enforcement, armed forces and legal sectors on cultural property protection and illicit trafficking of cultural objects</p> <p>This activity will build on pilot materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK), as well as on the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property elaborated by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy). It will also take into account the ongoing cooperation with UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and specialized police forces such as the Carabinieri (Italy) or the Spanish specialized security forces (Guardia Civil and Policía Nacional), including in the framework of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2199. It will see the development of toolkits, manuals, user-friendly material and other items for increasing the knowledge and capacities of military personnel, custom officers and police forces. In addition, through the development of materials and conducting tailor-made trainings, the project will enhance the knowledge of how to prevent illicit trafficking and of the relevant international instruments and build capacities of legal professionals – in particular judges, prosecutors and lawyers - as well as heritage managers, law enforcement agencies, civil servants, actors of the art market, police, customs and the financial sphere. <u>The local community through their representatives will also be involved.</u> E-learning and other innovative methods will be used in order to facilitate the sustainability of this action. These activities will be piloted in at least 5 countries in Africa and the Middle East. This activity is closely linked to activity 25.</p>	250.000				

2	§20	<p>First Aid training for the culture sector</p> <p>Building on ICCROM’s successful international course on “First Aid to cultural heritage in times of crisis” and successful experiences through UNESCO’s Libya programme, this activity will include conducting practical trainings at local level on evacuation, protection, safeguarding and recovery of cultural heritage during emergencies in partnership with ICCROM. These trainings will be conducted in at least 8 countries in Africa and the Middle East. In addition, a first aid tool box (apps, infographics, short videos, etc.) will be developed for rapid damage assessment, which will be pilot tested in these 8 countries, and later on made widely available for heritage professionals and authorities globally. UNESCO’s Movable Heritage Outreach Programme handbooks for museums will also be widely disseminated.</p>	500.000				
3	§20	<p>Development of Inventorying, Monitoring and Assessment tools using ICT and social media for recording, reporting and documenting events impacting heritage in all its forms</p> <p>This will include a coordination meeting with relevant actors on technologies already mapped by UNESCO, as well as the identification of needs and possibilities. Building on this, policy guidance and concrete tools will be developed in view of better preparedness, as well as to contribute to post-conflict rehabilitation and transition, as foreseen in activities 8, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 23. These will include – amongst others - innovative models for heritage - tangible and intangible - databases using crowd-sourcing, social media, mobile applications and satellite imagery, as well as strengthening database systems of police and related actors to prevent looting and study trafficking routes, including through monitoring of the internet. These tools will be piloted in at least 3 countries, and will later on be made widely available. They could be used in activity 13, together with other existing tools.</p>	100.000				
4	§20	<p>Risk assessment and emergency plans in areas at risk</p> <p>A comprehensive tool for the analysis and risk assessment of the cultural sector in relation to emergency preparedness and response, including the identification of gaps and opportunities, will be developed and piloted in 3 priority countries (possibly Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sudan, as a start). Tailored strategies and action plans will be developed accordingly, to mitigate risks for culture and seize opportunities to harness its potential to contribute to resilience and stability. Cooperation in the implementation of this activity will be sought from ICOM, ICCROM and the ICOMOS International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP).</p>	200.000				

5	§§21, 23, 25, 34	<p>Campaign for the global ratification of UNESCO Conventions</p> <p>This will include organizing and participating in international fora, such as the Un Treaty Event in 2017, the development of policies and models, as well as country-specific diplomatic initiatives. Such advocacy will draw attention to State obligations and the importance of ratifying and implementing, in times of peace and through the appropriate legal and institutional measures at national level, relevant international standards as embodied in UNESCO Culture Conventions and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, and promote the International Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant instruments. Particular attention will be given to regions with low ratification rates, specifically of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999) and of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The initiative will continue advocating for the full respect, by all parties concerned, of international humanitarian law pertaining to the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, and will therefore build on the partnerships with the ICRC and the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights.</p>	75.000				
6	§§22, 25, 36	<p>Reinforcement of the #Unite4Heritage campaign using international, regional, and national media as well as social networks</p> <p>Building on the achievements of the global #Unite4Heritage campaign, which focused so far mainly on social media and was targeted at young people from the Middle East, communication and outreach material will be developed through a number of innovative partnerships and creative initiatives. These will have a more global scope, to foster a counter narrative to hatred and harness heritage to promote tolerance and mutual understanding. They will target countries not directly affected by armed conflict, and involve the tourism, media, art, and other industries, as well as museums and private collectors, to expand the reach of the campaign while promoting its core values of cultural pluralism and appreciation for tangible and intangible heritage in its diversity, including in relation to the issues of looting and illicit trafficking.</p>	275.000				
7	§24	<p>Comprehensive review of legal and policy frameworks on safe havens for cultural property</p> <p>Based on a needs assessment conducted in consultation with Member States, and in order to address the current lack of a legal and policy framework for the implementation of safe havens, a comprehensive legal review concerning their setting up and operationalization will be undertaken, as well as case studies examined from which principles and best practices will be drawn. Building on the work already carried out by the International Law Association and other initiatives, these findings will then be compiled into specific guidelines. In parallel, it is proposed to promote institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during armed conflict in respect of national law and relevant international Conventions. This activity is closely linked to activity 16.</p>	75.000				

8	§24	First aid and mitigation measures This activity includes the emergency stabilization of damaged monuments, the creation of emergency inventories and salvaging of cultural artefacts as well as their conservation, and enhanced security at museums and sites. Whenever possible, a capacity-building component targeting local personnel will be integrated in this activity.	300.000				
9	§24	Establishment and maintenance of a Rapid Response Mechanism (Roster "Unite4Heritage") Based on the provisions of 38 C/Resolution 48 (§§ 3 and 4), and building on the "Unite4Heritage" task force established by Italy, this activity will include preparatory consultations with potential operational partners and staff- or fund-contributing Member States, the establishment and maintenance of a roster of cultural heritage experts, the organization of induction and training courses for pre-selected members of the roster, as well as the deployment of rapid assessment and advisory missions to affected countries, as needed.	400.000				
10	§26	Formulation and coordination of international efforts for country-based Emergency Response Pursuant to its coordination mandate, UNESCO will continue ensuring technical coordination among all stakeholders to formulate Emergency Action Plans for the Safeguarding of Culture in affected countries, as well as for the implementation of new and existing Action Plans, with a view to review progress, identify emerging challenges and determine the appropriate response. <u>Towards this end, Unesco should identify, revive and strengthen regional cultural institutions and organizations to serve as first line agencies to provide emergency assistance as well as post conflict and post disaster needs assessments.</u>	300.000				
11	§§27, 28	Development of recovery plans Subject to the improvement of security in the concerned areas, this activity involves working with relevant authorities and stakeholders in at least 3 countries in the Middle East to plan for heritage rehabilitation or restitution in selected locations and to have these efforts integrated as a part of peacebuilding and reconciliation strategies. Activities will include all relevant preparatory work, such as collecting documentation, convening stakeholders, and planning. This activity will build the basis for the mid- to long-term implementation of programmes for cultural heritage rehabilitation and preservation, again subject to enabling security conditions.	300.000				
12	§§30, 33	Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNAs and PDNAs) In the framework of UN-wide PCNA (to be possibly renamed "Recovery and Peace Building Assessment") and PDNA exercises, this activity aims at strengthening their culture component and training UNESCO staff, NGOs in the cultural sector and relevant government officials in their methodology and implementation, through 5 dedicated regional workshops, as well as supporting UNESCO's participation for culture in an estimated 3-4 PDNAs and 2 PCNAs (RPBAs) exercises per year.	350.000				
Mid-term							

13	§20	<p>Preparatory documentation, risk assessment and emergency plans for heritage in peripheral zones</p> <p>As a preventive measure, inventory and documentation work will be undertaken in countries affected by conflict or potentially at risk, including the development of community-based inventories (notably for intangible cultural heritage). This will include the development of no-strike maps. In at least 3 countries, these activities will develop comprehensive inventories and the related documentation of tangible and intangible heritage (these countries will also receive the First aid training under activity 2), which will include the use of digitization, 3D-scanning and related methodologies, such as those developed in the framework of activity 3. They will also introduce tools such as the object ID for movable heritage as a preventive measure, which is promoted by UNESCO and ICOM, as well as the development of comprehensive risk preparedness plans for sites and cultural institutions.</p>	350.000				
14	§§22, 36	<p>Learning through heritage: promoting cultural pluralism and enhancing youth engagement around culture</p> <p>This activity will contribute to the larger "Learning through heritage: enhancing youth engagement" project, specifically through educational activities, including informal ones, promoting cultural pluralism and the respect for cultural heritage, with an aim to build more tolerant and inclusive societies. Building on the World Heritage in Young Hands Programme and jointly with UNESCO's Education and Communication and Information Sectors, relevant partners, and the NET-MED Youth and Youth 2.0 projects, the larger project foresees the development of a comprehensive programme for heritage education, with a long-term view to strengthening the protection of heritage in all its forms, facilitating access to and enjoyment of heritage among the younger generation as related to the development of their self-identities, including through history and commemoration. This will contribute to improved learning outcomes through two intertwined steps: 1) At the global level, UNESCO will develop a generic "teacher's resource pack on using all forms of heritage in education". 2) At the local level, pilot countries will use these resources to train a team of facilitators, which will then work with teacher-training institutions on developing adapted educational resource materials (teacher training materials, lesson plans, sample curricula and content) to fit their respective contexts. In countries affected by crises, this may involve working together with local actors operating in refugee and IDP camps, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent movements, and specifically those managing child-friendly spaces and similar child- and youth-oriented efforts. This activity will be closely linked to activity 27, and will concentrate initially on the current Syrian refugee crisis, but will also develop activities for communities of at least 4 other countries.</p>	1.200.000				

15	§24	<p>Establishment of a Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage to monitor and document attacks against cultural heritage sites</p> <p>This activity will build on the experience with the EU-funded Syria Observatory, and aim to collect systematic, reliable and verified data on damage, destruction, looting and misappropriation of cultural property, essential to define priority mitigating measures, prevent further loss and engage in longer-term planning for recovery. On the basis of the collected data, regular reports will analyze the situation on the ground. In partnership with UNOSAT and other relevant research projects, data and documentation of deliberate attacks on cultural heritage will also be collected, which are critical to address impunity and ensure that perpetrators of such acts are held accountable, while systems and tools will be developed to maximize the value of documentation efforts for transitional justice purposes. This activity will be piloted in 3 countries and then expanded to global scale. It will feed into activity 23.</p>	400.000			
16	§24	<p>Facilitate the creation of safe havens for cultural property</p> <p>Based on activity 7 concerning a comprehensive legal review regarding the setting up and operationalizing of safe havens, the development of specific guidelines, and the establishment of an international roster of institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during conflict in respect of national legislation and relevant international Conventions and agreements, this activity will facilitate the actual evacuation of cultural assets from sites, museums and other cultural repositories to domestic safe havens or abroad, if and when requested by the countries concerned. To this end, UNESCO may, if and when requested, assist by liaising between source and host countries, developing agreements, and where required, providing coordination and technical support for moving collections.</p>	500.000			
17	§§22, 28	<p>Community-based recovery projects</p> <p>Whenever possible, and within the framework of broader UN-led peacebuilding efforts, it is proposed to implement a number of relatively small, but empowering, culture rehabilitation or recovery initiatives owned and implemented by local communities at their request. Such efforts will aim to reconcile communities, foster dialogue or contribute to enhancing conditions for return through cultural rehabilitation, tangible or intangible – linked to broader peacebuilding efforts. This activity could complement activity 11 as part of the overall recovery effort.</p>	300.000			
18	§22	<p>Culture creation for inclusion and peaceful societies</p> <p>This will involve working with artists and the performing art sector in post-conflict situations and with displaced communities in at least 5 countries to ensure greater inclusion and social stability, as an enabling factor for other activities related to transition and peacebuilding efforts. This activity is linked to activities 11 and 17.</p>	250.000			

