



**ANALYSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE
'HERITAGE AT RISK' INITIATIVES OF ICOMOS
AND DEVELOPING IDEAS FOR A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR
'CULTURAL HERITAGE AT RISK'**

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Executive Summary

This research has been carried out based on the proposal submitted in response to ICOMOS' call for research proposals published in January 2020.¹ The research has been conducted to analyse the effectiveness of the current 'Heritage at Risk' Programme of ICOMOS within the institutional/ organisational landscape that ICOMOS is embedded in and to guide programme improvement for optimising efforts in favour of cultural heritage at risk within and/or beyond ICOMOS. The research has been framed into four component parts which collectively respond to the aim of the research.

In the first part, the landscape of organizations and institutions within which ICOMOS and its heritage at risk Programme is embedded in, has been mapped. Organisations/ Institutions of diverse types, from all regions of the world contributing to safeguarding heritage at risk through varied modes of interventions have been included in the mapping. In order to define the scope of the mapping, 'risk' has been defined into 3 types based on the stage at which risk is addressed - Preventive measures; Measures to safeguard heritage assets facing imminent threat; and Measures to recover from damages and losses to heritage assets. Varied organizations/ institutions that contribute to the fields of risk, heritage at risk and cultural heritage at risk have been mapped. The mapping intentionally does not limit itself to cultural heritage or immovable cultural heritage, to be able to present a comprehensive view of the landscape that forms the 'Heritage at Risk' sector and to identify appropriate partners for ICOMOS to collaborate with. Including organizations not necessarily involved with immovable cultural heritage assets is an opportunity to generate ideas through references of good examples, for ICOMOS to fill in gaps in efforts with respect to monuments, groups of buildings and sites. Through the mapping exercise it has been observed that visibility of ICOMOS in the 'Heritage at Risk' sector is through the following modes of interventions - Monitoring; Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice; Advocacy/ Awareness-raising; Education/ Training/ Capacity Building; Documentation/ Research; Publication/ Dissemination; and Networking/ Events/ Conferences. Another observation is that ICOMOS' Heritage at Risk Publication Series and Heritage Alerts together constitutes the only international level instrument that is designed to comprehensively monitor and observe trends of all types of risks to all types of cultural monuments and sites across all regions of the world.

In the second part of the research, a critical analysis of ICOMOS' Heritage at Risk programme along with an analysis of all other associated initiatives within ICOMOS that address the issue of risks to cultural heritage has been carried out. The mapping of ICOMOS' initiatives from the first part of the research has been taken as the base for further data collection and analysis. The initiatives analysed are – Heritage at Risk Report/ Series; Heritage Alerts; ICORP and ICORP 'On the Road'; Role of ICOMOS in Blue Shield; Heritage on the Edge; and Hidden Heritage. The associated activities of ICOMOS analysed are – ICOMOS' role in World Heritage, its activities conducted under the operational structures of the various International Scientific Committees, International Working Groups

¹ The Call for Proposals is available for reference in Annexure 8.

and Regional Groups, National Committees and the International Secretariat. Data for analysis in this section has been collected through official websites, selected literature review, webinars and online meetings, selected online interviews and feedback of selected ICOMOS members collected through questionnaires. The analysis has revealed several gaps/ issues related to the structure of the programme and individual initiatives, processes, resources as well as methods of communication and dissemination. Issues related to monitoring risks to and state of conservation of cultural heritage, lack of standard protocols leading to gaps and issues in the initiatives and lack of participatory processes emerge as the most recurring gaps.

The third part of the research consists of a comparative analysis of selected organisations and institutions engaged with heritage at risk through the combined modes of Monitoring, Advocacy/ Awareness-raising as well as Communication/ Dissemination. The aim of this part is to understand how similar organisations at the international level are currently engaging with processes related to monitoring cultural heritage, advocacy and awareness-raising regarding safeguarding cultural heritage and their strategies for communication and dissemination. Though the activities of organisations operating at the national and local levels are not analysed, the analysis underpins that diverse international and regional organisations are currently attempting to collaborate with and integrate the processes of national and local level organisations as well as diverse communities and networks. Attempts are being made to create an ecosystem where the efforts of all the stakeholder can be integrated to create synergies. Several trends in all the three areas of comparison have been observed. Monitoring related issues being one of the most recurring gaps observed in the initiatives of ICOMOS and in the feedback received from ICOMOS members regarding the cultural heritage sector, observations regarding key trends in initiatives related to ‘Monitoring’ are important to be mentioned here. They are – information management systems; digital/ web-based tools, applications and platforms; multi-stakeholder approaches; multi-disciplinary and cross-sectorial approaches; people-centred approach, new technologies; inventories/ databases; and watch lists. It is also important to mention that a significant gap in the cultural heritage sector (especially for monuments, groups of building and sites) that has been observed is the absence of a comprehensive data repository and an information/ knowledge management system for systematic data identification, collection, analysis, access and distribution.

The fourth part of the study focuses on developing ideas for a comprehensive framework for ‘Cultural Heritage at Risk’ to optimise efforts in favour of cultural heritage at risk, within and/or beyond ICOMOS. A systematic summary of observations and conclusions derived from the first three parts of the study are utilised as the base for recommending ideas for an overarching thematic framework and scenarios for an umbrella programme for optimization of ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS. Recommendations based on 4 different criteria - Relevance, Processes, Impact and Sustainability have been provided. The following are the types of recommendations provided within each of the 4 criteria:

1. Recommendations based on the criteria of ‘Relevance’ are ideas and scenarios to enhance the relevance of the initiatives that address heritage at risk within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.

2. Recommendations based on the criteria of 'Processes' are ideas and scenarios to optimise the processes that are integral to the initiatives that address heritage at risk within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.
3. Recommendations based on the criteria of 'Impact' are ideas and scenarios to synergise the impact of the initiatives that address heritage at risk within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.
4. Recommendations based on the criteria of 'Sustainability' are ideas and scenarios to enhance the sustainability of the initiatives that address heritage at risk within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.

Within each of these 4 different criteria of recommendations, the issues or gaps revealed are indicated followed by corresponding recommendations, aim of the recommendations and the actions that are possible in order to implement them.

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Introduction

Background and Rationale

Cultural heritage has always faced many types of threats such as conflicts, disasters caused by natural and human induced hazards, unplanned infrastructure projects, climate change, etc. These threats continue to impact cultural heritage in present times with some factors amplifying more than before. 20 years after ICOMOS's first attempts to initiate the setting up of one of the first heritage at risk programmes, this research is a step toward the process of gaining an overview of the current heritage at risk initiatives and to assess the effectiveness of ICOMOS' heritage at risk programme. This study is also an opportunity to initiate the process of setting up baseline data for future research and development of a thematic framework and scenarios for a strategic umbrella programme for 'cultural heritage at risk' within and/or beyond ICOMOS.

The proposal for this research was submitted in response to ICOMOS' call for research proposals published in January 2020. The call for proposals is available in Annexure 8 for reference. The proposal was distributed to Masters Programmes of selected academic institutions. The rationale of the call for proposals and the need for the study was presented at the Scientific Council Meeting in Marrakesh in October 2019.² The research, as mentioned in the call, is later to be integrated into and submitted with necessary inputs as the submission for Master's Thesis of the researcher to BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germany. The research has been mentored by a task team of the ICOMOS Board (Clara Rellensmann, Teresa Patricio, Zeynep Gül Ünal, Riin Alatalu, Rohit Jigyasu, Mario Santana) and the International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness (Chris Marrion). The Master's Thesis to be submitted as a part of the Masters Programme, World Heritage Studies of BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germany is being mentored by Alexandra Skedzuhn-Safir and Clara Rellensmann.

Aim of the Research

The aim of this research is to analyse the effectiveness of the 'Heritage at Risk' initiatives of ICOMOS within the institutional/ organisational landscape that ICOMOS is embedded in. The purpose of this analysis is to guide programme improvement for optimising efforts in favour of cultural heritage at risk within and/or beyond ICOMOS and improve their ability to contribute towards - safeguarding heritage at risk, increasing the resilience of cultural heritage and sustainable development.

Methodology

In order to achieve the overall aim of the research, the study is divided into four main parts. The four parts with their individual objectives are mentioned below.

1. Mapping of Organisations/ Institutions and their 'Heritage at Risk' Initiatives

² The researcher was not present at the Scientific Council Meeting in Marrakesh.

Objective: To map the organisational/ institutional landscape of ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives, that ICOMOS is embedded in, to understand ICOMOS’ visibility or lack of it within the landscape.

2. Critical Analysis of ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ Initiatives

Objective: To critically analyse ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives to assess their effectiveness.

3. Comparative Analysis of Selected Organisations and their ‘Heritage at Risk’ Initiatives

Objective: To categorise, compare and analyse selected case studies of ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives to trace current or emerging patterns within the ‘Heritage at Risk’ sector.

4. Ideas for a Comprehensive Framework for Cultural Heritage at Risk

Objective: To develop ideas for a comprehensive framework for ‘Cultural Heritage at Risk’ to optimise efforts in favour of cultural heritage at risk, within and/or beyond ICOMOS.

Data Collection

The detailed methodology for data collection and analysis based on the data is mentioned individually in the respective sections of the individual 4 parts of the research. The common sources for data collection have been mentioned here, which are as follows:

1. Official websites of Organisations/ Institutions and Programmes/ Initiatives
2. Literature review (publications, reports, annual reports, strategic plans, research papers)
3. Webinars and online meetings
4. Selected online/ telephonic interviews
5. Feedback through questionnaires

The selection of interviewees is based on the necessity to understand some of the initiatives mapped in more depth and to allow for a more open-ended, non-structured format of responses. A selected number of interviews have also been conducted to accommodate for the respondents’ preference for an interview format of feedback rather than a questionnaire. Two standard questionnaires, one for the International Scientific Committees and the other for the National Committees have been designed for the feedback. All additional questions have been formulated depending on who the questionnaire is for, background information already available from the website and nature of the first round of responses, on a case to case basis. 5 broad areas of enquiry for International Scientific Committees and 4 broad areas of enquiry for National Committees have been framed into questions inviting response, comments and open-ended feedback, in order to understand the opinion of ICOMOS colleagues from different regions. An additional question has been framed for both ISCs as well as NCs to accommodate responses that the person who is providing the feedback might consider important but have not been included in the areas of enquiry. A multiple-choice format of answers has intentionally not been devised for the purpose of this feedback. Framing of questions is open-ended to avoid a pre-conceived notion of responses and to allow the responses to be instinctive. The following are the two questionnaires, along with the aims of framing the question provided along with each of the questions.³

³ The objectives were not provided in the questionnaire. It has been mentioned here to provide an understanding regarding why the question has been asked.

Questionnaire for ICOMOS' International Scientific Committees

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:** Are there any current or recent activities/ initiatives of the International Scientific Committee which relate to Heritage at Risk? If yes, are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilise funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)
(Aim of the question: To understand mode of engagement and target areas of engagement of the ISC, with heritage at Risk).
2. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ISC is facing to tackle 'Heritage at Risk'? Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ISC has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?
(Aim of the question: To understand views regarding reasons for threat to heritage addressed by the ISC and specific issues faced by the ISC).
3. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC? What are the modes of communication with other organisations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?
(Aim of the question: To understand the communication methods).
4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by the ISC to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or recommendations for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme of ICOMOS?
(Aim of the question: To understand views regarding the current crisis and to facilitate better preparedness into the programmatic framework of ICOMOS).
5. **Collaborative activities:** Are there specific initiatives/ activities of the ISC to address heritage at risk conducted in collaboration with any other ISC(s) or any other institution/ organisation? If yes, what are they? Please share some details. If not, are there specific collaborations that you suggest can support or enhance the activities of the ISC?
(Aim of the question: To understand existing collaborations and ideas for collaborations in future).
6. **Any other:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support 'Heritage at Risk' that is specifically addressed by the ISC? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ideas for ICOMOS' role and future action in this field of work.
(Aim of the question: Open ended feedback)

Questionnaire for ICOMOS' National Committees

1. **Working Process of addressing 'Heritage at Risk':** How are the activities/ efforts to safeguard Heritage at Risk, of the National Committee of your country structured? Is there a dedicated Heritage at Risk Scientific Committee or a working group related to Heritage

at Risk? Is there a Heritage at Risk Alert System that ICOMOS uses at the National level?

(Aim of the question: To understand operational process of heritage at risk activities).

2. **National level Heritage at Risk activities:** What are the current or recent activities/ initiatives of your National Committee of ICOMOS which relate to Heritage at Risk? Are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

(Aim of the question: To understand mode of engagement and target areas of engagement of ICOMOS with heritage at Risk at the National level).

3. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ICOMOS National Committee is facing to tackle 'Heritage at Risk' in the country? Are there any country specific programmatic improvements or any specific programmatic improvement at the international level or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that your ICOMOS National Committee has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

(Aim of the question: To understand views regarding reasons for threat to heritage and location specific issues faced by ICOMOS National Committees).

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by ICOMOS at the National level in your country to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme?

(Aim of the question: To understand views regarding the current crisis and to facilitate better preparedness into the programmatic framework of ICOMOS).

5. **Your personal experience:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically with Heritage at Risk, based on your past experience with heritage at risk? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ ideas for ICOMOS's role and future action in this field of work.

(Aim of the question: Open ended feedback).

Scope and Limitations

1. This research is part of ICOMOS's initiative to study its own heritage at risk programme within the landscape of similar initiatives of like-minded organisations. The framework of this research therefore, by default is positioned as a comparative study of ICOMOS's activities in relation to other initiatives, programmes and activities.
2. The research, as mentioned in the call for proposals and in the proposal submitted to the call initially planned to analyse the effectiveness of all significant programmes for endangered heritage within and outside of ICOMOS. The mapping stage (1st part) of the research revealed that this scope is too large for the present research. After consultations and discussions with the task team and representative from the International Secretariat, it

was decided to narrow down the scope of the present research to analyse the effectiveness of ICOMOS's 'Heritage at Risk' initiatives and a comparative analysis of selected Organisations/ Institutions and their initiatives (Lavenir, Patricio, & Rellensmann, Web Meeting, 2020).

3. Initially planned to be conducted over a period of 4 months, the research has finally been conducted and completed in a period of 5 months between April to August 2020.
4. The number and type of case studies of organizations, programmes and initiatives as well as the methodology for analysis have been selected based on feasibility of study during the available time frame.
5. The methodology for data collection and analysis has been finalised based on its feasibility during the available time frame.
6. The questionnaires have been designed for qualitative analysis rather than quantitative analysis to be able to collect targeted information from a small sample size, owing to the available time frame for the research. However, it has been possible to devise selected quantitative analysis from the received responses.
7. Since the purpose of this research is to provide baseline data, this study can be taken up as a base for further detailed analysis of other initiatives and organisations that have not been possible to include within this research.⁴
8. For feedback from ICOMOS members, questionnaires were sent out to selected members for thematic analysis (e.g. Heritage Alerts, collaboration with Blue Shield), to all International Scientific Committees for information on ISCs, selected National Committees based on sufficient representation from all regions for information on NCs. Though responses from all these sources would have been preferable, the analysis in the research has been made from the available responses. Responses were received from 13 out of 29 ISCs. Questionnaires were sent out to representative National Committees from all regions of the world. Only 8 responses were received out of a total of 29 National Committees to which questionnaires were sent.
9. Questionnaires were sent through e-mail to: Presidents and/ or persons mentioned in the contact information of ISCs and NCs in the list of contact persons available on ICOMOS International's website; ICOMOS members who volunteered to provide resources
The method of responding to the questionnaires was left to the discretion of individual ISCs and NCs. In some cases, individuals have responded, while in some, the responses have been presented after discussions with members or are collaborative responses. All the responses have been made available verbatim in the Annexure (Refer to Annexure 3.2 for feedback on Blue Shield, Annexure 5 for feedback from ISCs, Annexure 7 for feedback from NCs).
10. For the responses through questionnaires and selected interviews, names have been withheld and anonymised as requested by ICOMOS. All official designations of ICOMOS members mentioned are according to the posts held when the feedback has been received.
11. The detailed scope and limitations for data collection and analysis for each of the 4 parts of the research is mentioned individually in the respective sections.

⁴ Especially the 3rd part of the research, section 3.

1. Mapping of Organisations/ Institutions and their Heritage at Risk Initiatives

1.1. Definitions, Methodology, Scope and Limitations

1.1.1. Defining ‘Risk’

In order to arrive at the scope and limitations of the study, it is first necessary to define ‘risk’. According to ICCROM and Government of Canada, Canadian Conservation Institute (2016), ‘Risk can be defined as the chance of something happening that will have a negative impact on our objectives’ (p. 9). Deriving from this definition, the concept of ‘cultural heritage at risk’ implies that, ‘...many things can happen that will have a negative impact on heritage collections, buildings, monuments, sites, and on our objectives concerning their use and preservation. The impact of risks in this case is expressed in terms of the expected loss of value to the heritage asset’ (p.10). For the purpose of the mapping, ‘heritage at risk’ initiatives of various organisations/ institutions are categorised into 3 types based on the stage at which risk is addressed. Similarly, institutional roles have also been categorized into the same 3 types. For the National/ State agencies, it is important to note that based on this categorisation, though the agencies may be involved in more than one type of activity based on the stage at which risk is addressed, its primary role has been indicated. Specific initiatives and the stage of risk addressed by them, are then mentioned separately. Some organisations/ institutions are difficult to define based on these categories, which have been indicated as (-). The 3 categories are as follows:

Code	Type of activity based on stage at which risk is addressed
1	Preventive measures
2	Measures to safeguard heritage assets facing imminent threat
3	Measures to recover from damages and losses to heritage assets

A range of subsidiary stages and measures are included within each of these 3 stages. ICCROM and Government of Canada, Canadian Conservation Institute’s (2016) guide to risk management of cultural heritage mentions that effective measures to eliminate or reduce risks can be termed as ‘treating the risks’ (p. 100-103). According to the guide, ‘treating risks’ is the last step of a risk management cycle and recommends the tool of the ‘5 stages of control’ that includes a combination of preventive and reactive measures to reduce risks to heritage assets. It mentions that prevention is more important and effective than reaction but good risk management integrates both these categories of action for the best results. If we consider that the aim of various ‘heritage at risk’ initiatives is to ‘treat risks’, i.e., to reduce risks, then the tool of the ‘5 stages of control’ can be used as a basic template to define measures included within each stage of risk. Some terminologies used in the guide for defining the 5 stages of control (such as agents of deterioration as opposed to hazards) may arguably be more mainstream in a museum risk management context, so they have been complimented with equivalent terminologies used in disaster risk reduction and management (DRR and DRM).

Table 2 explains the terminology used to describe the 3 stages with descriptions of measures included within each stage. Table 1 clarifies the terminology used to communicate the ‘level of damage/ loss of value of the heritage asset’ and the subsidiary stages or ‘level of risk’ within each stage. The terminology in Table 1 is based on word guidelines from ICCROM and Government of Canada, Canadian Conservation Institute’s (2016) guide (p. 70, 93). ‘Level of damage/ loss of value of the heritage asset’ is a function of how much of the heritage asset value is affected by the risk and the size/ quantity of the loss of value. The term ‘level of risk’ in Table 1 is not to be confused with ‘level of priority of risk’ indicated in the 2016 guide. ‘Level of risk’ in Table 1 here indicates the potential damage or loss of value of the heritage asset that a risk can cause and makes no reference to the number of years taken for a certain level of damage that ‘level of priority of risk’ in the 2016 guide indicates. Indication of years taken for the level of damage is not required for the mapping exercise, so this parameter is not considered here to simplify categorization.

Table 1: Terminology for level of damage/ effect on the heritage asset value and level of risk (Based on word guidelines from ICCROM and Government of Canada, Canadian Conservation Institute, 2016, p. 70, 93)

Word Guideline	Level of damage/ loss of value of the heritage asset	Level of risk
Catastrophic	All or most of the heritage asset value is affected	All or most of the heritage asset value is likely to be affected
Extreme	A large/ significant fraction of the heritage asset value is affected	A large/ significant fraction of the heritage asset value is likely to be affected
High	A significant loss of value to a small fraction of the heritage asset, or a small loss of value in most/ large/ significant fraction of the heritage asset	A significant loss of value to a small fraction of the heritage asset, or a small loss of value in most/ large / significant fraction of the heritage asset is likely to be affected
Medium	A small/ tiny fraction of the heritage asset value is affected	A small/ tiny fraction of the heritage asset value is likely to be affected
Low	A minimal/ insignificant/ trace fraction of the heritage asset value is affected	A minimal/ insignificant/ trace fraction of the heritage asset value is likely to be affected

Table 2: Explanation of the measures included within each of the 3 categories of risk

Code	Type of activity based on stage of risk	Description
1	Preventive measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AVOID: Measures to avoid the cause of the risk or everything that makes the risk higher through various modes of interventions. These include: Planning and preparatory measures preceding the actions taken to avoid the risk; Actions taken to avoid risk; Measures taken after the actions to make sure the actions are working. - BLOCK/ REDUCE VULNERABILITY and/ or EXPOSURE: Measures to block/ reduce the vulnerability and/ or exposure to the agents of deterioration/ hazards, through various modes of interventions. These include: Planning and preparatory measures preceding the actions; Actions to block/ reduce vulnerability and/ or exposure to the risk; Measures taken after the actions to make sure the actions are working. - DETECT: Measures to detect the agents of deterioration/ hazards and the early signs (low/ medium damage) of their effects on the heritage asset and its values, through various modes of interventions. These include: Planning and preparatory measures preceding the actions; Actions to detect the early signs (low/

	<p>medium) of damage. Such measures include monitoring the different agents/ hazards to take quick actions in case they begin to show early signs (low/ medium) of damage to the heritage asset and its values to prevent higher stages of damage; Measures taken after the actions to make sure the actions are working.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RESPOND: Measures to respond to the presence of and early signs of damaging action (low/ medium) caused by the agents of deterioration/ hazards on the heritage asset and its values, through various modes of interventions. These include: Planning and preparatory measures preceding the actions; Actions to respond to the early signs of damages (low/ medium); Measures taken after the actions to make sure the actions are working. - RECOVER: Measures to recover from the early damages (low/ medium) caused to the heritage asset and its values through various modes of interventions. These include: Planning and preparatory measures preceding the actions; Actions to recover from the early damages (low/ medium); Measures taken after the actions to ensure that the actions are working.
2	Measures to safeguard heritage asset facing imminent threat
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AVOID: Measures to avoid the cause of the imminent risk (high / extreme/ catastrophic) that can potentially result to high / extreme/ catastrophic damage or loss of the heritage asset and its values, through various modes of interventions. These include: Planning and preparatory measures preceding the actions; Actions taken to avoid the cause of the imminent risk (high / extreme/ catastrophic); Measures taken after the actions to ensure that the actions are working. ▪ BLOCK/ REDUCE VULNERABILITY and/ or EXPOSURE: Measures to block/ reduce the vulnerability and/ or exposure to the agents of deterioration/ hazards of imminent or current risk (high / extreme/ catastrophic) that can potentially result to high / extreme/ catastrophic damage or loss of the heritage asset and its values, through various modes of interventions. These include: Planning and preparatory measures preceding the actions; Actions to block the imminent or current risk (high / extreme/ catastrophic); Measures taken after the actions to ensure that the actions are working. ▪ DETECT: Measures to detect the agents of deterioration/ hazards of imminent or current risk (high / extreme/ catastrophic) that can potentially result to high / extreme/ catastrophic damage or loss of the heritage asset and its values, through various modes of interventions. These include: Planning and preparatory measures preceding the actions; Actions to detect the imminent or current risk (high / extreme/ catastrophic). Such measures include monitoring the different agents/ hazards and heritage assets that are under high / extreme/ catastrophic threat; Measures taken after the actions to ensure that the actions are working. ▪ RESPOND: Measures to respond to the imminent or current risks (high / extreme/ catastrophic) that can potentially result to high / extreme/ catastrophic damage or loss of the heritage asset by the agents of deterioration through various modes of interventions. These include: Planning and preparatory measures preceding the actions; Actions to respond to the imminent or current risks (high / extreme/ catastrophic) that can potentially lead to high / extreme/ catastrophic damage or loss; Measures taken after the actions to ensure that the actions are working. ▪ RECOVER: Measures to recover from imminent or current risks (high / extreme/ catastrophic) or from the early damages (low/ medium) during imminent or current risks (high / extreme/ catastrophic) that can potentially result to high / extreme/ catastrophic damage or loss of the heritage asset and its values through various modes of interventions. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning and preparatory measures preceding the actions; Actions to recover from the imminent/ current risks (high / extreme/ catastrophic) or from the early damages (low/ medium) during imminent or current risks (high / extreme/ catastrophic) that can potentially lead to high / extreme/ catastrophic damage or loss; Measures taken after the actions to ensure that the actions are working.

3	Measures to recover from damages and losses to heritage assets
-	RECOVER/ REHABILITATE/ RECONSTRUCT/ BUILD BACK BETTER: Measures to recover/ rehabilitate/ reconstruct/ build back better from high / extreme/ catastrophic damages or losses caused to the heritage asset and its values by the agents of deterioration/ hazards that have caused the damage or loss. Such measures are actions are through various modes of interventions. These include:
-	Planning and preparatory measures preceding the actions; Actions to recover/ rehabilitate/ reconstruct/ build back better from the high / extreme/ catastrophic damage or loss; Measures taken after the actions to ensure that the actions are working.

1.1.2. Methodology, Scope and Limitations of ‘Mapping’

- The varied ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives operate at the following scales/ levels: international, regional, National/ State and various subsidiary organisational structures within the Nation/ State. Most Nations/ States have dedicated Ministries/ Departments/ Agencies/ Institutions for culture, disaster risk mitigation and other related activities contributing to address the concern of heritage at risk. In addition to this, there are various types of organisational structures operating at each of these scales. Moreover, various cultural organisations/ institutions may have individual initiatives addressed towards ‘Heritage at Risk’ despite not having dedicated ‘Heritage at Risk’ programmes. Modes of intervention of such initiatives may be through funding, research, conservation projects etc. It is not possible to map and analyse all such existing initiatives for the purpose of this research. The entire research has been conducted in a duration of 5 months. The mapping provided as a part of this research of heritage at risk initiatives therefore, is not exhaustive. The quantity/ number and type of case studies of organizations, programmes and initiatives are selected based on feasibility of study during the available time duration and data available. The selection is based on the need to be able to provide a general idea of the representative types of the existing heritage at risk initiatives.
- In terms of programmes of like-minded organisations, the study covers selected actors from all regions of the world, including all types of organizational structures (private, public, NGOs, foundations, etc.) that are concerned with the safeguarding of heritage at risk through various modes of interventions (conservation measures, advocacy, capacity building, research, fundraising, etc.).
- The grouping of regions of the world considered for the purpose of this study utilises UNESCO’s system of regional classification. The grouping of regions is as follows:
 - Africa
 - Arab States ⁵
 - Asia and the Pacific
 - Europe and North America ⁶
 - Latin America and the Caribbean
- Representative actors from the following groups are studied:
 - International: IGO’s (Public Sector), INGO’s (Private, Civic, Hybrid sectors)
 - Public sector: Nation-State/ Governmental bodies, Ministries and Departments, Public

⁵ Egypt is considered in the group Arab States.

⁶ USA and the Russian Federation are considered in the group Europe and North America.

Institutions etc.

- Private sector: Entrepreneurs, developers, business corporations, private institutions etc. This results to the mapping concentrating on the private non-profit sector and institutions. (For the private sector, important programmes or initiatives have been mapped. Mapping the engagement of the private for-profit sector and funding through CSR projects is beyond the scope of this research, unless otherwise specified)
- Civic sector: NGOs, foundations, volunteer organizations, citizen's advocacy groups etc.
- Hybrid: Collaboration and partnerships of sectors
- Different Nations/ States have different mechanisms for protecting their heritage at the National level. Following are some important instruments for Immovable Cultural Heritage Protection at the National/ State level:
 - Ministry dedicated to Culture and related activities (For different countries/ nations, this role may fall under different ministries or a combination of ministries.)
 - Heritage registers (Countries/ nations may have a varied hierarchy of registers e.g. national level, state level, local level etc. The system of operation of the registers may also be different for different countries.)
 - State agencies/ non-governmental organisations responsible for protection and management of cultural heritage listed on the registers (Countries/ nations may have a hierarchy of organisations and responsibilities. Mechanisms of protection and distribution of responsibilities may also differ for diverse countries) Table 7 indicates some examples of organisations responsible for protection and management of cultural heritage at the National/ State level.
- This mapping exercise has been done in April 2020, which makes it possible to indicate the response of some of the organisations to the emergency situation posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Various online webinars, discussions, announcements, papers, etc. during this period have aimed to discuss future trajectories for cultural heritage. The initiatives indicated in the mapping are not exhaustive, but merely indicative of the types of initiatives announced through online media (unless otherwise specified) primarily during the 1st 2-3 weeks of April 2020. These initiatives have been indicated in the mapping as mentioned below:

	Initiative in response to COVID-19
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1.2. ICOMOS's internal 'Heritage at Risk' initiatives

Table 3: ICOMOS' internal 'Heritage at Risk' initiatives

Organisation: ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites)			Type
Organisational Structure: INGO			1
Introduction: ICOMOS is dedicated to the conservation and protection of the world’s monuments and sites. The organisation which is a network of experts, promotes the application of theory, methodology as well as scientific techniques to the conservation of cultural heritage places (ICOMOS, n.d.).			2
			3
Heritage at Risk Programme			
The report on ICOMOS’ initiatives related to heritage at risk, presented at the Scientific Council Meeting held at Marrakesh in October 2019, mentions six key initiatives grouped under the name of ‘ICOMOS Heritage@Risk Observatory’ as cited from a report compiled by Sheridan Burke, that was circulated to board members in May 2018. The current status of two (Initiative 5 and 6) initiatives have updated as of 2020. These 6 initiatives are:			
No.	Initiative	Mode of Engagement	Type
1.	Heritage at Risk (H@R!) Report/ Series	Publication, awareness raising (Available on website: beginning from year 2000 till 2014-15: 8 reports, 3 special reports and 3 special editions) (German National Committee of ICOMOS, n.d.b)	1
			2
			3
2.	Heritage Alerts	Monitoring/ Reporting	2
3.	ICORP – International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness of ICOMOS focussed on risk management and ICORP-‘On the Road’ Initiative	ICORP ISC: Collaboration, training, capacity building, scientific research, developing instruments regarding risk reduction for ICOMOS, representing ICOMOS in Blue Shield, co-ordination in case of disasters (ICOMOS-ICORP, n.d.) ICORP on the Road Initiative: Awareness-raising and dissemination	1
			2
			3
4.	The International Committee of the Blue Shield with ICOMOS as a founding member	Founding member, representation on the Blue Shield International Board	1
			2
			3
5.	Hidden Heritage: (Collaboration of Google Arts and Culture and ICOMOS)	Awareness-raising, dissemination	1
			2
6.	Heritage on the Edge (Collaboration of Cyark, Google Arts and Culture and ICOMOS)	ICOMOS’s role: Expertise/ Advisory capacity; Initiative: Awareness-raising, dissemination	1
			2
			3
Other associated activities related to ‘Heritage at Risk’			
At the present, ICOMOS’s advocacy role in the field of heritage at risk is also demonstrated through various other activities undertaken by the various statutory bodies of ICOMOS, Groups such as Working Groups, Regional Groups, etc. within ICOMOS, as well as other initiatives of ICOMOS conducted in collaboration with its internal groups or with other organisations. These are indicated under the headings of the respective operating bodies.			
No.	Initiative	Mode of Engagement	Type
1.	ICOMOS and World Heritage	Varied Modes of engagement such advocacy and awareness raising; development of doctrine and evolution of ideas; research and dissemination; networking and collaboration; expertise, advice and recommendations; etc. (Detailed in Part 2 of the research)	1
2.	ICOMOS International Scientific Committees		2
3.	ICOMOS International Working Groups, Regional Groups and H@R Task Team		
4.	National Committees and Transnational Committee		3
5.	ICOMOS International Secretariat		

1.3. IGOs and their ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives

Table 4: IGOs and their ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives

Programmes/ Initiative		Mode of Engagement	Type
United Nations (UN)			
UNDRR			1
Introduction: ‘UNDRR (formerly UNISDR) is the United Nations focal point for disaster risk reduction. UNDRR oversees the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, supporting countries in its implementation, monitoring and sharing what works in reducing existing risk and preventing the creation of new risk’. (UNDRR, n.d.a)			2
			3
Sendai Framework Monitor	Monitoring, networking		1
▪ Sendai Framework Monitoring Tool – For submission from National Governments			2
▪ Voluntary Commitments (SFVC Platform)			3
▪ Understanding Risk Platform	Advocacy, networking, creating avenues to influence policy design and implementation, reviewing progress, knowledge sharing, discussing trends.		1
Web link: https://understandrisk.org/			2
▪ Global, national and regional platforms			3
Disaster Risk Reduction Community: PreventionWeb, IRP (International recovery platform) etc.	Knowledge dissemination		1
			2
			3
UNDRR Publications – e.g.	Research and dissemination, advocacy		1
▪ Monitoring the Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction			2
▪ Global Assessment report on disaster risk reduction			3
▪ Word into Action guidelines for disaster risk reduction			3
DisInventar	Data Collection for monitoring: A conceptual and methodological tool for the generation of National Disaster Inventories and the construction of databases of damage, losses and in general the effects of disasters. The data can be utilised for reporting on targets and indicators of the Sendai Framework and related SDGs.		1
			2
			3
Examples of ‘The Sendai Framework in Action’/ Initiatives for the implementation of the Sendai Framework	GETI Global Education and Training Institute	Training and capacity building	1
	Making Cities Resilient	Campaign, advocacy, training and capacity building	1
	United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction	Award, recognition, advocacy	1
UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research)			-
Introduction: UNITAR’s mission is, ‘To develop the individual, institutional and organizational capacities of countries and other United Nations stakeholders through high-quality learning solutions and related knowledge products and services to enhance decision making and to support country-level action for overcoming global challenges’. (UNITAR, n.d.)			

<ul style="list-style-type: none">UNITAR Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction activity area (R3)Decentralised Cooperation Programme (DCP)Operational Satellite Application Programme (UNOSAT)Green Development and Climate Change Programme (CCP)	Advocacy, training and research, knowledge dissemination	1	
		2	
		3	
UNDP United Nations Development Programme Introduction: UNDP is the United Nations’ network for global development. UNDP advocates and assists countries to, ‘...develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results’ (UNDP, n.d.).		-	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Social and Environmental Standards (SES) ToolkitDisaster Risk Reduction and Recovery	Financial and technical assistance; empirical information; policy, legal and institutional arrangements; monitoring and forecasting; dissemination of warning messages; strengthening risk management capacities; research and publications	1	
		2	
		3	
UN OCHA United Nations Office for the co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs Introduction: The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) is a body established to strengthen the international response to emergencies. It brings together humanitarian actors and ensures a workable framework within which each actor can contribute to the effort towards emergency response (UN OCHA, n.d.).		2	
		3	
Various initiatives to strengthen the international response to complex emergencies and natural disasters. e.g.	Coordination, humanitarian financing, policy, advocacy and information management	-	
Agenda for Humanity, Web link: https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/	Agenda	1	
		2	
		3	
OCHA Tools and Services Web link: https://www.unocha.org/ocha-digital-services	Specialized digital service of OCHA	2	
		3	
ReliefWeb: Web link: https://reliefweb.int/ e.g. Database of National Disaster Management Authorities Web link: https://reliefweb.int/national-disaster-management-authorities	Humanitarian information portal	2	
		3	
CERF Central Emergency Response Fund.	Funding	2	
		3	
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Introduction: UNESCO seeks to build peace through international cooperation in Education, the Sciences and Culture. UNESCO's programmes contribute towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals as defined in Agenda 2030 which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015 (UNESCO, n.d.).		1	
		2	
		3	
UNESCO (Lists in Expertise Area: Culture)			
World Heritage Centre	World Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">World Heritage ListReporting and MonitoringFunding	1
	World Heritage in Danger	<ul style="list-style-type: none">List of World Heritage in DangerAllocation of immediate funds from World Heritage Fund	2

	Rapid Response Facility (RRF) Web link: https://whc.unesco.org/en/rapidresponse/	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Funding in the event of a sudden crisis, mainly financing initiatives aimed at reducing the impact of disasters affecting wildlife in UNESCO's natural World Heritage sites.	2
Intangible Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Representative listRegister of Good Safeguarding PracticesPeriodic ReportingOnline Tools	1	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Urgent Safeguarding ListInternational Assistance	2	
Creative Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ListPeer learning and collaboration	1	
Memory of the World Register	<ul style="list-style-type: none">RecommendationMemory of the World RegisterUNESCO/ Jikji Memory of the World PrizeMemory of the World Global Policy Forum	1	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Memory of the World Projects (Partial Funding through memory of the World possible) – facilitating preservation, access and awareness raising	1	
		2	
UNESCO (Other Lists)			-
UNESCO Atlas of the Worlds Languages in Danger ⁷			2
Lists in Expert Area – Natural Sciences: Biosphere Reserves (Network of Biosphere Reserves of the MAB Programme), UNESCO Global Geoparks ⁸			1
UNESCO (Themes and Initiatives in the Expertise Area: Culture), UNITWIN/ UNESCO Chairs Programme			-
Culture in Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">StrategyEmergency Preparedness and Response UnitHeritage Emergency Fund Projects: e.g.EU-UNESCO Project: Protecting Cultural Heritage and Diversity in Complex Emergencies for Stability and Peace	2	
		3	
Armed Conflict and Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Convention and ProtocolsInternational FundLists – Enhanced Protection, Special ProtectionAwareness Raising, Resources and Publication	2	
		3	

⁷ This initiative has been mentioned in the mapping for an overview of activities related to heritage at risk and will not be studied in detail.

⁸ This research focuses on 'Cultural Heritage at Risk'. So, these initiatives have been mentioned in the mapping for an overview of activities related to heritage at risk and will not be studied in detail.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Training for the Military	
Illicit Trafficking, Return and Restitution of Cultural property	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Convention▪ Codes, Legal Texts and Practical Instruments▪ Diplomatic and legal actions, negotiations and mediation▪ Training▪ Funds	2
		3
Underwater Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Convention▪ Protection and Management▪ Best Practices▪ Emergency preparedness and Response▪ Education▪ Access▪ Publications and Resources▪ STAB (scientific and technical advisory body)	1
		2
		3
Diversity of Cultural Expressions ⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Convention▪ Awareness Raising▪ Capacity Development▪ Monitoring▪ Research and data Collection▪ Education▪ International Fund for Cultural Diversity	1
Museums	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Recommendation▪ Best Practices	1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Projects	1
		2
		3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Museums under Threat	2
3		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ UNESCO-ICOM Museum Studies Training Programme▪ Movable Heritage Outreach Programme	1	
UNESCO Chair on Cultural Heritage and Risk Management (2015), Ritsumeikan University (1109) (Refer to Ritsumeikan University, Japan for other details) e.g. International Training Course on Disaster Risk Web link: https://whc.unesco.org/en/events/418/ and https://www.preventionweb.net/events/view/70345?id=70345	Education, research, training and capacity building	1
		2
		3
UNESCO Chair on Heritage Futures , Linnaeus University, Sweden From Corona Crisis to Heritage Futures http://blogg.lnu.se/unesco/files/2020/04/Heritage-Futures-CORONA.pdf	Discussions	1
		2
UNESCO World Heritage Centre Activities		-

⁹ This initiative has been mentioned in the mapping for an overview of activities related to heritage at risk and will not be studied in detail.

Range of activities Web link: https://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/ e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing Disaster Risk at World Heritage Properties Climate Change and World Heritage Modern Heritage Programme etc. 	Varied (Policy and strategy, tools and guidance, capacity building, assistance etc.)	1 2 3
UNESCO's Category 2 Centres (C2Cs)		-
WHITRAP (WHITRAP, n.d.) Web link: http://www.whitr-ap.org/index.php?classid=1471 Range of initiatives: e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Workshop – World Heritage and Disaster Risk Mitigation: For Sustainable Heritage Tourism Web link: http://www.whitr-ap.org/index.php?classid=1461&newsid=2856&t=show Training on Impact Assessments for Heritage Web link: http://www.whitr-ap.org/index.php?classid=1462&id=109&t=show 	Strengthen the implementation of the World Heritage Convention through capacity building, training, research, communication and dissemination of information and the establishment of a regional network	1 2 3
Some other UNESCO Campaigns, Programmes and Projects		-
Global Coalition: Unite for Heritage, Web link: https://en.unesco.org/news/launch-global-coalition-unite-heritage-bonn Campaign: Unite4Heritage	Coalition to mobilize players beyond the cultural/ heritage communities for awareness raising to safeguard heritage in areas threatened by extremists	2 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observatory of Syrian Cultural Heritage (UNESCO Agency, project management office based in UNESCO Office in Beirut, Lebanon) The Emergency Safeguarding of the Syrian Cultural Heritage project, Web link: https://en.unesco.org/syrian-observatory/emergency-safeguarding-syrian-cultural-heritage-project 	Monitor , assess, mitigate destruction and protect cultural heritage in Syria	2 3
Laos-UNESCO Programme to Safeguard the Plain of Jars Web link: https://bangkok.unesco.org/content/lao-unesco-programme-safeguard-plain-jars	Heritage protection and management measures put mechanisms in place that ensure ongoing protection of the heritage resources	2
Development of a 'Heritage site monitoring application' in times of Quarantine (COVID-19); Initiative of UNESCO Bangkok Office; Project in progress – discussions in a limited group, no website. (Hosking et al., Web Meeting, 2020)	Monitoring	1 2
World Bank		
Introduction: The World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries. Its five institutions share a commitment to reducing poverty, increasing shared prosperity, and promoting sustainable development. (World Bank, n.d.)		
Sample initiatives and projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Hub The Japan-World Bank Program for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries GFDRR (initiatives mentioned separately in INGOs section) 	Policy advice, research and analysis, financial and technical assistance	1 2 3
Disaster financing and Covid-19 (Published on Sustainable Cities), Web link: https://blogs.worldbank.org/sustainablecities/preparedness-can-pay-quickly-disaster-financing-and-covid-	World Bank Blog, also published on GFDRR website	2 3

19?CID=WBW AL BlogNotification EN EXT		
ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property)		1
Introduction: ICCROM is an intergovernmental Organisation working to promote the conservation of all forms of cultural heritage. ICCROM's initiatives are in the fields of conservation training, information, research, cooperation and advocacy. (ICCROM, n.d.)		2
		3
Disaster Resilient Heritage	Training, information, research and dissemination, publications, cooperation and advocacy	1
Preventive Conservation		2
Heritage Science		3
World Heritage		
People and Heritage		
Materials in Focus		
Heritage in times of COVID, Web link: https://www.iccrom.org/tools-identifying-risks-monitoring-impacts-assessing-needs	Tools for Identifying Risks, Monitoring Impacts, Assessing Needs	2
First Aid to Cultural Heritage (FAC), Emergency Response Web link: https://www.iccrom.org/themes/disaster-resilient-heritage/first-aid-cultural-heritage-fac/emergency-response	Post event damage assessments; on-site training for volunteers, professionals and humanitarians to salvage and stabilize damaged heritage; capacity building for planning as well as implementing post-disaster recovery operations	2

1.4. Regional IGOs and their 'Heritage at Risk' initiatives

Table 5: Regional IGOs and their 'Heritage at Risk' initiatives

Programme/ Initiative	Activity	Type
Africa		
African Development Bank Group		-
Introduction: The AfDB comprises of three entities: The African Development Bank, the African Development Fund and the Nigeria Trust Fund. The AfDB's mission is to enable social progresses and sustainable economic development in its regional member countries, contributing to fight poverty. The Bank group aims to achieve this objective through the mobilisation and allocation of resources for investment, a policy advice and technical assistance for efforts towards development. (AfDB, n.d.)		
Safeguards and Sustainability Series	Publications	1
		2
		3
Arab States		
LAS (League of Arab States)		-
Introduction: The League of Arab States is a regional Organisation in the Arab world, with members located in Africa and Western Asia. The League's primary goal is to encourage and co-ordinate co-operation between member states, to protect their independence for the interests of the Arab countries as well as representing Arab countries in various international forums. (League of Arab States, n.d.)		
Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 (ASDRR) (in collaboration with other stakeholders)	Strategy/ policy making	1
		2
		3
Asia and the Pacific		
ADB (Asian Development Bank)		-
Introduction: ADB is a regional development bank that, '... envisions a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty in the		

region...ADB assists its members, and partners, by providing loans, technical assistance, grants, and equity investments to promote social and economic development’. (Asian Development Bank, n.d.)		
Sample Thematic Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Agriculture and Food Security▪ Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management▪ Sustainable Development Goals	Funding, Research and Publications	1
		2
		3
SAARC Disaster Management Centre Introduction: The centre’s mission is, ‘To support Member States in their DRR initiatives through application of Science & Technology, Knowledge from Multiple Disciplines, Exchange of Good Practices, Capacity Development, Collaborative Research and Networking in line with the Global Priorities and Goals and other relevant Frameworks adopted by Member States’. (SAARC Disaster Management Centre, n.d.)		1
		2
		3
e.g. Capacity building programmes	Advocacy, Capacity Building, Research and Networking	1
		2
		3
Europe and North America		
EU European Union and EC European Commission Introduction: The European Union is an economic and political union of 27 member states. The European Commission plays an instrumental role in developing the EU's overarching strategy as well as in designing and implementing EU policies. (European Union, n.d.)		-
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 10 Initiatives of European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018, Initiative 7: Heritage at Risk Web link: https://ec.europa.eu/culture/content/overview_en▪ Heritage at Risk: EU research and innovation for a more resilient cultural heritage, Web link: https://cordis.europa.eu/article/id/400947-heritage-at-risk-eu-research-and-innovation-for-a-more-resilient-cultural-heritage▪ ERA-NET Plus on Cultural Heritage and Global Change Research, Web link: cordis.europa.eu/article/id/230161-cooperation-key-to-tackling-cultural-heritage-threats▪ COPERNICUS Service in Support to EU External Action – Cultural Heritage Web link: sea.security.copernicus.eu/domains/cultural-heritage/▪ PROCULTHER: Protecting Cultural Heritage from the Consequences of Disasters, Web link: www.proculther.eu/▪ STORM: Safeguarding Cultural Heritage through Technical and Organisational Resources Management, Web link: www.storm-project.eu/▪ PROMEDHE – Protecting Mediterranean Cultural Heritage During Disasters www.montesca.eu/promedhe/▪ HERACLES: Heritage Resilience against Climate Events on Site, Funded under: Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme, Web link: www.heracles-project.eu/▪ PROTHEGO: Protection of European Cultural Heritage from Geo-Hazards, Web link: www.prothego.eu/home.html Funded under: HERITAGE PLUS (ERA-NET Plus on Cultural Heritage and Global Change Research) project Web link: https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/618104▪ RESCULT: Increasing Resilience of Cultural heritage: a supporting decision tool for the safeguarding of cultural assets, Web link: www.rescult-project.eu/▪ PERICLES Maritime Cultural Heritage Web link: https://www.pericles-heritage.eu/pericles-at-a-glance/ Cultural Heritage Mapping Portal	Advocacy, financial and technical assistance	1
		2
		3

Creative Europe Creative Europe is European Commission’s framework programme to support the culture and audiovisual sectors, Web link: https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/ Range of initiatives e.g. European Heritage Label, European networks etc.	Awareness raising, promotion	1
Europeana ▪ Europeana is a collaboration of three interlinked expert organisations, Europeana Foundation, Europeana Network association and Aggregator’s Forum. Europeana’s mission is to empowers the cultural heritage sector in its digital transformation by developing tools, expertise and policies for digital change and to foster partnerships for innovation. (Europeana, n.d.) Web link: https://pro.europeana.eu/page/news ▪ Heritage at Risk https://www.europeana.eu/en/exhibitions/heritage-at-risk	Digital transformation in the heritage sector	1
		2
		3
Supporting Cultural heritage professionals in the time of COVID -19 Web link: https://pro.europeana.eu/post/supporting-cultural-heritage-professionals-in-the-time-of-covid-19	Training, education, dissemination, networking	2
Council of Europe “The Council of Europe promotes human rights through international conventions, such as the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the Convention on Cybercrime. It monitors member states' progress in these areas and makes recommendations” (Council of Europe, n.d.)		-
EUR-OPA – Major Hazards – Topic: Cultural Heritage, Web link: http://www.coe.int/en/web/europarisks/cultural-heritage1 CUEBC – European University Centre for Cultural Heritage, Web link: http://europa-projects.ext.coe.int/en/centre/21-european-university-centre-for-cultural-heritage.html	Co-operation and collaboration	1
		2
		3
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Association of Caribbean States Introduction: The Association of Caribbean States is a union of nations of the Caribbean Basin. Its aim is to facilitate consultation, cooperation and concerted action within the region. The priority areas of co-operation among members of the union are: Trade, Sustainable Tourism, Transport and Disaster Risk Reduction. (Association of Caribbean States, n.d.)		-
Directorate for Disaster Risk Reduction	Co-operation among organizations responsible for disaster planning and relief in the region	1
		2
		3

1.5. INGOs and their 'Heritage at Risk' initiatives

Table 6: INGOs and their 'Heritage at Risk' initiatives

Programme/ Initiative	Activity	Type
ICOM (International Council on Museums) Introduction: 'The International Council of Museums is an international Organisation of museums and museum professionals committed to the research, conservation, continuation and communication to society of the world's natural and cultural heritage, present and future, tangible and intangible... The ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums sets minimum professional standards and encourages the		1
		2
		3

recognition of values shared by the international museum community'. (ICOM, n.d.a)		
Heritage Protection (DRMC- Disaster Risk Management Committee, The Museum Emergency programme – MEP, The Blue Shield International)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red Lists International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods Emergency Preparedness and Response Intangible Heritage 	1
		2
		3
Social Role of Museums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability and Local Development Cultural democracy and Inclusion Peace and Human Rights 	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publications ICOM Learning ICOM Information Centre 	Research and development (research, awareness raising, knowledge dissemination)	1
IFLA (International Federation of Libraries Associations)		1
Introduction: IFLA is an international body that represents the interests of library and information services and their respective users. (IFLA, n.d.)		2
		3
Strategic programme on Preservation and Conservation (PAC – Preservation and Conservation Section)	Awareness raising, publication and dissemination, organising training courses and workshops, fundraising etc.	1
IFLA Risk Register for Documentary Cultural Heritage	Listing/ register	2
ICA (International Council of Archives)		1
Introduction: 'The International Council on Archives (ICA) is dedicated to the effective management of records and the preservation, care and use of the world's archival heritage through its representation of records and archive professionals across the globe'. (ICA, n.d.)		2
		3
Professionals Programme, Expert Groups, Africa Programme, Training Programme		1
Expert Group on Emergency Management and Disaster Preparedness: Mitigation, Preparedness, response and Recovery	Coordinate initiatives and exchange good practices in the field of emergency management and disaster preparedness (including Mitigation, Planning, Response, Recovery) Facilitate professional mobilization and archival solidarity when disaster strikes	1
		2
		3
Disaster Relief Fund	Funding	2
		3
UNESCO Statement, Web link: https://www.ica.org/en/unesco-statement-turning-the-threat-of-covid-19-into-an-opportunity-for-greater-support-to	Published on ICA website for circulation/ awareness	2
Blue Shield International		1
Introduction: 'The Blue Shield is a network of committees of dedicated individuals across the world that is committed to the protection of the world's cultural property, and is concerned with the protection of cultural and natural heritage, tangible and intangible, in the event of armed conflict, natural- or human-made disaster'. (Blue Shield International, n.d.)		2
		3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue Shield International Committee – the Blue Shield International Board National Committees (Currently 21) Web link: https://theblueshield.org/about-us/around-the-globe/ Sample Initiatives: Cultural property protection (CPP) in the event of armed conflict and natural/human-made disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactive protection and risk preparedness; Emergency response; Stabilisation, post-disaster recovery, and long-term/ongoing support activities; Legal compliance, policy, and their implementation; Capacity building activities, and education and training in support of the Blue Shield's Areas of Activity; 	1
		2
		3

	▪ Co-ordination – of Blue Shield members and with partner organisations.	
IUCN ¹⁰ (The International Union for Conservation of Nature)		1
Introduction: IUCN is an international organisation that is a membership Union composed of government and civil society organisations, working with the overarching aim of nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. The organisation works across a wide range of themes through data collection and analysis, research and field projects, advocacy and education, etc. (IUCN, n.d.)		2
		3
Conservation Databases and Tools:		-
Red List of Ecosystems	Listing	2
World Heritage Outlook	Assessment and monitoring	1
		2
World Database on Key Biodiversity Areas	Database	1
Protected Planet	Online visual interface for the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)	1
ECOLEX	Web platform for environmental law	-
PANORAMA	Web platform for peer learning	1
InfoFLR	Web platform to provide a definitive source for FLR resources and information.	1
		2
Restoration Opportunities and assessment Methodology	Framework	2
BIOPAMA Reference Information System	Online information system, Monitoring	1
Themes (Each theme has specific projects) Business and Biodiversity; Climate Change; Ecosystem Management; Environmental Law; Forests; Gender; Global Policy; Governance and Rights; Marine and Polar; Nature Based Solutions; Protected Areas; Science and Economics; Species; Water; World Heritage	Data gathering and analysis, research, field projects, advocacy, and education	1
		2
		3
WMF (World Monuments Fund)		1
Introduction: WMF is a private, international, non-profit Organisation concerned about the destruction of artistic treasures throughout the world and committed to the preservation of heritage sites throughout the world through financial and technical support. (World Monuments Fund, n.d.)		2
		3
World Monuments Watch Some activities: Annual Magazine; Watch Day	Partnering with local stakeholders to design and implement targeted conservation programs, including advocacy, planning, education, and physical interventions	2
Crisis Response Fund	Funding	2
		3
Special Initiatives: e.g. Modernism at Risk Initiative, Iraq Cultural Heritage Conservation initiative etc.	Initiatives in addition to individual projects at particular sites that address broader themes in heritage preservation	2
Hadrian Award at annual Hadrian Gala in New York	Recognition of work of international leaders who have advanced the preservation of world art and architecture at the annual benefit dinner	1
GFDRR (Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery)		1
Introduction: GFDRR, managed by the World Bank, is committed to support disaster management projects across the world. GFDRR works with local, national, regional and international partners and		2

¹⁰ Though IUCN is involved with natural heritage protection, the Organisation will be included for detailed study and analysis for the purpose of this research as it has some important heritage at risk initiatives and also for possible ideas to address the current discourse on nature-culture interlinkages.

provides knowledge, analytical work, funding, technical assistance and capacity building to improve disaster resilience and reduce risk. (GFDRR, n.d.)		3
Priority Topics: GFDRR Labs; Resilient Infrastructure; Resilient Cities; Hydromet Services; Financial Protection; Social Resilience; Resilience to Climate Change; Resilient Recovery; Gender	Each of these areas have specific projects involved in a range of activities involving – analytical work, technical assistance, and capacity building	1
		2
		3
Docomomo (International Committee for Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement) Introduction: ‘Docomomo International is a non-profit Organisation dedicated to documentation and conservation of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement’. (Docomomo International, n.d.)		1
		2
Research projects: e.g. RMB (Reuse of Modern Buildings), MODSCAPES, MoMoVe Web link: https://www.docomomo.com/research-projects/	Research and dissemination	1
Heritage in Danger	Advocacy, awareness raising, knowledge dissemination	2
Europa Nostra Introduction: As mentioned in Europa Nostra’s policy, ‘Europa Nostra acts as a relay between civil society and EU institutions, carrying out the crucial tasks of raising-awareness on the value of cultural heritage for Europe, advocating mainstream heritage into EU policies and securing adequate funding, as well as actively contributing to the EU policy debate and policy-making process’. (Europa Nostra, n.d.)		-
7 Most endangered Programme	Awareness raising and advocacy, assistance	2
Publications	Awareness raising and advocacy	1
Europa Nostra Digital Agora	Sharing best practices in digital initiatives	2
CyARK Introduction: CyArk is a non-profit Organisation that digitally records, archives and shares the world’s cultural heritage to ensure that these places continue to inspire wonder and curiosity for decades to come. The organisation works across three principal areas - conservation, recovery and discovery through its contribution of recording and documentation. (CyARK, n.d.)		1
		2
		3
Varied Projects	Recording and documentation with the goal of conservation, recovery and/or discovery	1
		2
		3
GHF (Global Heritage Fund) Introduction: GHF is a non-profit Organisation whose mission is to empower communities through historic preservation. (Global Heritage Fund, n.d.)		1
		2
		3
AMAL in Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">AMAL is a heritage management program supported by a technology platform designed for the preparedness, response, and recovery from damage caused to heritage areas, buildings or artifacts.Mobile and Web Application Web link: https://www.amal.global/	1
		2
		3
Cultural Emergency Program (CEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide emergency and programmatic support to sites affected by conflict or natural disasterProviding monetary and advisory assistance to heritage experts on the ground	2
		3
Saving Our Vanishing Heritage: Safeguarding Endangered Cultural Heritage Sites in the Developing World	2010 Publication	2

Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect		2
Introduction: The Centre works to protect and save lives by mobilisation of the international community in emergencies where populations are at the risk of mass atrocity. The Centre supports the norm of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) that was adopted by the UN in 2005. The principle of R2P provides the framework to ensure that the international community can act to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. (Global Centre for the responsibility to protect, n.d.)		3
Protecting cultural heritage	Research and advocacy for the responsibility to protect.	2
		3

1.6. Selected National/ State Agencies for the protection of cultural heritage¹¹

Table 7: Selected National/ State Agencies for the protection of cultural heritage

Type of Organisational Structure	Heritage at Risk Initiative	Activity	Type
Africa			
South Africa			
SAHRA (South African Heritage Resource Agency) Web link: https://www.sahra.org.za/ Introduction: SAHRA is the national administrative body responsible for the protection of South Africa's cultural heritage. SAHRA's mission is to co-ordinate and promote the management of South Africa's heritage resources. The body works towards identification, assessment, protection, management and promotion of heritage resources in South Africa. (SAHRA, n.d.)			1
Statutory entity for protection of South Africa's cultural heritage (Agency of the Department of Arts and Culture)	Range of Initiatives e.g. SAHRIS Web link: https://sahris.sahra.org.za/	Free Open source web based heritage management system (online register, permits, impact assessment, survey, grading, declaration etc.)	1
Arab States			
Bahrain			
BACA (Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities) Web link: http://culture.gov.bh/en/ Introduction: BACA is involved in, '...overseeing the culture sector in the Kingdom, the Culture and National Heritage Sector, is responsible for setting all plans and programs related to culture, arts, and heritage in the Kingdom of Bahrain, with a vision to update and develop the cultural infrastructure, and activate the role of culture in social and economic development'. (BACA, n.d.)			1
Affiliate of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Culture	Range of initiatives, e.g. ▪ Bahrain Pearling Path website, Web link: https://pearlingpath.bh/en/ ▪ Virtual Tours, Web link: http://culture.gov.bh/en/eservices/virtual_tours/#(grid filter)=Exhibitions;	Awareness raising, tourist information and promotion	1

¹¹ As mentioned in the 'Defining Risk' section, for the National/ State agencies, it is important to note that based on the categorization of stage of risk considered for the purpose of the mapping, though the agencies may be involved in more than one type of activity, its primary role has been indicated. Specific initiatives and the stage of risk addressed by them are then indicated additionally.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure projects, Web link: http://culture.gov.bh/en/authority/infrastructure_projects/ 	Revitalization, restoration, interpretation, etc.	1
Asia and the Pacific			
Australia			
Representative example of Victoria Introduction: The mechanism of protection of heritage in Australia is a decentralised system, based on divided responsibilities of a combination of government and non-government organisations at the level of each State and Territory of Australia. The government organisations of the State of Victoria as representative examples have been indicated here. ¹²			-
Heritage Council of Victoria Web link: https://heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/ Introduction: The Heritage Council of Victoria is the State's principal decision-making body on historic (non-Indigenous) cultural heritage. The organisation makes the final decisions regarding the recognition of Victoria's cultural heritage in the Victorian Heritage Register, as well as advises the government and other stakeholders regarding conservation and protection of historically significant objects and places. It reviews permits, archaeological consent and nomination decisions, undertakes research related to identification, conservation and interpretation of cultural heritage and promotes public understanding of Victoria's cultural heritage. (Australian Government, Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, n.d. and Heritage Council Victoria, n.d.)			1
Independent statutory body	Range of initiatives	Advice, promotion, administration of heritage register as well as archaeological and related activities	1
Heritage Victoria Web link: https://www.heritage.vic.gov.au/about-heritage-in-victoria/heritage-in-victoria Introduction: Heritage Victoria implements the Heritage Act 1995 and maintains the Victorian Heritage Register. It is responsible for identification, protection and interpretation of Victoria's cultural heritage. (Australian Government, Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, n.d. and Heritage Victoria, n.d.)			1
Victorian State Government's principal cultural (non-Indigenous) heritage agency and is part of the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning	Range of Initiatives, e.g. Living Heritage Programme, Web link: https://www.heritage.vic.gov.au/grants/living-heritage-program	Recommendations to the Heritage Council regarding the inclusion of places and objects in the Heritage Register; administration of the Heritage Act; Grants	1
Office of Aboriginal Victoria Web link: https://www.aboriginalvictoria.vic.gov.au/aboriginal-victoria Introduction: The Office works in collaboration with Aboriginal communities, government departments and agencies. The Office implements state legislation that protects Aboriginal cultural heritage, and programs for management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria. (Australian Government, Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, n.d. and Office of Aboriginal Victoria, n.d.)			1
Government's central point of advice on all aspects of Aboriginal affairs, Web link:	Range of initiatives	Central point of advice; management and promotion of Victoria's aboriginal cultural heritage in partnership	1

¹² 'Parks Victoria' is the government Organisation that is the custodian of significant parks in Victoria. The Organisation is not mentioned in the mapping as the focus of this research is on cultural heritage initiatives.

https://www.aboriginalvictoria.vic.gov.au/about-aboriginal-victoria		with aboriginal communities and government departments; advocacy	
India			
ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) Web link: https://asi.nic.in/ Introduction: ASI is the Organisation for archaeological researches and protection of cultural heritage of India. The ASI is responsible for the regulation of cultural protection acts and laws, maintenance of ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains of national importance as well as the regulation of all archaeological activities in the country. (ASI, n.d.)			1
Indian government agency attached to Ministry of Culture	Range of initiatives within the various branches; Names of Branches: Excavation Branch; Prehistory Branch; Architectural Survey Projects; Epigraphical Studies and Branches; Underwater Archaeological Wing; Science Branch; Horticulture Branch; Central antiquity Collection; Central archaeological Library; Institute of Archaeology	Listing and implementation of regulations; survey, documentation, research and publication; conservation and preservation; monitoring	1
Europe and North America			
Europe			
Belgium			
Flemish Organisation for Immovable Heritage (Onroerend Erfgoed) Web link: https://www.onroenderfgoed.be/ Introduction: The Flemish Organisation for Immovable Heritage is involved in making inventories, providing advice and executing policy on heritage management and protection and supports the Minister of Culture on policy decisions regarding cultural heritage. (Onroerend Erfgoed, n.d.)			1
Cultural heritage agency sponsored by Flemish government	Range of activities, e.g. Heritage Monitor https://monitor.onroenderfgoed.be/	Inventories and executing policy, advocacy, publication and dissemination, permissions/ registrations	1
Netherlands			
The Netherlands Department for Conservation (Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg, RDMZ) Web link: https://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/ Introduction: The Department works to implement laws, regulations and heritage policy that the ministry and the department make in co-operation; develop a practical knowledge base and provide advice regarding national monuments, landscape and living environment, archaeology as well as movable heritage. (RDMZ, n.d.)			1
Departmental Cultural Heritage Agency of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science	Range of initiatives, e.g. Earthquakes and heritage Web link: https://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/onderwerp/en/aardbevingen-en-erfgoed	Advocacy, listing, storage and restoration, subsidizing grants	1
			3
	Safe heritage, Web link: https://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/onderwerp/en/veilig-erfgoed	Advocacy, awareness raising	1
			2
	Heritage and the Corona crisis, Web link: https://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/domeinen/monumenten/nieuws/2020/03/27/erfgoed-	Subsidy	2

	en-de-coronacrisis		
Norway			
The Directorate for Cultural Heritage Web link: https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kld/organisation/Subordinate-agencies/the-directorate-for-cultural-heritage/id85702/ Introduction: 'The Directorate is responsible for the management of cultural heritage and is the Ministry of the Environment's advisory and executive body for the management of architectural and archaeological monuments and sites and cultural environments'. (The Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Norway, n.d.)			1
Government Agency (Ministry of Environment's advisory and executive body for management of architectural and archeological monuments and sites and cultural environments)	Range of initiatives e.g. EEA and Norway Grants: (along with Iceland, Liechtenstein) Culture, Web link: https://eeagrants.org/topics-programmes/culture-civil-society-good-governance-and-fundamental-rights-and-freedoms/culture	Funding	1
	Environment and ecosystems, Web link: https://eeagrants.org/topics-programmes/environment-energy-climate-change-and-low-carbon-economy/environment-and		2
	Conservation program, Web link: https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&prev=search&url=translate.google.com&sl=no&sp=nmt4&u=https://www.riksantikvaren.no/klima&usg=ALkJrhiXglTSBGs_mHu8tgKUse7F4sFd6Q	Conservation and protection, advocacy, advice, publications, awareness raising	2
Poland			
National Heritage Board of Poland Web link: https://www.nid.pl/en/ Introduction: The Board is involved in documentation through registering historical monuments; monitoring condition; archiving; collecting and disseminating information on heritage, setting standards for its protection, conservation and implementation; education, promotion and awareness raising. (National Heritage Board of Poland, n.d.)			1
Governmental Agency under Ministry of Culture and National Heritage	Range of initiatives e.g. Together for Heritage Programme, Web link: https://www.nid.pl/pl/Informacje_ogolne/Konkursy/WSPOLNIE-DLA-DZIEDZICTWA/	Funding	1
	Landscape of my City	Campaign	2
Sweden			
Swedish National Heritage Board Web link: https://www.raa.se/in-english/ Introduction: The Swedish National Heritage Board is Sweden's central administrative agency in the field of cultural heritage, involved in activities such as listing, policy making, advocacy, preservation and protection, etc. (Swedish National Heritage Board, n.d.)			1
Governmental Agency under Ministry of Culture	Range of initiatives, e.g. BeBr (Database of Built Heritage), Fornsök (Database of archaeological heritage, etc.	Database	1

UK			
Historic England (Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England), Web link: https://historicengland.org.uk/ Introduction: Historic England is UK government's statutory adviser and a statutory consultee on aspects of the historic environment and its heritage assets. The organisation is involved in listing; maintenance and management; monitoring; expert advice; advice on maintenance for privately owned properties; research and publications; advocacy; programs for promotion and protection of UK's heritage assets. (Historic England, n.d.)			1
Non-departmental public body of the British Government sponsored by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.	Range of initiatives, e.g. Heritage at Risk (HAR) Web link: https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/	Register/ survey/ monitor; expert advice and guidelines; advocacy; publication and dissemination	2
Historic Environment Scotland Web link: https://www.historicenvironment.scot/ Introduction: Historic Environment Scotland is the lead public body established to investigate, maintain and promote Scotland's historic environment. It is involved in activities such as listing; advocacy; preservation and protection; funding; archives and collection; research and publication, etc. (Historic Environment Scotland, n.d.)			1
Executive non departmental public body (governmental agency)	Range of initiatives, e.g. Monument Monitor (collaboration with UCL)	Monitoring	2
Welsh Historic Monuments Web link: https://cadw.gov.wales/ Introduction: This is the Welsh Government's historic environment service. It is involved in a range of initiatives such as listing, advocacy, preservation and protection etc. (Welsh Historic Monuments, n.d.)			1
Governmental Agency under Welsh National Assembly	Range of initiatives, e.g. Programme: Unloved Heritage? Web link: https://unlovedheritage.wales/	Community archaeology activities	1
	Managing listed buildings at risk, Web link: https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/historic-assets/listed-buildings/listed-buildings-risk#section-managing-listed-buildings-at-risk	Monitoring, management and protection	2
North America			
Canada			
HSMBC Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Web link: https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/culture/clmhc-hsmbc Introduction: 'The mandate of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is to advise the Government of Canada, through Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, on the commemoration of nationally significant aspects of Canada's history'. (HSMBC, n.d.) It is involved in listing, protection, management and promotion of heritage.			1
Advisory Board for Historic Site Preservation to Government of Canada	Range of Initiatives, e.g. Promotion through multimedia – 360° video series	Promotion, interpretation and advocacy	1
USA			
National Park Service Web link: https://www.nps.gov/index.htm Introduction: The National Park Service manages national parks, selected national monuments and other			1

historical properties in the US. (National Park Service, n.d.)			
Bureau of the US Department of the Interior	Range of initiatives, e.g. Community Assistance Programs Web link: https://www.nps.gov/getinvolved/communities.htm	Technical and financial assistance	1
SHPO (State Historic Preservation Office) Web link: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/state-historic-preservation-offices.htm Example of the Office of Historic Preservation California, Web link: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/ Introduction: The purposes of an SHPO include, ‘...surveying, evaluating and nominating significant historic buildings, sites, structures, districts and objects to the National Register’. (National Park Service, n.d.) The Office of Historic Preservation, California has been indicated here as a representative example.			1
State Governmental function created by the US’ Federal Government	Range of initiatives, e.g. Tribal Historic Preservation Programme, Web link: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24683	Communication, awareness-raising, assistance to tribes in California	1
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Chile			
National Monuments Council (Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales), Web link: https://www.monumentos.gob.cl/ Introduction: The Monuments Council is in charge of the protection and management of the cultural and natural heritage of Chile. It is involved in activities such as protection, repairs, conservation, granting permits for archaeological investigations, making and maintaining a register of monuments and museums, publications, exhibitions, protection against risk, etc. (Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales, n.d.)			1
Government agency	Various initiatives e.g. CMN Geoportal	Georeferenced information system	1
	Illicit Traffic, Web link: https://www.monumentos.gob.cl/patrimonio-mundial/trafico-ilicito	Working groups in the legal field; field of education, training and dissemination; operational technical field.	2

1.7. Some other Organisations/ Institutions and their ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives

Table 8: Some other Organisations/ Initiatives and their ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives

Type of Organisational Structure	Heritage at Risk Initiative	Activity	Type
Africa			
South Africa			
The Zamani Project Web link: https://zamaniproject.org/index.html Introduction: The Zamani Project aims to, ‘Capture spatial information of tangible cultural heritage sites across Africa and other parts of the world. Based on field campaigns and complex in-house processing, the team creates data sets that serve as permanent digital records for future generations’. (The Zamani Project, n.d.)			1
Non-profit research group in the University of Cape Town	-	Documentation	1