19	§§20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.	1.975.000				
Long term							
20	§19	Strengthen Conventions' operational guidelines and build synergies in their implementation Building on ongoing initiatives within the relevant statutory processes, this activity involves the analysis, in consultation with all relevant actors and in particular the Governing Bodies of the Conventions and associated mechanisms, of the gaps and opportunities – specifically related to the protection of culture in armed conflict - associated with all the Conventions and with their possible synergies, which would lead to proposals for strengthening the effectiveness of the Conventions. This would include, for example, exploring options for strengthening reporting and monitoring the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols within their statutory processes.	100.000				
21	§§20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, as well as mid-term activities 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.	3.825.000				
Objective 2: Incorporate the protection of culture into humanitarian action, security strategies and peacebuilding processes by engaging with relevant stakeholders outside the culture domain.							
Short-term							
22	§§25, 33	Strengthened cooperation in the fight against illicit trafficking In the framework of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2199, this activity will aim at reinforcing on-going cooperation with INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, UNODC, national specialized police units, research initiatives, university networks and other partners, including from the cultural sector such as UNIDROIT and ICOM, for the tracking, authentication, seizure, conservation and restitution of objects stolen and illegally exported, including the joint development of tools and international as well as domestic policies. This activity is closely linked to activities 1, 3, 6, 7, and 16.	100.000				

23	§29	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the International Criminal Court (ICC) Based on the data collected via the Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage (activity 15), UNESCO will support the ICC in the investigations concerning perpetrators of attacks against cultural heritage, if and when a legal case is opened, by sharing relevant factual information, including gathered and analyzed in cooperation with partners from the IT sector.</p>	100.000				
24	§§33, 34	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the Human Rights Council and the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights In order to mainstream culture into Human Rights policies, in particular in the context of armed conflicts, this activity could include research, assessments, the development of guidelines, and the organization of special advocacy events in the framework of the Human Rights Council and in cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights. It could also involve cooperation with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for the Prevention of Genocide for the development of tools that would take consideration of violations of cultural rights and attacks against culture for early warning of possible genocidal processes.</p>	150.000				
25	§§33, 35	<p>Integration of the protection of cultural heritage and diversity in military notably UN peace-keeping operations (including their police and civilian components) This activity will include training and sensitization activities, building on the experience of UNESCO in working with MINUSMA in Mali but also with other UN peacekeeping missions in Lebanon, Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), as well as on the work carried out in the past by the International Blue Shield Committee and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), pilot training materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK), as well as the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property prepared by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy). These will be adapted to the specificities of armed forces (national or regional, e.g. NATO) and peacekeeping forces that could be deployed or mandated by the UN Security Council and have a mandate for the protection of cultural heritage. The training modules will be tested in pilot capacity-building initiatives in cooperation with UNDPKO and UNITAR. They are aimed at enhancing, among mission personnel, awareness of the basic principles of International Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and heritage and the need to safeguard them. Furthermore, also building and expanding on the MINUSMA precedent, this activity will include the exchange of information (e.g. provision of no-strike lists) and advising on cultural property protection, as well as, if and when explicitly foreseen within their mandate as determined by the UN Security Council, cooperation with UN peacekeeping missions on the ground for the protection of cultural and natural heritage, through the deployment of technical experts under UNESCO's coordination. This activity is closely linked to activity 1.</p>	400.000				

26	§35	<p>Promoting the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict of a non-international character - as part of International Humanitarian Law - among non-State armed groups</p> <p>In the context of an increase in armed conflicts of a non-international character with strengthened engagement of non-State armed groups, this activity will aim at raising these groups' awareness and promoting their respect of basic principles of International Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and heritage and the need to safeguard them, in line with expressed priorities of the UN Secretary-General and in full application of UN rules and regulations. This will involve the preparation, in cooperation with the NGO Geneva Call, of a scoping study and the development of capacity-building and awareness-raising materials, which could be used by relevant NGOs and other humanitarian actors having interaction with non-State armed groups.</p>	100.000				
Mid-term							
27	§§33, 34	<p>Integration of culture into humanitarian relief efforts related to displacement</p> <p>This will include research, promotional materials, assessments, development of guidelines, training and the organization of special events with the relevant UN Agencies (Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), UNHCR, IOM) and selected humanitarian actors at global and grassroots levels. A particular focus – as a priority - will be on displacement and migration, addressing access to culture in situations of displacement, including through the development of dedicated tools (such as the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix) with a view to a possible return. With a pilot effort focusing in particular on the Syrian refugees, assessments will be conducted for the safeguarding and importance of intangible cultural heritage for community resilience during humanitarian crises, leading to the development of concrete tools. This activity will be closely linked to activity 14.</p>	200.000				
28	§§33, 34	<p>Integration of culture into peacebuilding efforts</p> <p>Against the background of the ongoing review of the UN Peace architecture, as decided by the UN General Assembly, this activity will aim at integrating a culture component into policies and tools used by UN actors involved in peacebuilding efforts. This will involve the development of research, promotional materials and guidance, for example for UNDP Advisors and Peace Building Support Office staff; the inclusion of culture into vulnerability assessments tools (such as the Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) recently elaborated by the UN Working Group on Transition); the organization of thematic meetings (e.g. at the Peace Building Council's sessions); <u>As well as the establishment of "peaceparks" and "Sites of Conscience"</u> and ultimately the elaboration of proposals for projects to be supported under peacebuilding funding mechanisms. This will be done at a global level, and subject to the availability of funds, piloted in at least 5 countries in cooperation with the relevant humanitarian actors.</p>	200.000				
29	§§33, 35	<p>Protected cultural zones</p> <p>Building on the legal bases provided within the 1954 Convention and its Second Protocol, as well as on the right of initiative granted to UNESCO therein, the activity will explore, through consultations with UNDPKO and UNDP, the legal framework for the possible establishment of protected cultural zones in conflict-affected countries, as well as the practical implementation modalities on the ground, including through UNESCO partners such as the ICRC.</p>	75.000				

30	§§25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.	750.000				
Long term							
31	§§25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, as well as mid-term activities 27 and 28 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.	1.250.000				
General							
32	§51	Management and promotion of the Heritage Emergency Fund This will include the development of procedures and assessment and evaluation mechanisms, the coordination of the implementation of activities, the reporting as well as initiatives for outreach, fund-raising and communication. These activities may include the preparation of promotional and fund-raising materials, the organization of information meetings and the development and maintenance of a comprehensive webpage – within the website of UNESCO - on the programme with updated information on current activities.	250.000				
HumanResources (over 6 years)							
		1 (P3) Coordination of Heritage Emergency Fund and of Rapid Response Mechanism - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P3) Development and implementation of innovative partnerships and tools - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P1/P2) Research, Knowledge management and Communication - CLT/HER/EPR	725.976				
		1 (P2) 1970 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/MHM	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1954 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/CHP	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1972 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/WHC/ARB	936.000				
		3 (P3) Project Officers - Field Offices covering priority areas (e.g. Iraq, Syria, Libya)	3.576.024				
		GRAND TOTAL	24.917.952				

**POLAND/
POLOGNE**

Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict

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Objective 1:							
Strengthen the ability of Member States to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflict							
Short-term							
1	§§ 20, 25	<p>Development of training tools and piloting of trainings for national law enforcement, armed forces and legal sectors on cultural property protection and illicit trafficking of cultural objects</p> <p>This activity will build on pilot materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK), as well as on the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property elaborated by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy). It will also take into account the ongoing cooperation with UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and specialized police forces such as the Carabinieri (Italy) or the Spanish specialized security forces (Guardia Civil and Policía Nacional), including in the framework of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2199. It will see the development of toolkits, manuals, user-friendly material and other items for increasing the knowledge and capacities of military personnel, custom officers and police forces. In addition, through the development of materials and conducting tailor-made trainings, the project will enhance the knowledge of how to prevent illicit trafficking and of the relevant international instruments and build capacities of legal professionals – in particular judges, prosecutors and lawyers - as well as heritage managers, law enforcement agencies, civil servants, actors of the art market, police, customs and the financial sphere. E-learning and other innovative methods will be used in order to facilitate the sustainability of this action. These activities will be piloted in at least 5 countries in Africa and the Middle East. This activity is closely linked to activity 25.</p>	250.000				

Commented [h1]: It would be useful to include as well International Blue Shield Committee, also for short-term perspective actions.

Commented [h2]: If short-term perspective allows a wider scope of involvement of expertise could be considered eg. practical experience of experts involved in military missions in Iraq and Afghanistan (eg. Polish experts)

2	§ 20	<p>First Aid training for the culture sector</p> <p>Building on ICCROM’s successful international course on “First Aid to cultural heritage in times of crisis” and successful experiences through UNESCO’s Libya programme, this activity will include conducting practical trainings at local level on evacuation, protection, safeguarding and recovery of cultural heritage during emergencies in partnership with ICCROM. These trainings will be conducted in at least 8 countries in Africa and the Middle East. In addition, a first aid tool box (apps, infographics, short videos, etc.) will be developed for rapid damage assessment, which will be pilot tested in these 8 countries, and later on made widely available for heritage professionals and authorities globally. UNESCO’s Movable Heritage Outreach Programme handbooks for museums will also be widely disseminated.</p>	500.000				
3	§ 20	<p>Development of Inventorying, Monitoring and Assessment tools using ICT and social media for recording, reporting and documenting events impacting heritage in all its forms</p> <p>This will include a coordination meeting with relevant actors on technologies already mapped by UNESCO, as well as the identification of needs and possibilities. Building on this, policy guidance and concrete tools will be developed in view of better preparedness, as well as to contribute to post-conflict rehabilitation and transition, as foreseen in activities 8, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 23. These will include – amongst others - innovative models for heritage - tangible and intangible - databases using crowd-sourcing, social media, mobile applications and satellite imagery, as well as strengthening database systems of police and related actors to prevent looting and study trafficking routes, including through monitoring of the internet. These tools will be piloted in at least 3 countries, and will later on be made widely available. They could be used in activity 13, together with other existing tools.</p>	100.000				
4	§ 20	<p>Risk assessment and emergency plans in areas at risk</p> <p>A comprehensive tool for the analysis and risk assessment of the cultural sector in relation to emergency preparedness and response, including the identification of gaps and opportunities, will be developed and piloted in 3 priority countries (possibly Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sudan, as a start). Tailored strategies and action plans will be developed accordingly, to mitigate risks for culture and seize opportunities to harness its potential to contribute to resilience and stability. Cooperation in the implementation of this activity will be sought from ICOM, ICCROM and the ICOMOS International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP).</p>	200.000				

5	§§ 21, 23, 25, 34	<p>Campaign for the global ratification of UNESCO Conventions</p> <p>This will include organizing and participating in international fora, such as the Un Treaty Event in 2017, the development of policies and models, as well as country-specific diplomatic initiatives. Such advocacy will draw attention to State obligations and the importance of ratifying and implementing, in times of peace and through the appropriate legal and institutional measures at national level, relevant international standards as embodied in UNESCO Culture Conventions and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, and promote the International Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant instruments. Particular attention will be given to regions with low ratification rates, specifically of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999) and of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The initiative will continue advocating for the full respect, by all parties concerned, of international humanitarian law pertaining to the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, and will therefore build on the partnerships with the ICRC and the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights.</p>	75.000				
6	§§ 22, 25, 36	<p>Reinforcement of the #Unite4Heritage campaign using international, regional, and national media as well as social networks</p> <p>Building on the achievements of the global #Unite4Heritage campaign, which focused so far mainly on social media and was targeted at young people from the Middle East, communication and outreach material will be developed through a number of innovative partnerships and creative initiatives. These will have a more global scope, to foster a counter narrative to hatred and harness heritage to promote tolerance and mutual understanding. They will target countries not directly affected by armed conflict, and involve the tourism, media, art, and other industries, as well as museums and private collectors, to expand the reach of the campaign while promoting its core values of cultural pluralism and appreciation for tangible and intangible heritage in its diversity, including in relation to the issues of looting and illicit trafficking.</p>	275.000				
7	§ 24	<p>Comprehensive review of legal and policy frameworks on safe havens for cultural property</p> <p>Based on a needs assessment conducted in consultation with Member States, and in order to address the current lack of a legal and policy framework for the implementation of safe havens, a comprehensive legal review concerning their setting up and operationalization will be undertaken, as well as case studies examined from which principles and best practices will be drawn. Building on the work already carried out by the International Law Association and other initiatives, these findings will then be compiled into specific guidelines. In parallel, it is proposed to promote institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during armed conflict in respect of national law and relevant international Conventions. This activity is closely linked to activity 16.</p>	75.000				

8	§ 24	First aid and mitigation measures This activity includes the emergency stabilization of damaged monuments, the creation of emergency inventories and salvaging of cultural artefacts as well as their conservation, and enhanced security at museums and sites. Whenever possible, a capacity-building component targeting local personnel will be integrated in this activity.	300.000			
9	§ 24	Establishment and maintenance of a Rapid Response Mechanism (Roster "Unite4Heritage") Based on the provisions of 38 C/Resolution 48 (§§ 3 and 4), and building on the "Unite4Heritage" task force established by Italy, this activity will include preparatory consultations with potential operational partners and staff- or fund-contributing Member States, the establishment and maintenance of a roster of cultural heritage experts, the organization of induction and training courses for pre-selected members of the roster, as well as the deployment of rapid assessment and advisory missions to affected countries, as needed.	400.000			
10	§ 26	Formulation and coordination of international efforts for country-based Emergency Response Pursuant to its coordination mandate, UNESCO will continue ensuring technical coordination among all stakeholders to formulate Emergency Action Plans for the Safeguarding of Culture in affected countries, as well as for the implementation of new and existing Action Plans, with a view to review progress, identify emerging challenges and determine the appropriate response.	300.000			
11	§§ 27, 28	Development of recovery plans Subject to the improvement of security in the concerned areas, this activity involves working with relevant authorities and stakeholders in at least 3 countries in the Middle East to plan for heritage rehabilitation or restitution in selected locations and to have these efforts integrated as a part of peacebuilding and reconciliation strategies. Activities will include all relevant preparatory work, such as collecting documentation, convening stakeholders, and planning. This activity will build the basis for the mid- to long-term implementation of programmes for cultural heritage rehabilitation and preservation, again subject to enabling security conditions.	300.000			
12	§§ 30, 33	Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNAs and PDNAs) In the framework of UN-wide PCNA (to be possibly renamed "Recovery and Peace Building Assessment") and PDNA exercises, this activity aims at strengthening their culture component and training UNESCO staff, NGOs in the cultural sector and relevant government officials in their methodology and implementation, through 5 dedicated regional workshops, as well as supporting UNESCO's participation for culture in an estimated 3-4 PDNAs and 2 PCNAs (RPBAs) exercises per year.	350.000			
Mid-term						

Commented [h3]: PI would like support the functioning of Rapid Response Mechanism and become UNESCO partner through stand-by agreement with the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, as specified in Annex II. PI can be staff- or fund- contributing MS in the meaning of par 24.

Commented [h4]: If the perspective of Eastern Europe is here relevant, PI declares a possibility of organizing regional workshops on the themes indicated by par. 30 and 33.

13	§ 20	<p>Preparatory documentation, risk assessment and emergency plans for heritage in peripheral zones</p> <p>As a preventive measure, inventory and documentation work will be undertaken in countries affected by conflict or potentially at risk, including the development of community-based inventories (notably for intangible cultural heritage). This will include the development of no-strike maps. In at least 3 countries, these activities will develop comprehensive inventories and the related documentation of tangible and intangible heritage (these countries will also receive the First aid training under activity 2), which will include the use of digitization, 3D-scanning and related methodologies, such as those developed in the framework of activity 3. They will also introduce tools such as the object ID for movable heritage as a preventive measure, which is promoted by UNESCO and ICOM, as well as the development of comprehensive risk preparedness plans for sites and cultural institutions.</p>	350.000				
14	§§ 22, 36	<p>Learning through heritage: promoting cultural pluralism and enhancing youth engagement around culture</p> <p>This activity will contribute to the larger "Learning through heritage: enhancing youth engagement" project, specifically through educational activities, including informal ones, promoting cultural pluralism and the respect for cultural heritage, with an aim to build more tolerant and inclusive societies. Building on the World Heritage in Young Hands Programme and jointly with UNESCO's Education and Communication and Information Sectors, relevant partners, and the NET-MED Youth and Youth 2.0 projects, the larger project foresees the development of a comprehensive programme for heritage education, with a long-term view to strengthening the protection of heritage in all its forms, facilitating access to and enjoyment of heritage among the younger generation as related to the development of their self-identities, including through history and commemoration. This will contribute to improved learning outcomes through two intertwined steps: 1) At the global level, UNESCO will develop a generic "teacher's resource pack on using all forms of heritage in education". 2) At the local level, pilot countries will use these resources to train a team of facilitators, which will then work with teacher-training institutions on developing adapted educational resource materials (teacher training materials, lesson plans, sample curricula and content) to fit their respective contexts. In countries affected by crises, this may involve working together with local actors operating in refugee and IDP camps, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent movements, and specifically those managing child-friendly spaces and similar child- and youth-oriented efforts. This activity will be closely linked to activity 27, and will concentrate initially on the current Syrian refugee crisis, but will also develop activities for communities of at least 4 other countries.</p>	1.200.000				

15	§ 24	<p>Establishment of a Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage to monitor and document attacks against cultural heritage sites</p> <p>This activity will build on the experience with the EU-funded Syria Observatory, and aim to collect systematic, reliable and verified data on damage, destruction, looting and misappropriation of cultural property, essential to define priority mitigating measures, prevent further loss and engage in longer-term planning for recovery. On the basis of the collected data, regular reports will analyze the situation on the ground. In partnership with UNOSAT and other relevant research projects, data and documentation of deliberate attacks on cultural heritage will also be collected, which are critical to address impunity and ensure that perpetrators of such acts are held accountable, while systems and tools will be developed to maximize the value of documentation efforts for transitional justice purposes. This activity will be piloted in 3 countries and then expanded to global scale. It will feed into activity 23.</p>	400.000			
16	§ 24	<p>Facilitate the creation of safe havens for cultural property</p> <p>Based on activity 7 concerning a comprehensive legal review regarding the setting up and operationalizing of safe havens, the development of specific guidelines, and the establishment of an international roster of institutions ready to temporarily host movable heritage evacuated during conflict in respect of national legislation and relevant international Conventions and agreements, this activity will facilitate the actual evacuation of cultural assets from sites, museums and other cultural repositories to domestic safe havens or abroad, if and when requested by the countries concerned. To this end, UNESCO may, if and when requested, assist by liaising between source and host countries, developing agreements, and where required, providing coordination and technical support for moving collections.</p>	500.000			
17	§§ 22, 28	<p>Community-based recovery projects</p> <p>Whenever possible, and within the framework of broader UN-led peacebuilding efforts, it is proposed to implement a number of relatively small, but empowering, culture rehabilitation or recovery initiatives owned and implemented by local communities at their request. Such efforts will aim to reconcile communities, foster dialogue or contribute to enhancing conditions for return through cultural rehabilitation, tangible or intangible – linked to broader peacebuilding efforts. This activity could complement activity 11 as part of the overall recovery effort.</p>	300.000			
18	§ 22	<p>Culture creation for inclusion and peaceful societies</p> <p>This will involve working with artists and the performing art sector in post-conflict situations and with displaced communities in at least 5 countries to ensure greater inclusion and social stability, as an enabling factor for other activities related to transition and peacebuilding efforts. This activity is linked to activities 11 and 17.</p>	250.000			

19	§§ 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.	1.975.000				
Long term							
20	§ 19	Strengthen Conventions' operational guidelines and build synergies in their implementation Building on ongoing initiatives within the relevant statutory processes, this activity involves the analysis, in consultation with all relevant actors and in particular the Governing Bodies of the Conventions and associated mechanisms, of the gaps and opportunities – specifically related to the protection of culture in armed conflict - associated with all the Conventions and with their possible synergies, which would lead to proposals for strengthening the effectiveness of the Conventions. This would include, for example, exploring options for strengthening reporting and monitoring the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols within their statutory processes.	100.000				
21	§§ 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, as well as mid-term activities 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.	3.825.000				
Objective 2: Incorporate the protection of culture into humanitarian action, security strategies and peacebuilding processes by engaging with relevant stakeholders outside the culture domain.							
Short-term							
22	§§ 25, 33	Strengthened cooperation in the fight against illicit trafficking In the framework of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2199, this activity will aim at reinforcing on-going cooperation with INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, UNODC, national specialized police units, research initiatives, university networks and other partners, including from the cultural sector such as UNIDROIT and ICOM, for the tracking, authentication, seizure, conservation and restitution of objects stolen and illegally exported, including the joint development of tools and international as well as domestic policies. This activity is closely linked to activities 1, 3, 6, 7, and 16.	100.000				

Commented [h5]: Do you foresee the involvement of International Blue Shield Committee ?