Arab States			
Egypt			
EHRF (The Egyptian Heritage Rescue Foundation) Web link: http://www.ehrf-egypt.com/ Introduction: ‘The mission of the EHRF is to address problems related to endangered heritage in museums, libraries, archives and historic sites, as well as in urban and rural surroundings. It is therefore, seeks to engage in a wide range of actions, from academia to practical interventions. This includes documenting and digitizing museum collections, training curators and conservators in risk assessment and mitigation, and upgrading and reusing historic buildings’. (EHRF, n.d.)			2
			3
Non-profit Organisation/ NGO	Training and Capacity Building Local, Regional and International Courses Projects , e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Save the Chiraibi BathPreventing the danger of fire in Al-Azhar and Al-GhouriRestoration of Mamluk Platforms, etc.	Documenting and digitizing museum collections, capacity building in risk assessment and mitigation, upgrading and reusing historic buildings.	2
			3
Syria			
The Day After (TDA) Web link: https://tda-sy.org/ Introduction: TDA’s mission is, ‘To empower Syrian civil society and to influence policy-making to serve democratic transition and justice in Syria’. (TDA, n.d.)			3
Independent, Syrian-led civil society Organisation	Heritage Protection Initiative, Web link: http://tda-hpi.org/en e.g. Site Monitors Project	Advocacy, awareness, monitoring, research and dissemination	2
			3
Asia and the Pacific			
Australia			
Australian Government, Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment Web link: https://www.environment.gov.au/ Introduction: This is the Australian Government’s department to protect and strengthen the agriculture, water resources, the environment and the heritage of Australia. SoE Report: Every five years the Australian Government reviews the state of the Australian environment. National SoE reports provide information about environmental and heritage conditions, trends and pressures for the Australian continent, surrounding seas and Australia’s external territories.			-
Governmental Department	State of the Environment (SoE) Report 2016 Web link: https://soe.environment.gov.au/theme/overview w	Report (pressures, effectiveness of management, state and trends, etc.)	1
			2
			3
National Trust of Australia (Officially Australian Council of National Trusts ACNT) Web link: https://www.nationaltrust.org.au/ Introduction: The Australian Council of National Trusts (ACNT) is the highest body of the eight State and Territory National Trust bodies. The National Trusts in Australia are dedicated to promoting and conserving Australia’s heritage through advocacy and custodianship of heritage places and objects. ACNT’s mission is to support the work of the National Trusts. (National Trust of Australia, n.d.)			1
ACNT: National peak body of National Trusts National Trusts: Community-based, non-government not-for-profit organisations	Range of initiatives. e.g. Heritage @ Risk	Advocacy, research, protection, education of indigenous, natural and cultural heritage at risk	2
			3

India			
INTACH Web link: http://www.intach.org/ Introduction: INTACH is involved in heritage conservation through awareness raising; advocacy; preservation and conservation; research and documentation; expertise in developing heritage policies, regulations and legal interventions; training and capacity-building; emergency response measures; collaborations and generating sponsorships. (INTACH, n.d.)			1
Non-profit charitable organisation	Heritage@Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reporting abuse of heritage▪ Appeal to contribute to Heritage at Risk register▪ Heritage relief and restoration fund▪ State of Built Heritage in India report▪ Cities for Culture	Awareness, protection, documentation, heritage policies and regulations, expertise, emergency response, foster collaborations and generate sponsorships	2
			3
		Heritage Listing	Documenting Heritage and making a Heritage inventory
NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority) Web link: https://www.ndma.gov.in/en/ Introduction: NDMA works with the vision, ‘To build a safer and disaster resilient India by a holistic, pro-active, technology driven and sustainable development strategy that involves all stakeholders and fosters a culture of prevention, preparedness and mitigation’. (NDMA, n.d.)			1
Body of Government of India under Ministry of Home Affairs	Various initiatives, e.g. National Disaster Management Guidelines: Cultural heritage Sites and Precincts	Policies for disaster management	2
			3
National Institute of Disaster Management Web link: https://nidm.gov.in/ Introduction: The Institute acts as the think tank for the Government through assistance in policy formulation and facilitation in reducing the impact of disasters through its activities. (National Institute of Disaster Management, n.d.)			1
Institute working under Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India	Various Initiatives, e.g. Projects, Publications Training workshops Projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ India University and Institution Network (IUN) for Disaster Risk Reduction▪ India disaster resource Network	Planning and promoting training and research, documentation, expertise on prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures	2
			3
Japan			
Japan Consortium for International co-operation in Cultural Heritage Web link: https://www.jcic-heritage.jp/en/ Introduction: The consortium promotes international co-operation for protection of Cultural Heritage Abroad. The aim is to, ‘...expand Japan’s international cooperation activities by using the knowledge, technologies, experience and other assets to protect overseas cultural heritage in danger of being damaged or lost’. (Japan Consortium for International co-operation in Cultural Heritage, n.d.) The Consortium creates ties amongst actors such as research institutions, universities, organizations that support international cooperation, public organizations as well as private-sector aid organizations.			1
Consortium	Resource and Systems Research Section, Conservation Design Section, Conservation Practice Section	International co-operation in cultural heritage	2
			3
Institute for Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage, Ritsumeikan University (UNESCO Chair – Refer to UNITWIN/ UNESCO Chairs Programme) Web link: http://www.r-dmuch.jp/en/index Introduction: The Institute acts as a hub for education and research in ‘Disaster Mitigation of Cultural			1
			2
			3

Heritage and Historic Cities’ through development of technology, education, research, training, capacity building and knowledge dissemination. (Institute for Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage, Ritsumeikan University, n.d.)			
Private University	Range of initiatives	Development of technology, education, research, training and capacity building and knowledge dissemination	1
			2
			3
New Zealand			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade			1
New Zealand Aid Programme			2
Web link: https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/			3
Introduction: ‘The New Zealand Aid Programme delivers New Zealand’s official support for developing countries, with a particular focus on the Pacific Islands region’. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand, n.d.)			
Ministry of New Zealand	Range of initiatives. e.g. Humanitarian action, Web link: https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/disaster-and-humanitarian-aid/	Aid and Funding	2
			3
Europe and North America			
Europe			
Belgium			
Monumentenwacht Vlaanderen vzw			1
Web link: https://www.monumentenwacht.be/en			
Introduction: ‘Monumentenwacht within each Flemish province provides the primary care services. Monumentenwacht provides independent advice and support to owners-managers of valuable heritage through periodic inspections. The umbrella Organisation - Monumentenwacht Vlaanderen vzw - provides substantive and logistical support to the provincial monument guards’. (Monumentenwacht Vlaanderen vzw, n.d.)			
Monumentenwacht Vlaanderen vzw is an independent advisory body of Onroerend Erfgoed	Range of initiatives	Monitoring, inspections; conservation; encouraging owners for regular maintenance to avoid costlier and more disruptive, large-scale restoration	1
Germany			
Volkswagen Stiftung			-
Web link: https://www.volkswagenstiftung.de/en/foundation			
Introduction: ‘The Volkswagen Foundation (VolkswagenStiftung) is dedicated to the support of the humanities and social sciences as well as science and technology in higher education and research’. (Volkswagen Stiftung, n.d.)			
Private Foundation	“Global Issues – Integrating Different Perspectives on Social Inequality”, Web link: https://www.volkswagenstiftung.de/en/funding/our-funding-portfolio-at-a-glance/global-issues-%E2%80%93-integrating-different-perspectives-on-social-inequality	Funding for research	1
			2
			3
Gerda Henkel Stiftung			-
Web link: https://www.gerda-henkel-stiftung.de/en/			
Introduction: ‘The Gerda Henkel Foundation concentrates its support on the historical humanities’. (Gerda Henkel Stiftung, n.d.)			
Private Foundation	Funding Initiative Patrimonies, Web link:	Funding	1

	https://www.gerda-henkel-stiftung.de/en/patrimonies		2
	‘Emergency Preparedness for Cultural Heritage under Threat’ – Joint Call with Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development, Web link: https://www.gerda-henkel-stiftung.de/en/call_emergency_preparedness_heritage	Funding	2
	Funding Programme: Lost Cities, Web link: https://www.gerda-henkel-stiftung.de/en/lost_cities	Research Grant	2
			3
Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz			1
Web link: https://www.denkmalschutz.de/aktuelles.html			2
Introduction: The German Foundation for Monument Protection is a private initiative for monument conservation in Germany. The organisation works to preserve endangered architectural monuments of all types. Their approach ranges from the emergency rescue of endangered monuments, educational school and youth programs, promotional events, etc. (Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz, n.d.).			3
Private non-profit foundation	Monuments in need Web link: https://www.denkmalschutz.de/denkmaele-erhalten/denkmaele-in-not.html	Advocacy, funding through fundraising	2
	Monument active-cultural heritage makes school	Awareness raising, education of school children	1
ArcHerNet (Archaeological Heritage Network)			1
Web link: https://www.archernet.org/en/home/			2
Introduction: The idea for the Network is, ‘To harness existing expertise and to produce the necessary synergies...The aim is not solely to preserve, protect and restore priceless monuments, but also to boost the economy by creating jobs, and thereby to contribute to organizations in the host and partner countries’. (ArcHerNet, n.d.) The network is involved in research, education, expertise in protection and conservation of heritage, events, publications, etc.			3
Network of experts, Supported by German Foreign Office and co-ordinated by the German Archaeological Institute	Range of initiatives, e.g. Post Conflict Recovery of Urban Cultural Heritage: A Toolkit for Practitioners Web link: https://www.recover-urban-heritage.org/	Publication	1
	Stunde Null – A Future or the Time After the Crisis, Web link: https://www.archernet.org/2017/03/13/stunde-null-eine-zukunft-fuer-die-zeit-nach-der-krise/	Capacity building, training and education	2
			3
World Heritage Watch			1
Web link: https://world-heritage-watch.org/			2
Introduction: The Organisation acts as a civil society support for World Heritage. It supports UNESCO in acquiring accurate information about the state of World Heritage sites and helps local communities to protect their sites. (World Heritage Watch, n.d.)			
NGO (registered)	Range of initiatives.	Advocacy, awareness	1

association)/ e.V. ¹³	e.g. WHW Network, World Heritage Watch Report, Conferences	raising, publications	2
Federal Foreign Office			1
Web link: https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en			2
Introduction: One of the initiatives of the Federal Foreign Office of Germany is to support the preservation of cultural heritage in developing countries and protects German cultural heritage abroad. (German Federal Foreign Office, n.d.)			3
Foreign ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany	Cultural Preservation Programme, Web link: https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/kulturdialog/09-kulturerhalt/kulturerhalt/209042	Funding and other activities to support preservation	1
			2
			3
Italy			
ISCR			1
(Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro: High Institute for Conservation and Restoration; formerly ICR (Istituto Centrale del Restauro – Central Institute of Restoration)			2
Web link: http://www.icr.beniculturali.it/pagina.cfm?usz=1			3
Introduction: The Institution specialises in the field of restoration and conservation of works of art and cultural heritage. (ISCR, n.d.) The institution is involved in research, training, education, documentation, professional services in the field of conservation and restoration, etc.			
Technical body of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities	Range of initiatives e.g. Research Project - Risk Map of Italian Cultural Heritage (GIS databases that document the vulnerability of monumental and archaeological heritage in historic cities), Web link: http://www.icr.beniculturali.it/pagina.cfm?usz=1&uid=16	Documentation and Monitoring	1
			2
Netherlands			
Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development			1
Web link: https://princeclausfund.org/			2
Introduction: The Prince Claus Fund creates opportunities for connection and exchange and stimulates cultural expression, primarily in the regions of Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Eastern Europe. The fund honours the outstanding achievement of visionaries at the forefront of culture and development with the annual Prince Claus Awards; protects cultural heritage by providing ‘first aid’ to rescue heritage threatened by human induced or natural disasters; supports innovative cultural initiatives through grants and advice; works for and with youth through the Next Generation programme; and creates networks of exchange. (Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development, n.d.)			3
Public Foundation	Cultural Emergency Response Programme Web link: https://princeclausfund.org/cultural-emergency-response	Funding	2
			3
	Part of Cultural Emergency Response Programme: “Emergency Preparedness for Cultural Heritage under Threat” – Joint Call with Gerda Henkel Foundation Web link: https://princeclausfund.org/emergency-	Funding	2

¹³ An e.V. under German law is a Körperschaft (corporation), which is defined as being a legal entity that is separate from its members, i.e. not a partnership. An e.V. must be incorporated by at least 7 founding members who adopt a charter (Satzung). Under German law, the e.V. is meant to be used for non-business activities.

	preparedness-for-cultural-heritage-under-threat-2020		
Dutch Culture			1
Web link: https://dutchculture.nl/en/about-dutchculture			2
Introduction: Dutch Culture is a, '...network and knowledge exchange Organisation for international cultural cooperation' (Dutch Culture, n.d.).			
Point of contact for the cultural sector in the Netherlands and Dutch diplomatic posts abroad	Shared Cultural Heritage, Web link: https://sharedheritage.dutchculture.nl/en	Funding for knowledge exchange, collaboration	1
	Europe + Heritage		2
	COVID-19: Actual measures for financial support, Web link: https://dutchculture.nl/en/news/consequences-covid-19-on-the-arts-and-cultural-sector-netherlands	Funding, resource for funding	2
MonumentenwachtNL / Vereniging Provinciale Monumentenwachten Nederland (Association of Provincial Monument Guards in Netherlands) Web link: https://www.monumenten.nl/onderhoud-en-restauratie/monumentenwacht-nl/monumentenwachtnl e.g. of Provincial Monument Guard			1
Monumentenwacht Noord-Brabant Web link: https://www.mwnb.nl/ Introduction: MonumentenwachtNL is an association that acts as an independent maintenance advisor for monuments, involved in the inspection of monuments in the Netherlands (MonumentenwachtNL, n.d.). Monumentenwacht of individual provinces, (e.g. Monumentenwacht Noord-Brabant) help monument owners to maintain their properties, assess the state of maintenance, carry out small-scale repairs as well as provide advice for the short and long term well-being of the monuments (Monumentenwacht Noord-Brabant, n.d.).			
MonumentenwachtNL: Statutory Association of Provincial Monument Guards in the Netherlands (VPMN) Monumentenwacht Noord-Brabant: Non-profit Public Benefit Organisation	Range of initiatives	Monitoring, inspections and conservation (stimulating owners to apply regular maintenance to avoid costlier and more disruptive large-scale restoration), conservation subsidy/ grant	1
ICONIC HOUSES			1
Web link: https://www.iconichouses.org/			2
Introduction: 'ICONIC HOUSES is an international network connecting architecturally significant houses, artists' homes and studios from the 20 th C that are open to the public as house museums. The platform also focuses on conservation, management, policy and cooperation'. (ICONIC HOUSES, n.d.)			
Foundation (Dutch Not-for-profit Organisation - ANBI, represented in the US by the King Baudouin Foundation KBFUS, New York)	Icons at Risk Web link: https://www.iconichouses.org/icons-at-risk	Advocacy, awareness raising and supporting house owners to raise action	1
			2
Sweden			
CHwB (Cultural Heritage Without Borders)			1
Web link: http://chwb.org/			2

Introduction: CHwB is an organisation dedicated to rescuing and preserving cultural heritage that is affected by conflict, neglect or human and natural disaster through financial support, expertise for preservation, education, documentation, research etc. (CHwB, n.d.)			3
Foundation	Range of initiatives. e.g. Regional restoration camps, Balkan aid response for emergencies, etc.	Education, training and capacity building; funding; promotion and awareness raising; co-ordination etc.	1
			2
			3
UK			
National Heritage Lottery Fund (previously HLF (Heritage Lottery Fund) Web link: https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/ Introduction: The National Heritage Lottery Fund provides Lottery Grants, funding projects that sustain and transform UK's heritage. Additionally, it provides support across the heritage sector through advocacy for the value of heritage. (National Heritage Lottery Fund, n.d.)			1
			2
Non-departmental public body	National Lottery Grants	Funding	1
			2
	Heritage Emergency Fund (short term - in response to COVID-19), Web link: https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/news/corona-virus-update	Funding, skill development and training	2
SAVE Britain's Heritage Web link: https://www.savebritainsheritage.org/ Introduction: SAVE works towards fighting for threatened historic buildings and sustainable reuses through awareness raising campaigns, publications, citizen's mobilization, etc. (SAVE Britain's Heritage, n.d.)			2
Charity	Range of initiatives such as Publications, Buildings at Risk register, Campaigns	Awareness-raising, publications, citizens mobilisation campaigns	2
British Council Web link: https://www.britishcouncil.org/ Introduction: 'The British Council is the UK's international organisation for cultural relations and educational opportunities. We were founded in 1934 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1940'. (British Council, n.d.)			-
Cultural Institution that is a public corporation and a non-departmental public body (NDPB) governed by a Royal Charter	Cultural Protection Fund Web link: https://www.britishcouncil.org/arts/culture-development/cultural-protection-fund	Funding	2
University of Oxford along with Durham and Leicester Introduction to EAMENA: 'Supported by the Arcadia Fund and the Cultural Protection Fund and based at the Universities of Oxford, Leicester, and Durham, EAMENA was established in January 2015 to respond to the increasing threats to archaeological sites in the Middle East and North Africa'. (EAMENA, n.d.) Introduction to MarEA: MarEA aims to document and assess threats to the maritime and coastal archaeology of the Middle East and North Africa building on the existing methodology of EAMENA. (MarEA, n.d.)			-

Universities	EAMENA Endangered Archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa Web link: https://eamena.arch.ox.ac.uk/	Identifying, recording and monitoring; training, accessibility of information; protection and conservation; advocacy and awareness-raising; knowledge dissemination and creation of networks; assisting in customs and law enforcement; campaigns	2
	MarEA Maritime Endangered Archaeology In the Middle East and North Africa Web link: https://marea.soton.ac.uk/		2
Arcadia Fund Web link: https://www.arcadiahfund.org.uk Introduction: This is a grant making organisation that currently focuses primarily on preserving endangered cultural heritage and ecosystems as well as promoting open access. (Arcadia Fund, n.d.)			2
Charity	Range of grants	Funding	2
AHRC (Arts and Humanities Research Council) Web link: https://ahrc.ukri.org/ Introduction: 'AHRC is part of UK Research and Innovation, a new body that works in partnership with universities, research organisations, businesses, charities, and government to create the best possible environment for research and innovation to flourish'. (AHRC, n.d.)			-
Non Departmental Public Body	AHRC Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) Pilot Urgency Grants scheme, Web link: https://ahrc.ukri.org/funding/apply-for-funding/current-opportunities/ahrc-gerf-urgency-grants-highlight-notice-threats-to-cultural-heritage-resulting-from-natural-disasters-and-climate-change/	Research Grant	2
North America			
Canada			
National Trust for Canada Web link: https://nationaltrustcanada.ca/ Introduction: The National Trust for Canada works to lead and inspire action for places that matter, offering tools for saving and renewing historic places. (National Trust for Canada, n.d.)			1
Registered Charity	National Trust Endangered Places List, Web link: https://nationaltrustcanada.ca/what-we-offer/endangered-places Web link: https://nationaltrustcanada.ca/what-we-offer/advocacy/places-at-risk	Advocacy, awareness raising, campaigns	2
			2
	Other initiatives	Advocacy, awareness raising, campaigns	1
	Regeneration Works Web link: https://regenerationworks.ca/	Website – tools, advice, training opportunities to aid organizations to improve their heritage place	2
			2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Place Matters Web link: https://thisplacematters.ca/ Resource for sourcing other funding, Web link: https://regenerationworks.ca/resources/fin-d-funding/ 	This Place Matters : Crowdfunding competition	1
			2

Nova Scotia Lighthouse Preservation Society			1
Web link: https://www.nslps.com/			2
Introduction: Their Vision is, ‘Securing the future of Nova Scotia lighthouses by creating a culture of preservation’. (Nova Scotia Lighthouse Preservation Society, n.d.)			
Non-profit charitable organisation	Various initiatives	Database, advocacy, magazine	1
			2
	Coaching Grant Programme https://www.nslps.com/news-events/lighthouse-events?c=launch-pad-coaching-grants-for-community-groups	Grant providing access to free coaching to tackle COVID-19	2
CCI (Canadian Conservation Institute)			1
Web link: https://www.canada.ca/en/conservation-institute.html			2
Introduction: CCI is involved in advancing and promoting, ‘...the conservation of Canada's heritage collections through its expertise in conservation science, treatment and preventive conservation. CCI works with heritage institutions and professionals to ensure these heritage collections are preserved and accessible to Canadians now and in the future’. (CCI, n.d.)			3
A special operating agency of the Federal Department of Canadian Heritage	Range of initiatives	Training, professional conservation services, research and dissemination	1
			2
			3
	Caring for heritage collections during COVID-19 pandemic Web link: https://www.canada.ca/en/conservation-institute/services/conservation-preservation-publications/canadian-conservation-institute-notes/caring-heritage-collections-covid19.html	Awareness raising and guidelines	2
USA			
Cultural Heritage Centre			-
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Web link: https://eca.state.gov/			
Introduction: As mentioned in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (n.d.), website ‘The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs’ (ECA) mission is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange that assist in the development of peaceful relation... The Ambassadors Fund supports projects to preserve a wide range of cultural heritage in less developed countries, including historic buildings, archaeological sites, ethnographic objects, paintings, manuscripts, and indigenous languages and other forms of traditional cultural expression... The Cultural Antiquities Task Force (CATF) comprises federal agencies that share a common mission to combat trafficking in antiquities in the United States and abroad’. The centre is involved in activities such as funding, training and capacity building, expertise through an advisory committee, a co-ordinating committee co-ordinating diplomatic relations and efforts, etc.			
Centre within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (US Department of State)	Range of initiatives, e.g. US Ambassador’s Fund for Cultural Preservation, Web link: https://eca.state.gov/cultural-heritage-center/ambassadors-fund-cultural-preservation	Funding	1
			2
			3
	Cultural Antiquities Task Force (CATF) Range of initiatives e.g. Training program, “Preventing Trafficking and Protecting Cultural Heritage”, Web link: https://eca.state.gov/highlight/interagency-	Training and capacity building	2

	training-builds-capacity-protect-cultural-heritage		3
	Iraq Cultural Heritage Initiatives, Initiative, Web link: https://eca.state.gov/cultural-heritage-center/cultural-heritage-center-projects/iraq-cultural-heritage-initiatives Syria Cultural Heritage Initiative, Web link: https://eca.state.gov/cultural-heritage-center/cultural-heritage-center-projects/syria-cultural-heritage-initiative	Assistance (Technical, planning, management, financial, etc.)	2
			3
National Trust for Historic Preservation Web link: https://savingplaces.org/ Introduction: The National Trust for Historic Preservation works to, ‘...save America’s historic sites; tell the full American story; build stronger communities; and invest in preservation’s future’. (National Trust for Historic Preservation, n.d.)			1
			2
Private Trust, member supported Organisation founded by congressional charter	Range of initiatives e.g. America’s 11 Most Endangered Historic Places, Web link: https://savingplaces.org/americas-most-endangered-historic-places#.XpMy75Mzat8	Advocacy, awareness raising, campaign	2
	African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund, Web link: https://savingplaces.org/african-american-cultural-heritage#.XrqwFpMzat8	Advocacy, Grants	1
			2
	National Trust Preservation Funds and Special Grants Programmes, Web link: https://forum.savingplaces.org/build/funding/grant-seekers	Grants	1
			2
	Preservation Leadership Forum, Training and conferences, Web link: https://forum.savingplaces.org/learn/conferences-training	Training, conferences, events, etc.	1
Whiting Foundation Web link: https://www.whiting.org/ Introduction: ‘The Foundation provides targeted support for writers, scholars, and the stewards of humanity’s shared cultural heritage’. (Whiting Foundation, n.d.)			-
Private Foundation	Programme Area: Cultural Heritage, Web link: https://www.whiting.org/cultural-heritage/heritage-grants e.g. First Aid Grants for Documentary Heritage Worldwide (Partnership with Prince Claus Fund)	Funding	1
			2
			3
Ford Foundation Web link: https://www.fordfoundation.org/ Introduction: The Foundation seeks to reduce poverty and injustice, strengthen democratic values, promote international cooperation, and advance human achievement through its activities and grants. (Ford Foundation, n.d.)			-
Private Foundation	Range of initiatives	Funding	1
			2
			3

	NYC COVID-19 Response & Impact Fund Web link: https://www.fordfoundation.org/the-latest/news/nyc-covid-19-response-impact-fund-launched-to-support-new-york-city-nonprofit-organizations/	Funding	2
J. Paul Getty Trust Web link: https://www.getty.edu/about/ Introduction: ‘Getty is a cultural and philanthropic institution dedicated to the presentation, conservation, and interpretation of the world’s artistic legacy. Through the collective and individual work of its constituent programs - Getty Conservation Institute, Getty Foundation, J. Paul Getty Museum, and Getty Research Institute - Getty pursues its mission in Los Angeles and throughout the world, serving both the general interested public and a wide range of professional communities in order to promote a vital civil society through an understanding of the visual arts’. (J. Paul Getty Trust, n.d.) Getty Foundation: Funding; Getty Research Institute: Scientific research, collections, publications and dissemination; Getty Conservation Institute: Scientific research, education and training, advocacy, field projects, publications and dissemination; Range of initiatives – e.g.			1
Getty Foundation Web link: https://www.getty.edu/foundation/ Getty Research Institute Web link: https://www.getty.edu/research/ Getty Conservation Institute Web link: https://www.getty.edu/conservation/	Ancient Worlds Now: A Future for the Past (cross-disciplinary work of its four programs – Getty Foundation, Getty Research Institute, Getty Conservation Institute, and Getty Museum), Web link: https://www.getty.edu/about/whatwedo/ancientworlds.html	Funding, research and documentation, exhibition, awareness raising, creating effective conservation strategy	1
			2
	COVID-19 Arts Relief Fund Web link: COVID-19 LA Arts Relief Fund	Funding	2
	Southern African Rock Art Project (2003–2014), Web link: https://www.getty.edu/conservation/our_projects/field_projects/sarap/index.html	Education and training, local capacity building	2
	Building an Emergency Plan: A Guide for Museums and Other Cultural Institutions Web link: https://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications_resources/pdf_publications/pdf/emergency_plan.pdf	Publication	1
	Arches Project Web link: https://www.getty.edu/conservation/our_projects/field_projects/arches/ and https://www.archesproject.org/	Open Source data management platform for the cultural field	1
ASOR (American Schools of Oriental Research) Web link: http://www.asor.org/ Introduction: Mission of ASOR is, “To initiate, encourage, and support research and public understanding of, the history and cultures of the Near East and wider Mediterranean world, from the earliest times”. (ASOR, n.d.) ASOR is involved in research, archaeological excavations and explorations, advocacy, publications and outreach.			-

Corporation (Organised for charitable, educational and scientific purposes)	Cultural Heritage Initiatives, Web link: http://www.asor.org/chi	Research, educational and stewardship activities; planning and implementing emergency and post-war responses; documenting damage and promoting global awareness	2
	e.g. Monitoring damage to archaeological sites (In collaboration with TerraWatchers and CCAS at UCSD) Web link: http://www.asor.org/blog/2016/05/31/TerraWatchers-UCSD-and-ASOR-CHI-Partner-to-Monitor-Archaeological-Sites/ Web link: http://terrawatchers.org/	Monitoring using citizen science/ digital humanities	2
			3
FPAN (Florida Public Archaeology Network) Web link: https://www.flpublicarchaeology.org/ Introduction: FPAN’s mission is, ‘To promote and facilitate the stewardship, public appreciation, and value of Florida’s archaeological heritage through regional centres throughout the state’. (FPAN, n.d.) Initiatives are carried out through partnerships and community engagement.			1
State supported Organisation of regional centres dedicated to public outreach and assisting Florida municipalities and the Florida Division of Historical Resources	Heritage Monitoring Scouts (HMS Florida) Web link: https://hms.fpan.us/	Promote and facilitate the conservation, study and public understanding of Florida’s archaeological heritage	1
			2
	STAMP- Shipwreck tagging archaeological Management Program Web link: https://www.flpublicarchaeology.org/projects/	Promote and facilitate the conservation, monitoring, study and public understanding of shipwreck sites and disarticulated shipwreck timbers along Florida’s coast	1
			2
Smithsonian Institution Web link: https://www.si.edu/ Introduction: The Smithsonian Institution is a complex of museums, education and research centres, with 19 museums and the National Zoo, with the aim of shaping the future by preserving heritage, discovering new knowledge and sharing resources. (Smithsonian Institution, n.d.)			-
Group of museums and research centers administered by the Government of the United States	SHOSI Safeguarding the heritage of Syria and Iraq (consortium of Smithsonian and Penn Cultural Heritage Center, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Shawnee State University, The Day After Association, and the U.S. Institute of Peace), Web link: https://global.si.edu/success-stories/safeguarding-cultural-heritage-syria-and-iraq	Research, training and capacity building, public outreach and use of technology to monitor destruction to respond to the threats against cultural heritage in the Middle East.	1
			2
			3
		SCRI – Smithsonian Cultural Rescue Initiative Web link: https://culturalrescue.si.edu/	Research and response in threatened cultural heritage
			3

Antiquities Coalition			1
Web link: https://theantiquitiescoalition.org/			2
Introduction: The Coalition works to protect our shared heritage and global security. It is leading an international campaign against cultural racketeering, the illicit trade in ancient artefacts and art. (Antiquities Coalition, n.d.)			3
NGO	Range of initiatives, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Cultural Piracy: Mapping Antiquities Seizures Around the Globe, Web link: https://theantiquitiescoalition.org/understanding-the-problem/interactive-maps/▪ Buyer Beware Awareness Campaign▪ Culture Under Threat Task Force, Web link: https://taskforce.theantiquitiescoalition.org/	Advocacy, awareness raising, documentation and research, publications etc. – to stop the looting and trafficking of antiquities	1
			2
			3
Response during Covid-19 , Web link: https://www.fordfoundation.org/the-latest/news/top-foundations-pledge-flexible-funding-to-grantees-in-wake-of-covid-19-crisis/ and https://forum.savingplaces.org/learn/issues/sustainability/disaster-relief/covid-19			2
Preservation Chicago			1
Web link: https://preservationchicago.org/			
Introduction: ‘Preservation Chicago protects and revitalizes Chicago’s irreplaceable architecture, neighborhoods and urban green spaces’. (Preservation Chicago, n.d.) The organisation engages in influencing stakeholders towards innovative reuse and preservation through diverse activities such as advocacy, education, outreach and partnership.			2
Volunteer Organisation	Chicago 7 Most Endangered, Web link: https://preservationchicago.org/2020-chicago-7-most-endangered-e-reader/	Advocacy, campaign	2
	Neighbourhood preservation workshops	Education, training	1
Alliance for the Restoration of Cultural Heritage			1
Web link: https://www.archinternational.org/			2
Introduction: The Alliance works around the world with civil society groups and individuals to safeguard cultural heritage. (Alliance for the Restoration of Cultural Heritage, n.d.)			3
Non-profit Public Charity	Range of initiatives, e.g. Culture in Quarantine, Bamiyan Buddhas, Wall of Shame, Citizen Historians, etc.	Advocacy, awareness raising, research, publication and dissemination	1
			2
			3
Russian Federation			
MAPS (Moscow Architecture Preservation Society)			1
Web link: http://www.maps-moscow.com/?chapter_id=139			
Introduction: MAPS consists of professionals from a multi-disciplinary background, working in cooperation with preservationists, architects and historians within Russia and in other countries to raise awareness of the Moscow Government, developers and architects about the damage to Moscow’s historical buildings (MAPS, n.d.).			2
NGO	Under Threat/ Threatened, Web link: http://www.maps-moscow-moscow.com/?chapter_id=208	Advocacy, awareness raising, events, publications and dissemination	2
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Colombia			
Commission of Guardians of the Atrato			-
Introduction: The commission has been recognized as the guardians of the Atrato river, which has been given bioculturalrights through Judgement T-622/16 (The Atrato River Case) of the Constitutional Court of Colombia. (Tierra Digna, n.d. and FISCH, n.d.)			

Committee of members of the civic sector (citizen's advocacy groups, NGO's etc.) NGO's: FISCH, ASCOBA, COCOMACIA, COCOMACIA, Tierra Digna and Mesa Social Y Ambiental El Carmen De Atrato	Citizen mobilization for Judgement T-622/16 Websites of Tierra Digna and FISCH mentioned here. Web link: https://tierradigna.org/ and https://www.forointerretnico.com.co/	Conservation and protection, rights based approach to heritage	1
			2
Inter-regional/ International			
ALIPH Foundation (International Alliance for the protection of Cultural Heritage in Conflict Areas) Web link: https://www.aliph-foundation.org/ Introduction: ALIPH is an international cooperation formulated to respond to the challenge of safeguarding cultural heritage in conflict areas. The alliance has its head office in Geneva, Switzerland. The alliance provides financial and technical assistance, responding to local needs with local partners. Its assistance varies from immediate emergency relief measures to large scale rehabilitation projects. (ALIPH Foundation, n.d.)			1
Private Foundation	Range of initiatives: e.g. Grants for Emergency Relief, Web link: https://www.aliph-foundation.org/en/our-grants	Funding	2
			3
			1
	Call for Projects	Funding heritage at risk due to conflict	2
			3
			2
Web link: COVID-19 Emergency Grants https://www.aliph-foundation.org/storage/wsm_grants/rGgVDaRyCkX6roFG75JE5H3ncuBhobtLOSXK0QxY.pdf	Emergency funding	2	
AKDN (Aga Khan Development Network) Web link: https://www.akdn.org/ Introduction: 'The Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) is a group of private, international, non-denominational agencies working to improve living conditions and opportunities for people in some of the poorest parts of the developing world. The Network's organisations have individual mandates that range from the fields of health and education to architecture, rural development and the promotion of private-sector enterprise. Together they collaborate in working towards a common goal – to build institutions and programmes that can respond to the challenges of social, economic and cultural change on an ongoing basis'. (AKDN, n.d.)			-
Network of private, non-denominational development agencies founded by the Aga Khan	Agencies: AKA, AKAH, AKAM, AKES, AKF, AKFED, AKHS, AKTC, AKU, UCA	Focus on health, education, culture, rural development, institution building and promotion of economic development	-
AKAH (Aga Khan Agency for Habitat)			

NGO, Private non-denominational philanthropic foundation (Agency of AKDN)	Areas of activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Housing and HabitatHumanitarian ResponseDisaster PreparednessEnvironmental StewardshipWater and Sanitation	Training, capacity building, advice and expertise, research and assessments, awareness raising, advocacy etc.	-
	Disaster Preparedness Web link: https://www.akdn.org/our-agencies/aga-khan-agency-habitat/aga-khan-agency-habitat-disaster-preparedness	Education, training, specialist training, awareness initiatives, hazard assessments, mitigation projects for all levels of community and institutional structures	1
	The Disaster Risk Management Initiative Focal point for co-ordination of AKDN’s risk reduction activities in Central and South Asia		2
	AKPBS Aga Khan Planning and Building Services e.g. Habitat Risk Management Programme		3
AKF (Aga Khan Foundation)			
NGO, Private non-denominational philanthropic foundation (Agency of AKDN)	AKF works primarily in six areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Agriculture and Food SecurityEconomic InclusionEducationEarly Childhood DevelopmentHealth and NutritionCivil Society	Implementing Organisation with a multi-input area development (MIAD) approach, leveraging the capabilities of multiple AKDN agencies along with funding and grant-making	-
AKTC (Aga Khan Trust for Culture)			
NGO, private non-denominational philanthropic foundation (Agency of AKDN)	Range of initiatives, e.g. Aga Khan Historic Cities Programme, Web link: https://www.akdn.org/our-agencies/aga-khan-trust-culture/aga-khan-historic-cities-programme/historic-cities-overview	Conservation and re-generation of cities in the Muslim world through expertise, consultation, creation of networks, financial (through AKF) and technical assistance etc.	1
	Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Initiative Web link: http://archnet.org/collections/667		2
			3
CIVICUS Web link: https://www.civicus.org/index.php Introduction: ‘CIVICUS is a global alliance of civil society organisations and activists dedicated to strengthening citizen action and civil society throughout the world’. (CIVICUS, n.d.) It is involved in activities such as expertise on policy, advocacy, stakeholder consultation, capacity building, public mobilisations, media and communications, research and dissemination, etc. for defending, strengthening and innovation in civic action and civil society. The headquarter of the alliance is in South Africa.			1
Global alliance of civil society organisations and activists	Crisis Response Fund Web link: https://www.civicus.org/index.php/what-we-do/defend/crisis-response-fund	Funding	2
	Civics Solidarity Fund Web link: https://www.civicus.org/index.php/what-we-do/defend/solidarity-fund		3

	CIVICUS Monitor: Tracking Civic Space Web link: https://www.civicus.org/index.php/what-we-do/innovate/civicus-monitor	Monitoring	1
	CIVICUS Datashift, Web link: https://www.civicus.org/index.php/what-we-do/innovate/datashift	Capacity building in citizen generated data	
WATCH (World Association for the Protection of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage in Times of Armed Conflict), Web link http://www.eyeculture.net/ Introduction: The association is a, ‘global network of Cultural Heritage volunteer stakeholders and experts worldwide who joined with the main objective of contributing to the safeguarding of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage and to develop an early detection system against the risks of destruction, vandalism, illicit trade, looting, pillaging before, during and after conflict’ (WATCH, n.d.). The Association has its Head Office in Rome, Italy and is officially registered in Italy. The aim of the association is foster the safeguarding of cultural Heritage based on the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.			1
Not for profit association	Range of initiatives, e.g. Web link: http://www.eyeculture.net/watch-facts/	Advocacy and awareness raising, collaboration and networking; training and capacity building; research and dissemination, expertise	1
			2
			3
FRH (Future for Religious Heritage) Web link: https://www.frh-europe.org/ Introduction: FRH is network of historic places of workshop. As stated in the organisation’s mission, ‘FRH brings together those who work to protect religious heritage across Europe. FRH members include NGOs, charities, government, religious and university departments’ (FRH, n.d.). The Organisation registered in Belgium, with members across Europe			1
Non-faith, not for profit Organisation,	Range of Initiatives, e.g. FRH Torch, Religiana, ALTERheritage, SKIVRE etc.	Advocacy, awareness raising, vocational learning and heritage interpretation projects	1
	FRH Inform and other surveys	Research and dissemination	1
	FRH Biennial conference	Event, networking, dissemination	1
Google Arts and Culture Introduction: Google Arts & Culture is an online platform through which high-resolution images of artworks and other cultural objects can be accessed.			-
Online platform of Google (multinational technology company)	Open heritage (in collaboration with CyArk and University of South Florida) (Google Arts and Culture, n.d.b)	Dissemination of digital documentation	1
			2
			3
	Heritage on the Edge (collaboration with CyArk and ICOMOS) (Google Arts and Culture, n.d.a)	Dissemination of digital documentation	2
			3

1.8. Types of ‘mode of intervention’

The mapping of organisations/ institutions and their respective initiatives indicate the diverse modes of engaging with heritage at risk. These varied modes have been identified into twelve types. These types have been listed in Table 9 along with explanatory notes regarding each. Table 10 provides an overview of the organisations/ institutions mapped, categorised based on types of ‘mode of intervention’. Table 10 indicates ICOMOS’ modes of engagement within the landscape of organisations/ institutions operating in the ‘Heritage at Risk’ sector.