23	§ 29	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the International Criminal Court (ICC)</p> <p>Based on the data collected via the Global Observatory of Cultural Heritage (activity 15), UNESCO will support the ICC in the investigations concerning perpetrators of attacks against cultural heritage, if and when a legal case is opened, by sharing relevant factual information, including gathered and analyzed in cooperation with partners from the IT sector.</p>	100.000			
24	§§ 33, 34	<p>Cooperation and exchange of information with the Human Rights Council and the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights</p> <p>In order to mainstream culture into Human Rights policies, in particular in the context of armed conflicts, this activity could include research, assessments, the development of guidelines, and the organization of special advocacy events in the framework of the Human Rights Council and in cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights. It could also involve cooperation with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for the Prevention of Genocide for the development of tools that would take consideration of violations of cultural rights and attacks against culture for early warning of possible genocidal processes.</p>	150.000			
25	§§ 33, 35	<p>Integration of the protection of cultural heritage and diversity in military notably UN peace-keeping operations (including their police and civilian components)</p> <p>This activity will include training and sensitization activities, building on the experience of UNESCO in working with MINUSMA in Mali but also with other UN peacekeeping missions in Lebanon, Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), as well as on the work carried out in the past by the International Blue Shield Committee and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), pilot training materials developed in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair on Heritage and Peace at Newcastle University (UK), as well as the Military Manual on the Protection of Cultural Property prepared by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo, Italy). These will be adapted to the specificities of armed forces (national or regional, e.g. NATO) and peacekeeping forces that could be deployed or mandated by the UN Security Council and have a mandate for the protection of cultural heritage. The training modules will be tested in pilot capacity-building initiatives in cooperation with UNDPKO and UNITAR. They are aimed at enhancing, among mission personnel, awareness of the basic principles of International Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and heritage and the need to safeguard them.</p> <p>Furthermore, also building and expanding on the MINUSMA precedent, this activity will include the exchange of information (e.g. provision of no-strike lists) and advising on cultural property protection, as well as, if and when explicitly foreseen within their mandate as determined by the UN Security Council, cooperation with UN peacekeeping missions on the ground for the protection of cultural and natural heritage, through the deployment of technical experts under UNESCO's coordination. This activity is closely linked to activity 1.</p>	400.000			

26	§ 35	<p>Promoting the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict of a non-international character - as part of International Humanitarian Law - among non-State armed groups</p> <p>In the context of an increase in armed conflicts of a non-international character with strengthened engagement of non-State armed groups, this activity will aim at raising these groups' awareness and promoting their respect of basic principles of International Humanitarian Law related to cultural property and more in general of the importance of culture and heritage and the need to safeguard them, in line with expressed priorities of the UN Secretary-General and in full application of UN rules and regulations. This will involve the preparation, in cooperation with the NGO Geneva Call, of a scoping study and the development of capacity-building and awareness-raising materials, which could be used by relevant NGOs and other humanitarian actors having interaction with non-State armed groups.</p>	100.000				
Mid-term							
27	§§ 33, 34	<p>Integration of culture into humanitarian relief efforts related to displacement</p> <p>This will include research, promotional materials, assessments, development of guidelines, training and the organization of special events with the relevant UN Agencies (Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), UNHCR, IOM) and selected humanitarian actors at global and grassroots levels. A particular focus – as a priority - will be on displacement and migration, addressing access to culture in situations of displacement, including through the development of dedicated tools (such as the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix) with a view to a possible return. With a pilot effort focusing in particular on the Syrian refugees, assessments will be conducted for the safeguarding and importance of intangible cultural heritage for community resilience during humanitarian crises, leading to the development of concrete tools. This activity will be closely linked to activity 14.</p>	200.000				
28	§§ 33, 34	<p>Integration of culture into peacebuilding efforts</p> <p>Against the background of the ongoing review of the UN Peace architecture, as decided by the UN General Assembly, this activity will aim at integrating a culture component into policies and tools used by UN actors involved in peacebuilding efforts. This will involve the development of research, promotional materials and guidance, for example for UNDP Advisors and Peace Building Support Office staff; the inclusion of culture into vulnerability assessments tools (such as the Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) recently elaborated by the UN Working Group on Transition); the organization of thematic meetings (e.g. at the Peace Building Council's sessions); and ultimately the elaboration of proposals for projects to be supported under peacebuilding funding mechanisms. This will be done at a global level, and subject to the availability of funds, piloted in at least 5 countries in cooperation with the relevant humanitarian actors.</p>	200.000				
29	§§ 33, 35	<p>Protected cultural zones</p> <p>Building on the legal bases provided within the 1954 Convention and its Second Protocol, as well as on the right of initiative granted to UNESCO therein, the activity will explore, through consultations with UNDPKO and UNDP, the legal framework for the possible establishment of protected cultural zones in conflict-affected countries, as well as the practical implementation modalities on the ground, including through UNESCO partners such as the ICRC.</p>	75.000				

30	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation and continuation of short-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 will be continued in the mid-term as well, as appropriate.	750.000				
Long term							
31	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation and continuation of short and mid-term activities Following an evaluation, relevant elements (e.g. trainings, awareness-raising, advocacy, etc.) of short-term activities 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, as well as mid-term activities 27 and 28 will be continued in the long term as well, as appropriate.	1.250.000				
General							
32	§ 51	Management and promotion of the Heritage Emergency Fund This will include the development of procedures and assessment and evaluation mechanisms, the coordination of the implementation of activities, the reporting as well as initiatives for outreach, fund-raising and communication. These activities may include the preparation of promotional and fund-raising materials, the organization of information meetings and the development and maintenance of a comprehensive webpage – within the website of UNESCO - on the programme with updated information on current activities.	250.000				
Human Resources (over 6 years)							
		1 (P3) Coordination of Heritage Emergency Fund and of Rapid Response Mechanism - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P3) Development and implementation of innovative partnerships and tools - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P1/P2) Research, Knowledge management and Communication - CLT/HER/EPR	725.976				
		1 (P2) 1970 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/MHM	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1954 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/CHP	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1972 - Project Officer - CLT/HER/WHC/ARB	936.000				
		3 (P3) Project Officers - Field Offices covering priority areas (e.g. Iraq, Syria, Libya)	3.576.024				
		GRAND TOTAL	24.917.952				

**SPAIN/
ESPAGNE**

Propuesta de Buenas Prácticas

FILIPINAS

SENSIBILIZACIÓN, PREVENCIÓN E INTERVENCIÓN EN DAÑOS EN EL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL PRODUCIDOS POR CATÁSTROFES NATURALES.

“Preventive conservation and architecture in museums exposed to tropical and subtropical climates.” Programa ACERCA. 2013.

El curso tuvo como principal objetivo la exposición de los planteamientos actuales en materia de conservación preventiva y planificación arquitectónica resiliente en instituciones museísticas. Concretamente, en el ámbito de la conservación preventiva, los contenidos se centraron en la exposición de criterios actuales en materia de conservación preventiva, desarrollo e implementación de los Planes Nacionales de Conservación preventiva y de Prevención de daños en caso de desastres naturales, la elaboración del Plan de Conservación Preventiva en el museo y la detección y gestión del riesgo, con especial énfasis a su desarrollo en climas tropicales y zonas con riesgo de desastres naturales. En el ámbito de la arquitectura se habló de los aspectos esenciales de la arquitectura de museos en la actualidad, planificación de edificios de museos, con especial referencia al Programa Arquitectónico, Programa Expositivo y rehabilitación de edificios históricos para museos.

Fruto de este seminario se realizó la petición formal de Asistencia Técnica para la valoración de los daños producidos por el terremoto de Bohol.

Envío de una unidad de emergencias y gestión de riesgos para valorar los daños producidos por el terremoto en Bohol y el tifón Haiyán, en coordinación con el IPCE y UNESCO. Asistencia técnica. 2013.

Tras el terremoto de octubre de 2013 se cursó la solicitud de asesoramiento por parte de técnicos del Instituto de Patrimonio Cultural de España que se desplazaron a las localidades afectadas. Tras el reconocimiento y valoración de los daños se planteó la necesidad de elaborar y desarrollar un Plan Director que englobara las estrategias, criterios y metodología de intervención en el conjunto de todos los bienes afectados por la catástrofe.

Cooperación Triangular: “Escuelas Taller, una herramienta para la transformación social.” Intercambio de expertos entre instituciones locales especializadas en patrimonio de Filipinas y de Colombia. Programa ACERCA. 2016.

En el marco de la Prevención a los daños en el patrimonio arquitectónico en casos de desastres naturales se celebró este encuentro que supuso el intercambio de expertos entre instituciones en materia de conservación del patrimonio, resiliencia, formación profesional y desarrollo urbano de Filipinas y Colombia, con un importante componente de fortalecimiento institucional, promoviendo una estrecha colaboración

triangular entre las instituciones concernidas, así como un mayor y mejor entendimiento de las sociedades civiles filipinas y colombianas. El encuentro se articuló en torno a tres grandes áreas, la construcción de herramientas de políticas públicas para la revitalización urbana, la formación de jóvenes a través de las Escuelas Taller y la incidencia de la formación profesional en la reducción de riesgos de desastres, con los aportes de la Fundación Escuela Taller Manila en este último apartado.

Se prevé también establecer una vía de colaboración e intercambio de experiencias entre la Red de Escuelas Taller de Colombia y la Escuela Taller de Intramuros, buscando sinergias con instituciones afines de otros países, con el fin de encontrar las opciones más eficientes y eficaces para la sostenibilidad de las mismas.

Fortalecimiento de las capacidades locales para la prevención y preservación del patrimonio cultural. Subvención de Estado. 2016.

Dentro de la Reducción de Riesgos ante Desastres (RRD) la prevención, como vía más eficiente para salvaguardar el patrimonio material, está siendo trabajada por la CE a través de las actividades de la Fundación Escuela Taller Manila. En este contexto, se ha venido colaborando con instituciones filipinas en la elaboración de actividades de preservación del patrimonio, en el área histórica de Intramuros y las islas de Bohol y Cebú, que pretenden desembocar en un programa de protección del patrimonio más ambicioso a nivel nacional.

Mediante este proyecto se pretende contribuir al fortalecimiento de las capacidades filipinas en la preservación del patrimonio arquitectónico desde un enfoque RRD, mejorando las capacidades y habilidades de las instituciones y titulares de estos bienes, así como aumentando la sensibilización de los mismos mediante intervenciones piloto.

Acciones previstas:

- Talleres con personal técnico de gobiernos locales, gubernamentales y titulares de bienes patrimoniales.
- Elaboración de un Manual de RRD – Patrimonio Arquitectónico
- Intervención de conservación en Paco Park (Intramuros) y taller de sensibilización para autoridades locales y responsables de bienes arquitectónicos anexo al mismo.
- Intervención en Jesuit House (Cebú) y diseño del plan de difusión e interpretación.

MAURITANIA

PROYECTO DE PRESERVACIÓN Y PUESTA EN VALOR DE LAS BIBLIOTECAS FAMILIARES DE MANUSCRITOS DE CHINGUETTI.

El proyecto se está llevando a cabo entre el Programa Patrimonio para el Desarrollo de AECID (P>D) y la Alcaldía de Chinguetti. Cuenta con la colaboración de entidades del ámbito

académico, el Instituto Mauritano de Investigaciones Científicas (IMRS); y de la sociedad civil: la Fundación para la Salvaguardia de las Ciudades Antiguas (FSVA) y la Asociación de Bibliotecas Familiares de Chinguetty.

La ciudad de Chinguetti es uno de los centros de mayor valor patrimonial cultural de Mauritania. Está inscrita en la Lista de Patrimonio Mundial de la UNESCO desde 1996 y su importancia estriba no sólo en su urbanístico y su arquitectura, sino también en las valiosas bibliotecas que desde el siglo XVIII se han conformado, acrecentado y transmitido en el seno de varias familias.

Con este proyecto, el P>D contribuye a la preservación de un valioso recurso patrimonial amenazado por las duras condiciones ambientales del desierto y por la situación de terrorismo y radicalización en la zona. Una parte importante del proyecto es la difusión de estos manuscritos a la población en general, no sólo en el ámbito académico; con ello se consigue como resultado el fortalecimiento de un sentimiento de identidad con un pasado de diálogo intercultural y de aceptación de la diversidad de ideas y pensamiento. Chinguetti era una antigua ciudad de descanso de las caravanas que atravesaban las rutas comerciales: una metáfora de esa convivencia y aceptación de distintas ideologías.

Resultados esperados del proyecto:

- Mejora del acceso al patrimonio cultural por la población mauritana y la apropiación, como ingrediente de su diversidad y de su identidad cultural.
- Creación de medios alternativos de desarrollo sostenible (artesanías ligadas al trabajo del cuero y la encuadernación, turismo...) para mejorar las condiciones de vida de sus habitantes y asegurar su permanencia en la ciudad.
- Trabajo con la sociedad civil

TERRITORIOS PALESTINOS. **CENTRO HISTÓRICO DE HEBRÓN.**

El apoyo al Plan de Rehabilitación del Centro Histórico de Hebrón se inició en 1996 con la creación del Comité de Rehabilitación, por decreto del presidente Arafat, en respuesta a la degradación y al abandono poblacional del centro urbano, derivados de la paulatina instalación de población israelí en la ciudad. AECID, a través del P>D, trabajó junto con el Comité de Rehabilitación de Hebrón desde 1999 hasta 2014.

El objetivo fue contribuir a mantener a la población palestina en la ciudad y preservar el tejido urbano y la arquitectura vernácula en piedra, atendiendo a criterios patrimoniales y partiendo de la mejora de las capacidades técnicas locales, todo ello para lograr la revitalización integral, la inclusión social y la dinamización económica.

Durante el periodo de ejecución, se realizaron acciones de fortalecimiento institucional al Comité de Rehabilitación de Hebrón, con la colaboración de la Municipalidad de Hebrón y la Universidad Politécnica de Palestina; acciones de difusión del patrimonio cultural, incluyendo una exposición y una publicación; la puesta en valor de inmuebles de especial valor, como el palacio Al-Dweig; y el apoyo a la formación de los alumnos de la Escuela Taller de Hebrón, que

participaron en las labores del proyecto. Las propuestas recibieron los premios: Agha Khan for Architecture (1998) y World Habitat (2013).

ACTUACIONES RECEINTES DEL P>D

RESPUESTA RÁPIDA Y PROTECCIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO ANTE DESASTRES NATURALES.

ECUADOR. Recuperación del Museo de Manta y de su área de influencia.

Tras el terremoto del 16 de abril de 2016, la Cooperación Española se ha volcado en las labores de reconstrucción en Ecuador en todos los ámbitos. En este sentido el Ministerio de Cultura y Patrimonio de Ecuador solicitó formalmente el apoyo de España en las labores de recuperación del patrimonio cultural afectado por el seísmo. La Cooperación Española, a través de la Unidad Militar de Emergencias, realizó una primera asistencia con la evaluación y apuntalamiento de los museos en peligro de derrumbe.

Desarrollando esta línea de trabajo el P>D está contribuyendo en la recuperación del Museo Centro Cultural de Manta, tanto arquitectónicamente como museográficamente, y en la reactivación de sus actividades culturales. Con ello se apoya al *Plan de Asistencia Cultural para la Reconstrucción de las Zonas Afectadas*, del Ministerio de Cultura y Patrimonio. Tras un análisis preliminar de la situación de los museos, archivos y centros culturales, la Subsecretaría de Patrimonio y Memoria Social ha dado prioridad a este centro, ubicado en una de las zonas más afectadas.

Actividades a financiar:

- Elaboración del proyecto arquitectónico de rehabilitación del edificio.
- Ejecución de obras de reparación en exteriores y espacios interiores.
- Renovación del programa museográfico, incluyendo textos, paneles y vitrinas expositivas.
- Implementación de un taller de conservación y restauración.
- Contratación de expertos en museografía y restauración.

PERÚ. Apoyo al proceso de reconstrucción de viviendas destruidas en el Valle del Colca.

El seísmo ocurrido en la Provincia de Caylloma el 14 de agosto del 2016 provocó grandes daños en los distritos de Ichupampa, Yanque, Achoma, Maca, Lari, Coporaque, Tuti y Chivay. De forma inmediata, el Gobierno Regional de Arequipa solicitó el apoyo y la participación institucional de AECID, a través P>D, para estar al frente de la dirección técnica la comisión de respuesta rápida, en base a su amplia experiencia desarrollada en el Colca en el ámbito de la conservación y puesta en valor del patrimonio y en el desarrollo de un programa de vivienda rural tradicional.

La dirección técnica de la AECID pretende contribuir al proceso de reconstrucción de 1.300 viviendas, pertenecientes a familias de escasos recursos, destruidas por el terremoto en los municipios de la Provincia de Caylloma declarados en emergencia respetando los criterios de

conservación de la arquitectura tradicional y del paisaje cultural natural. En esta primera etapa se pretende elaborar el Proyecto Técnico de Reconstrucción, en sus tres componentes:

- Elaboración de las fichas de diagnóstico y propuesta básica para cada vivienda afectada (1.300 fichas)
- Desarrollo consensuado de un módulo de vivienda básica para la reconstrucción siguiendo los patrones de la arquitectura tradicional del Colca
- Propuesta de un modelo de ejecución local a través de Núcleos Ejecutores de carácter local, con participación de los municipios distritales, en el marco del Programa Techo Propio del MVCS.

Este Proyecto Técnico de Reconstrucción se lleva a cabo considerando la gran importancia de que la reconstrucción de las viviendas se realice respetando las características especiales del Colca como paisaje cultural. Siguiendo este principio, el modelo de vivienda que se adopte en el proceso de reconstrucción debe ser compatible con los valores culturales, patrimoniales, naturales y paisajísticos del territorio; sistema arquitectónico que por otro lado ha demostrado una mayor resiliencia ante los seísmos. Se pretende hacer así sostenible el proceso ya impulsado de desarrollo social y económico a través del turismo cultural.

PUBLICACIONES

CONSERVACIÓN PREVENTIVA PARA TODOS. UNA GUÍA ILUSTRADA.

<http://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/documentos%20adjuntos/MANUAL%20DE%20GESTION%20bj%20on%20line.pdf>

Esta guía nos introduce de una forma sencilla, asequible y visual en el mundo de la conservación preventiva de bienes culturales. Ofrece medidas básicas para poder ser aplicadas por todos los actores que están en contacto habitual con el patrimonio cultural, destacando el importante papel de la sensibilización para la conservación del patrimonio y el desarrollo de las comunidades.

Por ello esta guía va dirigida a un público diverso, desde las comunidades y grupos depositarios de bienes culturales que viven alejados de áreas metropolitanas y que no son conscientes del riesgo del riesgo de expolio, robo o de la fragilidad de este patrimonio ante desastres naturales. También va dirigida a cooperantes de diferentes sectores que desconocen los principios de la conservación y la restauración, y que sin embargo en el desempeño de su trabajo pueden participar en la preservación de los bienes patrimoniales de las comunidades con las que trabajan.

Esta publicación pretende ayudar a todas estas personas a conservar el patrimonio común con sencillas medidas, a través de recomendaciones concretas o mediante pautas de actuación en caso de emergencia. Se trata de una guía ilustrada en donde las imágenes adquieren un protagonismo fundamental, ya que han sido concebidas con el propósito de ser fácilmente interpretadas por todo tipo de públicos, independientemente de su país de procedencia, su

nivel socio cultural o su ámbito profesional. Las imágenes van acompañadas de un breve texto traducido a cuatro idiomas que permitirán la difusión de la publicación en todos aquellos países de lengua española, inglesa, francesa y árabe.

Dada su vocación eminentemente práctica, esta guía se editó también en formato App para Tablet y Smartphone, disponible en los siguientes enlaces:

- Versión Android: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.startcapps.Aecid>
- Versión iOS: <https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/conservacion-patrimonio/id953962346?l=es&ls=1&mt=8>

SWEDEN/
SUÈDE

From: Emma Jansson <emma.jansson@regeringskansliet.se>
Sent: mercredi 18 janvier 2017 16:09
To: Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit
Cc: Ulrika Ferenius; Delegation of Sweden/Délégation de Suède; Mats Djurberg
Subject: SV: REMINDER: UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict/Action de l'UNESCO en matière de protection de la culture et de la promotion du pluralisme culturel en cas de conflit armé

Dear Mr/Ms,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict. Sweden does not have specific comments on the text, but would like to give some general remarks.

Sweden supports UNESCO's continued work with the Strategy and the Action Plan. We would like to underline that the Action Plan should contribute to UNESCO's work within the field of cultural heritage in the next Programme and Budget. We would also like to stress connections to relevant UNESCO conventions; action 5 and 20 are for example financially secured and important for UNESCO's normative role. We consider the conventions to be central, and as you know Sweden contributed financially to the main functions of the three central cultural heritage conventions (1954, 1970 and 1972) last year.

We notice that several actions in the Plan are either lacking or partially lacking funding. It is important that additional resources are allocated to these actions.

Action 22 seems to have a wider scope than the other actions. We would like to highlight action 22, and the actions connected to it (1, 3, 6, 7 and 16). It is of course also crucial to prioritize timely actions, such as action 9.

Apologies for this late input.

Kind regards,
Emma Jansson

Emma Jansson
Departementssekreterare

Unescosekretariatet
Utbildningsdepartementet
103 33 Stockholm
Tel 08 405 17 52
Mobil 070 211 38 51
emma.jansson@regeringskansliet.se



Från: Delegation of Sweden/Délégation de Suède [mailto:dl.sweden@unesco-delegations.org]

Skickat: den 17 januari 2017 15:23

Till: Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit

Kopia: Emma Jansson; Ulrika Ferenius

Ämne: VB: REMINDER: UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the

event of armed conflict/Action de l'UNESCO en matière de protection de la culture et de la promotion du pluralisme culturel en cas de conflit armé

Dear colleagues,

Just to inform you that Sweden will send in its comments by this week at the latest.

Thank you for your understanding!

Best regards,

Permanent Delegation of Sweden to UNESCO

1, rue Miollis - 75015 Paris

Phone: +33 (0)1 45 68 34 50

dl.sweden@unesco-delegations.org

www.swedenabroad.com/oecd



MEMBER OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL 2017-2018

Från: ERI Sector for External Relations and Public Information

Skickat: den 21 december 2016 12:28

Till: Liste.DELEGATIONS

Kopia: Liste.National Commissions

Ämne: REMINDER: UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict/Action de l'UNESCO en matière de protection de la culture et de la promotion du pluralisme culturel en cas de conflit armé

From: ERI Sector for External Relations and Public Information

Sent: jeudi 3 novembre 2016 10:34

To: Liste.DELEGATIONS <Liste.DELEGATIONS@unesco.org>

Cc: Liste.National Commissions <List.NatCom@unesco.org>

Subject: UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict/Action de l'UNESCO en matière de protection de la culture et de la promotion du pluralisme culturel en cas de conflit armé

Sir/Madam,

Pleased find attached a letter concerning the consultation on the Action Plan to implement the *Strategy on reinforcing UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict*.

Yours sincerely,

Madame la Déléguée permanente,
Monsieur le Délégué permanent,

Veillez trouver ci-joint une lettre concernant la consultation sur le Plan d'action pour la mise en œuvre de la *Stratégie de renforcement de l'action de l'UNESCO en matière de protection de la culture et de la promotion du pluralisme culturel en cas de conflit armé*.

Cordialement,

**SWITZERLAND/
SUISSE**

Plan d'action pour la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie pour le renforcement de l'action de l'UNESCO en matière de protection du patrimoine culturel et de promotion de la diversité culturelle en temps de conflit armé

NOTE: Les activités incluses dans ce Plan d'action font référence aux deux objectifs principaux ainsi qu'à tous les domaines d'action prioritaires de la Stratégie pour le renforcement de l'action de l'UNESCO en matière de protection du patrimoine culturel et de promotion de la diversité culturelle en temps de conflit armé, adoptée par la Conférence générale de l'UNESCO lors de sa 38ème session (38C/résolution 48). Les activités sont regroupées en fonction de leur priorisation en court terme, moyen terme et long terme - le long terme s'étendant jusqu'à la fin de la durée prévue de la Stratégie (c.a.d. jusqu'à 2022). Les coûts estimés sont approximatifs et devront être confirmés ou adaptés selon les besoins concrets et les conditions spécifiques de mise en oeuvre. Il est également précisé en vert, orange ou rouge, si le financement des activités est totalement, partiellement, ou non couvert.