Table 9: Types of ‘mode of intervention’.

No.	Types	Explanatory Notes
1	Policies/ Conventions/ Standards	Engaged in making/ devising: policies/ conventions/ standards for the field of heritage/ culture/ risk (These are not intra-organisational policies. These policies/ conventions reflect strategies for the heritage / culture/ risk sector).
2	Register/ Inventory/ Database/ List	Engaged in maintaining: register/ inventory/ database/ list in the field of heritage/ culture/ risk
3	Law/ Act/ Policy Implementation	Responsible for (accountable for) the implementation of Law/ Act/ Policy for cultural heritage protection/ DRR at National/ State level or according to provisions of international law
4	Monitoring	Monitoring and maintenance are inter-related activities. Here, the section on monitoring indicates that the organisation/ institution is responsible for monitoring state of conservation/ risk in order to maintain heritage/ respond to risks. The section also indicates organisations/ institutions engaged in initiatives to support/ develop monitoring mechanisms
5	Maintenance/ Conservation/ Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsible for the maintenance (of the state of conservation) of the heritage asset and its values ▪ Responsible for conservation works (all construction, repairs and renovation works necessary for conservation) on site of the heritage asset and its values ▪ Responsible for the management of the heritage asset and its values, of the stakeholders, of services, etc.
6	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice	Types of Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Doctrine/ Discourse ▪ Policy/ Strategy/ Guidelines ▪ Inclusion/ Exclusion of heritage assets in heritage register/ lists ▪ Assessments/ Evaluation ▪ Design/ Planning ▪ Technical (e.g. structural, architectural, landscape, material science, heritage protection/ preservation/ conservation/ revitalisation, etc.)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technological ▪ Financial ▪ Legal ▪ Monitoring and Management ▪ Risk (identification, preparedness, prevention, reduction, mitigation, response, recovery, monitoring) ▪ Interpretation and promotion ▪ and/ or any other
		Modes of Engagement within ‘Expertise’ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussions, contribution and development of ideas ▪ Advice/ Recommendations (oral or written format) ▪ Research (practical/ theoretical) and/or development ▪ Assessments/ Evaluations (e.g. evaluation of nomination dossiers for inscription to the World Heritage List, risk assessment, impact assessment, condition assessment, etc.) ▪ Consultation/ professional services that result into deliverables such as a design / product/ plan/ report/ service, etc. (deliverable as per the area of expertise and its requirements) ▪ Capacity building (of the target areas)
7	Advocacy/ Awareness-raising	Through campaigns, programmes, events, workshops, seminars, discussions, etc. using print, electronic, interaction in person and/ or any other media
8	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building	At institutions, events, seminars, workshops, on site, through interaction in person, published materials, online and/ or any other media by means of formal/ informal methods for any age group
9	Documentation/ Research	Through drawings, 3-D visualisations, photographs, mapping, write-ups, desk study, field study, material testing, survey, excavations, participatory methods, various technologies and/ or any other format
10	Publication/ Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publication through print, electronic, and/ or any other media ▪ Dissemination of information, knowledge, research, news, events, practices, etc. through print, electronic and/ or any other media
11	Networking/ Events/ Conferences	Organising/ Hosting/ Facilitating
12	Grants/ Funding	In the form of money, services, expertise, goods, volunteers, etc. for the various modes of interventions to safeguard heritage at risk

Table 10: An overview of organisations/ institutions categorised based on types of ‘mode of intervention’,¹⁴

√ - indicates that the Organisation/ institution is involved in activities/ initiatives through the type of mode of intervention.

Organisation/ Institution	Policies/ Conventions/ Standards	Register/ Inventory/ Database/ List	Law/ Act/ Policy implementation	Monitoring	Maintenance/ Conservation/ Management	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice	Advocacy/ Awareness raising	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building	Documentation/ Research	Publication/ Dissemination	Networking/ Events/ Conferences	Grants/ Funding
ICOMOS				√		√	√	√	√	√	√	
International IGOs												
UN												
UNDRR	√	√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√	
UNITAR				√		√	√	√	√	√	√	
UNDP	√			√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
UN OCHA	√	√				√	√	√		√	√	√
UNESCO	√	√		√		√	√	√		√	√	√
World Bank (GFDRR mentioned separately under INGOs)	√					√	√		√	√	√	√
ICCROM						√	√	√	√	√	√	
Regional IGOs												
Africa												
African Development Bank Group									√	√		√
Arab States												
LAS League of Arab States	√										√	
Asia and the Pacific												
ADB									√	√		√
SAARC Disaster Management Centre						√	√	√	√	√	√	
Europe and North America												
EU	√						√	√	√	√	√	√
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Association of Caribbean States											√	

¹⁴ Observations may be added or modified to the Table after the detailed data collection and analysis phase of the research.

Organisation/ Institution	Policies/ Conventions/ Standards	Register/ Inventory/ Database/ List	Law/ Act/ Policy implementation	Monitoring	Maintenance/ Conservation/ Management	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice	Advocacy/ Awareness raising	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building	Documentation/ Research	Publication/ Dissemination	Networking/ Events/ Conferences	Grants/ Funding
INGOs												
ICOM	√	√				√	√	√	√	√	√	
IFLA	√	√				√	√	√	√	√	√	√
ICA	√					√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Blue Shield International			√			√	√	√	√		√	
IUCN		√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√	
WMF		√				√	√	√	√	√	√	√
GFDRR	√			√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Docomomo		√				√	√		√	√	√	
Europa Nostra		√					√			√	√	√
CyARK						√			√	√		
GHF				√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Global Centre for the R2P			√	√			√		√	√	√	
National/ State Agencies												
Africa												
South Africa												
SAHRA		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
Arab States												
Bahrain												
BACA		√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	
Asia and the Pacific												
Australia												
Heritage Council Victoria	√	√		√			√		√	√		
Heritage Victoria			√	√	√	√	√			√		√
Office of Aboriginal Victoria			√	√	√	√	√			√	√	
India												
ASI		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
Europe and North America												
Europe												
Belgium												
Flemish Organisation for Immovable Heritage		√	√	√	√	√	√			√		

Organisation/ Institution	Policies/ Conventions/ Standards	Register/ Inventory/ Database/ List	Law/ Act/ Policy implementation	Monitoring	Maintenance/ Conservation/ Management	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice	Advocacy/ Awareness raising	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building	Documentation/ Research	Publication/ Dissemination	Networking/ Events/ Conferences	Grants/ Funding
Netherlands												
The Netherlands Department for Conservation		√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√
Norway												
The Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Norway	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√
Poland												
National Heritage Board of Poland		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Sweden												
Swedish National Heritage Board			√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	
UK												
Historic England		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Historic Environment Scotland		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Welsh Historic Monuments		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
North America												
Canada												
HSMBC		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
USA												
National Park Service		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
SHPO (Office of Historic Preservation California)		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Chile												
National Monuments Council		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Some other organisations and initiatives												
Africa												
South Africa												
The Zamani Project									√	√		

Organisation/ Institution	Policies/ Conventions/ Standards	Register/ Inventory/ Database/ List	Law/ Act/ Policy implementation	Monitoring	Maintenance/ Conservation/ Management	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice	Advocacy/ Awareness raising	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building	Documentation/ Research	Publication/ Dissemination	Networking/ Events/ Conferences	Grants/ Funding
Arab States												
Egypt												
EHRF						√	√	√	√			
Syria												
TDA The Day After				√			√		√	√	√	
Asia and the Pacific												
Australia												
SoE Report, Australian Government, Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment				√					√	√		
National Trust of Australia		√			√		√	√	√	√	√	
India												
INTACH		√				√	√	√	√	√	√	√
NDMA	√		√				√	√		√	√	
National Institute of Disaster Management						√	√	√	√	√	√	
Japan												
Japan Consortium for International co-operation in Cultural Heritage						√	√	√	√	√	√	
Institute for Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage, Ritsumeikan University						√	√	√	√	√	√	
New Zealand												
New Zealand Aid Programme												√
Europe and North America												
Europe												
Belgium												
Monumentenwacht Vlaanderen vzw				√	√	√	√			√		

Organisation/ Institution	Policies/ Conventions/ Standards	Register/ Inventory/ Database/ List	Law/ Act/ Policy implementation	Monitoring	Maintenance/ Conservation/ Management	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice	Advocacy/ Awareness raising	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building	Documentation/ Research	Publication/ Dissemination	Networking/ Events/ Conferences	Grants/ Funding
Germany												
Volkswagen Foundation												√
Gerda Henkel Foundation												√
Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz							√	√			√	√
ArcHerNet						√	√	√	√	√	√	
World Heritage Watch							√		√	√	√	
Federal Foreign Office, Cultural Preservation Programme												√
Italy												
ISCR				√		√		√	√	√	√	
Netherlands												
Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development							√					√
Dutch Culture							√				√	√
Monumentenwacht Noord-Brabant				√	√	√	√			√		√
ICONIC HOUSES		√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√	
Sweden												
CHwB						√	√	√	√	√	√	√
UK												
The National Heritage Lottery Fund						√	√					√
SAVE Britain's Heritage		√				√	√			√	√	
British Council (Cultural Protection Fund)												√
EAMENA				√		√	√	√	√	√	√	
MarEA				√		√	√	√	√	√	√	
Arcadia Fund							√					√
AHRC												√
North America												
Canada												
National Trust for Canada		√				√	√	√		√	√	√

Organisation/ Institution	Policies/ Conventions/ Standards	Register/ Inventory/ Database/ List	Law/ Act/ Policy implementation	Monitoring	Maintenance/ Conservation/ Management	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice	Advocacy/ Awareness raising	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building	Documentation/ Research	Publication/ Dissemination	Networking/ Events/ Conferences	Grants/ Funding
Nova Scotia Lighthouse Preservation Society		√				√	√	√	√	√	√	√
CCI						√	√	√	√	√	√	
USA												
Cultural Heritage Centre, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs						√	√	√	√	√	√	√
National Trust for Historic Preservation		√					√	√		√	√	√
Whiting Foundation												√
Ford Foundation												√
J. Paul Getty Trust						√	√	√	√	√	√	√
ASOR				√		√	√	√	√	√	√	
FPAN				√		√	√	√	√		√	
Smithsonian Institution				√		√	√	√	√	√	√	
Antiquities Coalition				√		√	√		√	√	√	
Preservation Chicago		√				√	√	√		√	√	
Alliance for the Restoration of Cultural Heritage							√		√	√	√	
Russian Federation												
Russian Federation												
MAPS							√			√	√	
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Colombia												
Commission of Guardians of the Atrato				√	√		√	√			√	
Inter-regional/ International												
ALIPH Foundation												√
AKDN						√	√	√	√	√	√	√
CIVICUS				√			√	√	√	√	√	√
WATCH						√	√	√	√	√	√	
FRH						√	√	√	√	√	√	
Google Arts and Culture										√	√	

2. Critical Analysis of ICOMOS' 'Heritage at Risk' Initiatives

2.1. Defining Target Areas

Prior to beginning a detailed analysis of ICOMOS' internal heritage at risk initiatives, it is important to define an important component of the analysis – the 'target areas' that will be later used to analyse ICOMOS' current engagements. ICCROM's document on People Centred Approaches states, "In order to improve the relationship between heritage and society, it is helpful to think in terms of working with specific groups of people in order to support the development of their capacities so that they are better able to contribute should they want to... Each of these groups brings capacities and can gain benefits from their contribution to heritage conservation" (ICCROM, 2015: p.5). The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011) recognises three target areas for capacity building - practitioners, institutions, and communities and networks (p. 4-5). ICCROM's document describes these groups as - practitioners, decision and policy-makers, and communities and networks respectively (ICCROM, 2015: p. 5). Europa Nostra's learning kit on awareness raising and advocacy states that there are three main sources or types of legitimization of actions for advocacy and awareness raising - political, professional and democratic/ popular (Kisić and Tomka, 2018: p. 7-8). The document mentions that legitimisation can be achieved through a combination of the above stated sources as well. These three sources of legitimisation can be traced back to the target areas stated in the previous two publications, World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy and ICCROM's document on People Centred Approaches. This indicates that in order to effectively address the issues of heritage at risk, it is important to devise a range of initiatives targeted towards the three areas. Therefore, an important component of analysing the effectiveness of ICOMOS' 'Heritage at Risk' initiatives is to understand the current patterns of engagement with the three target areas: 1). Decision and Policy-makers, 2). Experts and Practitioners, 3). Communities and Networks. An explanation of the three target areas is provided below. The terminologies have been modified from a primarily World Heritage context so that they can suit all types of Heritage.

Decision and Policy-makers	State Parties/ Nation-States; Governmental Agencies and Organisations; World Heritage Committee; Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee; others Institutions/ Organisations/ Agencies at the International as well as National level that have a responsibility for the enabling environment for management and conservation of heritage or issues related to heritage.
Experts and Practitioners	Individuals and groups who directly intervene in the conservation and management of Heritage; individuals and groups with a professional background or expertise in cultural heritage or other related and associated fields of expertise; individuals and groups with an academic or research background in cultural heritage or other related and associated fields of expertise; academic and research institutions; ICOMOS members.
Communities and Networks	Local communities living on or near heritage properties as well as the larger networks that nurture them; individuals and groups of the civil society.

2.2. Heritage @ Risk Programme

2.2.1. Heritage at Risk Report/ Series

The World Reports on Monuments and Sites in Danger published by ICOMOS, named as the Heritage at Risk Series (H@R Series/ Reports) is ICOMOS' attempt to monitor risks to cultural heritage. There are 8 Issues of Heritage@Risk published till date (H@R 2000, H@R 2001-2002, H@R 2002-2003, H@R 2004-2005, H@R 2006-2007, H@R 2008-2010, H@R 2011-2013, H@R 2014-2015) and 3 Special Editions. The Special Editions are as follows: H@R Special Edition (2006) – Underwater Cultural Heritage at Risk: Managing Natural and Human Impacts, H@R Special Edition (2007) – The Soviet Heritage and European Modernism, and H@R Special Edition (2008) – Cultural Heritage and Natural Disasters: Risk Preparedness and the Limits of Prevention.

In the Heritage@Risk 2014-15 edition, the introductory section states that the Heritage at Risk Series was requested to be continued and actions be taken to enhance its communication and impact to assist the protection and conservation of cultural heritage world-wide and to better serve ICOMOS and its Committees for their strategic priorities and goals (ICOMOS, 2016: p. 8). Based on this, it can be interpreted that the goals of the Heritage at Risk publication series are:

1. Enhance '**communication**' of the Heritage at Risk publication series for a '**wider reach/ target audience**'.
2. Enhance the '**impact**' of the Heritage at Risk publication series '**for increased assistance**' in the protection and conservation of cultural heritage world-wide and '**to better serve ICOMOS and its Committees for their strategic priorities and goals**'.

These points imply that in addition to awareness-raising amongst the scientific community, the publication series aims to increase its scope and reach to be able to have a larger impact in safeguarding cultural heritage. The following analysis of the of the Heritage at Risk Series is an attempt to understand the existing patterns gaps in order to provide information for programme improvement.

Methodology, Scope and Limitations:

Studying all the National reports and case studies mentioned in the Heritage at Risk reports is beyond the scope of this study. In order to conduct a representative analysis and to get a general understanding of the patterns, strengths and weaknesses of the reports and reporting methodology, the following 4 tools of analysis are used:

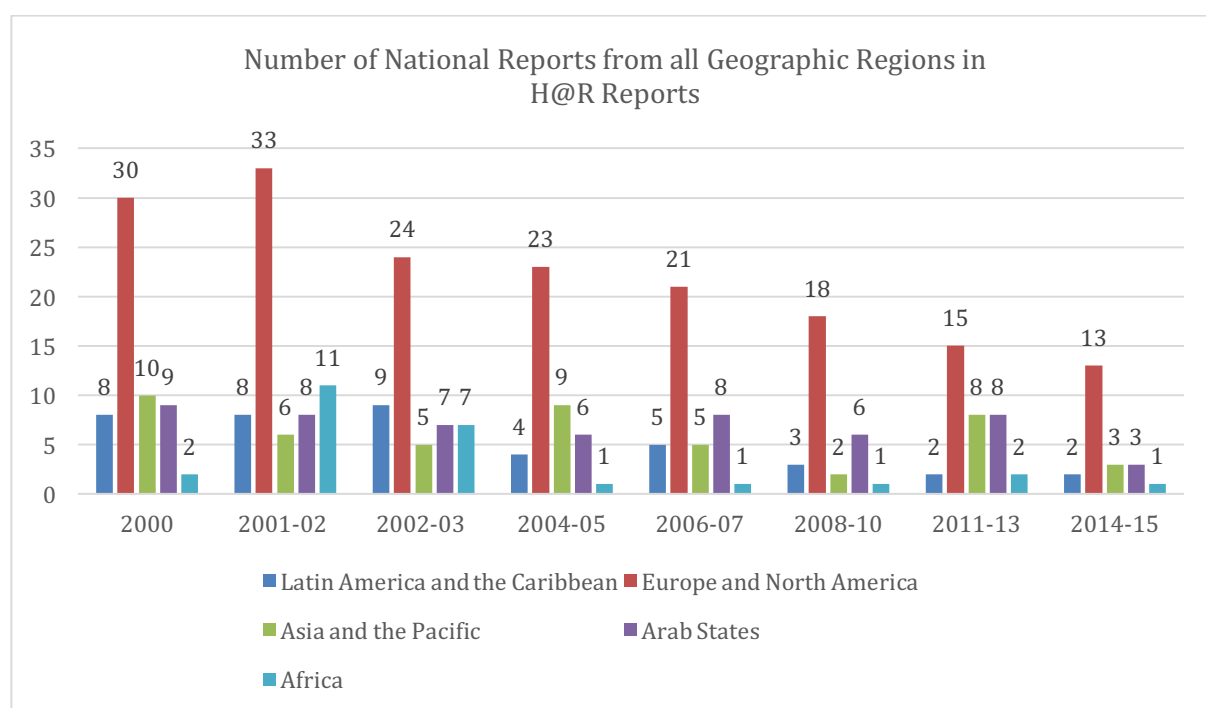
- Quantitative analysis of the number of National Reports from each region
- Diachronic analysis of 1 representative example of a National report from each region
- Synchronic analysis of H@R 2014-15
- Analysis of thematic, regional and other such additional reports and special editions

For the diachronic analysis, synchronic analysis and analysis of the thematic, regional and other such additional reports and special editions, three indicators are used for evaluation - Content, Format and Contributors of the report. An additional provision of 'Any Other' is provided for open ended observations.

1. Quantitative analysis of the number of National Reports from each region

The objective of this analysis is to analyse patterns in submissions and inclusion of National reports from different regions of the world. The analysis is based on a region-wise list of National reports of all Countries/ Nation-States which has been prepared through a study of all the volumes of the series. Figure 1 indicates the number of National reports from the different geographic regions of the world.¹⁵

Figure 1: Number of National reports from different geographic regions in the ‘Heritage at Risk’ reports



Key observations from Figure 1 are:

- Maximum number of National reports in all the 8 Volumes of the H@R Series are from the region of Europe and North America.
- Minimum number of National reports in all the 8 Volumes of the H@R Series are from the region of Africa.
- The number of National reports included in the individual Volumes have decreased over the years except for the 2001-02 Volume in which there was a slight increase in the number.

Some other observations based on the comprehensive year-wise list of national reports from all regions included in the H@R volumes are:

- Maximum number of National reports over consecutive Volumes of H@R Series is 8, which is National reports in all 8 Volumes of H@R. 4 Countries/ Nation States have

¹⁵ A comprehensive year-wise list of Countries/ Nation States from all regions, included in the National Reports section of the Heritage at Risk Issues, is provided in Annexure 1.

reports in all 8 H@R issues. These are Australia from the region of Asia and the Pacific and three countries from the regional classification of Europe and North America, which are Austria, Germany and Russia.

- Maximum National reports in the volumes of H@R Series from each region are:
 - Africa: 3 reports of South Africa (H@R 2000, 2001-02 and 2002-03)
 - Arab States: 6 reports of Afghanistan (H@R 2000, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2004-05, 2008-10, 2011-13)
 - Asia and the Pacific: 8 reports of Australia (All volumes)
 - Europe and North America: 8 reports of Austria, Germany and Russia (All volumes)
 - Latin America and the Caribbean: 6 reports of Mexico (H@R 2000, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2004-05, 2006-07, 2014-15)

2. Diachronic analysis of 1 representative example of National reports from each region

The objective of this analysis is to analyse patterns in reporting methodology of the same Country/ Nation-State over time. One Country/ Nation-State with reports in maximum number of issues from each region is selected as a sample for analysis to allow for a wider range in comparative material.¹⁶ All the available national reports over all the issues published of the following national reports are chosen for analysis:

- Kenya (currently does not have an ICOMOS National Committee as per information available on the ICOMOS website) from Africa
- Afghanistan (does not have an ICOMOS National Committee) from Arab States
- Australia from Asia and the Pacific
- Germany from Europe and North America
- Mexico from Latin America and the Caribbean

National Reports of Kenya¹⁷ (Region: Africa)

National reports of Kenya are available in 3 Volumes of H@R - H@R 2000, H@R 2001-02 and H@R 2006-07. Based on these 3 reports available, the following are the strengths and weaknesses of the reporting methodology.

S	STRENGTHS
	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The intention of the report has been clearly mentioned which implies that there is clarity regarding the target area for the risk to be addressed. ▪ Emerging solutions and gaps in the solutions have been briefly mentioned in the reports. These can act as the starting point to chalk out areas of engagement for the ICOMOS National Committee for the specific case studies and the risk that they are facing.

¹⁶ Refer to the quantitative analysis section for maximum number of reports from each region. Refer to Annexure 1.2 for the data collected in preparation for this analysis.

¹⁷ Currently does not have an ICOMOS National Committee as per information available on the ICOMOS website.

W**WEAKNESSES****Number of reports**

- Due to sporadic reports, the publication cannot be used as an effective tool to track trends regarding risks to heritage.

Format

- The format of presenting either 1 or 2 case studies has been used for the report. This method cannot provide an overview of trends or patterns of risk at the National level.

Content

- Types of heritage addressed are architectural/ monumental/ archaeological. This is neither a representation of types of heritage nor of the risks to heritage in the country.
- Visual references through photographs of the case/ context/ threat are absent or minimum.
- No updates of the case study presented in the previous reporting cycle are mentioned in the next report. It is mentioned in the reports that inclusion in the publication is seen as an opportunity to encourage the Government of Kenya to enforce law and implement conservation-driven policies. Due to the lack of updates, whether the publication has been successful to trigger interest and responsible action of the concerned authorities cannot be monitored. This inhibits the Publication from being a tool for continuous programme evaluation.

Contributors

- Names of individual authors of the report have not been mentioned.

National Reports of Afghanistan (Region: Arab States)

National reports of Afghanistan are available in 5 Volumes of H@R - H@R 2000, H@R 2001- 02, H@R 2002-03, H@R 2004-05 and H@R 2008-10. Based on these 3 reports available, the following are the strengths and weaknesses of the reporting methodology.

S**STRENGTHS****Content**

- The report acts a tool for awareness raising and monitoring the context in Afghanistan and ICOMOS's continuous engagement in safeguarding endangered heritage, over the years of the reporting cycles of the Publication. There is continuity of the reports from the previous volumes to track successes, failures, planned activities as well as recommendations for future course of action.
- The report provides information regarding all the stakeholders involved in the process of the Bamiyan Budhhas Project.
- The continuity of the case study through consecutive reporting enables reporting of successes as well as failures to inform subsequent courses of action.

W**WEAKNESSES****Number of reports**

- ICOMOS does not have a national committee in Afghanistan. The engagement of ICOMOS in the Bamiyan Budhhas Project has been well monitored till H@R 2008-10. The case of Bamiyan Buddhas is a single case study. Since no more reports have been provided, it cannot be seen for certain whether ICOMOS's activities encouraged the Afghan government to further its preservation efforts nor the general trends in heritage protection in the country thereafter.
- The H@R 2008-10 is the last report. No subsequent reports can be found in the H@R Series.

Contributors

- Authorship of the reports has not been specified, except in the 2008-10 Volume.

National Reports of Australia (Region: Arab States)

National reports of Australia are available in all 8 Volumes of H@R. Based on these, the following are the strengths and weaknesses of the reporting methodology.

S	STRENGTHS
Format	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ In most volumes, the National Report (with the exception of H@R 2008-09, which is Thematic Report of an issue contemporary to the reporting cycle) is presented in the format of periodic reporting. The reporting methodology presents an overview of the state of heritage in Australia; discussion of issues, trends and discussions contemporary to the reporting cycle of the Publication; and ICOMOS Australia's efforts and contributions at the National level. This method of periodic reporting aids the process of understanding progress made through the ICOMOS National Committee's efforts.
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The National Reports present the overall heritage monitoring ecosystem in Australia within which ICOMOS operates, simultaneously pointing out areas of concern where ICOMOS can contribute in the future. Presenting the gaps is an important aspect to get to the root of the issues for preventive actions.▪ Heritage at Risk monitoring at the National level for the wide range of heritage assets requires involvement of varied organisations responsible for protection and management of heritage, as this scope is too large for ICOMOS. The method used by ICOMOS Australia, of inter-linking ICOMOS's report with information and processes of other types of monitoring mechanisms operating at the National and International level, such as the SoE Report and the UNESCO World Heritage Asia Pacific Cycle of Periodic Reporting, helps in positioning ICOMOS's report as an aid to the other heritage monitoring mechanisms. This provides ICOMOS with the opportunity to be an important part of a larger ecosystem of monitoring national heritage rather than competing with other types of monitoring or providing insufficient reports and raising ad hoc alerts.
W	WEAKNESSES
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Case studies expressing concerns and risks are not always followed through in the next Report/ Volume.▪ Though some setbacks in ICOMOS's attempts have been mentioned, failed attempts of ICOMOS or areas where ICOMOS could not make a significant impact are not sufficiently highlighted in the reports. Description of types of efforts that failed or didn't work can act as an integral element of ICOMOS's reporting and monitoring mechanism for continuous programme improvement.
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The National Report of H@R 2011-13 brings to notice the limitations faced by ICOMOS's expressions of concern, as the final decision lies within the purview of decision and policy-makers. The tool of Heritage at Risk Report of ICOMOS is not sufficiently integrated into the ecosystem of monitoring at the National level, thus, its agency is limited and subjective.

National Reports of Germany (Region: Europe and North America)

National reports of Germany are available in all 8 Volumes of H@R. Based on these, the following are the strengths and weaknesses of the reporting methodology.

S	STRENGTHS
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Format

- National reports of Germany in most of volumes use the most significant case studies of threats to heritage in the country. In such a format of reporting, the H@R Report can be used as a tool by the ICOMOS National Committee to continuously monitor the state of heritage in the country and define its priorities for actions.
- A curated selection of case studies can be an efficient as well as an effective tool to represent the wide range of problems, actions and risks in the country.
- Some of the reports include points regarding the actions of ICOMOS which did not work (e.g. H@R 2000, H@R 2001-02. Attempts that have not worked are important to mention to understand gaps in the heritage protection mechanism.

Contributors

Names of contributors have been mentioned in most of the reports, names of reference groups involved are mentioned in some. Providing information regarding the contributors provides a background to the views presented and possibilities of future networking.

W	WEAKNESSES
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Content

- The selection of case studies to be presented can be subjective to the curatorial team.

Other

- The H@R reporting mechanism has very limited agency as it is not sufficiently linked to the monitoring mechanisms of the organisations/ agencies responsible for protection and management of heritage at the National and local levels.

National Reports of Mexico (Region: Latin America and the Caribbean)

National reports of Mexico are available in 5 Volumes of H@R - H@R 2000, H@R 2001-02, H@R 2002-03, H@R 2004-05 and H@R 2014-15. Based on these, the following are the strengths and weaknesses of the reporting methodology.

S	STRENGTHS
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Format

- Reporting is mainly done through case study/ studies. This method can be useful to give a very detailed description of the case for the readers.

Content

- Cases studies where recommendations have been mentioned, can be useful to decide further course of actions for ICOMOS regarding the threats to the case studies mentioned.

W	WEAKNESSES
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Format

- For the methodology of reporting through case studies, a single/ few case studies are not sufficient to trace trends of risk to heritage in the country. For analysing trends, it is necessary to give at least an introduction stating types of risks during the reporting period and then use selected case studies for representation (Report of Mexico in H@R 2014-15 issue is closest to such a format).
- In the case study format, the status of the previously expressed concerns and risks are not disseminated. This leads to lack of continuity in tracing the outcomes of threats stated in consecutive Volumes.

3. Synchronic analysis of H@R 2014-15

The objective of this analysis is to understand reporting patterns of different Countries/ Nation States in the same reporting cycle. All the National reports of the latest H@R series are analysed.¹⁸

S	STRENGTHS
Content	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Publication is used as an additional tool for advocacy and dissemination of information related to threats to cultural heritage in the public domain. e.g. The National report of Yemen is in the format of Statements published by various organisations. Yemen does not have an ICOMOS National Committee. The escalating armed conflict, military intervention and the resulting humanitarian emergency in Yemen prompted the international organisations to issue statements regarding their concern.▪ Countries that have a well-established National Level Heritage at Risk monitoring system use the information of these systems for the H@R Publication of ICOMOS. e.g. ICOMOS Australia uses the SoE Report, ICOMOS US uses cases of the ‘11 Most endangered Historic Places’ Programme.	
W	WEAKNESSES
Format	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ National reports of all countries adopt different methods of reporting. Some of these methods are - case studies, statements, periodic reporting, information regarding cases of National level ‘Heritage at Risk’ Programmes (e.g. USA), thematic reports, discussion of selected risks, Reports made by other organisations, etc. Such varied reporting formats makes analysing information for trends in threats, approaches to conservation, types of heritage at risk, etc. a more time consuming and labour intensive process.▪ The format and presentation of the Volume is most suited for awareness of issues within the scientific community, experts and professionals.	
Content	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Though the analysis in the section on trends is not comprehensive in the earlier volumes of the Heritage at Risk Series, it is more detailed than in H@R 2014-15. The introduction in this volume gives an overview of what to expect in the report, types of threat and issues to heritage worldwide, but this is not sufficient for an in-depth analysis of trends in threats, issues, initiatives, best practices and unsuccessful attempts. Such analysis is necessary for the H@R series to be a tool for continuous programme improvement as well as to be an integral component of the global network of monitoring cultural heritage.▪ The language in which the reports are published determines its reading audience. Some reports are published only in one language, very few in two.▪ The format and presentation of the Volume is most suited for awareness of issues within the scientific community, experts and professionals. The format and presentation format might not be best suited to communicate concerns regarding the risk within the civil society, sectors other than the cultural sector such as the development sector, decision and policy-makers, etc.▪ Recommendations are not mentioned in many of the reports. Such reports can probably act as tools to further discuss threats but these raise questions such as: Who within ICOMOS is responsible to address the threats mentioned? Who is the Publication addressing? Is the Publication reaching the target audience?	
Contributors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Author names are not mentioned in many of the National reports.	

¹⁸ Annexure 1.3 presents the data collected in preparation for this analysis.

4. Thematic, regional and other such additional reports and special editions

The objective of analysing such additional reports is to understand the range of contributors in addition to ICOMOS National committees, and the varied methods of reporting for the H@R series. All the reports over the years are studied for this.¹⁹ Following are the strengths and weaknesses of the Thematic Reports, Additional Reports and Special Editions:

S	STRENGTHS
Format <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The range of contributions include various formats such as reports especially written for the publication; observations summarised from other studies and initiatives, conferences; case studies; format of research paper, etc. This offers variety to readers. Content <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Current issues, prevalent themes in the heritage discourse, new developments and initiatives are attempted to be included. Contributors <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Contributions from a range of authors – representations from varied Scientific Committees, individual members, partner organisations, etc. ensures widespread representation of threat, types of heritage and geographic regions.	
W	WEAKNESSES
Format <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Such a curated collection of topics is subject to selection by the editor/ curation team of the publication as well as the submissions received during the reporting period.▪ The present format of the publication has its limitations as a tool for monitoring threats/ trends in threats. Varied formats of reporting in the publication indicate differences in stages of developments of various initiatives, themes, stages of heritage protection in various regions, etc. It is difficult to process the information of such varied information systems for the purpose of continuous programme development through the medium of the publication to aid heritage at risk.▪ The varying formats adopted by the different contributors ensures representation of different types of risks but is not suitable for all types of target audience. The format of one report might be better suited for awareness raising amongst the scientific community/ professionals, some other might be better suited for the civil society, while some might be better suited for decision and policy-makers.	

2.2.2. Heritage Alerts

The Heritage Alerts initiative is one of the important tools of ICOMOS for heritage advocacy. ICOMOS' website states that the objectives of the Heritage Alert process are:

- Use the expertise of the members of the ICOMOS Scientific Committees and relevant ICOMOS National Committees to assess the significance of and threats to a property indicated to be at risk
- Confirm the facts of the threat and the heritage significance of the property

¹⁹ Annexure 1.4 is a comprehensive list of all such reports.

- Alert the public to the significance and threat to the property at risk using ICOMOS networks to publicize the situation
- Selectively act to support the conservation of the property at risk
- Maintain a list of properties at risk and follow the results of any conservation action for future analysis
- Provide input to the ICOMOS Heritage at Risk Report.

(ICOMOS, n.d.)

An analysis of the Heritage Alerts process has been done in this section to evaluate whether these objectives of the initiative are being achieved and whether the initiative is able to effectively safeguard cultural heritage facing threat.

Methodology, Scope and Limitations

The analysis of the Heritage Alerts Process relies on multiple data sources, for data triangulation. These sources are ICOMOS' website; feedback from the ICOMOS' International Scientific Committees (ISCs) and selected National Committees (NCs); online interviews with selected members of the Heritage at Risk task team; and relevant secondary literature available regarding the topic. Though feedback from all ISCs and NCs would have been preferable to get a representative view, points from the available feedbacks have been used for the analysis.

The Heritage Alerts Process, has been analysed through the following method:

- The first step is a detailed study of the Heritage Alerts section published under the 'Current Alerts' section of ICOMOS' Website. Most of the data for this step has been collected during a period of 2-3 weeks in May-June 2020, unless otherwise specified. Data collected through this study have been provided in Annexure 2 for reference. Observation based on the data collected and interpretations of the observations are presented in this step of the analysis. This step is to make unbiased observations based on information available on ICOMOS' website which is the primary medium of communication of the Heritage Alerts Process.
- As the second step, feedback from the sources mentioned above and secondary literature have been used as data for a root cause analysis. This analysis includes issues/ gaps of the Heritage Alert initiative; types of issues/ gaps; impact of the issues/ gaps; root causes of the issues/ gaps wherever mentioned in the feedback or secondary sources or wherever possible to trace; and suggestions for the issues/ gaps wherever provided and possible. This step makes it possible to understand the possibly divergent views and problems faced by the ICOMOS members with the Initiative. This facilitates the process of cross-checking and supplementing the observations made in step 1 of the analysis.

1. Heritage Alert Section of the ICOMOS Website

Various Alerts are published on ICOMOS International's website and are also distributed through other relevant websites of ICOMOS' International Scientific Committees and National Committees. In addition to the Heritage Alerts, ICOMOS issues Statements expressing concern over various types of natural and human induced threats to cultural

heritage. These statements are posted in the news section of the website. Some recent examples are provided below:

- ICOMOS' concern over sudden floods in Yemen, written on 23rd April 2020
- ICOMOS and ICOM Joint Statement on Hagia Sophia, Istanbul, Turkey, written on 16th July 2020

The following observations were made from the data available from the Heritage Alerts Section of ICOMOS International's website. Three types of observations have been made. These are observations related to: Types of Alerts; Processes; and Communication and Dissemination

Table 11: Analysis of the Heritage Alerts section of ICOMOS' website - observations related to 'Types of Alerts'

Types of Alerts		
No.	Category	Observations and Interpretations
1.	Observations	The Alerts are predominantly from the region Europe and North America (10 out of 14 which is 71.42 % of the total alerts published on ICOMOS's website). 3 out of 14 from the region Asia and the Pacific and 1 out of 14 from the region Arab States.
	Interpretations	This can indicate either/ all of the following: 1). Less awareness of the heritage alerts process in other regions 2). Protocols and mechanisms of heritage alerts are either not established or are insufficient in these regions, within the National Committees 3). Agency of the 'Heritage Alerts process' in its current form is limited to protect endangered heritage from all regions.
2.	Observations	13 out of 14 Alerts are of heritage assets located in cities or towns, that is, located in urban context.
	Interpretations	This can indicate either/ all of the following: 1). Urban heritage is increasingly under threat 2). Threat to Urban Heritage gets noticed and reported more 3). Threat to heritage in rural/ semi-urban areas are noticed and reported less 4). Current mechanism to raise alerts is insufficient for diverse types of cultural heritage and context.
3.	Observations	The reason for risk/ threat in the case of all 14 Alerts indicate processes related to redevelopment, reconstruction, demolition.
	Interpretations	This can indicate insufficient engagement of ICOMOS with stakeholders at the National and local levels, involved with development processes at the preventive stage (Stage 1). Examples of such stakeholders include decision and policy-makers, stakeholders in the development sector, etc.
4.	Observations	8 out of 14 (57. 14%) Alerts have been initiated by ISC20C.
	Interpretations	This can indicate any/ all of the following: 1). Lack of awareness of values of 20 th C heritage and insufficient mechanisms for their protection 2). Members of ISC20C may be more active in the Heritage Alert process and the Heritage Alert section on the ISC20C website along with its mechanism of raising Heritage Alerts is a useful tool to aid the process of raising alerts. This can indicate that for active involvement of other scientific committees there is a need to establish or improve their internal Alert raising mechanisms.

Table 12: Analysis of the Heritage Alerts section of ICOMOS’ website - observations related to ‘Processes’

Processes		
No.	Category	Interpretations
1.	Observations	Alerts are pre-dominantly initiated by ICOMOS, its National Committees and International Scientific committees and their members.
	Interpretations	This can indicate that either there is less awareness regarding the process of raising an alert within the civil society and other organisations or a there is a lack of processes regarding the same. A simplified method to accept Alerts from various organisations, civil society organizations and members of the civil society may be a useful tool to promote stewardship of cultural heritage.
2.	Observations	The process of submission of Heritage Alert has a standard template, but the method of publishing alerts and ICOMOS’ actions vary on a case to case basis.
	Interpretations	Standard protocols for raising varying degrees of alerts is necessary. Standardisation of processes such as requirements, acceptance, response, publication format, etc. that can cater to possibilities of formal and informal methods of raising alerts and disseminating information is required. This can facilitate ease of access to the Heritage Alerts initiative and simplicity of understanding the processes amongst diverse stakeholder groups. An improved user friendly web-based interface for raising Alerts may be helpful.
3.	Observations	The current process of submitting an alert through use of the template and mailing it to the secretariat has its limitations (lengthy process, time available amongst staff, subjectivity of situations for response, case specific process).
	Interpretations	The speed of the risk may sometimes be more than the reactionary/ evaluation and processing time for Heritage Alerts. The process needs review in order to make it swift, more efficient and effective. A common portal/ platform/ app for Heritage Alerts, integrating international and national alerts across all scientific committees with an automated mechanism to transfer relevant entries to relevant committees/ individuals/ agencies, may be a possibility. Simplification of process is necessary.
4.	Observations	The recurring responses of the heritage alert process, from ICOMOS are letters, press releases, meetings, and advocacy. Out of the 14 Heritage Alerts, only 1 Alert has shown successful results (West Wing, Central Government Offices on Government Hill, Hong Kong), 1 is a recent development (ICOMOS Lebanon - Statement of Concern on the Destruction of Cultural Heritage), and for the rest, either updates are not published or the updates show further expressions of concern.
	Interpretations	This indicates two points 1). Decision regarding the case ultimately falls within the purview of the responsible authorities/ owners/ custodians of the heritage asset. Work should be done (through various modes of engagement) towards bringing change in national level policies that can accord more agency to Heritage Alert raising processes and stakeholder consultations for any changes to heritage assets. 2) Updating the current status of cases or results of follow up can be useful as they can be utilised as case studies of best examples as well as examples of loss and related learnings for heritage advocacy.

Table 13: Analysis of the Heritage Alerts section of ICOMOS’ website - observations related to ‘Communication and dissemination’

Communication and dissemination		
No.	Category	Interpretations
1.	Observations	Some heritage alert links don’t work. The pages probably don’t exist.
	Interpretations	Is there a possibility of an archives section which can act as reference to cases of new alerts in the future?
2.	Observations	Archival information regarding the Heritage Alert cases are not available on the website.
	Interpretations	The process of advocacy for heritage is lengthy with varied timelines depending on a case to case basis. There should be a standard mechanism for storing and maintaining archival data of all updates with the possibility of open access and restricted access based on type of data. These could be useful references for ICOMOS members in handling future cases.
3.	Observations	Current status of the Heritage Alerts is not mentioned for all the Alerts. (Only updates are posted as and when required. Dates of updates are mentioned). Date of publishing the Heritage Alert on the website for the 1 st time is also not mentioned.
	Interpretations	A ‘current status’ section for the cases of Heritage Alerts could be helpful as it could become part of the larger system of monitoring state of conservation of and risk to heritage assets. Date of publishing the Alert is important for archival record.
4.	Observations	The method of publishing statements of ICOMOS related to current issues on the ICOMOS website is different from statements published in response to the heritage alert process.
	Interpretations	A standardised method of published various types of Alerts, Statements, news regarding threats needs to be devised for a user friendly interface to access information regarding threats to heritage.

2. Information from other sources

Based on the feedback received from ICOMOS members, as well as secondary data sources, four basic types of issues related to the Heritage Alerts Initiative have been identified. These types are issues related to:

1. Programme and objectives
2. Processes
3. Resources
4. Communication and dissemination

It is necessary to state that all the opinions of the individual members have been appropriately cited and do not represent the opinions of the researcher. Feedback from the ISCs and NCs have been provided verbatim in Annexure 5 and 8 respectively for reference. The authors own interpretations related to the feedback have been provided without citations.

Table 14: Issues related to the Heritage Alerts Initiative based on feedback and secondary resources

Programme and objectives		
No.	Category	Details
1.	Issue/ Gap	In reference to the six objectives of the current Heritage Alerts Initiative as mentioned on ICOMOS' website, Treasurer and Vice-President of IWC states, "In my opinion ICOMOS is failing on all but 2 or 3 of those objectives" (ICOMOS-IWC, Feedback, 2020b).
	Impact	Lack of a responsive heritage at risk/ alert programme.
	Root Cause	Some reasons in the opinion of the Treasurer and Vice-President of IWC are that the ICOMOS website does not explain the reason for the importance of the Heritage At Risk (HAR) programme and directly terms the Initiative as 'Heritage Alerts'; ICOMOS does not sufficiently encourage contributions from ISCs and NCs to the Initiative; the last 'Heritage at Risk' was published in 2015, such sporadic publication leads to insufficient monitoring and awareness raising regarding threats; in the current alerts section of ICOMOS' website, there is difficulty in understanding new or outdated alerts and the listing is not transparent; since 2010 the Heritage Alert template has not be updated; statistical data and analysis of building types under threat, locations, scale and nature of the threats, etc. that is published by ICOMOS. (ICOMOS-IWC, Feedback, 2020b)
	Suggestions	The Heritage Alert process and the method for communication and dissemination of the Alerts needs to be re-structured.
Processes		
No.	Category	Details
2.	Issue/ Gap	The President of ISCES states that ISCES has neither been requested to adjudicate or look at a Heritage at Risk Project (ICOMOS-ISCES, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	This results to the lack of participation of ISC members in the process of Heritage Alerts and advisory capacities and expertise not being utilised (Ibid)
	Root Cause	Method of processing Heritage Alerts
	Suggestions	ISCES' President says, "We [ISCES] would welcome the opportunity to get involved in heritage alerts and in collaboration with other ISCs or indeed NCs to develop this excellent initiative" (Ibid.).
3.	Issue/ Gap	In reference to particular case in Ireland, the President of ISCES states that no one in the review committee of the Heritage Alert for a flooding case had any prior experience in dealing with issues on flooding or climate change (Ibid.).
	Impact	Appropriate expertise necessary for sound decision making not provided
	Root Cause	Method of processing Heritage Alerts
	Suggestions	According to him, a system that evaluates the complex details of a Heritage Alert should be put in place and the Review Committee should involve appropriate expertise required for cases (Ibid.)
4.	Issue/ Gap	In reference to a particular case in Ireland, the President of ISCES states, "The case involved our state party who supports ICOMOS Ireland so in my opinion there was a conflict of interest " (Ibid.).

	Impact	Poor decision making with respect to Heritage Alert Cases; Inability of Heritage Alerts to protect heritage facing threat
	Root Cause	Method of processing heritage Alerts
	Suggestions	According to the President of ISCES, a system that evaluates the complex details of a Heritage Alert should be put in place, conflicts of interests should be identified and independent review should be arranged for (Ibid).
5.	Issue/ Gap	According to the Treasurer and Vice-President of IWC, "...IWC does not have its own heritage alert/ heritage at risk webpage/ programme" (ICOMOS-IWC, Feedback, 2020b).
	Impact	Lack/ insufficient involvement ISC members in the Heritage Alert process
	Root Cause	Current Heritage Alert structure
	Suggestions	He mentions that he has made a proposal to the Bureau, that IWC should start its own heritage alert/ heritage at risk programme similar to ISC20C (Ibid.).
6.	Issue/ Gap	The Treasurer and Vice-President of IWC states that awareness of the types of and reasons for heritage at risk comes before a heritage alert but that is not the way the current Heritage at Risk programme of ICOMOS is focused. Currently there is a "lack of information and knowledge about heritage at risk (HAR), particularly: building types, locations, scale and nature of threats, statistical data on each of these (numbers)" (Ibid.).
	Impact	Unresponsive 'Heritage at Risk' Programme
	Root Cause	Current structure and processes of the Heritage at Risk Programme
	Suggestions	He suggests that all ISCs should "...undertake research to determine: examples of building types under threat, their locations, the scale and nature of the threats, and the like" (Ibid.).
7.	Issue/ Gap	The President of ISC20C states that though a 'full blown Heritage Alert' might be successful, it can be a slow and cumbersome process (ICOMOS-ISC20C, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	Slow response of Heritage Alerts
	Root Cause	According to the President of ISC20C, "... [Heritage Alerts] are very time consuming and requires the help of our member network [to] help us in investigating and confirming the facts as reported to us" (Ibid).
	Suggestions	Stating his experience over the past year, the ISC20C's President mentions, "...we have found that issuing a letter from the ISC20C is a much quicker way to respond and may be just as effective. Much depends on how imminent the threat is to the heritage site" (Ibid.).
8.	Issue/ Gap	The President of ISC20C mentions that based on his experience, sometimes there are challenges in verifying the facts about the cases of Heritage Alerts (Ibid.).
	Impact	Slow process of verifying facts of a Heritage Alert
	Root Cause	According to him, challenges in verification are caused due to, "...Questions such as; What is the threat? Who has the ability to change the situation? What are the impediments to having a successful outcome? Is the heritage site of truly international significance, or only a local issue? What possible

		alternatives could there be?” (Ibid.)
	Suggestions	N/A
9.	Issue/ Gap	According to a member of the current ICOMOS Board’s Heritage at Risk task team, the Heritage Alert Process is ineffective as the process of raising Alerts is lengthy, and sometimes it may be too late for action (Patricio & Rellensmann, Web Meeting, 2020).
	Impact	Inability to safeguard heritage facing threat
	Root Cause	Ineffective Heritage Alert process
	Suggestions	Relooking at the Heritage Alert Process
10.	Issue/ Gap	In reference to issues faced by ICOMOS Belgium in the Heritage Alert Case of Tournai in Belgium for the water gate ‘Pont des Trous’, where the main part of the monument was demolished despite ICOMOS’ efforts, Bruno Merckx points out that in this case, “...the NC was summoned in front a local jurisdiction. Who is the assigned representative between the NC and ICOMOS International?” (Merckx, 2020)
	Impact	Limited agency of ICOMOS’ Heritage Alerts Initiative
	Root Cause	Lack of clear protocols of the Heritage Alert process in case of legal issues in which ICOMOS and/ or its NCs are called upon and questioned (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	Merckx (2020) mentions, “...an international voice is important when it comes to monitoring WH properties, to support and accompany the work of NCs and work with them. This international voice brings a real added value in countries with a limited population, where it is not always easy, when taking a stance on a project, to combine expertise, emotional detachment and absence of any possible conflict of interest or power” (Ibid).
11.	Issue/ Gap	The President of ICOMOS Mauritius states that no structured system to raise a Heritage Alert exists at the National level. In case of an issue, members “...directly engage with the Authorities or international bodies, sometimes on a collective basis, sometimes not” (ICOMOS Mauritius, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	Lack of standard protocols
	Suggestions	N/ A
12.	Issue/ Gap	Regarding the structure of addressing Heritage at Risk by ICOMOS India, the National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India states, “There was an attempt made to create a structure within ICOMOS India to respond to members' emails about heritage at risk. The structure included the President, NSC Counsellor, a relevant Zonal Representative and a relevant NSC Coordinator (or more). The structure was not formalised eventually - it still may be intended, but not confirmed. No official email went out about it” (ICOMOS India, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	Gap in Heritage Alert Process
	Root Cause	Lack of formalised processes and structure to respond to heritage at risk concerns
	Suggestions Provided	As a response to address the issue, the National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India says, “...the first step would be to formalise the response structure. Apart from that, Heritage at Risk is also one of the thematic areas of

		the National level Strategic Plan; which means that all NSCs, when they make their proposals, may have Heritage at Risk as one of their concerns and/ or a site at risk as their subject focus” (Ibid.).
13.	Issue/ Gap	The Heritage Alerts Process could often lead to strained relations with the National agencies or other organisations involved in the change/ threat to heritage.
	Impact	Possibility of only a binary approach to heritage discourse
	Root Cause	Accusatory nature of heritage discourse
	Suggestions	As a suggestion to avoid conflicts in cases of Heritage Alerts, the National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India is of the opinion, “[the issue of strained relations can be addressed] ...by being respectful of our agency as experts and being open to a non-binary, non-accusatory discourse. In short, by engaging with National Agencies as experts and not activists” (ICOMOS India, Feedback, 2020).
14.	Issue/ Gap	The National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India says, “Only ICOMOS members are able to raise heritage alerts in India” (Ibid.).
	Impact	Civil society is not able to raise alerts
	Root Cause	She says, “ICOMOS India has very little presence among the civil society” (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	Raising awareness of the Heritage Alert process in civil society; ICOMOS’ activities needs focus towards engagement with the civil society for heritage advocacy.
15.	Issue/ Gap	A member of ICOMOS-Korea, ICOMOS-ICORP & ISCARSAH says, “...there is no heritage at risk alert system that ICOMOS uses at the national level” (ICOMOS Korea, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	N/A
Resources		
16.	Issue/ Gap	The President of ISC20C states, “We [ISC20C] work on heritage alerts through our advocacy committee led by Vice President Olaf Steen. He does not always get the support he would like from committee members” (ICOMOS-ISC20C, 2020).
	Impact	Lot of work load for the person leading the Heritage Alerts in the ISC (Ibid).
	Root Cause	Lack of sufficient support from committee members; Voluntary nature of member engagement
	Suggestions	N/A
Communication and dissemination		
17.	Issue/ Gap	Lack of visibility and presence of the Heritage at Risk Programme across all heritage types and International scientific Committees; lack of clear protocols.
	Impact	Lack of clear communication and dissemination of the Heritage Alert
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	The President of ISC20C suggests that it would be best for ICOMOS to devise an overarching Heritage at Risk Programme, with a wide presence across all

		heritage types and clear protocols regarding the method of raising alerts, disseminating news and follow up regarding cases. He suggests referring to other heritage advocacy programmes such as Docomomo International, WMF and Docomomo US. The first two as examples where the websites and social media outlets are the main vehicles for information and the latter for its high profile and widespread reach. (Ibid.)
18.	Issue/ Gap	In reference to the Heritage Alert case in Tournai in Belgium, Bruno Merckx (2020) states, “The collaboration between ICOMOS and the NC relied on good interpersonal relationships and a common will to work together, but is this easily and structurally reproducible? How can a common position of the organisation be maintained?”
	Impact	Possibility of conflicts; Ineffective Heritage Alert mechanism
	Root Cause	Lack of clear protocols and allocation of responsibilities
	Suggestions	Refer to suggestion mentioned in point 9 (process related issue).
19.	Issue/ Gap	A member of the Board of the Portuguese National Committee says, “At the international level, the problems that the NC faces is the lack of transparency in the processes related to the WH” (ICOMOS Portugal, Feedback, 2020.).
	Impact	According to her, “[The issue and its root cause]...renders the various alerts on heritage at risk ineffective, as has been the case for many years, due to the misunderstandings it causes, in the relationship with the management and supervisory entities, with the media and society in general” (Ibid.).
	Root Cause	She says, “...the NC does not have access to the final result of the technical opinions it sends, either on its own initiative or in response to ICOMOS international requests. The NC is also not involved in monitoring the processes” (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	She points out, “ICOMOS-Portugal has expressed this concern within the Europe Group since 2018. It recently collaborated in the creation of the WH Europe Working Group - the role of the NCs, together with ICOMOS-Spain, ICOMOS-Belgium and ICOMOS-France, a proposal presented in the last Europe Group meeting on 6/11/2020” (Ibid.).

2.2.3. ICORP and ICORP ‘On the Road’ Initiative

ICORP’s (n.d.) website, mentions the goals of the Committee. They are:

1. To enhance the state of preparedness within the heritage institutions and professions in relation to disasters of natural or human origin
2. To promote better integration of the protection of heritage structures, sites or areas into national, local as well as international disaster management, including mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities.
3. Through the sharing of experience and the development of a professional network, the Committee aims to stimulate and support activities by ICOMOS National and International Committees for enhancing disaster risk management of cultural heritage.
4. ICORP also supports ICOMOS in its role as the founding partner of the Blue Shield.

The website also mentions the method of achieving these goals. They are:

1. Collaborating with international, national and non-governmental organizations to integrate the protection of cultural heritage places into disaster risk planning.
2. Creating knowledge, delivering training and building capacity to reduce the loss of cultural heritage places.
3. Identifying, undertaking and reviewing scientific research on disaster risk planning for cultural heritage places and disseminating best practices.
4. Developing the instruments to enable ICOMOS to meet its obligations under the 1972 World Heritage Convention regarding risk reduction.
5. Representing ICOMOS in the Blue Shield organizations.
6. Coordinating and bringing to bear the full resources of ICOMOS in the face of disasters.
7. Ensuring representation within ICORP of all cultures and regions in the world.

The ICORP- On the Road Initiative's website states, 'ICORP-On The Road is an initiative launched by ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP) that produce - Documentaries, Camp Fire Talks and Exhibitions to showcase inspiring stories by professionals and local communities about post disaster response and recovery of cultural heritage from around the world...The aim of the project is to raise awareness among the public on the subject and thus enhance social support towards efforts to protect cultural heritage and make link to Global Goals for Sustainable Development by showcasing how cultural heritage contributes to more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable communities''. (ICORP On the Road, n.d.).

The initiative was first proposed in the ICOMOS General Assembly in 2017 and launched on 18th April 2018 as Celebration of World Heritage Day. A complete list of episode produced so far is provided in the Annexures. The following are key aspects of the Initiative:

1. Inception

Zeynep Gül Ünal who is the project co-ordinator, says that her first-hand experience with cultural rescue operations inspired her to initiate a project to film and disseminate the stories of people who put their lives at risk during emergency situations while they are protecting their heritage. Irrespective of the diversity in context, the response of communities to their heritage during natural as well as human disasters are very similar (Gül Ünal, Web Interview, 2020). Zeynep says that when she was selected as a board member of ICOMOS, she took the opportunity to propose the idea to the scientific committee. Kai Weise suggested filming the first episode in Nepal and this is how the project began.

2. Structure and working process

In the current structure of the project, the team makes the first contact with the National committee of ICOMOS where they intend to film the documentary, and if possible with the ICORP members of that Committee. Gül Ünal says that the core team of the project is foreign to the country where the documentary is aimed to be filmed. This implies that the team may be aware of the issues caused by the natural or human-induced disaster but they may not be aware of the dynamics of the culture. Therefore, setting up contacts with the local experts is integral to the project. The team prepares questions for the local experts

and then the core team along with the local teams (ICOMOS National Committee President along with other National Committee members) together decide aspects of the project such as - Who should be interviewed? Which areas should be covered? What are the different aspects of the context that need to be put across? The members of the National Committees provide background information regarding the case and collaborate in writing the story, organizing local teams and contacts. The core team then establishes the story-line based on all the views and information collected. According to Gül Ünal, not being part of that culture allows a fresh perspective and an objective look at the issue.

3. Resources

The initiative has a core team that helps with the project.²⁰ Zeynep Gül Ünal says that she prefers to have the technical team including cameraperson, editors, etc. to remain constant for the projects so that they do not have to be trained repeatedly. The initial two documentaries were prepared through the voluntary contribution of individuals who became part of the team. Third project onwards, funding could be arranged for from UNESCO Turkey and Ministry of Culture in Turkey. Zeynep says that the funding was accepted in the form of air fare, accommodation, etc. 3rd episode onwards, the team encouraged young ICOMOS members to be part of the project. This, according to her is an important aspect for the way ahead in the initiative. For example, in Brazil, India and well as in Pakistan, the project had a young team. She also mentions that the team in India was an all-women team. She says that the next episodes are planned to be filmed in Yemen, Syria and Iraq but the details are dependent on the funds that can be arranged for. Attempts are being made to arrange for funds from various sources.²¹

4. Communication and Dissemination

In addition to filming for the documentaries, through the course of stay in the host country, the project team also delivers lectures, organises conferences and other such participatory events to understand diverse views as well to disseminate information regarding the initiative. Zeynep says that she participates in various scientific conferences, to disseminate the idea as well as shows excerpts from the episodes at such events. While mentioning opportunities for the initiative she says that each episode is 26 minutes in length but the team has almost 6-7 hours of filming for each episode. She is now attempting to get all due permissions so that an open source repository of all such interviews can be made available, for access to documentation of oral records as well as for educational purpose. The website of the Initiative has a section that indicates a call for ideas or collaboration. Such contributions currently can be made through a standard contribution form that can be accessed through the website.²²

Methodology, Scope and Limitations

²⁰ Names of members of the core team can be found on the ICORP-On the Road initiative website.

²¹ Names of the prospective funding sources not mentioned here purposely.

²² Link to contribution form: <http://icorp-ontheroad.com/how-can-you-contribute/>

The analysis of the activities of ICORP relies on multiple data sources, for data triangulation. These sources are official websites of ICOMOS, ICORP and ICORP On the Road Initiative; Web Interviews of selected ICORP members and Feedback from ICORP. The analysis follows the following method:

- The first step is an analysis of the current or recent activities of ICORP and understanding their modes of engagement and target areas.²³
- The second step is a qualitative analysis to understand the issues/ gaps faced by members of ICORP (excluding ICORP on the Road initiative) in the field of Heritage at Risk and their ideas regarding ways in which these issues/ gaps can be addressed to optimise ICOMOS' efforts in favour of cultural heritage at risk, within and/or beyond ICOMOS. This is done by means of a root cause analysis of data gathered through feedback received.
- The ICORP on the Road Initiative being an important initiative and tangible output of the scientific committee, the third step is a SWOT Analysis of the ICORP on the Road Initiative based on web interviews with selected ICORP members and observations based on the official websites.

1. Analysis of the current or recent activities of ICORP

The analysis has been presented in the section on International Scientific Committees, section 2.3.2.

2. Qualitative analysis of issues/ gaps and ideas to optimise ICOMOS' efforts in favour of cultural heritage at risk

4 types of issues have been identified from members' feedback. They are issue related to: 1). Programme/ Initiative, 2). Processes 3). Resources 4). Types of threat to Heritage 5) Communication and Dissemination.²⁴ It is necessary to state that all the opinions of the individual members have been appropriately cited and do not represent the opinions of the researcher. Feedback through questionnaire has been provided verbatim in Annexure 5 for reference. The researcher's own interpretations have been provided without citations.

Table 15: Qualitative analysis of the issues/ gaps in ICOMOS' 'heritage at risk' initiatives based on ICORP's feedback

No.	Category	Feedback
1.	Issue/ Gap	According to the President of ICORP, one of ICORP's Tangible outputs is the ICORP On the Road Initiative. Other tangible outputs and resulting outcomes of the scientific committee are needed (Marrion, Rellensmann & Santana, Web Interview, 2020).
	Type of Issue	Issue related to Programme/ Initiative
	Impact	Limited tangible outputs of the scientific committee

²³ This is presented in the section on International Scientific Committees to avoid duplication.

²⁴ Issues related to resources has been included in section 2.2.3 in the views of the H@R Task team, to avoid duplication of views.

	Root Cause	Expertise of the network is used for initiatives, limited dedicated continuous initiatives of the scientific committee
	Suggestions	A strategic plan for the 'Heritage at Risk' Programme of ICOMOS
2.	Issue/ Gap	Framework for 'Heritage at Risk' needs to be structured
	Type of Issue	Issue related to Programme/ Initiative
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	All initiatives related to heritage at risk are currently operating separately without an overarching programmatic framework
	Suggestions	ICORP's President says, "It may be of interest to broaden who is involved in this programme from the various ISCs" (ICOMOS-ICORP, Feedback, 2020).
3.	Issue/ Gap	A pro-active leadership in cultural heritage risk reduction is necessary
	Type of Issue	Issue related to Processes
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	<p>The feedback from ICORP, suggests, "... some aspects that would be beneficial to be considered in the future in better addressing heritage at risk. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An increase in creating awareness with appropriate stakeholders as to vulnerabilities, hazards and risks their site/structures, etc. are exposed, and how to address these appropriately. Not just architects, engineers, conservation specialists, but more so owners, site managers, end-users, occupants, local emergency responders, et al that need to have this information. ▪ Obtaining funding including to assist in undertaking research, developing guides/texts/reports, developing awareness and related activities to help increase this, undertaking capacity building/training, etc. ▪ Consider potential of ICOMOS obtaining funding and large grants to support work of ICOMOS members to then be able to further assist stakeholders in this regard on a broader scale". <p>(ICOMOS-ICORP, Feedback, 2020)</p>
4.	Issue/ Gap	More work on early warning systems for heritage in danger is needed
	Type of Issue	Issue related to Type of Threat; Processes
	Impact	Lack of preparedness
	Root Cause	Lack of research in the area; lack of capacities; lack of capacity building
	Suggestions	<p>Zeynep Gül Ünal says, "As part of ICORP Turkey, in close association with PhD research projects under my supervision, we are concentrating more on early warnings related to heritage in danger. We are trying to understand the indicators for estimating approaching danger. We usually do not work enough on that. Especially in conflict areas, there are many indicators that until today we have not been able to figure out or have ignored. We are now concentrating on early warning systems. UN humanitarian aid as well as the army usually uses such systems. Now we are using the same tools in trying to understand if heritage will be in danger. In close future we will have more chance to work in a more pro-active manner rather than reactive". (Gül Ünal, Interview, 2020)</p>

5.	Issue/ Gap	ICORP's President says that communication and dissemination of ICORP's activities need improvement (Marrion, Rellensmann & Santana, Web Interview, 2020).
	Type of Issue	Issue related to Communication and Dissemination
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	According to ICORP's President, ICORP's website needs updating. There are also plans of organising an Annual Symposia, improving communication within the scientific community and with the public at large through online forums. He adds that the scientific committee is open to ideas (Ibid.). ICORP's feedback mentions, "The main mode of [ICORP's internal] communication is by email, namely using the dedicated listserve channel, although the ICORP website and Facebook are also used. Dissemination is made by hosting, organizing or participating in conferences, workshops, seminars, webinars, etc. and publications (both general/mainstream and scientific). Regarding gaps, I believe it would be interesting if ICORP could use its website to function as an aggregator/repository/pointer of existing worldwide publications addressing cultural heritage & DRR/DRM" (ICOMOS-ICORP, Feedback, 2020).

3. SWOT Analysis of ICORP-On the Road Initiative

S **STRENGTHS**

Initiative and its objectives

- The initiative is ICORP's attempt to increase the visibility and reach of ICOMOS's efforts in the civil society. This medium that the initiative employs for awareness raising and advocacy simplifies the language of ICOMOS to be able to reach a wider audience who may not necessarily be experts or practitioners in the cultural heritage sector.
- The initiative attempts to shift the perception that humanitarian aid comes before cultural heritage rescue toward the perception of both being simultaneous necessities as both are tied to each other.

Resources

- Zeynep Gül Ünal says that instead of a continuously changing technical team, a constant technical team helps the project. Apart from that, the current process of the initiative of building teams that are local to the place/ country where the documentary is being shot enables collaboration as well as an insider's perspective to the history and heritage of the place. (Gül Ünal, Interview, 2020)

Structure and processes

- The initiative enables documenting the stories of local people for future generations. It is ICOMOS' first attempt at visual documentation of people's stories from their perspective rather than from an expert's perspective.
- As mentioned by Zeynep Gül Ünal the entire process of the initiative enables ICORP to build networks and engage with ICOMOS members of the National Committees, national and local level governmental bodies, communities and a wide range of other stakeholders. The collaborative process that goes into production of the documentaries is the most important aspect of the initiative as it enables the process of relationship building of ICOMOS members with a wide range of stakeholders. It opens up avenues for local communities to be able to approach experts for aspects related to the conservation of their heritage assets. (Ibid.)

- The overarching story line for the documentary is decided upon through a collaborative process between the ICORP on the Road team, selected ICOMOS National Committee members and the local communities involved in the story (Ibid.).

Communication and dissemination

- The initiative is a medium to advocate for the necessity of the humanitarian aid sector and the cultural heritage sector to work in collaboration.
- Zeynep Gül Ünal says that a selected few universities have started using the documentary as educational material in their universities to teach about heritage. She too is using the documentary as educational material for training the NATO army. The documentaries are open source materials which can be used for varied educational purposes. (Ibid).
- The website of the initiative currently has a contribution form with a standard template allowing for submission of ideas and collaboration.
- Gül Ünal says that heritage is for all people, but in today's times, an issue is that if one does not have the tools for reaching the internet or has limited internet, they become invisible. She says that problems in Mali do not get visibility due to lack of connectivity.²⁵ According to her, it is important to reach such regions and communities whose voices are not sufficiently heard, understand their stories and issues and make their voices heard. The ICORP – On the Road initiative is an attempt in this direction (Ibid.).
- The initiative encourages local people to speak in their own language, which is then translated by members of the local team. According to Gül Ünal this is important because sometimes people use specific local terminologies which is an opportunity to capture the essence of traditional methods of resilience inbuilt in local cultures (Ibid.).

W

WEAKNESSES

Resources

- The President of ICORP who is also a consultant in the core team of the initiative, mentions that the initiative needs dedicated efforts and time of the team during filming and pre-production. This necessitates that the initiative has a continuous source of funding for sustainability of the initiative and a strategic plan for this needs to be prepared (Marrion, Rellensmann and Santana, Web Interview, 2020).
- Zeynep Gül Ünal says that funding the project is very important but not the main issue since now there are the outputs (first 5-6 episodes) that can be shown as examples to apply for funding from various sources such as grant schemes, awards etc. The main challenge according to Gül Ünal is the process of bringing people together for the project and convincing varied people to be part of the project. She says that for the project to be successful, there is a need to involve other ICOMOS members especially young ICOMOS members, members of Scientific Committees, as well as National Committees.

Structure and processes

- Currently the core team of the initiative is small and most efforts are initiated through the focal point of this team.

Communication and dissemination

- The President of ICORP who is also a consultant in the core team of the initiative says that the initiative currently has limited reach and visibility. The dissemination of the initiative needs strategic planning and ideas for access to various platforms of dissemination. (Marrion, Rellensmann and Santana, Web Interview, 2020)
- The announcement regarding the release of episodes need wider dissemination.

²⁵ One documentary has been shot in Mali as a part of the ICORP-On the Road Project.

- The website of the initiative is not sufficiently linked/ embedded to ICOMOS' main website and websites of the National Committees of ICOMOS.
- Though the initiative is in its nascent stage, the website needs to be developed more, made more user friendly and allow for more approachability from diverse interested stakeholders.
- Zeynep Gül Ünal says that the team hasn't received any contribution of ideas as yet through the contribution form on the website (Gül Ünal, Web Interview, 2020). This could indicate any/ all of the following - lack of awareness regarding the initiative, more streams of dissemination of the initiative are necessary including media other than the internet, the types of contribution and collaboration need to be diversified, a more discrete description of the types of contribution possible, who the initiative is for and who can participate need to be clearly mentioned on the website.²⁶
- The primary medium of dissemination through YouTube and the internet inherently limits the reach of the documentaries. Alternative media of dissemination where access to the internet is not available needs to be planned for (Ibid.).
- Contextualisation is necessary for the theme to reach the local communities as well as a wide range of audience across the world. e.g. Various subtitle options.