#	§ dans 38C/49	Activité	Coûts estimés (\$)	Financement	Préparation	Réponse	Redressement
Objectif 1:							
Renforcer la capacité des États membres à prévenir, atténuer et surmonter la perte de patrimoine et de diversité culturels faisant suite aux conflits							
Court terme							
1	§§ 20, 25	<p>Développement d'outils de formation et mise en oeuvre de formations pilotes concernant la protection des biens culturels et le trafic illicite d'objets culturels pour les organes chargés de l'application des lois, le secteur juridique et les forces armées au niveau national</p> <p>Cette activité sera basée</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sur le matériel pilote développé en coopération avec la Chaire UNESCO pour le patrimoine et la paix à l'Université de Newcastle (Royaume-Uni) en cours d'élaboration, ainsi que sur le Manuel militaire pour la protection des biens culturels, élaboré par l'Institut international pour le Droit humanitaire (Sanremo, Italie). - Elle prendra également en compte la coopération en cours avec UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, l'Organisation mondiale des Douanes et les forces de police spécialisées comme les Carabinieri (Italie) ou les forces de l'ordre spécialisées espagnoles (Guardia Civil et Policía Nacional), y compris dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la Résolution 2199 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies. <p>a) Elle prévoit le développement Seront développés Des boîtes à outils, des manuels et du matériel facile d'usage ainsi que d'autres éléments pour renforcer les connaissances et les capacités de militaires, des douanes et de la police <u>pour protéger et limiter les atteintes aux biens culturels, en coopération avec les gestionnaires du patrimoine. En outre, par le développement de</u></p> <p>b) <u>Par la distribution de</u> matériel et lae dispensesement de formations sur mesure, cette activité-projet visera à accroître les connaissances en matière de prévention du trafic illicite et des outils internationaux pertinents, et développera <u>ainsi que</u> les capacités des professionnels <u>juridiques du droit,</u></p>	250.000				

Comment [MNS1]: Il nous semblerait utile de préciser la double approche, complémentaire

		<p>notamment de(-juges, procureurs, et avocats), ainsi que des gestionnaires du patrimoine, agents d'application des lois, fonctionnaires, acteurs du marché de l'art, police, douanes et du secteur de la finance. Seront utilisées d Des formations en ligne et d'autres méthodes innovantes pour faciliter la durabilité de cette action seront utilisées. Ces activités Des projets seront pilotées-conduits dans au moins 5 pays d'Afrique et du Moyen-Orient.</p> <p><i>Cette activité est étroitement liée à l'activité 25.</i></p>				
2	§20	<p>Formation d'aide d'urgence pour le secteur de la culture Sur la base de la formation internationale de l'ICCROM "L'aide d'urgence au patrimoine culturel en temps de crise", ainsi que les expériences positives acquises par le programme de l'UNESCO en Libye, cette activité comprendra des cours pratiques au niveau local <u>et régional</u> en évacuation, protection, sauvegarde et recouvrement de patrimoine culturel en situations d'urgence en partenariat avec l'ICCROM. Ces cours seront dispensés dans au moins 8 pays d'Afrique et du Moyen-Orient. Par ailleurs, une boîte à outil d'aide d'urgence (applications, infographies, vidéos, etc) sera développée pour l'évaluation rapide de dommages, qui sera <u>pilotée-testée</u> dans ces 8 pays et par la suite mise à disposition plus largement à travers le monde aux professionnels du patrimoine et aux autorités. Les guides du Programme de sensibilisation au patrimoine mobilier de l'UNESCO seront également diffusés largement.</p>	500.000			
3	§20	<p>Développement de l'usage des TIC et des réseaux sociaux comme outils d'inventaire, de suivi et d'évaluation pour la collecte, la documentation et le partage d'événements touchant au patrimoine sous toutes ses formes, en faisant usage des TIC et des réseaux sociaux Ceci Cette activité comprendra une réunion de coordination sur les technologies déjà identifiées par l'UNESCO avec <u>les acteurs pertinents</u>, ainsi que l'identification des besoins et des possibilités. Sur cette base, une approche méthodologique sera proposée et des outils concrets développés afin de mieux préparer aux urgences et contribuer à la réhabilitation et la transition post-conflit, comme prévu dans les activités 8, 10, 11, 13, 15 et 23. L'activité inclura, entre autres, des modèles innovants pour des bases de données du patrimoine - matériel et immatériel-, faisant usage du «crowd-sourcing», des réseaux sociaux, des applications mobiles, de l'imagerie satellite, ainsi que le renforcement des systèmes de bases de données des polices et acteurs concernés par la prévention des pillages et de l'étude des itinéraires de trafic, y compris par la surveillance d'internet. Ces outils seront <u>pilotés-testés</u> dans au moins 3 pays, et ensuite mis à plus large disposition. Ils pourraient être utilisés, conjointement avec d'autres outils existants, dans le cadre de l'activité 13.</p>	100.000			

Comment [BERJE2]: Outils en quelles langues ? Ca aura une conséquence sur les coûts, la diffusion et les pays concernés. Comment ces 5 pays sont-ils choisis ?

Comment [BERJE3]: Lien/cohérence ou complémentarité avec les 5 pays mentionnés ci-dessus ? A quelle catégorie d'acteurs s'adresse ces cours ?

Comment [BERJE4]: Veuillez préciser ces acteurs.

Comment [BERJE5]: Même remarque ci-dessus lien/cohérence entre les pays choisis ? Langue des outils ?

4	§20	<p>Evaluation des risques et plans d'urgences pour les régions à risque</p> <p>Un outil complet pour l'analyse et l'évaluation des risques du secteur culturel concernant la préparation et la réponse aux urgences, y compris l'identification des lacunes et des opportunités, sera développé et piloté-testé dans 3 pays prioritaires (potentiellement l'Afghanistan, le Pakistan et le Soudan, pour commencer). Des stratégies et plans d'urgences sur mesure seront développés sur cette base, afin de mitiger les risques pour la culture et saisir les opportunités offertes afin d'exploiter son potentiel pour la résilience et la stabilité. La coopération de l'ICOM, l'ICCROM et du Comité international pour la préparation aux risques (ICORP) de l'ICOMOS sera demandée pour la mise en œuvre de cette activité.</p>	200.000				
5	§§ 21, 23, 25, 34	<p>Campagne pour la ratification mondiale des Conventions de l'UNESCO</p> <p>Ceci Cette activité inclura l'organisation et la participation à des forums internationaux, comme la Cérémonie des Traités de 2017, le développement de politiques et de lois modèles législatifs, ainsi que des initiatives diplomatiques spécifiques par pays. Un tel plaidoyer sensibilisera aux devoirs des Etats et à l'importance de ratifier et mettre en œuvre, en temps de paix et par les mesures juridiques et institutionnelles appropriées au niveau national, les normes internationales que sont les Conventions culturelles de l'UNESCO et la Convention UNIDROIT de 1995, et de promouvoir la Déclaration internationale des Droits de l'Homme et d'autres instruments pertinents. Une attention particulière sera portée aux régions aux faibles taux de ratification, particulièrement de la Convention de 1954 pour la protection des biens culturels en cas de conflit armé et ses deux Protocoles (1954 et 1999) et de la Convention de 1970 concernant les mesures à prendre pour interdire et empêcher l'importation, l'exportation et le transfert de propriété illicites des biens culturels. Cette initiative continuera à promouvoir le respect, par toutes les parties concernées, du droit <u>international</u> humanitaire international concernant la protection des biens culturels en temps de conflit armé, et s'appuiera donc sur les partenariats avec le CICR et le Bureau de la Rapporteuse spéciale dans le domaine des droits culturels.</p>	75.000				
6	§§ 22, 25, 36	<p>Renforcement de la campagne #Unite4Heritage, en faisant usage de médias internationaux, régionaux, et nationaux ainsi que des réseaux sociaux</p> <p>Sur la base des résultats de la campagne mondiale #Unite4Heritage, jusqu'ici majoritairement concentrée sur les réseaux sociaux et adressée aux jeunes du Moyen-Orient, sera développé du matériel de communication à travers des partenariats innovants et des initiatives créatives sera développé. Celui-ci adoptera une échelle plus mondiale, afin de favoriser des récits alternatifs à la haine et utiliser le patrimoine pour promouvoir la tolérance et la compréhension mutuelle. Il visera des pays n'étant pas directement affectés par des <u>conflits</u> armés, et impliquera les industries du tourisme, des médias, des arts, et autres, ainsi que les musées et collectionneurs privés, afin d'élargir la portée de la campagne tout en promouvant ses valeurs clés de pluralisme culturel et d'appréciation du patrimoine, matériel et immatériel, dans sa diversité, y compris concernant les problématiques du pillage et du trafic illicite.</p>	275.000				

Comment [BERJE6]: Cela semble peu... Organiser des forums internationaux, développer des modèles législatifs (en quelle langue ?)

7	§24	<p>Revue complète des cadres juridique et politique des refuges pour les biens culturels</p> <p>Sur la base d'une évaluation des besoins effectuée en consultation avec les Etats membres, et afin de répondre au manque actuel de cadre juridique et politique pour la mise en œuvre de refuges pour les biens culturels <u>prévus par la Convention de La Haye de 1954</u>, une évaluation juridique complète concernant leur mise en place et leur opérationnalisation sera entreprise. Seront également examinés <u>Des cas d'études</u>, desquels seront tirés des leçons et bonnes pratiques <u>seront également examinés</u>. Sur la base du travail réalisé par l'Association de droit international et d'autres initiatives, ces résultats seront ensuite rassemblés dans des directives dédiées. En parallèle, il est proposé de promouvoir les institutions prêtes à accueillir temporairement des objets du patrimoine mobilier évacués pendant un conflit armé, dans le respect des législations nationales et des Conventions internationales applicables. Cette activité est étroitement liée à l'activité 16.</p>	75.000			
8	§24	<p>Premiers secours et mesures de mitigation</p> <p>Cette activité prévoit la stabilisation d'urgence de monuments endommagés, la création d'inventaires d'urgence et le sauvetage d'objets culturels ainsi que leur conservation, et le renforcement de la sécurité de musées et de sites. Lorsque cela est possible, une composante de renforcement de capacités visant le personnel local sera intégrée dans cette activité.</p>	300.000			
9	§24	<p>Création et gestion d'un Mécanisme de réponse rapide (Base de données "Unite4Heritage")</p> <p>Sur la base des dispositions de la 38C/Résolution 48 (§§ 3 et 4), et de la force opérationnelle d'urgence «Unis pour le patrimoine» créée par l'Italie, cette activité comprendra des consultations préparatoires avec des partenaires opérationnels potentiels et des Etats membres contributeurs de ressources humaines ou financières, la création et le maintien d'une base de données d'experts en patrimoine culturel, l'organisation de formations d'initiation et d'approfondissement pour les experts pré-sélectionnés de la base de données, ainsi que le déploiement de missions d'évaluation rapide et de conseil dans les pays concernés, selon les besoins.</p>	400.000			
10	§26	<p>Formulation et coordination des efforts internationaux pour la réponse d'urgence par pays</p> <p>Conformément à son mandat de coordination, l'UNESCO continuera d'assurer la coordination technique de <u>tous les acteurs concernés</u> pour formuler des Plans d'action d'urgence pour la sauvegarde de la culture dans les pays affectés, ainsi que pour la mise en œuvre des Plans d'action nouveaux et existants, en vue d'évaluer leur progrès, identifier les défis potentiels et déterminer les réponses appropriées.</p>	300.000			
11	§§ 27, 28	<p>Développement de plans de redressement</p> <p>Lorsque la sécurité le permet, ce projet <u>cette activité</u> sera mis en œuvre conjointement avec les autorités et les acteurs concernés dans au moins 3 pays du Moyen-Orient afin de planifier la réhabilitation ou la restitution du patrimoine <u>ainsi que le développement du paysage urbain historique environnant</u> dans des lieux choisis et d'intégrer ces efforts dans le cadre de stratégies de consolidation de la paix et de réconciliation. Les activités <u>Elle</u> comprendra <u>ont</u> tout travail préparatoire nécessaire, tel que la collecte de documentation, la réunion des acteurs, et la planification. Cette activité constituera les fondations pour la mise en œuvre à moyen et long terme de programmes pour la réhabilitation et la préservation du patrimoine culturel, également sous réserve des conditions de sécurité.</p>	300.000			

Comment [MNS7]: Dans toute la mesure du possible.