O

OPPORTUNITIES

Initiative and its objectives

- The initiative is currently in a nascent stage and can be used as a seed idea or a part of the 'Heritage at Risk Programme' that integrates promoting and enabling stewardship in heritage conservation, monitoring and management within the overarching framework of the programme.

Resources

- The President of ICORP and a member of the current ICOMOS Board's Heritage at Risk Task team mention that a strategic document for the Heritage at risk programme is necessary as it is an opportunity to propose a comprehensive fundraising proposal for the programme (Marrion, Rellensann & Santana, Web Interview, 2020). In their opinion, the ICORP On the Road Project is an important component of this programme.
- The documentaries are awareness raising media but according to Gül Ünal they are also an important medium for ICOMOS and ICORP to build networks. The initiative is an opportunity for introducing the scientific community to the heritage community. This enables the communities to gain access to scientific support from the ICOMOS' network if need arises in future. (Gül Ünal, Web Interview, 2020)
- The initiative has the potential to allow for innovative cycles of collaboration in the future, such as - regular student internship positions from backgrounds that are necessary for the planned outputs of the initiative; collaboration with educational institutions or emerging professionals for content creation; field schools; residencies and research; specific student competitions; grants for smaller outputs of the larger initiative, etc.²⁷ Such participative processes can increase visibility as well as generate interest of varied members of the civil society, allow capacity building within the younger generation and within emerging professionals for future activities of the initiative and enable building networks.

Communication and dissemination

- The team has a huge collection of interviews, recordings, etc. that have not been included in the

²⁶ Refer to IUCN's website and its various web based tools (e.g. Red Lists), its discrete description of who the initiative is for, what each audience can gain from the initiative, why it is important for the target audience etc.

²⁷ Various other organisations are using such strategies. One such example is EAMENA, which has offered grants for specific research within the overarching framework of the initiative (Refer to section 3.12. – Advocacy/ Awareness-raising, Award).

documentaries but are excellent oral records which is planned to be disseminated through the website after the process of gaining necessary permissions (Gül Ünal, Interview, 2020). This material can also be made available through alternate media of dissemination/ information storage such as / archives/ exhibitions/ archival collections, etc.

- The educational potential of the outputs of the initiative such as documentary, workshops, exhibitions, etc. positions the initiative to be able to collaborate with a wide range of cultural institutions such as educational institutions targeted at various tiers of education; varied educational streams such as heritage, humanities, history, architecture, social sciences, etc.; museums and community museums; archives; oral history repositories; UNESCO Category 2 Centres and UNITWIN Networks; and other such organisations/ institutions. In the future, a range of outputs of the initiative to cater to varying target audience can be planned for.
- The initiative of documentary-making can also be used as a medium to organise a range of other initiatives for capacity building of the communities over time.
- Outputs of the initiative need to be diversified. Alternate media for dissemination to places without internet access should be planned for. Such media may include radio, television, regular community screening cycles, events, copies in libraries, educational institutions, etc.

T

THREATS

Structure and processes

- In order for the initiative to be sustainable and effective, to be adopted by a large membership base of ICOMOS and its networks for wider reach and dissemination, a method of decentralising the structure of the initiative needs to be deliberated. The initiative is still in its nascent stage and can be restructured towards this to avoid facing issues in the future. This implies that in addition to focusing on the outputs of the initiative, the initiative is well positioned currently to deliberate on the structure and process of the initiative for future direction.
- Since heritage in danger can often involve political issues, the core theme of the documentaries can sometimes be controversial or can bear biases of the varied stakeholders of the initiative. The initiative needs to be careful regarding the lens through which the narrative is being portrayed and the multiple perspectives the issues might have. The production team must deliberate on the objectives of the initiative regularly. Such a mechanism of reflection should be built within the structure and strategic working process to minimise/ avoid conflicts.
- Though the narrative of each documentary currently is decided on a collaborative basis, the final call regarding how it is edited, put together, etc. lies within the purview of the core team. The team/ multiple teams over time, need to be constructed in a manner that allows diverse storytelling methods, innovative formats to avoid duplication of the formats of the final product.

Processes

- Zeynep Gül Ünal mentions that in the close future the six episodes can be used as examples to appoint a professional documentary maker for the project, but she is apprehensive if the process will retain the current essence and spirit of participation. She says that currently all the people who participate in the project in all the national committees, young people, local people, etc. feel like a part of the project. This process of participation is an important aspect of the initiative and should not be lost. (Gül Ünal, Web Interview, 2020)
- Since the initiative is at a nascent stage, the core team is small. It can be anticipated that in the future the scope of the initiative may widen and grow. The initiative needs to plan for careful curation and monitoring of the content of the documentaries and other outputs produced at all stages in the future.

2.2.4. Blue Shield and ICOMOS

The Blue Shield constitutes of National Committees, which are coordinated by an international board. The Blue Shield International Board (BSI) is formed of a President and four individuals, usually members of the Board of a national committee. Additionally, the four founding international organisations (as mentioned below) have a representative each on the International Board:

- ICA (International Council of Archives)
- ICOM (International Council of Museums)
- ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites)
- IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions)

The goals of the Blue Shield are mentioned in Article 2 of the Blue Shield Statutes of 2016. These are:

- Protect cultural and natural heritage, tangible and intangible, from the effects of conflict and environmental disaster
- Promote the ratification of, respect for, and implementation of, the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols
- Raise awareness of the importance of protecting heritage in emergency situations
- Promote and provide relevant training (to heritage professionals, the armed forces, other emergency responders, and those involved in preventing the illicit trafficking of looted objects)
- Promote community engagement with and participation in protecting cultural property (CP)
- Encourage co-operation with, and between, other relevant entities involved in emergency situations.

(Blue Shield Statutes, 2016: p. 3-4)

The goals of the International Scientific Committee of Risk Preparedness of ICOMOS are mentioned in the dedicated section on ICORP, section 2.2.3. The goals of both Blue Shield and ICORP make it clear that the work of both the organisations is complementary to each other and their areas of activities are interlinked.

Methodology, Scope and Limitations

The analysis in this section relies on multiple data sources, for data triangulation. The following method has been adopted for the analysis:

- The first step is to understand overlapping activity areas of Blue Shield and ICORP, the latter being the International Scientific Committee of ICOMOS dedicated to risk preparedness. The data in this step is collected through ICOMOS' and Blue Shield's websites. Two types of analysis are done to aid the process of tracing possibilities of collaboration. Initially the activity areas of Blue Shield are checked for their relevance to ICORP's goals. This is followed by a quantitative analysis of the National Committees of ICOMOS and Blue Shield to aid possibilities of collaborative activities. These two types of analysis are done to make unbiased observations based on information available from the public domain (websites and statutory documents of both organisations).
- The second step is to understand currently existing issues/ gaps in the synergy between activities of ICOMOS and Blue Shield gathered through feedback from ICOMOS'

members and ICOMOS' current representative on the Blue Shield Board (Bijan Rouhani). This data is then utilised for a 'root cause' analysis, which includes issues/ gaps in the collaboration between ICOMOS and Blue Shield; types of issues/ gaps; impact of the issues/ gaps; root causes of the issues/ gaps wherever mentioned in the feedback or wherever possible to trace; and suggestions for the issues/ gaps wherever provided and possible. This is to present the views of and problems faced by ICOMOS members to facilitate the process of cross-checking and supplementing the observations made in step 1 of the analysis.

1. Overlapping areas of activity between Blue Shield and ICORP

Blue Shield's mission and goals are delivered through six areas of activity. The areas in which Blue Shield works with respect to cultural property protection (CPP) in the event of armed conflict and natural/human-made disasters are mentioned in the Table below. These areas of activities are realised by the Blue Shield International Board (BSI) and the Blue Shield National committees in the International and National contexts respectively. The intention of presenting this section is to understand overlapping areas of action with ICORP and the possibility of achieving synergies.

Table 16: Blue Shields' areas of activities and its relevance to ICORP's goals

No.	Blue Shield's areas of activity	Details	Relevance to ICORP
1.	Proactive protection and risk preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue-Shield Missions Capacity building, training and education Promotion and contribution to the development as well as understanding of international laws and policies 	√
2.	Emergency response	Blue Shield Missions - Blue Shield sends missions into countries in conflict, or experiencing disasters, when circumstances permit, to conduct damage assessments and to offer assistance.	√
3.	Stabilisation, post-disaster recovery, and long-term/ongoing support activities	Through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue-Shield Missions Capacity building, training and education 	√
4.	Legal compliance, policy, and their implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion and contribution to the development as well as understanding of international laws and policies Developing policy for the Blue Shield and promoting its implementation. 	√
5.	Capacity building activities, and education and training in support of the Blue Shield's Areas of Activity	The Blue Shield network engages in building capacities, training and education to enable countries to achieve their obligations under the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its Protocols. The activities are aimed at both peacetime preparations and emergency measures in the case of armed conflict, natural, or human-made disaster.	√
6.	Co-ordination of Blue Shield members and with partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordinating the work of the Blue Shield national committees, as Members of the Blue Shield association BSI's work with international partners - UNESCO, 	√

organisations.	ICA, ICOM, ICOMOS, IFLA and other international heritage organisations; NATO and other multi-national forces; and other international organisations involved in cultural property protection.
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Table 17 is a quantitative analysis of the region wise distribution of the National committees of ICOMOS and Blue Shield, the resources and networks of which can be utilised to aid the process of collaboration between both organisations and to point out gaps of each organisation where the other organisation can help in filling the gaps. A comprehensive region-wise and country-wise list of the statistical criteria mentioned in the Table below are provided in Annexure 3.1 for reference.

Table 17: Region-wise statistical data of Blue Shield National Committees and ICOMOS National Committees (A comprehensive region-wise and country-wise list of the statistical criteria mentioned in this Table are provided in Annexure 3.1 for reference)

Statistical Criteria	Africa	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Transnational Committee	Total
Countries where Blue Shield and ICOMOS National Committees can collaborate							
No. of countries that have an ICOMOS National/ Transnational Committee and a National Blue Shield Committee	1	0	2	16	4	1	24
Countries where there is a possibility for ICOMOS to utilise Blue Shield’s resources to collaborate in future							
No. of countries that have an ICOMOS National/ Transnational Committee and have a National Blue Shield Committee under construction	2	1	0	3	1	0	7
Countries where Blue Shield can utilise ICOMOS’s resources to collaborate							
No. of countries that have an ICOMOS National/ Transnational Committee but do not have an existing/ under construction National Blue Shield Committee	3/ 6	11/ 12	17/ 19	31/ 47	15/ 19	0/ 1	77/ 104
	Here the number of countries are indicated along with the total number of currently existing ICOMOS National/ Transnational Committees						
Countries where ICOMOS can utilise Blue Shield’ resources to collaborate							
No. of countries that have a National Blue Shield Committees but do not have an ICOMOS National Committee	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Countries where there is a possibility for ICOMOS to utilise Blue Shield’s resources to collaborate in future.							
No. of countries that have a National Blue Shield Committees under construction but do not have an ICOMOS National Committee	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

The following are issues/ gaps, their types, impact and root causes; and suggestions for the synergies between the activities of ICOMOS and Blue Shield based on feedback of ICOMOS members.

Table 18: Analysis of issues/ gaps in the co-operation between ICOMOS and Blue Shield

No.	Category	Feedback
1.	Issue/ Gap	Gaps in the co-operation between the heritage at risk activities of ICOMOS and the Blue Shield
	Type of Issue	Issue related to Programme/ Initiative; Processes; Communication and Dissemination
	Impact	The invaluable expertise and knowledge of the ICOMOS network for risk preparedness, mitigation, and recovery planning and action is not utilised effectively for Blue Shield's activities for cultural property protection.
	Root Cause	Overlapping programmatic objectives but lack of communication and strategic shared planning of engagement/ activities.
	Suggestions	The current representative of ICOMOS in the Board of Blue Shield International (Feedback, 2020) says, "In general, and when it comes to monuments and sites, and more specifically to World Heritage sites, Blue Shield activities need to be led by ICOMOS, as it is within the remit of ICOMOS expertise. The international network of ICOMOS with over 10,000 individual members can offer an invaluable expertise and knowledge to Blue Shield network for risk preparedness, mitigation, and recovery planning and action. There is a need for better integration of ICOMOS knowledge and network into Blue Shield, not just in terms of membership but also more strategically for cultural property protection".
2.	Issue/ Gap	The main focus of Blue Shield has been on armed conflict and cooperation with military. Natural hazards have not received enough attention.
	Type of Issue	Issue related to Programme/ Initiative
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	As a suggestion for programmatic improvements that can lead to increased synergy between the two organisations, the current representative of ICOMOS in the Board of Blue Shield International mentions, "ICOMOS has been addressing natural hazards and climate change for a long time, and can offer in-depth knowledge and expertise on this topic" (Ibid.).
3.	Issue/ Gap	Mechanism of decision making in the International Board of the Blue Shield
	Type of Issue	Issue related to Processes
	Impact	Limited agency of ICOMOS in the activities and decision-making of the Blue Shield
	Root Cause	The current representative of ICOMOS on Blue Shield's Board says, "...ICOMOS is one of the four founding organisations (FF) and has one vote in the International Board of Blue Shield, but there is no parity in Board representation. Currently, the board has four representatives of the FF, four elected individual members, and one elected president. Therefore, there are

		five elected members’ vs four FF representatives on the board. There is a tendency to reduce the FF’s decision-making role in Blue Shield by increasing the number of individual board members and changing the structure of the board, and also General Assembly quorum” (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	As a suggestion to the stated issue, he states, “The FF, including ICOMOS strongly feel there needs to be a distinction between the FF and members. As the creating organisations, FF’s status is distinct from members, and is more in line with that of ‘trustees’ (Ibid.).
4.	Issue/ Gap	The current representative of ICOMOS on Blue Shield’s Board says, “Blue Shield uses its website and newsletter for disseminating information to the membership. ICOMOS and other members of Blue Shield can contribute to newsletters. Blue Shield has training programmes, but ICOMOS has not been directly invited to be involved” (Ibid.).
	Type of Issue	Issue related to Communication and Dissemination
	Impact	Expertise of ICOMOS’s network of experts not utilised; overlapping programme objectives
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	Possibility of collaboration in shared communication platforms such as training and newsletters.
5.	Issue/ Gap	Based on the Vice-President of IIWC’s observations, there is a lack of transparency in the difference between ICOMOS’s Heritage At Risk Programme and that of Blue Shield (ICOMOS-IIWC, Feedback, 2020b).
	Type of Issue	Issue related to Programme/ Initiative and Objectives
	Impact	Lack of collaboration despite overlapping programmatic objectives
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	He suggests, “The difference between ICOMOS’s Heritage at Risk programme and that of Blue Shield needs to be transparent. As does how the two complement one another and can work collaboratively” (Ibid.).

2.2.5. Heritage on the Edge

The aim of the ‘Heritage on the Edge’ initiative is to advocate for and raise awareness regarding the role of cultural heritage in climate change mitigation by showcasing ways in which people in different parts of the world are protecting their cultural heritage sites against Climate Change. As mentioned on US ICOMOS’s website, ‘This project digitally documents and shares the stories of five World Heritage sites around the world, experiencing the impacts of climate change’ (US ICOMOS, n.d.). Fives examples from Chile, Tanzania, Scotland UK, Bangladesh and Peru are showcased. The online platform features online exhibitions, interviews, augmented reality galleries and 3D models. The following are key aspects of the Project.

1. Structure and working process

The Project is a joint initiative of ICOMOS, Google Arts and Culture, CyArk, and local site managers. The ICOMOS Climate Change Working Group closely engaged with the project and officially launched it through ICOMOS’s dissemination platforms.

2. Resources

This project was initiated by CyArk. As mentioned by Mario Santana during an interview for ‘Hidden Heritage’, CyArk received funding for the Project from Google Arts and Culture. ICOMOS collaborated with CyArk, which is also an Institutional member of US/ ICOMOS. ICOMOS’s role was to facilitate networking, enable access to sites and provide climate change expertise. All the stakeholders of the project contributed to it in distinct ways. The contributions of the stakeholders in the project are mentioned below:

- Google Arts and Culture provided the online platform for the Project.
- The documentation of the sites was done by CyArk through photogrammetry, laser scanning and videography.
- The ICOMOS Climate Change and Heritage Working Group members provided heritage and climate change expertise, networking, helped in local training programmes to assess site vulnerabilities and provided advisory support to heritage site managers with on-site conservation. ICOMOS’ International Secretariat and other ICOMOS members were also involved in providing the network base.
- Experts from within the individual countries and local stakeholders contributed in putting the entire project together through providing access to sites, gathering details and understanding the site vulnerabilities.

3. Communication and dissemination

The launch of the platform was announced through ICOMOS’ website as well as social media streams. Access to the platform through Google Arts and Culture ensures that it is open to access to anyone with the availability of internet.

Based on the data available through ICOMOS’ website, ‘Heritage on the Edge’ Platform and the online interview with Mario Santana conducted to understand the differences between the ‘Heritage on the Edge’ and ‘Hidden Heritage’ initiatives, the following is an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the ‘Heritage on the Edge’ initiative.

S	STRENGTHS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Project documents sites facing threat of climate change. The documentation is a necessary step towards documenting and monitoring threats to the selected sites.▪ The Initiative is an example where ICOMOS has successfully created networks and partnerships with other organisations and stakeholders in the Heritage at Risk sector.▪ ICOMOS’ advisory capacity and expertise has been utilised.▪ Due to the ubiquity of internet access and use of Google products, the initiative enables increased visibility of the discourse on threats to cultural heritage due to climate change.▪ The initiative is a step in the direction of the necessary shift from an expert-led idea of heritage conservation to a more people centred approach. The initiative is an example where experts, decision and policy-makers, and communities involved with the heritage have collaborated.
W	WEAKNESSES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Access to the platform is dependent on access to the internet, which by default is exclusionary.▪ The Platform currently has 5 Heritage sites on it. According to Mario Santana, CyArk received funding for the Project and there is a possibility that the funding might not be extended. If this is

the case, the platform at the current stage might be the entire scope of the project.²⁸ There is a possibility that this Platform cannot be viewed as a continuously growing repository.

2.2.6. Hidden Heritage

The Hidden Heritage Project has not officially launched yet, but the platform exists on Google Arts and Culture. This section is an attempt to understand the aim and potential of the initiative, current working process, resources available and methods of communication and dissemination of the initiative. The data for this analysis has been collected through an online interview with Mario Santana, who is co-ordinating the initiative. Some representative members of the ICOMOS Board's Heritage at Risk task team were also present for the discussion. The following are the key points regarding the Project:

1. Structure and Working process

The initiative currently is structured in the form of a working group for the project and there is no formal mechanism to select sites or submit sites, but such mechanisms need to be set up. The mechanism is informal as of now.

2. Resources

While discussing the current partners and stakeholders of the initiative Mario Santana says that the Project is ICOMOS's initiative that has received support in the form of funding and virtual space from Google Arts and Culture. The initiative has also received support from academic institution(s) in the form of resources required for preparing the data, providing the people and expertise required for documentation, making the base material ready for the platform, etc.

3. Communication and dissemination

The Platform has open accessibility. According to Santana approximately 60% of the required data gathered till now for the platform such as metadata, spreadsheet, etc. has not been launched yet. Since the platform has not formally launched its access is limited. Once the platform is launched, it needs to be carefully linked to the various platform available within ICOMOS for dissemination through hyperlinks, keywords, etc.

Since the initiative in its early stage of inception, and hasn't been officially launched, rather than evaluating it for its strengths and weaknesses, the initiative has been evaluated for the opportunities it presents and possible areas of threat.

S	OPPORTUNITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The initiative and the platform simplifies the language of ICOMOS. The simplified language of the issues of heritage at risk can reach a wider audience who may not necessarily be experts or practitioners in the cultural heritage sector. ▪ Santana is of the opinion that the platform has the potential to attract funding for and provide visibility to both, ICOMOS as well as the heritage sites/ assets that are showcased on it. It also has the potential to raise awareness regarding the values of the heritage sites/ assets (Marrion, Rellensmann & Santana, Web Interview, 2020). ▪ According to a member of ICOMOS Board's Heritage at Risk task team, the initiative has the

²⁸ This needs to be cross checked with the Climate Change and Heritage Working Group (CCHWG) of ICOMOS.

potential of diversifying heritage and bringing visibility to unlisted heritage. According to her, this platform has the potential to be one of the devices to move away from the expert-led approach to heritage at risk (Ibid).

- The format of the online platform has the potential to introduce data analytics modules or get access to data analytics to understand usage patterns. This has not been explored yet.
- The initiative is an opportunity to build networks and partnerships with various stakeholders of heritage sites such as owners, custodians, users, etc. and encouraging stewardship of heritage.

T

THREATS

- Santana mentions that in deciding the direction of the initiative, it is important that it does not replicate what organisations such as WMF etc. are already doing. Rather than competing with another organisation, the initiative should aim to complement already existing initiatives (Ibid).
- Santana mentions that ICOMOS has to be very careful regarding which projects are showcased on the Hidden Heritage platform. Permissions from responsible agencies, site custodians should be acquired to avoid conflict of interests. The process should encourage communication and collaboration with stakeholders. In this context, 2 different ways of looking at the role of ICOMOS in addressing heritage at risk emerged during the discussion.
 - Mario Santana insists that there is no point of creating clashes and confrontation with agencies managing and protecting heritage. This leads to more problems and one must find ways and mechanisms of building healthy working relations. According to him, the intention should not be to use the media to expose the agencies that pose a threat to the heritage.
 - As a counter to this, in the view of one of the representatives of ICOMOS Board's 'Heritage at Risk' task team, heritage activism is part of ICOMOS's role.
- The working mechanism of the initiative needs an editorial team or a curation team that conducts quality check of the data before it gets published on the virtual platform. This implies that a continuous financing source is necessary for the initiative.

2.3. Other Associated Activities Related to ‘Heritage at Risk’

The following section illustrates various other activities related to heritage at risk that operate under ICOMOS.

2.3.1. ICOMOS and World Heritage

ICOMOS's (n.d.) mission with respect to World Heritage, as mentioned on its website is, '[ICOMOS is] ...responsible for supporting UNESCO in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. It is one of the three advisory bodies named in the 1972 Convention, alongside the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)'.

Methodology, Scope and Limitations

The analysis in this section attempts to enlist the various modes of engagement of ICOMOS with World Heritage within its role as an Advisory Body to UNESCO's World Heritage Committee. Tabulating examples of activities done within the various modes of engagement falls beyond the scope of this research. The data for the analysis has been collected from ICOMOS' mission as stated on its website and the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, which describes the roles of the Advisory

Bodies and ICOMOS in I.G (31) and I.G (35) respectively (UNESCO World heritage Centre, 2019: p. 15-16).

ICOMOS' modes of engagement with World Heritage

The roles of the Advisory Bodies and specifically ICOMOS' modes of engagement within its advisory capacity are tabulated below.

Table 19: ICOMOS' modes of engagement with World Heritage

No.	Category	Details
1.	Role of Advisory Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the field of their expertise. Assist the Secretariat, in the preparation of the Committee's documentation, the agenda of its meetings and the implementation of the Committee's decisions. Assist with the development and implementation of the Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List, the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy, Periodic Reporting, and the strengthening of the effective use of the World Heritage Fund.
	ICOMOS' Role and Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing inputs and encouraging support for the World Heritage convention through advisory assistance with respect to World Heritage Cultural Properties through the above mentioned activities (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2019: VI. p. 57-60). Scientific and professional assistance and advice to the World Heritage Committee on Cultural Heritage issues (Advisory Missions), specifically assessing the cultural and mixed properties proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List (ICOMOS, n.d.). Ensuring the implementation and intellectual development of the World Heritage Convention's principles through a variety of initiatives benefitting from its network of National Committees, International Scientific Committees and individual members (ICOMOS, n.d.). Working in close collaboration with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, IUCN and ICCROM (ICOMOS, n.d.).
2.	Role of Advisory Bodies	Monitor the state of conservation of World Heritage properties (including Reactive Monitoring missions at the request of the Committee and Advisory missions at the invitation of the States Parties) and review requests for International Assistance (Article 14(2) of the World Heritage Convention).
	ICOMOS' Role and Mission	<p>Monitoring the state of conservation of World Heritage cultural properties (Monitoring Missions) through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic Monitoring (Expert Advice for providing reports on the state of conservation of inscribed sites - State of Conservation - SOC Reports) Reactive Monitoring. Review and assessment of International Assistance requests submitted by State Parties, as well as evaluation and follow up of International assistance (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2019: p. 16 & 65).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory role with respect to Cultural Properties to be inscribed on the World Heritage List and on the World Heritage in Danger List (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2019: p. 49-55).
3.	Role of Advisory Bodies	In the case of ICOMOS and IUCN, evaluate properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, in consultation and dialogue with nominating States Parties, and present evaluation reports to the Committee.
	ICOMOS' Role and Mission	Evaluation of cultural properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List.
4.	Role of Advisory Bodies	Attend meetings of the World Heritage Committee and the Bureau in an advisory capacity
	ICOMOS' Role and Mission	Scientific and Professional Assistance and advice to the World Heritage Committee (Advisory missions) (ICOMOS, n.d.).

2.3.2. ICOMOS International Scientific Committees

The International Scientific Committees (ISCs) of ICOMOS are involved in various activities concerned with the safeguarding of heritage. The objectives of the analysis in this section are:

- To understand patterns of existing activities to safeguard heritage at risk
- To get an understanding of instruments or devices used by the ISCs that may be utilised as instruments to aid Heritage at Risk initiatives
- To understand the issues/ gaps faced by members of the International Scientific Committees in the field of Heritage at Risk
- To understand members' views and ideas regarding ways in which efforts of ICOMOS can be optimised in favour of cultural heritage at risk, within and/or beyond ICOMOS.

Methodology, Scope and Limitations

The analysis is carried out through the following steps:

- The first step is a quantitative analysis of the current or recent activities of the various ISCs of ICOMOS. The analysis relies on multiple sources to enable data triangulation, such as official websites of ICOMOS and the International Scientific Committees; selected Webinars organised by ICOMOS during the course of this research; and feedback of members of the International Scientific Committees. A comprehensive list of all the data gathered regarding current/ recent initiatives can be found in Annexure 4 and feedback received from the ISCs can be found in Annexure 5 for reference. The limitation of this analysis is that it relies heavily on the perception of what 'heritage at risk' means to different members for their response to the questionnaire as well as their individual selection of examples. The analysis is also dependent on data available on the websites, and the possibility of unconscious choices made by the researcher during browsing through the websites. Despite these limitations, the quantitative analysis is a chance to understand the visibility or lack of it, of certain types of activities, perception of what 'heritage at risk' means to different members, which types of activities members feel are important to be mentioned and given priority, possible areas of engagement within ICOMOS in the field of 'Heritage at Risk' that need alternative modes of communication to be visible and effective, etc.

- The second step is a qualitative analysis to understand the issues/ gaps faced by members of the International Scientific Committees in the field of Heritage at Risk and their ideas regarding ways in which these issues/ gaps can be addressed to optimise ICOMOS' efforts in favour of cultural heritage at risk, within and/or beyond ICOMOS. This has been done by means of a root cause analysis of data gathered through feedback. Though feedback from all ISCs would have been preferable to get a representative view, points from feedbacks received have been used for the analysis.

1. Quantitative analysis of the current or recent activities of the various International Scientific Committees of ICOMOS

A list of sample initiatives of the diverse ISCs of ICOMOS, that are either related to Heritage at Risk (as per the 3 stages of risk) or may be utilised as instruments to aid Heritage at Risk initiatives are indicated in Annexure 4. It has been observed that almost all ISCs have their own events such as meetings, conferences and seminars, which are also used as platforms to disseminate information and knowledge related to heritage at risk that falls within the purview of the individual ISCs. Some ISCs also have their own newsletters and publications to disseminate information related to their individual fields of expertise including the area of 'risk'. Based on the feedback received from ISC members and the researcher's own experience of browsing through the official websites it has been observed that:

- Some links to the web pages of the International Scientific Committees don't work on the website of ICOMOS International.
- All the current activities mentioned in the members' feedback are not updated on the individual websites, which further indicates that all the work done by individual ISCs is not visible on the online platform.
- If the ISC is involved in certain modes of engagement but have entirely missed mention in the feedback and are not easily visible while browsing through the websites, it may indicate the perception of what 'heritage at risk' means to different members or that such modes of engagement are not sufficiently visible while browsing through the official websites of ICOMOS.

Based on the list of all the data gathered regarding current/ recent initiatives of ICOMOS' International Scientific Committees, Table 20 indicates the current/ recent modes of engagement of the ISCs to address issues of 'heritage at risk'.²⁹ The findings from Table 20 are indicated in Figure 2 and 3.

²⁹ Refer to Annexure 4 for the list

Table 20: Current/ recent modes of engagement with ‘Heritage at Risk’ of ICOMOS’ International Scientific Committees

A: Decision and Policy-makers					B: Experts and Practitioners					C: Communities and Networks								
No.	ISC	Inventory/ Database	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice			Advocacy/ Awareness raising			Documentation/ Research	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building			Publication/ Dissemination			Networking/ Events/ Conferences		
	Target Areas	Not applicable	A	B	C	A	B	C	Not applicable	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1.	ISCARSAH			√										√			√	
2.	ICAHM		√	√	√						√	√		√			√	
3.	ISCCL					√	√	√						√	√		√	
4.	CIIC		√	√										√			√	
5.	ICTC		√														√	
6.	ISCEAH																√	
7.	ISCEC		√	√												√	√	
8.	ISCES																√	
9.	ICOFORT	√	√	√			√	√	√					√	√		√	√
10.	CIPA			√							√				√		√	
11.	CIVVIH		√	√	√	√	√	√							√	√	√	
12.	ICIP		√	√													√	
13.	ICIH			√													√	
14.	ICLAFI		√	√													√	
15.	ISCMP														√		√	
16.	PRERICO	Not available																
17.	IPHC	√	√	√					√						√		√	
18.	ICORP		√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
19.	CAR		√	√		√		√							√			
20.	ISCBH																√	
21.	ISCSG			√	√		√	√							√		√	
22.	ISCS														√		√	
23.	Theophil	Not available																
24.	CIF								√	√	√			√			√	
25.	ICUCH		√															
26.	CIIV							√	√		√			√			√	
27.	IHC						√				√			√			√	
28.	ISC20C		√	√	√	√	√	√			√					√	√	√
29.	ISCIH	Not available																
Total		-	13	15	4	5	7	8	-	2	7	2	1	9	10	4	24	3
		2	17			9			5	7			16			24		

Figure 2: Analysis of modes of engagement of the International Scientific Committees of ICOMOS with ‘Heritage at Risk’

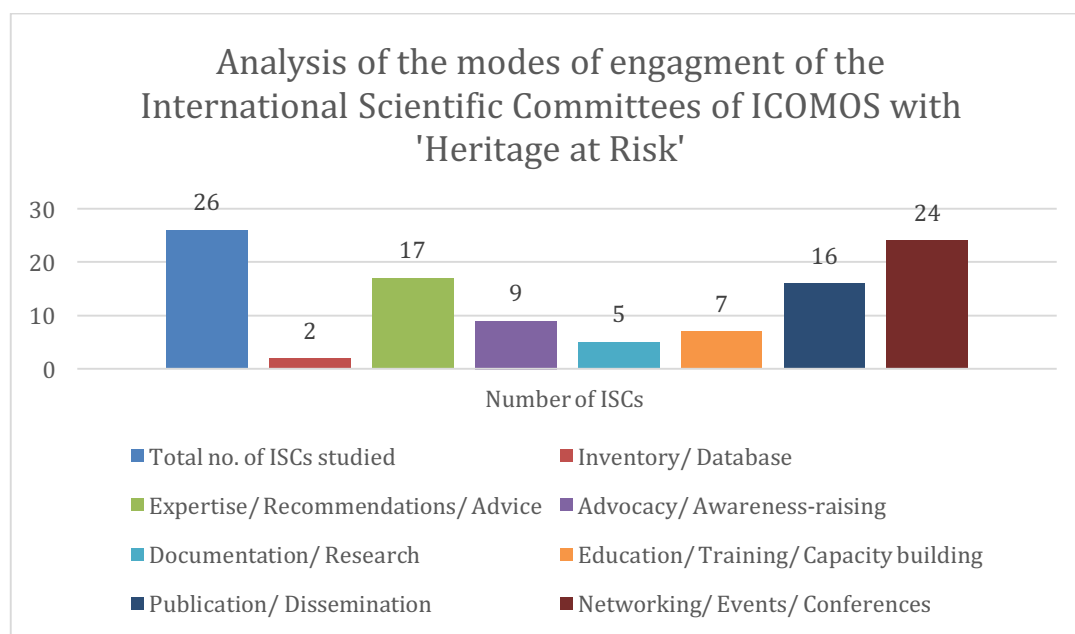


Figure 3: Analysis of current engagement of International Scientific Committees of ICOMOS with the different target areas

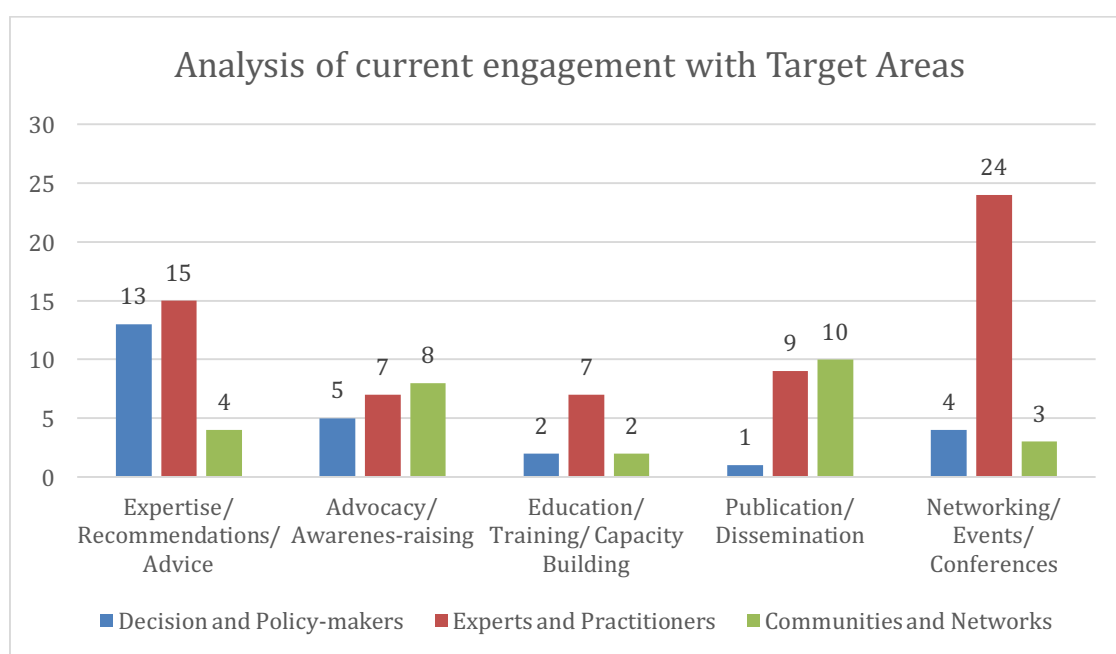


Table 20, Figure 2 and Figure 3 indicate the following:

- The maximum number of the activities that relate to heritage at risk are directed towards ‘Experts and Practitioners’. ICOMOS’ diverse modes of engagement such as conferences, meetings, events ensure that research and expertise is shared and disseminated amongst the target area of experts and practitioners.

- There is lower level of engagement with the other two target areas of ‘Decision and Policy-makers’ as well as ‘Communities and Networks’.
- There is least engagement through the three modes of Inventory/ Database, Documentation/ Research and Education/ Training/ Capacity Building. This indicates that the expertise of the scientific committees is not utilised sufficiently for these modes of engagement.

2. Qualitative analysis of issues/ gaps and ideas for optimisation of ICOMOS’s efforts

Based on the feedback received from ICOMOS members, four basic types of issues have been identified. These types are issues related to: 1). Programme/ Initiative, 2). Processes, 3). Resources, 4). Types of Threat to Heritage 5). Communication and Dissemination

All members’ views have been duly credited. All categories without citations can be identified as interpretations of the researcher. It is also important to mention here that all responses of issues related to the Heritage Alerts initiative have been included in the section ‘Heritage Alerts’ (Refer to section 2.2.2) and those related to Blue Shield have been included in the section ‘Blue Shield and ICOMOS’ (Refer to section 2.2.4). The following is a root cause analysis of the issues, their impact, root causes and suggestions to address the issues categorised on the basis of the above mentioned 5 types.

Table 21: Feedback from ICOMOS’ International Scientific Committees - Types of issues related to ‘Programme / Initiative’

Programme/ Initiative		
No.	Category	Feedback
IPHC: International Polar Heritage Committee		
1.	Issue/ Gap	Space Heritage at Risk (ICOMOS-IPHC, Feedback, 2020)
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	The feedback from ICOMOS-IPHC mentions that ICOMOS should consider establishing an ICOMOS International Space Heritage Committee. It mentions that if Antarctica is analogous to Space, the question that needs examination is, “How do we govern, manage, conserve, prepare for risks, and utilise cultural heritage in extreme environments that are located beyond national boundaries?”(Ibid.)
CAR: International committee on Rock Art		
2.	Issue/ Gap	In the current President of CAR’s opinion, “...it is difficult for CAR to gain anything other political traction in this [heritage at risk] field. We can play an activist role (and do) and we can recommend professional expertise to advise on significance assessment, impact assessment and mitigation. It is hard to do more than that” (ICOMOS-CAR, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	Inability to play a more active role in safeguarding heritage at risk
	Root Cause	Limited agency of CAR as a volunteer-based professional Organisation.
	Suggestions	CAR’s President says, the scientific committee would like to do more to be

		able to protect heritage at risk (Ibid.).
IIRC: International committee on Wood		
3.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to section 'Heritage Alerts' (2.2.2)
4.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to section 'Blue Shield and ICOMOS' (2.2.4)

Table 22: Feedback from ICOMOS' International Scientific Committees - Types of issues related to 'Processes'

Processes		
No.	Category	Feedback
ISCES: International committee on Energy and sustainability and Climate Change		
1.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to section 'Heritage Alerts' (2.2.2)
2.	Issue/ Gap	With reference to concerns of the pandemic, the President of ISCES says "As a long standing and active member of ICOMOS at all levels [,] Heritage at Risk is not something I am very aware of so I don't understand how it is initiated or decided upon! Perhaps this is my fault as a conservation professional I have to limit my voluntary contribution" (ICOMOS-ISCES, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	Limited/ lack of participation in case of sudden situations causing threat to heritage; advisory capacity and expertise not utilised for heritage at risk
	Root Cause	Lack of clarity/ subjectivity in the method of getting involved with sudden threats; Lack of standardised protocols or lack of awareness for members to engage with threats within ICOMOS.
	Suggestions	N/A
3.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to section 'Heritage Alerts' (2.2.2)
4.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to section 'Heritage Alerts' (2.2.2)
ICOFORT: International committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage		
5.	Issue/ Gap	Lack of collaboration
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	As a suggestion to specific collaborations that can enhance the efforts of the ISC in the field of 'Heritage at Risk' that falls within the purview of the scientific committee, the President of ICOFORT says, "...future collaboration within ICOFORT and ICORP will be highly desirable" (ICOMOS-ICOFORT, Feedback, 2020)
CIVVIH: International committee on Historic Towns and Villages		
6.	Issue/ Gap	The ISC has a large membership across continents which is not sufficiently utilised for heritage at risk.
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	The President of ICOMOS-CIVVIH says, "I think ICOMOS is well positioned in the 'Heritage at Risk field' with the ICORP ISC and with individuals like

		Chris Marrion and Rohit Jigyasu. CIVVIH has more than 170 members from all continents. Their initiatives and actions in their countries addressing heritage at risk could be improved” (Ibid.).
ICLAFI: International committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues		
7.	Issue/ Gap	The current Secretary General of ICLAFI says, “ICLAFI is not dealing separately with H@R” (ICOMOS-ICLAFI, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	The expertise of ICLAFI is not utilised completely for the Heritage at Risk programme. For example, the Heritage Alerts initiative currently lacks standard protocols when legal issues arise (Refer to ‘Heritage Alerts’ section 2.2.2).
	Root Cause	Lack of overarching framework for the Heritage at Risk Programme
	Suggestions	ICLAFI’s current Secretary General says that the ISC remains available to any queries that other ISC might have (Ibid.).
CAR: International committee on Rock Art		
8.	Issue/ Gap	The President of ICOMOS-CAR says, “We have not worked directly with other ISCs, but we have sometimes found ourselves with common interests with the Intangible Heritage ISC and would be open to working with them. Equally the Landscape Archaeology ISC” (ICOMOS-CAR, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	Overlapping interests, insufficient overarching programmatic mechanisms
	Suggestions	As a suggestion to specific collaborations that can enhance the efforts of the ISC in the field of ‘Heritage at Risk’ that falls within the purview of the scientific committee, CAR’s President says “Generally, we are open to collaboration and welcome it” (Ibid.).
CIF: International committee on Training		
9.	Issue/ Gap	Lack of Heritage at Risk Registers
	Impact	Gap in monitoring state of conservation/ risk to cultural heritage
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	The President of ICOMOS-CIF says, “Heritage at Risk Registers should...exist in all countries” (ICOMOS-CIF, Feedback, 2020)
IIRC: International committee on Wood		
10.	Issue/ Gap	In the Vice-President of IIRC’s opinion, there is an issue of keeping up with suggestions/ following up with suggestions to change processes. He says, “The UK’s Tom Hassal first presented the heritage at risk process to ICOMOS in Munich as a result of the 2000 ICOMOS World Report. Since then English Heritage (now Historic England) have continued developing the process and issuing its annual Heritage at Risk Register (since 1998). From the evidence I can see ICOMOS has not kept up” (ICOMOS-IIRC, Feedback, 2020b).
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	N/A
11.	Issue/ Gap	The Vice-President of IIRC says, “I can see no evidence that ICOMOS has encouraged or is currently encouraging countries around the world to establish their own Heritage at Risk programmes” (Ibid.).
	Impact	Insufficient monitoring of the state of conservation of and risk to cultural

		heritage
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	N/A
12.	Issue/ Gap	As mentioned by the Vice-President of IIWC, “The IIWC does not have its own heritage alert/ heritage at risk webpage/ programme” (Ibid.).
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	As a suggestion to the issue that he states, “I have proposed to the Bureau that the IIWC starts its own heritage alert/ heritage at risk programme similar to the ISC20C’s programme” (Ibid.).
13.	Issue/ Gap	No collaborations currently of the ISC in the field of heritage at risk
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	The Vice-President of IIWC says, “I have proposed collaborations with other ISCs on several topics: with IIWC, ICORP and PRERICO on fire risks in historic buildings (as a result of Notre Dame and Nantes); and with PRERICO, ICORP, ICICH and ICTC on places of faith, mass tourism, transitioning from place of faith to museum and vice versa (after Hagia Sophia)” (Ibid.).
14.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to section ‘Heritage Alerts’ (2.2.2)
15.	Issue/ Gap	The ICOMOS HAR task team currently only includes ICORP.
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	IIWC’s Vice-President suggests, “...there needs to be an ICOMOS working group where all ISCs are represented and its goal should be to rewrite the Heritage Alert project as a ‘Heritage At Risk’ programme incorporating heritage alerts” (Ibid.).
16.	Issue/ Gap	Top down approach of the HAR programme
	Impact	Insufficient participation and agency of ICOMOS members in the Heritage at Risk Programme
	Root Cause	In the opinion of the Vice-President of IIWC, “...currently ‘ownership’ of the ICOMOS HAR programme lies not with the members but in Paris, and that is part of the problem” (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	As suggestions to optimise ICOMOS’ efforts in favour of cultural Heritage at Risk, Evans states, “1). ICOMOS to require all ISCs to create and maintain their own Heritage at Risk programmes, as it does for other initiatives. All ISCs to publish an annual Heritage at Risk register with analysis, 2). ICOMOS to let ISCs operate, maintain and publish their own HAR registers independent of ICOMOS international. ICOMOS would then review and compile its own annual list of the most important sites at risk taken from each of the ISC lists. That way responsibility for the HAR programme is from the bottom up, from the membership up, not top down as it is at the moment” (Ibid.).
ISC20C: International committee on 20th Century Heritage		
17.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to section ‘Heritage Alerts’ (2.2.2)
18.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to section ‘Heritage Alerts’ (2.2.2)

Table 23: Feedback from ICOMOS’ International Scientific Committees - Types of issues related to ‘Resources’

Resources		
No.	Category	Feedback
ISCES: International committee on Energy and sustainability and Climate Change		
1.	Issue/ Gap	The president of ISCES says, “As an ISC, never had the time, qualified person or finance to develop and populate our website” (ICOMOS-ISCES, Feedback, 2020)
	Impact	Lack of visibility of activities
	Root Cause	Voluntary participation of members, lack of fundraising mechanism
	Suggestions	N/A
ISCSG: International committee on Stained Glass		
2.	Issue/ Gap	While describing the stained glass community and its limitations, the President of ISCSG states, “the stained-glass conservation community is a very small one and most of its members are engaged in private practice rather than institutional activity” (ICOMOS-ISCSG, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	Such mode of engagement limits the capacity of the ISC to impact the heritage at risk agenda (Ibid.)
	Root Cause	Small community; limited membership base; limited agency to impact heritage at risk agenda
	Suggestions	N/A
IIBC: International committee on Wood		
3.	Issue/ Gap	According to the President of IIBC, currently, IIBC does not have dedicated initiatives within the ISC to address heritage at risk (ICOMOS-IIBC, Feedback, 2020a).
	Impact	Expertise underutilised for the purpose of safeguarding heritage at risk
	Root Cause	He says that the ISC is in a period of revitalization after being in a period of low activity (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	As a recommendation to ICOMOS’ Heritage at Risk Programme, the President of IIBC states, “...instead of starting our own activities, with the risk of duplicating and of being non-coordinated, we better participate in activities that are ongoing. We could have a member in the task force ‘Heritage at risk’...” (Ibid.).
4.	Issue/ Gap	The Vice-President of IIBC says, “[There is a] lack of information on other HAR programmes in other organisations and countries around the world” (ICOMOS-IIBC, Feedback, 2020b).
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	ICOMOS should have a database of other Heritage at Risk programmes

Table 24: Feedback from ICOMOS’ International Scientific Committees - Types of issues related to ‘Types of Threat to Heritage’

Types of Threat to Heritage		
No.	Category	Feedback
ICOFORT: International committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage		
1.	Issue/ Gap	In the opinion of the President of ICOFORT in the Americas region, a large percentage of fortified heritage remains unidentified, leading to a state of neglect and disuse. This lack of maintenance, combined with factors of climate change has been accelerating and increasing the threat of loss of the resource (ICOMOS-ICOFORT, n.d.).
	Impact	If this issue persists, according to him, “This would mean the loss of possible typologies of fortified heritage of universal value of the region that have not yet been represented in the Indicative List of World Heritage, which needs identification, documentation, and evaluation” (Ibid.).
	Root Cause	Due to limited resources and budgets, inventories are not a priority for governments (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	He suggests that by supporting the ICOFORT Monumental Inventory project, it would be possible to aid the process of documentary rescue of this forgotten heritage (Ibid.)
2.	Issue/ Gap	The President of ICOFORT says, “Fortifications, become targets for oblivion and collective rejection in times of political adversity” (Ibid.).
	Impact	Neglect of the type of Heritage Assets
	Root Cause	He points out that this might be due to the characteristic of this type of heritage to represent war-like conflicts (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	In his opinion, the presence and significance of this type of heritage as Monuments need support as their significance is in the educational potential to carry a message of peace through learnings from history (Ibid.).
CIVVIH: International committee on Historic Towns and Villages		
3.	Issue/ Gap	While stating the most pre-dominant problems that the ISC is currently facing to tackle ‘Heritage at Risk’, the President of CIVVIH says, “... [The coastal town of Vyborg in Russia situated on the Baltic Sea] has been a part of Finland before World War II and now belongs to Russia. The worthwhile cultural heritage in this city is not well safeguarded by the Russian authorities” (ICOMOS-CIVVIH, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	Heritage at risk
	Root Cause	Insufficient state of conservation and urban development projects that do not integrate heritage conservation (Refer to Annexure 2, providing data on Heritage Alerts)
	Suggestions	He says, “We were asked by ICOMOS to evaluate a heritage alert for the coastal town of Vyborg in Russia situated on the Baltic Sea” (Ibid.).
4.	Issue/ Gap	World Heritage Cities are facing threats in Arab countries
	Impact	Heritage at risk
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	The President of CIVVIH says, “CIVVIH Vice President Samir Abdulac

		from France/ Syria is helping the ICOMOS World Heritage Unit to preserve World Heritage Cities facing threats in Arab countries” (Ibid).
IPHC: International Polar Heritage Committee		
5.	Issue/ Gap	ICOMOS-IPHC’s feedback (2020) states, “The driving issue in the polar regions is the impact of climate change, and human activity that impacts on heritage e.g. increased and, in some instances, uncontrolled tourism. The polar regions are vast, hostile and potentially dangerous environments. Monitoring on such a scale is a central issue...”.
	Impact	Issues in monitoring leading to threats to heritage
	Root Cause	The polar regions are vast, hostile and potentially dangerous environments.
	Suggestions	ICOMOS-IPHC’s feedback suggests, “...remote sensing is proving to be an increasingly useful tool for evaluating coastal erosion, vegetation changes and even individual events such as illegal water blasting of remote riverbanks in Siberia to steal Woolly Mammoth tasks – frequently from archaeological sites” (Ibid.).
6.	Issue/ Gap	The feedback of ICOMOS-IPHC says, “The pandemic has resulted in restricted access to the polar regions for research” (Ibid.).
	Impact	While stating the impact of the Pandemic on polar heritage, IPHC’s feedback mentions, “In the Antarctic (free of COVID 19), national programmes are focussing on core operations and longitudinal studies. The economic impacts may include reduced funding for further research. Conversely, the move to online conferences has allowed more polar heritage colleagues to engage in ‘virtual real-time’, an example being the recent SCAR 2020 Online Science Conference session on Antarctic heritage. However, it is important to note that Antarctic heritage is located within contested territorial claims (albeit they are on hold under the Antarctic Treaty) and conversations on the side – realistically, impossible online - are essential to resolve many issues before they, potentially, become public and require formalised reactions” (Ibid.).
	Root Cause	Limitations and restrictions posed by COVID-19 Pandemic
	Suggestions	N/A
CAR: International committee on Rock Art		
7.	Issue/ Gap	The President of CAR says, “[CAR is] ...constantly dealing with requests to intervene at particular sites or regions where mining, dam construction, road construction and other developments are threatening to destroy rock art” (ICOMOS-CAR, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	In his opinion, “Of all types of heritage, rock art is one of the most at risk in the modern world” (Ibid.).
	Root Cause	The reasons he states for the threat are, “[Rock art].. is immediately visible, extremely fragile, of tangible commercial value (both as a tourism product and a tradable art commodity once removed from its context) and it is located, necessarily, on harder types of rocks that attract the commercial interests of the resources mining sector” (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	CAR’s President says, “A list of the top 50 world rock art sites in danger, similar to the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites in Danger, would gain

		real traction and would help the ISC and ICOMOS to exert pressure on states and companies that are most negligent in their protection of rock art. This list could highlight which governments and companies are offending as well as the places being impacted” (Ibid.).
8.	Issue/ Gap	CAR’s President says, “Mining companies and large state infrastructure projects are causing the most visible impact at the moment and their damage to rock art tends to hit the headlines of news and social media. But, the greatest overall damage is actually coming from small-scale developments such as road and rail expansion, local quarrying works, urban expansion, pipeline projects, power line projects, farming and irrigation expansion, deforestation” (Ibid.).
	Impact	According to him, the resulting cumulative impact of multiple small-scale local issues lead to a massive detrimental impact in many countries (Ibid.).
	Root Cause	He is of the opinion that threats due to small-scale developments get less visibility in news and social media due to the lack of understanding regarding their cumulative impact. He says, “...the challenge for us is to highlight the shocking cumulative and long-term impact of small-scale piecemeal damage to rock art across time and space” (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	Same as suggestion provided in point above
ISCSG: International committee on Stained Glass		
9.	Issue/ Gap	The feedback from ISCSG mentions, “Currently, one of the greatest risk factors for stained glass heritage is the pressure on places of worship and their communities. Church buildings, in particular, are the locations in which stained glass windows are most commonly found” (ICOMOS-ISCSG, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	The issue leads to “...building loss, changes of use (some of them inimical to stained glass windows) and ever-diminishing resources for maintenance, protection and conservation. This directly impacts the capacity of custodians to organise and fund the essential preventive conservation measures needed to address negative environmental impact on stained glass” (Ibid.).
	Root Cause	The root of this problem that the feedback states is, “Congregations and communities are universally in decline” (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	N/A
CIF: International committee on Training		
10.	Issue/ Gap	The President of CIF says, “...a critical area to work at the moment is the effect of Climate Change, in particular in coastal areas.... with not enough efforts to save it” (ICOMOS-CIF, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	The impact of this issue is that heritage is disappearing (Ibid.).
	Root Cause	According to her, “[There are]... methods and technologies that can be put in use in conservation but unfortunately the dissemination of science is sometimes difficult” (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	As a suggestion to the issue she says, “ICOMOS is well placed to create a more effective platform to disseminate conservation science and good practice and create capacity as well as to attract talents and capabilities to

		conserve our heritage more effectively” (Ibid).
CIAV: International committee on Vernacular Architecture		
11.	Issue/ Gap	The President of CIAV says, “Most of our objects are modest structures and the ...understanding among the general public of the value of these structures are limited” (ICOMOS-CIAV, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	Vernacular architecture is threatened by demolition, abandonment, urbanism, damage from wars, climate change, etc. (Ibid.)
	Root Cause	Lack of conscious knowledge of values, traditional building techniques, etc. of this type of heritage. (Ibid.)
	Suggestions	The feedback mentions, “The awareness raising of [the]... values of these structures is one of the most important tasks of CIAV” (Ibid.).
IWC: International committee on Wood		
12.	Issue/ Gap	The President of IWC states, “The most predominant problems that wooden heritage faces are mainly, fire, decay and lack of use and maintenance. Every year, we know about wooden heritage buildings that disappear or get seriously damaged under the action of fire” (ICOMOS-IWC, Feedback, 2020a).
	Impact	Loss of heritage assets
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	N/A
13.	Issue/ Gap	According to the Vice-President of IWC, “An accepted definition of Heritage at Risk is: ‘Cultural heritage assets that are at risk as a result of neglect, decay, or inappropriate development; or are vulnerable to becoming so’. The neglect of cultural heritage assets around the world as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic is of great concern” (ICOMOS-IWC, Feedback, 2020b).
	Impact	The Vice-President of IWC, stating his view regarding the impact of the Pandemic on cultural heritage, says, “...lack of funding, supporting charities going out of business, maintenance staff facing unemployment, repair and conservation projects closing and uncertainty whether they will go forward, etc.” (Ibid.).
	Root Cause	According to him, rather than supporting cultural heritage, “... countries are responding to the more responsive to, immediate and long-term threats” (Ibid.)
	Suggestions	N/A

Table 25: Feedback from ICOMOS’ International Scientific Committees - Types of issues related to ‘Communication and Dissemination’

Communication and Dissemination		
No.	Category	Feedback
ICOFORT: International committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage		
1.	Issue/ Gap	Communication and dissemination of unidentified or forgotten heritage

	Impact	State of neglect and disuse
	Root Cause	Insufficient awareness, lack of resources
	Suggestions	ICOFORT's President suggests that some ways in which the potential gaps in communication and dissemination of forgotten fortifications and military heritage within the civil society could be the production of a documentary on Americas' forgotten fortifications, workshops and through supporting the Inventory of Americas Fortification publication (ICOMOS-ICOFORT, Feedback, 2020).
CAR: International committee on Rock Art		
2.	Issue/ Gap	CAR's President says that CAR has a newsletter, the International Newsletter on Rock Art (INORA). This newsletter has mainly reported on new finds and research work. According to him, there is a need to refresh editorship as Jean Clottes who has been generously editing it for 30 years is now in his mid 80s and the Committee needs new people for the task. (ICOMOS-CAR, Feedback, 2020)
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	Limited resources; lack in continuous inter-generational knowledge transfer and division of responsibilities within the working structure of ICOMOS's scientific committee
	Suggestions	Smith says that he would like to convert the newsletter into an online one, refresh the editorship and shift from the focus from new find and research to issues of conservation and management (Ibid.).
3.	Issue/ Gap	New studies on the impact of development upon rock art in specific regions with recommendations on how best to mitigate future damage is necessary (Ibid.).
	Impact	Insufficient scientific research to enable mitigation
	Root Cause	According to CAR's President, CAR has many members who are keen on such a project and would work pro bono, but such a series needs resourcing (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	Commissioning new studies/ research and giving it visibility through a publication series (Ibid.).
ISCSG: International committee on Stained Glass		
4.	Issue/ Gap	Stating his opinion on the issues caused by the Pandemic, the President of ISCSG states, "2020 Forum (Barcelona) has been cancelled and has been rescheduled for July 2021" (ICOMOS-ISCSG, Feedback, 2020.).
	Impact	Change and limitations of the pattern of interaction, networking and dissemination through seminars/ conferences
	Root Cause	COVID-19 Pandemic and the restrictions it has posed on congregations
	Suggestions	According to the feedback, "Consideration will be given to the wisdom and risks inherent in large multi-national gatherings in an age of pandemics" (ICOMOS-ISCSG, Feedback, 2020).
CIF: International committee on Training		
5.	Issue/ Gap	Insufficient communication and collaboration between ISCs
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A

	Suggestions	While stating her opinion on the most pre-dominant gaps in the tackling heritage at risk that the ISC is currently facing, the President of CIF points out communication issues, stating, “...A closer communication and collaboration with other ISCs is needed to deal with the complexities of the Heritage at Risk” (ICOMOS-CIF, Feedback, 2020).
6.	Issue/ Gap	The President of CIF says, “Many people want to train in conservation because they have seen lost, decayed or destroyed heritage” (Ibid.).
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	Lack of awareness of threat/ threatened heritage; Lack of awareness of best practices/ successful examples
	Suggestions	She suggests that hopefully in the coming years people will want to train in conservation inspired by successful conservation of Heritage at Risk. She is of the opinion that Heritage at Risk Registers have a role to play to attract attention, create awareness regarding threats and prevent further damage to heritage assets (Ibid.).
CIAV: International committee on Vernacular Architecture		
7.	Issue/ Gap	CIAV’s President says that within CIAV there has been no discussion as yet regarding the issues raised by the Pandemic (ICOMOS-CIAV, feedback, 2020.).
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	He says this is due to the limitation for meetings and discussions posed by corona-virus (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	N/A
IIBC: International committee on Wood		
8.	Issue/ Gap	IIBC’s President states, “Internal communications (within the ISC) rely on email, but need to be improved in the near future”. Additionally, according to IIBC’s Vice-President, there are gaps in communication within IIBC members, with other ISCs, amongst ICOMOS members. He adds that in his dual roles as UK Chair and IIBC VP, his efforts to communicate with other National Committees to establish contacts with wood conservation experts haven’t been successful with the exception of Norway (ICOMOS-IIBC, Feedback, 2020a).
	Impact	Insufficient participation of members; Lack of collaborative efforts
	Root Cause	IIBC’s Vice-President says, “Other than for our symposiums, I have found that communication is generally ad hoc and occasional, mostly as individuals, and usually in reaction to an event of global importance” (ICOMOS-IIBC, Feedback, 2020b).
	Suggestions	IIBC’s Vice-President says, “Communication amongst IIBC members must be enabled, improved and encouraged; and Communications with other ISCs must be improved and encouraged; Communication amongst all members of ICOMOS must be enabled and encouraged; However, the current ICOMOS data privacy guidelines are too restrictive and thus are the main stumbling block to this ever happening” (Ibid.).
ISC20C: International committee on 20th Century Heritage		
9.	Issue/ Gap	ISC20C’s President says, “We communicate with our members primarily through our website and list serve. We work on heritage alerts through our advocacy committee led by Vice President Olaf Steen. He does not always get

		the support he would like from committee members” (ICOMOS-ISC20C, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	ISC20C’s President insists that this issue leads to a lot of work load for the person leading the Heritage Alerts, currently Olaf Steen.
	Root Cause	Lack of sufficient support from committee members; Voluntary nature of member engagement
	Suggestions	N/A
10.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to section ‘Heritage Alerts’ (2.2.2)
11.	Issue/ Gap	ISC20C’s President states, “While it would be great to have more collaboration with other ISCs, it is not always so easy to do” (Ibid.).
	Impact	Limited collaboration with other ISCs
	Root Cause	While citing the reasons for limited collaborations with other ISCs, the feedback mentions that there is a lot going on within ISC20C and managing that takes most of the members’ time (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	Giving his opinion on collaborations that can support activities of the ISC, the President of ISC20C says, “We have had some collaborative efforts with ISCARSAH and ISCES but could imagine there are a number of others that would be could to work with. These might include; Theophilos, CIAV, ISCIH, ISCCCL, ISCEC, IPHC and ICORP. Perhaps joint virtual symposia might be a way to do that?”

2.3.3. International Working Groups, Regional Groups and H@R Task Team

ICOMOS’ International Working Groups and the Regional Group of Europe are engaged with activities related to the field of ‘Heritage at Risk’. Examples of activities of the International Working Groups, along with their respective target areas of engagement and modes of engagement are mentioned in Table 26. Examples of activities of the Regional Group: Europe, along with the respective target areas of engagement and modes of engagement are mentioned in Table 27. Information for this section has been collected primarily from ICOMOS’ website.

Table 26: Examples of current/ recent activities of ICOMOS’ International Working Groups

No.	Working Groups	Target Area	Type of Mode of Engagement
1.	“Our Common Dignity Initiative” Rights-based Approaches working group (OCDI-RBA working group)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buenos Aires Declaration (made in 2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Heritage Management and Human Rights Pilot Training Course (Update on ICOMOS’ website 4th March 2020, Course held on 13th – 17th March 2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education/ Training/ Capacity Building Dissemination

<p>Contributions to UN Reports, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Rights and COVID-19 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICOMOS' response to call from the Office of the UN High Commissioner, (Deadline to submit responses - 19th June 2020); prepared through coordination of ICOMOS Rights Based Approaches Working Group. - The working group also presented their reflections about the covid-19 pandemic affecting cultural heritage sites and communities across the world. (Statement published on the ICOMOS website on 31st March 2020). ▪ Cultural Rights and Climate Change ICOMOS' response to a call for inputs for a report on 'Cultural Rights and Climate Change' to be presented at the United Nations General Assembly in October 2020; prepared jointly by 3 ICOMOS Working Groups: CCHWG, OCDI-RBA WG, and SDGWG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice ▪ Advocacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In ICOMOS GA 2018 in Buenos Aires, the OCDI working group issued a call to all National Committees and International Scientific Committees to provide a feedback on ways of working over the past years in participation and cultural heritage conservation. The focus of the working group, as mentioned on ICOMOS' website has expanded from World Heritage to Cultural Heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training course on 'Heritage Communities and Human Rights' is to be conducted between 2-5th September 2020 in Estonia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education/ Training/ Capacity Building
2. Working Group on Indigenous Heritage		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICOMOS members voted on a resolution on indigenous heritage at the ICOMOS General Assembly in Delhi in 2017, which led to the formation the working group. Emphasis on indigenous heritage within the framework of the World Heritage Convention is one of the priorities of the working group. 	<p>N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
3. Sustainable Development Working Group		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICOMOS Report on UN High level Political Forum (2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As part of the UN High-Level Political Forum on 7-16 July 2020, taking place on the virtual platform, a side event titled, 'An Accelerator Under-Used? Realising the potential of culture for short-term recovery and long-term sustainable development' was held on 13th July 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Culture 2030 Goal COVID-19 Statement ICOMOS and partners in the Culture 2030 Goal campaign released a Statement on 'Culture and the COVID-19 Pandemic', (Published on the ICOMOS Website on 20th April 2020) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendations ▪ Advocacy

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities and Network 	
4.	Emerging Professionals Working Group		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Webinars organised by the EPWG, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Futures Webinar, held on 29 March 2020, Speaker: Cornelius Holtorf. The ‘CultureNature Journey’ webinar, held on 16 May 2020. The webinar is also available on the ICOMOS YouTube Channel. Dual webinar series on the subject of ‘Heritage and Climate Change’ on 20 June and 18 July 2020 	Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Conferences Events/
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘Journeys to Authenticity’: EPWG Project on behalf of the Advisory Committee to share and promote wide discourse related to national, regional, and international interpretations of the different pathways with regards to the concept of ‘Authenticity’ (ICOMOS Portugal, n.d.). 	N/A	Expertise
5.	Syria/ Iraq Working Group		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities of this WG have been mentioned as per the different actions mentioned in the Adopted Strategy of the WG 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluating the situation (ICOMOS, n.d.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A permanent monitoring of the war-affected region, including documentation and field visits Knowledge and understanding of challenges, needs, opportunities, actors and stakeholders. Preparation of data base with trilingual information 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice Documentation/ Research
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in high level reflections and exchanges (ICOMOS, n.d.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing information and awareness (ICOMOS, n.d.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing interviews to the media and papers in scientific publications. Promotion of ‘ICORP on the Road’ video project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners Community and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publications/ Dissemination Advocacy/ Awareness raising
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training local professionals (ICOMOS, n.d.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners Decision and Policy-makers Community and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education/ Training/ Capacity Building
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing advice and assistance (ICOMOS, n.d.) 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in international programmes (ICOMOS, n.d.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the definition and implementation of EU funded UNESCO program for the Safeguarding of Syrian Heritage based in Beirut Preparation of the ALIPH fund for the Protection of Heritage in Conflict areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects in partnership (ICOMOS, n.d.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANQA AMAL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers Experts and Practitioners Community and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise Networking
6. Climate Change Working Group		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Heritage Network: A multi-stakeholder network wherein members are attempting to harness the strength of cultural heritage for climate action. Andrew Potts is the International Steering Committee Co-chair of the Network. The ICOMOS Working Group acts as the Climate Heritage Network Secretariat. ICOMOS is involved in staffing the new network and is also a member of the Network Climate Heritage Network Global launch was programme held on 24-25th October 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers Experts and Practitioners Community and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise Advocacy Networking/ Events/ Conferences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation and collaboration in varied events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Webinar organised by EPWG - 'Heritage and Climate Change' on 18 July 2020. Online course on climate change and risk assessment for cultural heritage within the framework of the 'New approaches to cultural and natural heritage' programme, First edition 10th August 2020. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking/ Events/ Conferences Dissemination Expertise
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Rights and Climate Change Refer to section on 'Our Common Dignity Initiative – Rights Based Approaches Working Group (OCDI-RBA WG)' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice Advocacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage on the Edge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers Experts and Practitioners Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise Networking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change and Heritage Working Group led the preparation of the "Future of Our Pasts" Report. The report was released by ICOMOS on 3rd July 2019 in Baku, at an event held during the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers Experts and Practitioners Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise Publication/ dissemination

Table 27: Examples of current/ recent activities of ICOMOS' Regional Group: Europe

Regional Group: Europe	Target Area	Type of Mode of Engagement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe Group Meetings/ Scientific Colloquium, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>3-6 June 2017, Berlin, Germany</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking/ Events/

<p>Examples of topics: European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018; Reflection Group on EU & Cultural Heritage; Initiatives such as Our Common Dignity and Culture-Nature Journey; ICOMOS activities in European Heritage Alliance, Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda and European Heritage Label; European Regional Development Fund; Cooperation with Europa Nostra; The question of multilingualism in ICOMOS and World Heritage issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sub-regional meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - e.g. Nordic-Baltic/ICLAFI meeting 12-13th October 2016, Tallinn, Estonia 			<p>Conferences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/Recommendations/ Advice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ European Quality Principles 	<p>Publication</p> <p>Guidance on quality principles for all stakeholders directly or indirectly engaged in EU-funded heritage conservation and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Community and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/Recommendations/ Advice ▪ Publications/Dissemination
	<p>Online conference titled, ‘Promoting Europe’s Cultural Heritage and Diversity – Who? How? With Whom?’ was held on 13th and 14th of July 2020 (Refer to section on Initiatives of German National Committee).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Community and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/Recommendations/ Advice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Symposium Proceedings on Neighbourhood Conflicts and Neighbourhood Co-operations in Europe <p>The report is an e-publication containing proceedings of the Scientific symposium held during the annual meeting of the ICOMOS Europe Group (Berlin, 3–6 June 2017).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications/Dissemination

It can be observed that the International Working Groups and the Regional Group are attempting at transversal engagement across scientific committees and working groups to address issues related to heritage at risk. It can also be observed that emphasis is being laid on concentrating efforts towards preventative stages as well as multi-stakeholder engagement including decision and policy makers at the international level. Examples of some significant attempts are - conceptual discussions related to the discourse (EPWG’s Journeys to Authenticity), engagement with policy makers to emphasize the need to monitor quality in conservation related projects (EU Quality Principles), creation of ALIPH Fund and efforts at database creation and monitoring of threats in Syria and Iraq.

Table 28 indicates selected views of the Heritage at Risk Task team. Four types of issues/gaps have been identified in their views. These are issues/gaps related to:

1). Processes, 2). Resources, 3). Types of Threat to Heritage 4). Communication and Dissemination

Table 28: Selected views of ICOMOS' Heritage@Risk Task Team

No.	Category	Feedback
Programme/ Initiative		
1.	Issue/ Gap	One of the members of the current ICOMOS Board's Heritage at Risk task team is of the opinion that in relation to 'Heritage at Risk', ICOMOS needs to rethink what the organisation wants to be and how it wants to position itself as an organisation in the sector. The objective of the 'Heritage at Risk' programme needs reformulation (Marrion, Rellensmann & Santana, Web Interview, 2020).
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	One of the members of the current ICOMOS Board's Heritage at Risk task team says that arriving at the objective of ICOMOS as an organisation with regards to heritage at risk requires 'Strategic Planning'. Additionally, two members are of the opinion that funding is a key problem for all initiatives addressing 'Heritage at Risk' and there needs to be a strategic business plan for ICOMOS to raise funds for initiatives and projects. A strategic document for the heritage at risk programme, could be an opportunity to look for funding (Marrion, Rellensmann & Santana, Web Interview, 2020 & ICOMOS-ICORP, Feedback, 2020).
Processes		
2.	Issue/ Gap	One of the members of the current ICOMOS Board's Heritage at Risk task team says that the process of monitoring heritage at risk within ICOMOS is primarily a top-down approach (Marrion, Rellensmann & Santana, Web Interview, 2020).
	Impact	Ineffective monitoring of heritage at risk
	Root Cause	Inadequate incorporation of civil society in monitoring; lack of participatory monitoring processes for Heritage at Risk in the current mechanism within ICOMOS.
	Suggestions	There is a need to devise mechanisms within ICOMOS in order to move away from primarily top-down approaches and devise ways to incorporate civil society participation in ICOMOS's processes for participatory monitoring.
3.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to section 'Heritage Alerts' for the views of a member of the ICOMOS Board's task team, on the Heritage Alert process (2.2.2).
Resources		
4.	Issue/ Gap	The current initiatives are not sustainable. An important problem for initiatives is that of understaffing and funding.
	Impact	Inefficient/ ineffective initiatives; Ideas for programme improvement/ specific activities exist but inability to initiate them
	Root Cause	Lack of an overarching fundraising strategy for heritage at risk
	Suggestions	A member of the task team says that suggestions have been made in the past with regards to a Working Group within ICOMOS focusing on 'fundraising', that would make proposals for funding opportunities. According to her, nothing has materialised as yet. Another member says that a cohesive strategy for fundraising for the Heritage at Risk Programme could feed into doing more relevant research in the field (Marrion, Rellensmann & Santana, Web Interview, 2020). The potential of obtaining large funds for the programme could assist in

		developing tangible outputs of the programme such as guides/ texts/ reports, developing awareness and related activities, undertaking capacity building/ training, to assist all types of stakeholders of cultural heritage (ICOMOS-ICORP, Feedback, 2020).
5.	Issue/ Gap	Rohit Jigyasu says that the cultural sector is not funded well (ICOMOS India NSC-RP, Webinar, 2020).
	Impact	This issue leads to adverse effects on cultural heritage such as lack of maintenance, insufficient funding for initiatives related to cultural heritage, etc.
	Root Cause	Jigyasu attributes the issue to lack of understanding regarding the economic and social values of culture (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	According to him, a stronger voice is needed to advocate for heritage and communicating that advocating for heritage is not merely about protecting monuments rather it is about people, livelihood and economies (Ibid).