Comment [BERJE8]: Veuillez préciser ces acteurs.

Comment [U9]: La "reconstruction" ne doit pas seulement tenir compte des monuments singuliers, mais également du développement de son environnement contextuel.

12	§§ 30, 33	Evaluations des besoins en situations postconflituelles et après catastrophe (PCNA et PDNA) Dans le cadre d'exercices des Nations Unies de PCNA («Post-Conflict Needs Assessment», bientôt renommées «Evaluation de redressement et de consolidation de la paix») et de PDNA («Post-Disaster Needs Assessment»), cette activité vise à renforcer leur composante culture et à former le personnel de l'UNESCO, d'ONGs du secteur culturel et les fonctionnaires concernés en matière de méthodologie et de mise en œuvre, par 5 ateliers régionaux dédiés, ainsi qu'à appuyer la participation de l'UNESCO, en ce qui concerne la culture, dans environ 3-4 PDNAs et 2 PCNAs par an.	350.000				
Moyen terme							
13	§20	Documentation préparatoire, évaluation des risques et plans d'urgence pour le patrimoine dans les zones périphériques Cette mesure préventive prévoit l'inventorisation et la documentation, y compris le développement d'inventaires par les communautés (notamment du patrimoine immatériel), dans des pays affectés par le conflit ou à risque. Ceci inclura également le développement de listes de sites et emplacements à ne pas attaquer («no-strike lists»). Dans au moins 3 pays, ces activités comprendront le développement d'inventaires et de la documentation correspondante du patrimoine matériel et immatériel (ces pays recevront également la formation d'aide d'urgence prévue sous l'activité 2), y compris par l'utilisation de la numérisation, scans 3D et autres méthodes liées, telles que celles développées dans le cadre de l'activité 3. Elles présenteront également des outils tels que l'Object ID pour le patrimoine mobilier comme mesure de prévention, promu par l'UNESCO et l'ICOM, ainsi que le développement de plans complets de préparation aux risques pour les sites et les institutions culturelles.	350.000				

Comment [MNS10]: De quoi ?
En général, pas clair qui est formé à quoi et qui forme à quoi.

Comment [BERJE11]: Il serait souhaitable de « clustériser les activités » ayant trait à « l'urgence ».

Comment [MNS12]: ?

Comment [MNS13]: Quelle différence avec plans d'action d'urgence ? cf. 4, 10

14	§§ 22, 36	<p>Apprendre par le patrimoine: promouvoir le pluralisme culturel et renforcer l'engagement de la jeunesse autour de la culture</p> <p>Cette activité contribuera au projet plus large "Apprendre par le patrimoine: renforcer l'engagement de la jeunesse", et particulièrement concernant la promotion, par des activités éducatives, y compris informelles, du pluralisme culturel et du respect pour le patrimoine culturel, dans le but de construire des sociétés plus tolérantes et inclusives. Sur la base du Programme "Le patrimoine mondial aux mains des jeunes", et conjointement avec les secteurs de l'éducation et de la communication et de l'information de l'UNESCO, les partenaires appropriés, et les projets NET-MED Youth et Jeunesse 2.0, le projet plus large vise au développement d'un programme complet pour l'éducation sur le patrimoine, avec la perspective à long terme de renforcer la protection du patrimoine sous toutes ses formes, de faciliter l'accès au patrimoine par les jeunes générations pour le développement de leurs identités, y compris par l'histoire et la commémoration. Ceci contribuera à un apprentissage meilleur par deux étapes liées: 1) au niveau mondial, l'UNESCO développera un "kit de ressources pour les enseignants sur l'utilisation du patrimoine sous toutes ses formes dans l'éducation". 2) Au niveau local, des pays pilotes utiliseront ces ressources afin de former une équipe de facilitateurs, qui travailleront ensuite avec des institutions de formation d'enseignants pour développer des ressources éducatives adaptées (matériaux de formation d'enseignants, plans de cours, curriculum et contenus) afin de s'adapter à leurs contextes respectifs. Dans les pays touchés par des crises, ceci pourrait inclure la collaboration avec des acteurs locaux opérant dans les camps de réfugiés et de déplacés, notamment des sociétés nationales de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant Rouge, et tout particulièrement ceux en charge des espaces d'accueil pour les enfants et d'autres efforts destinés aux enfants et aux jeunes. Cette activité sera étroitement liée à l'activité 27 et sera concentrée dans un premier temps sur la crise des réfugiés syriens, mais développera aussi des activités pour des communautés d'au moins 4 autres pays.</p>	1.200.000				
15	§24	<p>Création d'un Observatoire mondial du patrimoine culturel pour le suivi et la documentation d'attaques contre les sites du patrimoine culturel</p> <p>Cette activité sera basée sur l'expérience de l'Observatoire syrien financé par l'UE et visera à rassembler de manière systématique des données fiables et vérifiées sur les dommages, la destruction, le pillage et le trafic de biens culturels, essentielles pour définir des mesures prioritaires de mitigation, prévenir des pertes supplémentaires et initier la planification de redressement à long-terme. Sur la base des données collectées, des rapports réguliers analyseront la situation sur le terrain. En partenariat avec UNOSAT et d'autres projets de recherche pertinents, des données et la documentation concernant les attaques délibérées, essentielles pour lutter contre l'impunité et assurer la poursuite en justice des coupables, seront également rassemblées en parallèle du développement de systèmes et d'outils visant à maximiser la valeur de ces efforts de documentation pour la justice de transition. Cette activité sera pilotée dans 3 pays et élargie à l'échelle mondiale par la suite. Elle soutiendra la mise en œuvre de l'activité 23.</p>	400.000				

Comment [MNS14]: Coopération avec secteurs CI, ED, SHS ?

Comment [BERJE15]: Cela nous paraît ambitieux, qui/où ? Comment cela fonctionne, comment cela est pérennisé, qui peut accéder à l'info, qui alimente, qui vérifie l'info... Faudrait-il se limiter à une étude de faisabilité pour la création ?

16	§24	<p>Facilitation de la mise en place de refuges pour les biens culturels</p> <p>Sur la base de l'activité 7, <u>concernant une évaluation juridique complète portant sur la mise en place et l'opérationnalisation de refuges, le développement de directives dédiées et cette activité prévoit</u> la mise en place d'une base de données internationale d'institutions prêtes à accueillir temporairement des objets du patrimoine mobilier évacués pendant un conflit, <u>dans le respect des législations nationales et des Conventions internationales applicables, e</u> Cette activité facilitera l'évacuation de biens culturels de sites, musées, et autres dépôts culturels vers des refuges nationaux ou à l'étranger, <u>si et quand demandé par les pays concernés.</u> A cette fin, l'UNESCO <u>apporterapourrait apporter, si et quand demandé par les pays concernés,</u> son soutien en facilitant les contacts entre les pays d'origine et d'accueil, par l'élaboration d'accords et, si requis, la mise à disposition de coordination et de soutien technique pour le transfert de collections.</p> <p><u>Le Fonds pour la protection des biens culturels en cas de conflit armé du Deuxième protocole à la Convention de La Haye, ainsi que d'autres initiatives peuvent servir de source de financement pour ces activités.</u></p>	500.000				
17	§§ 22, 28	<p>Projets de redressement des communautés locales</p> <p>Lorsque cela est possible, et dans le cadre des efforts plus large de consolidation de la paix menés par les Nations unies, il est proposé de mettre en œuvre <u>un nombre relativement succinct d'initiatives</u> valorisantes de réhabilitation ou de redressement de la culture, par et sous la responsabilité des communautés locales, à leur demande. Ce type d'efforts visera, par la réhabilitation culturelle, matérielle et immatérielle, et <u>lié-en lien</u> aux efforts plus larges de consolidation de la paix, à réconcilier les communautés, soutenir le dialogue et renforcer les conditions préalables au retour. Cette activité <u>pourrait êtreest</u> complémentaire à l'activité 11, dans le cadre des efforts de redressement plus larges.</p>	300.000				
18	§22	<p>Création culturelle pour l'inclusion et des sociétés en paix</p> <p><u>Ceci-Cette activité</u> comprendra la collaboration avec des artistes et le secteur des arts du spectacle dans des situations de post-conflit et avec des communautés de déplacés dans au moins 5 pays, afin d'assurer une meilleure inclusion et stabilité sociale, en tant que facteur facilitant d'autres activités liées aux efforts de transition et de consolidation de la paix. Cette activité est liée aux activités 11 et 17.</p>	250.000				
19	§§ 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	<p>Evaluation et continuation d'activités du court terme</p> <p>Suite à une évaluation, certains éléments (e.g. formations, sensibilisation, plaidoyer, etc.) des activités 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 et 12 du court terme seront continués dans le moyen terme également.</p>	1.975.000				
Long terme							

Comment [BERJE16]: Le lien entre base de données et la facilitation n'est pas très clair, il n'est pas suffisant de répertorier les refuges pour que l'évacuation se mettent en place, c'est le travail qui suit, les contacts, la facilitation, les contrats, et c'est cela qui demandera des ressources (ressources humaines, expertise). Que financent les 500'000 ? La base de donnée ou/et la facilitation ?

Qui a accès à la base de données, comment on la met à jour ? Comment défini, t-on un « refuge » (critères, normes, etc.).

Comment [BERJE17]: Veuillez préciser.

20	§19	Renforcement des directives opérationnelles des Conventions et développement de synergies dans leurs mises en œuvre Sur la base des initiatives en cours au sein des mécanismes statutaires concernés, cette activité comprend l'analyse, en consultation avec les acteurs pertinents, notamment les organes directeurs des Conventions et les mécanismes associés, des lacunes et des opportunités, en particulier liées à la protection de la culture dans les conflits armés, associées aux Conventions et aux synergies potentielles. Ceci visera à proposer des moyens de renforcement de l'efficacité des Conventions. Ceci inclurait, par exemple, l'étude de moyens de renforcer le reporting et le suivi de la mise en œuvre de la Convention de la Haye de 1954 et de ses deux (1954 et 1999) Protocoles dans le cadre de leurs procédés statutaires.	100.000				
21	§§ 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	Evaluation et continuation d'activités du court et moyen terme Suite à une évaluation, certains éléments (e.g. formations, sensibilisation, plaidoyer, etc.) des activités 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 et 12 du court terme et des activités 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 et 18 du moyen terme seront continués dans le long terme également.	3.825.000				
Objectif 2: Intégrer la protection de la culture dans l'action humanitaire, les stratégies de sécurité et les processus de construction de la paix en faisant participer les acteurs concernés en dehors du domaine de la culture							
Court terme							
22	§§ 25, 33	Coopération renforcée pour la lutte contre le trafic illicite Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la Résolution 2199 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies, cette activité vise à renforcer la coopération en cours avec INTERPOL, l'Organisation mondiale des Douanes, l'ONUDC, des unités de polices nationales spécialisées, des initiatives de recherche, des réseaux universitaires et d'autres partenaires, y compris du secteur culturel tels qu'UNIDROIT et l'ICOM, pour le suivi, l'authentification, la saisie, la conservation et la restitution d'objets volés et exportés illégalement, y compris le développement conjoint d'outils et de politiques nationales et internationales. <u>Une attention particulière sera accordée au marché de l'art et au marché d'art sur internet.</u> Cette activité est étroitement liée aux activités 1, 3, 6, 7, et 16.	100.000				
23	§29	Coopération et échange d'informations avec la Cour pénale internationale (CPI) Sur la base des données collectées par l'Observatoire mondial du Patrimoine culturel (activité 15), l'UNESCO soutiendra la CPI dans les enquêtes concernant les coupables d'attaques contre le patrimoine culturel, si et quand une procédure juridique est entreprise, en fournissant des informations factuelles appropriées, y compris celles rassemblées et analysées en coopération avec le secteur des technologies. <u>Cette activité est liée aux activités 1 et 24.</u>	100.000				

Comment [BERJE18]: Est-ce que ceci a été discuté avec le bureau du procureur ? Les modalités? L'UNESCO serait-elle prête à témoigner dans un procès (une des implications de fournir des informations)?

24	§§ 33, 34	<p>Coopération et échange d'information avec le Conseil des Droits de l'Homme et la Rapporteuse spéciale des Nations unies dans le domaine des droits culturels</p> <p>Afin d'intégrer la culture dans les politiques des Droits de l'Homme, en particulier dans le contexte de conflits armés, cette activité pourrait inclure la recherche, l'évaluation et le développement de directives, ainsi que l'organisation d'événements spéciaux dans le cadre du Conseil des Droits de l'Homme et en coopération avec la Rapporteuse spéciale des Nations unies dans le domaine des droits culturels. Elle pourrait également comporter la coopération avec le Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général des Nations unies pour la prévention de génocides concernant le développement d'outils d'alerte précoce de possible génocides qui prendraient en compte les violations de droits culturels et les attaques contre la culture.</p>	150.000				
25	§§ 33, 35	<p>Intégration de la protection du patrimoine culturel et de la diversité culturelle dans les opérations militaires, notamment de maintien de la paix des Nations unies (y compris parmi leurs composantes civile et de police)</p> <p>Cette activité comprendra des actions de formation et de sensibilisation, sur la base des expériences de collaboration de l'UNESCO avec la MINUSMA au Mali, et avec d'autres missions de maintien de la paix des Nations unies au Liban, en Haïti et en République démocratique du Congo (RDC), ainsi que du travail du Comité international du Bouclier bleu et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR), ainsi que des manuels et matériaux pilotes développés (activité 1). -et en coopération avec la Chaire UNESCO pour le patrimoine et la paix à l'Université de Newcastle (Royaume-Uni) et le Manuel militaire pour la protection des biens culturels, élaboré par l'Institut international pour le Droit humanitaire (Sanremo, Italie). Ceux-ci seront adaptés aux spécificités des armées (nationales ou régionales, par exemple l'OTAN) et des forces de maintien de la paix qui pourraient être déployées ou mandatées par le Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies et inclure la protection du patrimoine culturel dans leur mandat. Ces modules de formation seront testés dans des initiatives de renforcement de capacités pilotes en coopération avec le DOMP et l'UNITAR. Elles visent à renforcer, au sein du personnel des missions, la sensibilisation aux principes de base du droit international international humanitaire international concernant la protection des biens culturels, et en général à l'importance de la culture et du patrimoine et à la nécessité de les sauvegarder.</p> <p>Par ailleurs, également sur la base de la collaboration passée avec la MINUSMA, cette activité comprendra l'échange d'information (comme les «no-strike lists») et le conseil sur la protection des biens culturels, ainsi que, si et quand expressément prévu dans leur mandat tel que déterminé par le Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies, la coopération avec les missions de maintien de la paix sur le terrain pour la protection des biens du patrimoine culturel et naturel, par le déploiement d'experts techniques coordonnés par l'UNESCO. Cette activité est étroitement liée à l'activité 1.</p>	400.000				

26	§35	<p>Promouvoir la protection des biens culturels en cas de conflit de caractère non international - tel que le prévoit prévu dans le Droit international humanitaire international - parmi les groupes armés non étatiques</p> <p>Dans le contexte d'un accroissement des conflits armés de caractère non international avec un engagement renforcé de groupes armés non-étatiques, cette activité visera à sensibiliser ces groupes et à promouvoir leur le respect des principes fondamentaux du droit international humanitaire international liés aux biens culturels, et plus généralement l'importance de la culture et du patrimoine et la nécessité de leur sauvegarde, en accord avec les priorités annoncées du Secrétaire général des Nations unies et en application des règles et réglementations des Nations Unies. Ceci inclura la préparation, en coopération avec l'ONG Appel de Genève, d'une étude cadre et le développement de matériel de renforcement des capacités et de sensibilisation, qui pourrait être utilisé par des ONGs concernées et d'autres acteurs humanitaires qui interagiraient avec des groupes armés non-étatiques.</p>	100.000				
Moyen terme							
27	§§ 33, 34	<p>Intégration de la culture dans les efforts d'assistance humanitaire liés au déplacement de populations</p> <p>Ceci Cette activité comprendra des travaux de recherche, du matériel promotionnel, des évaluations, le développement de directives, des formations et l'organisation d'événements spéciaux avec les agences des Nations unies concernées (Comité permanent interorganisations, l'Office du Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés, l'Organisation internationale pour les migrations) et une sélection d'acteurs humanitaires aux niveaux mondial et local. La priorité sera donnée au déplacement et à la migration concernant l'accès à la culture dans les situations de déplacement, y compris par le développement d'outils dédiés (comme le tableau matriciel des personnes déplacées de l'OIM) en vue d'un retour possible. Dans le cadre d'un effort pilote concentré sur les réfugiés syriens, des évaluations seront faites concernant la sauvegarde et l'importance du patrimoine culturel immatériel pour la résilience des communautés pendant les crises humanitaires, visant au développement d'outils concrets. Cette activité sera étroitement liée à l'activité 14.</p>	200.000				
28	§§ 33, 34	<p>Intégration de la culture dans les efforts de consolidation de la paix</p> <p>Dans le cadre de la révision actuelle de l'architecture des Nations unies pour la paix, comme décidé par l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies, cette activité visera à intégrer une composante culture dans les politiques et outils utilisés par les acteurs des Nations unies impliqués dans des efforts de consolidation de la paix. Ceci comprendra de la recherche, le développement de matériaux promotionnels et de guides, par exemple pour des conseillers du Département des affaires politiques des Nations unies et le personnel du Bureau d'appui de la consolidation de la paix; l'inclusion de la culture dans des outils d'évaluation de vulnérabilités (comme l'Analyse de conflit et de développement (CDA) récemment élaborée par le Groupe de travail des Nations unies sur la transition); l'organisation de réunions thématiques (par exemple dans le cadre des sessions de la Commission de consolidation de la paix); et finalement l'élaboration de propositions de projets qui pourraient être soutenus par les mécanismes de financement de consolidation de la paix. Ceci sera fait à échelle mondiale, et sujet à la disponibilité de fonds, piloté dans au moins 5 pays en coopération avec les acteurs humanitaires concernés.</p>	200.000				

Comment [BERJE19]: Nous aimerions souligner l'importance de promouvoir la protection des biens culturels aux groupes armés non étatiques.

Comment [MNS20]: ?

29	§§ 33, 35	Zones culturelles protégées Sur la base légale de la Convention de 1954 et de son Second Protocole, Basé sur la possibilité octroyée à l'UNESCO par la Convention de 1954 et son Deuxième Protocole de faire de sa propre initiative des propositions aux Etats Parties, ainsi que sur le droit d'initiative octroyé à l'UNESCO dans ce cadre, cette activité explorera, à travers des consultations avec le Département des affaires politiques et le Département des opérations de maintien de la paix des Nations unies, le cadre juridique pour la possible création de zones culturelles protégées dans des pays touchés par le conflit, ainsi que les modalités pratiques de mise en œuvre sur le terrain, y compris par les partenaires de l'UNESCO tels que le CICR.	75.000				
30	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation et continuation d'activités du court terme Suite à une évaluation, certains éléments (e.g. formations, sensibilisation, plaidoyer, etc.) des activités 22, 23, 24, 25 et 26 du court terme seront continués dans le moyen terme également.	750.000				
Long terme							
31	§§ 25, 29, 33, 34, 35	Evaluation et continuation d'activités du court et moyen terme Suite à une évaluation, certains éléments (e.g. formations, sensibilisation, plaidoyer, etc.) des activités 22, 23, 24, 25 et 26 du court terme et des activités 27 et 28 du moyen terme seront continués dans le long terme également.	1.250.000				
General							
32	§51	Gestion et promotion du Fonds d'urgence pour le patrimoine Ceci Cette activité comportera le développement de procédures et de mécanismes d'évaluation, la coordination de la mise en œuvre d'activités, le reporting ainsi que des initiatives pour la levée de fonds et la communication. Ces activités pourraient inclure la préparation de matériel promotionnel, l'organisation de réunions d'information ainsi que le développement et le maintien d'une page web complète - au sein du site de l'UNESCO - sur le programme comprenant des informations à jour sur les activités en court].	250.000				
Ressources humaines (6 ans)							
		1 (P3) Coordination du Fonds d'urgence pour le patrimoine et du Mécanisme de réponse rapide - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P3) Développement et mise en œuvre de partenariats et outils innovants - CLT/HER/EPR	1.103.976				
		1 (P1/P2) Recherche, gestion des connaissances et communication - CLT/HER/EPR	725.976				
		1 (P2) 1970 - Chargé de projet - CLT/HER/MHM	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1954 - Chargé de projet - CLT/HER/CHP	936.000				
		1 (P2) 1972 - Chargé de projet - CLT/HER/WHC/ARB	936.000				
		3 (P3) Chargés de projet - Bureaux hors sièges en charge des domaines de priorités (e.g. Iraq, Syrie, Libye)	3.576.024				
		SOUS-TOTAL	24.917.952				

Comment [C21]: La Convention de 1954 et son Deuxième Protocole ne fournissent pas de base légale à la création de zones culturelles protégées.

Comment [C22]: Est-ce que le CICR a été consulté sur cette question ?

**TURKEY/
TURQUIE**

Turkey's Comments

on

“Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Actions for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the event of armed conflict”

Turkey would like to see **activity no: 26** which is “Promoting the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict of a non-international character - as part of International Humanitarian Law - among non-State armed groups” **be deleted** from the Action Plan.

Turkey's views on engaging terrorist organisations, under the label of armed non-state actors, are clear and have been emphasized in every international fora: We see no value in engaging these groups under whatever pretext. These are terrorist organizations, and International Humanitarian Law cannot be applied to these terrorist organizations. Hence, we are strongly against the inclusion of such an activity which would only help legitimize terrorist organizations.

The selection of NGO Geneva Call, which still allows itself to be exploited by the PKK terrorist Organisation, is also a matter of high concern for Turkey. Giving the track record of Geneva Call in engaging with terrorist organizations, we cannot see it a legitimate partner in any activity undertaken by UNESCO. We therefore find it extremely important that UNESCO stops, without delay, engaging with Geneva Call in its endeavours.