Types of Threat to Heritage

	Issue/ Gap	Jigyasu says that some common issues and gaps across nations that have gained visibility due to the Pandemic are issues related to - Communication, Governance and Capacities (Ibid).
	Impact	Mismanagement of cultural heritage during disasters such as the Pandemic.
	Root Cause	Jigyasu attributes the cause of the issues to the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communication: An approach that is a huge problem in dealing with threats to heritage is that of different sectors working in silos. ▪ Governance: There are gaps in mechanisms of operations that enable systems. ▪ Capacities: There is insufficiency in capacities of addressing risks. (Ibid.)
	Suggestions	Jigyasu says that the Pandemic has indicated that there is a lack of preparedness in dealing with risks. He poses questions such as, “How can we use this experience as a learning curve to prepare for the next? What can ICOMOS as an agency do?” He says that ICOMOS as an advisory body at the International and National levels should engage in strengthening: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocate for different sectors to collaborate and communicate with each other 2. Governance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making voices heard, focusing at the higher levels; at district levels as well as top institutions; understanding whether development policies and heritage are integrated - Role of urban local bodies is also important. 3. Capacities: <p>The following questions need rethinking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do we build capacities across sectors such as development practitioners, disaster management sector and other areas? - How do we build capacities of decision makers and those in position of power? - How do we make sure that marginalised communities are empowered and have awareness/ access to laws, and the ability to demand for rights? (Ibid.).

Communication and Dissemination		
	Issue/ Gap	A member of the ICOMOS Board's Heritage at Risk task team says that ICOMOS's website is not well developed. All ISCs, NCs that have their individual websites are all different in design, format, stages of development. (Patricio & Rellensmann, Web Meeting, 2020)
	Impact	ICOMOS's virtual interface lacks user friendliness; varied virtual identities of the organisation
	Root Cause	Lack of standards, guidelines, overarching strategies for organisational positioning on the web space
	Suggestions	Standard logos, guidelines, etc. for websites of ICOMOS International, ISCs, NCS, etc. could be helpful for organisational relatability in the public domain.
	Issue/ Gap	A member of the ICOMOS Board's Heritage at Risk task team says that all National Committees and International Scientific Committees cannot maintain their websites (Ibid).
	Impact	Lack of visibility; communication and dissemination potential through interconnecting websites is limited
	Root Cause	Insufficient funds
	Suggestions	According to her, ICOMOS's Secretariat was working at providing visibility to NCs who do not have the necessary financial resources to maintain their own websites by providing them virtual space through ICOMOS' primary website to be accessed through a link. She adds that the current status of this proposition needs to be checked, developed and followed through. (Ibid.).

2.3.4. National Committees and Transnational Committee

Activities concerning heritage at risk at the National and local levels falls within the purview of ICOMOS National Committees. The National Committees of ICOMOS are involved in a range of activities concerned with the safeguarding of heritage. The objective of the analysis in this section is the following:

- To understand patterns of existing activities to safeguard heritage at risk
- Instruments or devices used by the National Committees that may be utilised as instruments to aid Heritage at Risk initiatives
- Understand the issues/ gaps faced by members of the National Committees in the field of Heritage at Risk
- Understanding views and ideas of the members of ways in which efforts of ICOMOS can be optimised in favour of cultural heritage at risk, within and/or beyond ICOMOS.

Methodology, Scope and Limitations

The analysis is carried out through the following steps:

- The first step is a quantitative analysis of the number of National committees with and without websites. The website is the most important online medium of communication and dissemination of ICOMOS's activities. The intention of this analysis is to understand the gaps in the connectivity and visibility of the National Committees.
- The second step is to analyse the current/ recent activities of selected National Committees of ICOMOS. The analysis relies on multiple sources to enable data

triangulation, such as official websites of ICOMOS and the National Committees; selected Webinars organised by the National Committees during the course of this research; and feedback from the National Committees. Wherever feedback from members has not been possible to collect, the analysis relies on information from official websites. A comprehensive list of all the data gathered regarding current/ recent initiatives can be found in Annexure 6.2 and feedback received from the various NCs of ICOMOS can be found in Annexure 7 for reference. The limitation of this analysis is that it relies on information of only selected National Committees, as studying activities of all National Committees lies beyond the scope of the study. It also relies on the perception of what ‘heritage at risk’ means to different members affecting their choices of response, data available on the websites and the possibility of unconscious choices made by the researcher during browsing through the websites. Despite these limitations, the quantitative analysis is a chance to understand the visibility or lack of visibility of certain types of activities, perception of what ‘heritage at risk’ means to different members, which types of activities members feel are important to be mentioned and given priority, possible areas of engagement within ICOMOS in the field of ‘Heritage at Risk’ that need alternative modes of communication to be visible and effective, etc.

- The third step is a qualitative analysis to understand the issues/ gaps faced by members of the National Committees in the field of Heritage at Risk and their ideas regarding ways in which these issues/ gaps can be addressed to optimise ICOMOS’ efforts in favour of cultural heritage at risk, within and/or beyond ICOMOS. This is done by means of a root cause analysis of data gathered through feedback received. Though equal number of feedbacks from all regions would have been preferable to get a representative view, points from available feedbacks have been used for the analysis. Unfortunately, no responses from the National Committees contacted for feedback from the region of Latin America and the Caribbean have been received.

1. Quantitative analysis of the websites of ICOMOS’ National Committees

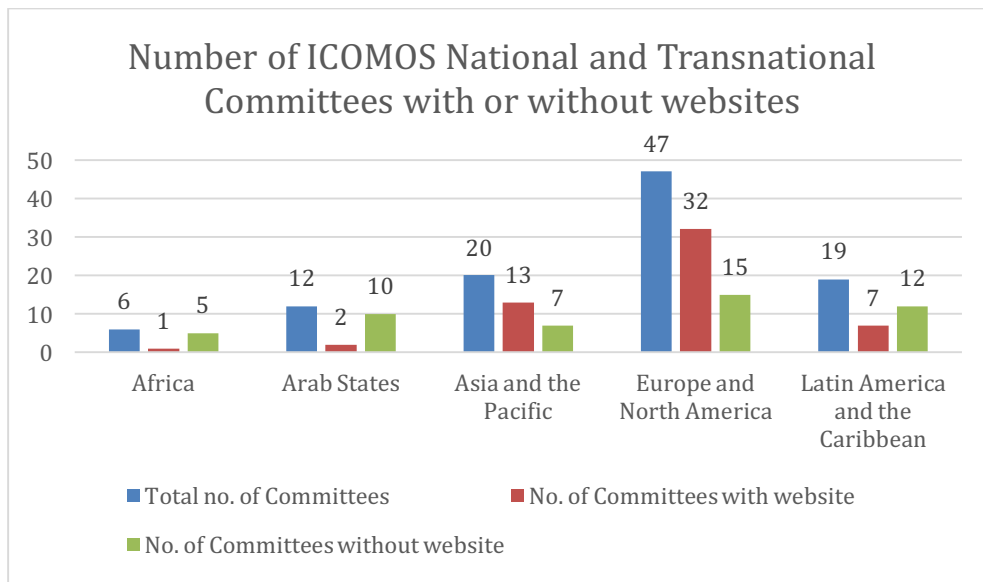
ICOMOS has a total of 103 National committees and 1 Transnational Committee. Based on the data available on ICOMOS’ website, out of a total of 104 National Committees (including 1 Transnational Committee), 55 Committees (52.88%) have websites and 48 Committees (46.15%) do not have websites. A comprehensive region wise list of National and Transnational Committees with and without websites has been provided in Annexure 6.1 for reference. A region wise quantitative analysis of National Committees with and without websites is indicated in Figure 4. Key observations are:

- A little less than half of the National Committees don’t have their own websites.
- Many of the links to the web pages of the National Committees don’t work on the website of ICOMOS International.
- Maximum number of websites are of National Committees from the region of Europe and North America. Only 1 and 2 National Committees from Africa and the Arab States respectively have websites.

A dedicated National Committee website is a necessary tool for international, national and local dissemination of information, community participation and communication with members across countries. For example, if Heritage Alerts are raised, dissemination of the

Alert through the website of the National Committee can be particularly helpful. There may be many reasons for the lack of websites such as less funding, lack of internet access, political conditions of the region, etc. There is a need to address the gaps created due to lack in visibility on the web space as well as needs to create alternate means of communication, access and visibility.

Figure 4: Number of ICOMOS National and Transnational Committees with or without websites



The Transnational Committee of Pacific Islands has been included in the region indicating Asia and the Pacific

2. Quantitative analysis of the current or recent activities of the selected National Committees of ICOMOS

Based on the list of all the data gathered regarding current/ recent initiatives of ICOMOS' National Committees, Table 29 indicates the current/ recent modes of engagement of the NCs to address issue of 'Heritage at Risk'.³⁰ The findings from Table 29 are indicated in Figure 5 and 6. Table 29, Figure 5 and Figure 6 indicate the following:

- The maximum number of the activities that relate to heritage at risk are directed towards 'Experts and Practitioners'.
- There is lower level of engagement with the other two target areas of 'Decision and Policy-makers' as well as 'Communities and Networks'.
- There is least engagement through the modes of Inventory/ Database and Education/ Training/ Capacity Building. A little less than half the National Committees who have responded have mentioned activities engaging in Documentation/ Research
- Publication and dissemination of information targeted towards 'Decision and Policy-makers' and 'Communities and Networks' is extremely. There is no mention of training or capacity building activities targeted towards 'Decision and Policy-makers'

³⁰ Refer to Annexure 4 for the list

Table 29: Current/ Recent modes of engagement with ‘Heritage at Risk’ of selected National Committees of ICOMOS.

Without asterisk : Information from only website/ blog
 With asterisk * : Information from only feedback
 With double asterisk ** : Information from both, website and feedback

A: Decision and Policy-makers						B: Experts and Practitioners						C: Communities and Networks						
No.	ISC	Inventory/ Database	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice			Advocacy/ Awareness raising			Documentation/ Research	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building			Publication/ Dissemination			Networking/ Events/ Conferences		
	Target Areas	Not applicable	A	B	C	A	B	C	Not applicable	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Africa																		
1.	Mauritius*					√	√	√					√	√	√			
2.	South Africa										√			√			√	
Arab States																		
3.	Jordan*				√		√	√	√		√	√						
Asia and the Pacific																		
4.	Australia**		√	√	√	√	√	√	√								√	
5.	India**					√	√	√									√	√
6.	Korea*								√					√				
7.	Nepal*	√	√		√			√	√					√				
8.	New Zealand*	√				√	√	√	√			√		√			√	
Europe and North America																		
9.	Germany		√		√				√					√			√	√
10.	Portugal*		√	√	√									√			√	
11.	UK		√	√	√	√	√							√			√	
Latin America and the Carribean																		
12.	Brazil		√	√	√		√	√										
13.	Chile		√			√	√	√									√	√
Total		2	7	4	7	6	8	8	6	0	2	2	1	8	1		8	3
		2	8			9			6	3			8			8		

Figure 5: Analysis of modes of engagement of the National Committees of ICOMOS with ‘Heritage at Risk’

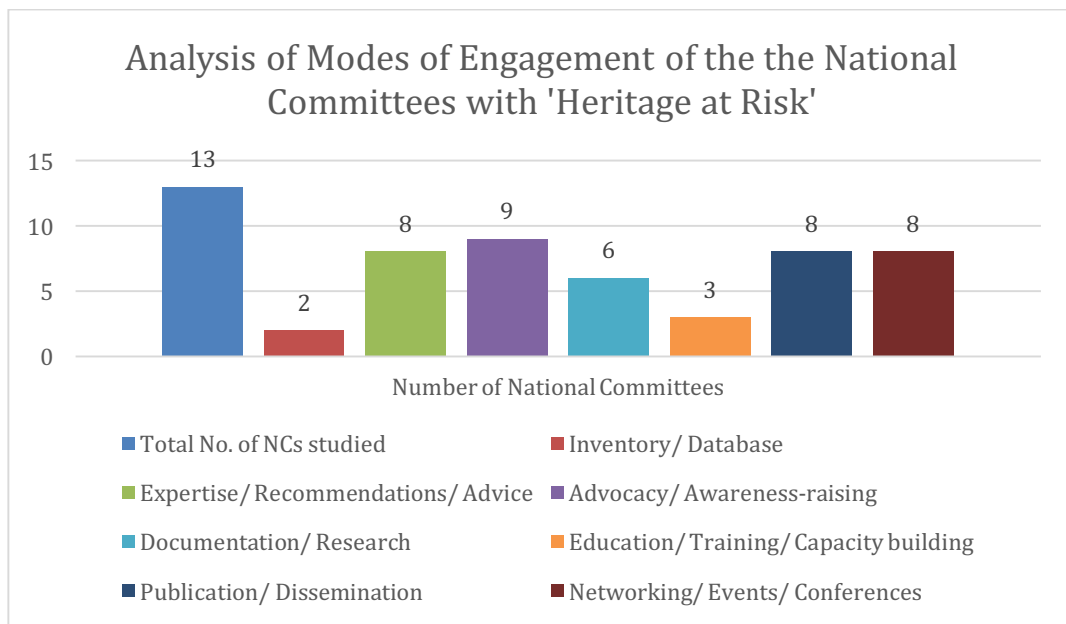
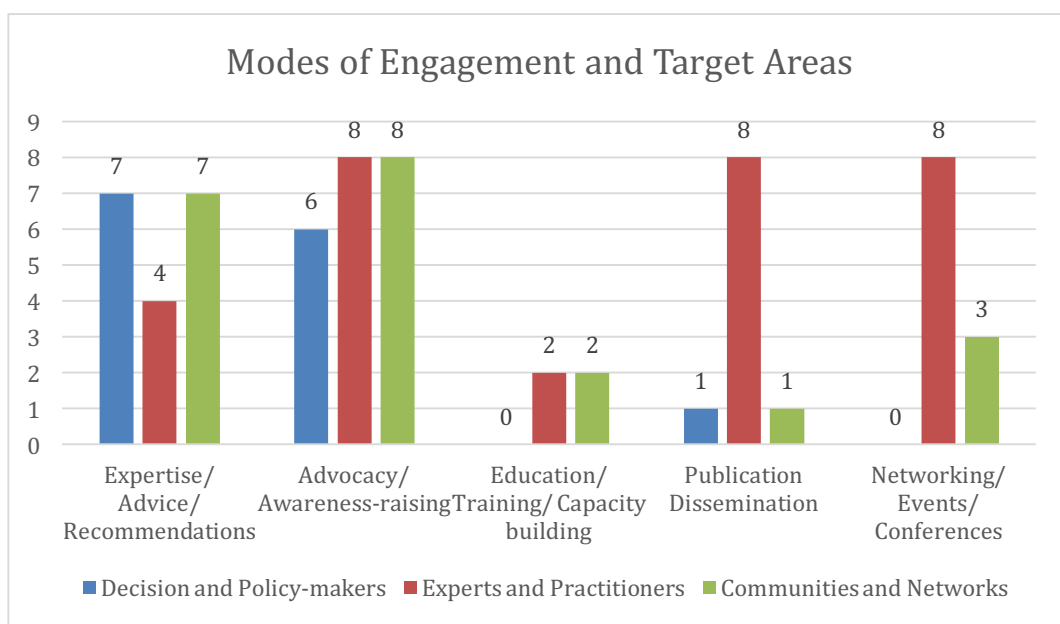


Figure 6: Analysis of modes of engagement of the National Committees of ICOMOS with ‘Heritage at Risk’



3. Qualitative analysis of issues/ gaps and ideas for optimisation of ICOMOS’s efforts

Based on the feedback received from ICOMOS members, four basic types of issues have been identified. These types are issues related to: 1). Processes, 2). Resources, 3). Types of Threat to Heritage, 4). Communication and dissemination

All members' views have been duly credited. All categories without citations can be identified as interpretations of the researcher. It is also important to mention here that all responses of issues related to the Heritage Alerts initiative have been included in the section 'Heritage Alerts' (Refer to section 2.2.2). The following is a root cause analysis of the issues, their impact, root causes and suggestions to address the issues categorised on the basis of the above mentioned 4 types.

Table 30: Issues/ gaps related to 'Processes' encountered by ICOMOS' selected National Committees to tackle heritage at risk

Processes		
No.	Category	Feedback
Africa		
Mauritius		
1.	Issue/ Gap	The President of ICOMOS Mauritius says that no structured system to raise a Heritage Alert exists at the National level. If an issue arises, members directly engage with the authorities or international bodies, either as a collective or on individual basis. (ICOMOS Mauritius, Feedback, 2020)
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	Lack of standard protocols
	Suggestions	N/ A
2.	Issue/ Gap	In the opinion of the President of ICOMOS Mauritius, "Local expertise is often derided" (Ibid.).
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	He suggests ICOMOS to, "Always maintain close relations with local ICOMOS [National] committee initiatives, to provide a support base for local initiatives to protect heritage; international support gives credence to local ICOMOS expertise" (Ibid.).
Arab States		
Jordan		
3.	Issue/ Gap	The feedback provided by ICOMOS Jordan points out, "In Jordan there is a lack of mobilization and training with regards to systematic and organized work" (ICOMOS Jordan, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	The suggestion given to the issue is, "More research should be encouraged for sites at risk, building and training local teams on how this process should be done. Creation of a national register of risk and a manual of assessment of the conditions is fundamental. Joint workshops should be planned and incentives" (ICOMOS Jordan, Feedback, 2020).
4.	Issue/ Gap	An important issue stated is the legal statues of these groups carrying out research (as stated above in point) on the government level (Ibid.).
	Impact	The feedback points out, "...people who monitor these sites could be accused of

		the damage, trespass, overstepping, etc.” (Ibid.)
	Root Cause	Lack of legal authority to monitor sites
	Suggestions	N/A
Asia and the Pacific		
India		
5.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to section ‘Heritage Alerts’ (2.2.2)
6.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to section ‘Heritage Alerts’ (2.2.2)
7.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to section ‘Heritage Alerts’ (2.2.2)
8.	Issue/ Gap	According to the National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India, based on the various examples of heritage that have been at risk and finally demolished, it is revealed that all processes are in place on paper. There is a process for Heritage Impact Assessment. The issue is that though the National Monuments Authority may recommend all actions as mentioned in the Heritage Impact Assessment Report to be followed, what happens on ground is different from what is recommended. (ICOMOS India, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	Heritage is at risk or is demolished in case of development projects
	Root Cause	According to her, the implementation of the recommendations and the process of monitoring is weak (Ibid).
	Suggestions	In her opinion, “...the role of institutions is important. Institutions have the capacity for neutral monitoring, as they have no financial stake in the process. Their recommendations are based on professional ethics ...building formal processes between governmental authorities and institutions can be one of the methods that can ensure effective monitoring” (Ibid).
9.	Issue/ Gap	In the opinion of the National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India, in case of large scale projects in heritage precincts, Environmental Impact Assessments and Heritage Impact Assessments are necessary, but in projects that are backed by the Government, though protocols and processes exist on paper, they are bypassed (Ibid.).
	Impact	Risk to heritage assets
	Root Cause	Power dynamics in processes
	Suggestions	Projects should not be allowed to bypass protocols and standard procedures
10.	Issue/ Gap	In a webinar titled, ‘Decoding Disaster Management Act 2005 and Covid19: An enquiry’, members of ICOMOS India discussed in context of management issues brought forth by the Pandemic, that there is a lack of coherence between the Disaster Management Act, Pandemic Act, Acts related to culture, etc. at the National level (ICOMOS India NSC-RP, Webinar, 2020).
	Impact	Inefficient management of cultural heritage during times of disaster
	Root Cause	Legal co-relations between Acts, Laws and Management mechanisms
	Suggestions	It was mentioned in the webinar that it is important to understand that acts and laws are overarching frameworks. Management plans can make context specific use of the framework provided by Acts and laws. As experts/ members of ICOMOS, both ends of the spectrum should be dealt with simultaneously for legitimacy of action, top down as well as bottom up. While engagement with

		policy makers is important, equally important is execution at the community level and understanding what really matters to them and the values of heritage attached to their livelihood. (Ibid.)
11.	Issue/ Gap	As discussed in the webinars (Ibid.).
	Impact	Ineffective first aid to cultural heritage during times of emergency situation
	Root Cause	Lack of preparedness and inter-sectorial co-ordination
	Suggestions	In the opinion of one of the members of ICOMOS India present during the webinar, understanding the intersection between humanitarian aid and the cultural heritage sector is necessary. There is a need to position our roles as professionals at the intersection between the two. To answer how heritage places should be dealt with during emergencies, we need to look at inter-sectorial co-ordination and means of communicating the values of the cultural sector to the various other inter-connected sectors. e.g. In Italy, the fire department requested for capacity building for cultural heritage rescue. (Ibid.)
Korea		
12.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to section 'Heritage Alerts' (2.2.2)
Nepal		
13.	Issue/ Gap	In the opinion of the President of ICOMOS Nepal, "Definitions of heritage at the National level is an issue. Do we only look at World Heritage? The standard definition is that something has to be 100 years old to be heritage" (ICOMOS Nepal, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	Threat to various types of young heritage (e.g. 20 th C heritage)
	Root Cause	Heritage discourse in the country; Definitions of heritage; legal terminologies and definitions for heritage
	Suggestions	Definitions of heritage need rethinking
14.	Issue/ Gap	The President of ICOMOS Nepal says, "Monitoring is possibly the main problem at all levels" (Ibid.).
	Impact	Threat to/ Loss/ Destruction of heritage assets
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	N/A
15.	Issue/ Gap	According to the President of ICOMOS Nepal, "Specifically, in Nepal, the problem is the transitional governance system, from a Monarchy to a Republic, and a new Constitution. This is both exciting considering opportunities, as well as frustrating because of the chaos" (Ibid.).
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	Process of political transition in Nepal
	Suggestions	N/A
Europe and North America		
Portugal		
16.	Issue/ Gap	According to a member of the Board of the Portuguese National Committee, "...political power (in decision-making bodies)...understand the position of preserving the heritage of ICOMOS, as a backward and anti-development

		position” (ICOMOS Portugal).
	Impact	She says, “The National Committee of ICOMOS, in view of its positions defending heritage, has gained some ‘enemies’ with political power” (Ibid.).
	Root Cause	In her opinion, “[People in decision-making bodies] fail to understand the added value of heritage preservation” (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	N/A
17.	Issue/ Gap	Refer to Refer to section ‘Heritage Alerts’ (2.2.2)

Table 31: Issues/ gaps related to ‘Resources’ encountered by ICOMOS’ selected National Committees to tackle heritage at risk

Resources		
No.	Category	Feedback
Africa		
Mauritius		
	Issue/ Gap	The President of ICOMOS Mauritius says that the high costs associated with bringing international expertise to Mauritius is an obstacle to getting concrete actions related to heritage at risk achieved (ICOMOS Mauritius, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	Lack of international support/ expertise
	Root Cause	The feedback mentions that local competence is often limited which leads to relying on external expertise. The issue is that getting external help is not always possible as Mauritius is a small, isolated country with limited resources. (ICOMOS Mauritius, Feedback, 2020).
	Suggestions	N/A
Arab States		
Jordan		
	Issue/ Gap	Feedback received from ICOMOS Jordan (2020) states, “There is no national level committee to address the issue of Heritage at Risk, nor is there any database to monitor sites, or schedule visits. All what is being done consists of individual efforts with reporting on social media” (Feedback).
	Impact	This leads to threats to cultural heritage such as vandalism, demolishing, encroachment, etc. (ICOMOS Jordan, Feedback, 2020).
	Root Cause	The feedback mentions, “Jordan’s National ICOMOS Committee is rather young, and it still cannot use the full capacity of its members, mobilize them or empower them towards building a database for sites, create a system of reporting on site conditions. The massive number of archaeological and heritage sites in Jordan are literally impossible to protect with the available resources” (Ibid.).
	Suggestions Provided	As suggested in the feedback, “...co-operation with the public is crucial. What would be good is to have a form on the ICOMOS Jordan website that could be downloaded by any member at any site, who could take a picture of the damage of the site, describe it and uploaded. This information would then be assessed

		and the sites that are more frequently damaged could be classified. This would help create strategies for monitoring and protection with the institutions (Police, DoA, Park rangers, etc.). This would help also understand the problematic sites to tackle future awareness campaigns” (Ibid.).
Asia and the Pacific		
India		
	Issue/ Gap	The National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India states, “Most members in India have deep concerns for heritage at risk, but there is little research and very limited capacity to do primary research to deliberate and articulate concerns” (ICOMOS India, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	Insufficient/ lack of primary research base or baseline data.
	Root Cause	Owing to voluntary nature of contribution of members, very limited capacity to do primary research to deliberate and articulate concerns
	Suggestions	N/A
New Zealand		
	Issue/ Gap	According to the Chair of the ICOMOS NZ Heritage at Risk Committee, time and resources for heritage at risk related activities are an issue.
	Impact	Lack of engagement in the field of heritage at risk
	Root Cause	The Chair of the ICOMOS NZ Heritage at Risk Committee says, “We are dependent on the spare time of heritage professionals to progress... [work towards heritage at risk.] There are few heritage professionals specifically trained in heritage risk and emergency management. There is a lack of available training” (ICOMOS New Zealand, Feedback, 2020).
	Suggestions Provided	Her suggestion to the issue is, “Local training opportunities, fostering international collaboration and sharing of expertise would assist, as would standard best practice guidance. We are seeking to progress these things through the joint Australia / NZ working group” (Ibid.).
	Issue/ Gap	The Chair of the ICOMOS NZ Heritage at Risk Committee says that they have found that often attention is focused on the last two stages of emergency management - response and recovery. It is a challenge for them to influence change in this respect locally as well as nationally (Ibid).
	Impact	Lack of readiness in emergency management at national and local level
	Root Cause	Stating the cause of the issue, she says, “There are few heritage professionals specifically trained in heritage risk and emergency management. There is a lack of available training” (Ibid).
	Suggestions	The following points are what she suggests, “A package of standard guidance and templates and local training opportunities would be ideal; Key also is for heritage practitioners to collaborate across heritage sectors and also with emergency services – all the best practice heritage guidance methodology possible shared amongst ourselves only has limited impact; Building relationships and bringing the worlds of heritage and emergency management together is vital; Heritage practitioners need to be upskilled on ALL stages of emergency management – reduction, readiness, response and recovery. If ICOMOS can assist at the international guidance and policy level, this would be

		valuable; Internationally consistent criteria for national ‘at risk registers’ would also be useful” (Ibid.).
Europe and North America		
Portugal		
	Issue/ Gap	In the opinion of a member of the Board of the Portuguese National Committee, there is a lack of capacities in the field of Heritage at Risk (ICOMOS Portugal, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	Lack of/ insufficient/ in-efficient engagement in the field of Heritage at Risk
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions Provided	The feedback mentions, “...ICOMOS must strengthen its response capacities in this field. This requires a continuous work and a close and good relationship between ICOMOS International (which is related with the World Heritage Committee) and NCs (which are in connection with cultural heritage management entities). We consider that this point is essential for ICOMOS” (Ibid.).

Table 32: Issues/ gaps related to ‘Types of Threat to Heritage’ encountered by ICOMOS’ selected National Committees to tackle heritage at risk

Types of Threat to Heritage		
No.	Category	Feedback
Africa		
Mauritius		
	Issue/ Gap	The President of ICOMOs Mauritius says that no structured measures for cultural heritage have been proposed by ICOMOS at the National level with regards to responding to the pandemic (ICOMOS Mauritius, Feedback, 2020)
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	N/A
Arab States		
Jordan		
	Issue/ Gap	The feedback from Jordan mentions, “Unfortunately, during the pandemic there was a notable increase in illicit excavations, even at WHL sites” (ICOMOS Jordan, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	Threat/ loss to and of heritage assets
	Root Cause	The feedback mentions, “ICOMOS-Jordan did not take any action because it is not empowered nor does it have the capacity to do that, as its members are university professors, architects, archaeologists and administrators” (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	As a suggestion to the issue, in addition to the suggestions that are placed in point on resource related issues, the feedback mentions, “Academic members of ICOMOS should be encouraged to tailor their research within aspects related to mitigate heritage risks” (Ibid.).
Asia and the Pacific		

Australia		
	Issue/ Gap	With respect to the Pandemic, ICOMOS Australia's feedback mentions, "There has been a coordinated response in regard to museums, archives and galleries through Blue Shield Australia and our Australian equivalents of ICOM, IFLA and ICA. The impact on heritage places is less well understood, although heritage sites were closed for several months (and some still are), losing revenue. They have since reopened except in the State of Victoria and have adjusted their management to accommodate social distancing and other restrictions. Much of Australia's heritage is privately owned and the impacts of the pandemic are unknown, although not anticipated to be great. ICOMOS has not undertaken any specific action in relation to COVID-19" (ICOMOS Australia, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	According to the feedback, "At this stage Australia has not been as severely affected as other countries in regard to the spread of the pandemic, but this appears to be changing. The economic impacts, however, have been great. Heritage conservation work is continuing as the construction industry is still operating and has continued to operate throughout the pandemic. However, surveys show that the construction industry is now slowing and some projects are on hold so there is a level of uncertainty about the future. The pandemic has had a major effect on bushfire recovery. Many of the communities affected by drought, then fires, hailstorms and now the pandemic are suffering very badly as a result of the multi-layering of the disasters and their impacts. People are still living in poor temporary accommodation and are only now starting to clean up from the fires" (Ibid).
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	N/A
Korea		
	Issue/ Gap	A member of ICOMOS Korea says that fortress and military heritage; de-militarized zone of Korea; rural landscapes; conservation problem of Bangudae petroglyph which is repeatedly submerged throughout the year are some threats to cultural heritage in Korea (ICOMOS Korea, Feedback, 2020)
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	He says, "To address these issues, in this year, ICOMOS Korea organized 2 forums on fortress & military heritage and de-militarised zone of Korea; last year, it hosted 4 forums on rural landscape as a cultural heritage; it organized special forum in 2013 on conservation problem of Bangudae petroglyph which is repeatedly submerged throughout the year" (Ibid.).
Nepal		
	Issue/ Gap	The President of ICOMOS Nepal says, "Heritage at risk is possibly the main focus of ICOMOS Nepal, therefore it is not organized as a separate National Committee. Particularly due to the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake, a lot of focus has been on post-disaster response and rehabilitation, which in many cases have not been going too well. During such vulnerable periods monuments that weren't affected are also targeted" (ICOMOS Nepal, Feedback, 2020).

	Impact	Possible loss of authenticity of heritage if not well deliberated or in case of inappropriate conservation measures
	Root Cause	Authenticity in the context of Post-Earthquake Reconstruction.
	Suggestions	He says, “There are ...on-going discussions in the context of Post-Earthquake Reconstruction” (ICOMOS Nepal, Feedback, 2020).
	Issue/ Gap	Current pandemic is posing as well as can pose a threat to cultural heritage.
	Impact	According to the President of ICOMOS Nepal, “The four main points that are being discussed are: 1. Impact on rituals, festivals and museums 2. Impact on economy and resources 3. Impact on management and multi-hazards 4. Impact on historic urban areas” (Ibid.).
	Root Cause	COVID-19 pandemic and its limitations
	Suggestions	According to him, discussions have been carried out within ICOMOS Nepal and the four main impacts are being discussed. He says, “Once these have been identified more in detail, measures will be considered. However, this links closely with the general resilience of the heritage and should not be seen solely as an issue of the pandemic” (Ibid.).
Europe and North America		
Portugal		
	Issue/ Gap	A large quantity of immovable cultural heritage leads to economic pressure; Pre-COVID-19 tourism.
	Impact	According to the feedback received from ICOMOS Portugal, “The biggest problems of the immovable cultural heritage in Portugal...are the degradation, the abandonment, the difficulty of managing WHS, and the alienation of heritage classified under the responsibility of the state and/ or private responsibility” (ICOMOS Portugal, Feedback, 2020).
	Root Cause	Lack of financial resources; over-tourism
	Suggestions	N/A

Table 33: Issues/ gaps related to ‘Communication and Dissemination’ encountered by ICOMOS’ selected National Committees to tackle heritage at risk

Communication and Dissemination		
No.	Category	Feedback
Asia and the Pacific		
Australia		
	Issue/ Gap	The feedback received from ICOMOS Australia mentions, “[In Australia] ...links between the heritage, emergency management and resilience sectors are very weak. After the bushfires, there was a great deal of recognition of the impact of the fires on natural heritage (including the world heritage sites in Australia), but there was very limited recognition at the higher levels of government of the impact of the fires on local heritage” (ICOMOS Australia,

		Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	Weak links between sectors; Threats to heritage assets
	Root Cause	According to the feedback, “In Australia heritage is very undervalued as an economic driver, as a source of resilience or as a source of community cohesion and identity” (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	The feedback mentions, “ICOMOS attempted to assist local government heritage officers by providing damage assessment tools and guidance. ICOMOS members volunteered to assist in damage assessment. Various state governments are now seeking to understand the threats to heritage from climate change, and modify their heritage legislation, policies, protocols and guidance to property owners and heritage practitioners. The advice given will come from ICOMOS members with expertise in this area. ICOMOS is recognised as the peak body for heritage practitioners in Australia and therefore it does have influence on this type of activity” (Ibid.).
India		
	Issue/ Gap	The National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India says, “Language of the conservation profession tends to be accusatory” (ICOMOS India, Feedback, n.d.)
	Impact	According to her, “...conservation processes and development projects/ government driven projects become a battle of binaries. It becomes a debate about developmental agenda v/s anti-development” (Ibid.).
	Root Cause	She says that the discussions about conservation is usually always in reaction to destruction. She adds, “This is an important reason why our language is always accusatory, we say there is ‘imminent threat’, we always identify threats” (Ibid.).
	Suggestions	In her opinion, “It is important to bring a shift to the language of the conservation profession. We shouldn’t always be confrontational in trying to counter developmental processes but devise ways to counter the narrative. Mainstreaming conservation in developmental processes and trying to communicate conservation’s role in building a sense of place, in its integral role in the act of citizenship through participatory processes, etc. and understand that the process of change is constant” (Ibid.).
	Issue/ Gap	As mentioned in one of the discussions during the question and answer session of the webinar organised by the National Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness titled, ‘Decoding Disaster Management Act 2005 and Covid19: An enquiry’, there is a lack of awareness regarding the traditional methods of resilience built within communities (ICOMOS India NSC-RP, Webinar, 2020).
	Impact	Loss of traditional knowledge of resilience built within communities.
	Root Cause	N/A
	Suggestions	Understanding the inbuilt resilience existing within communities is important. When working with the Government on building risk management mechanisms, there is a scientific need for experts to become aware of the in-built systems and to integrate them into the overall risk management mechanisms (ICOMOS India NSC-RP, Webinar, 2020).

Nepal		
	Issue/ Gap	The president of ICOMOS Nepal says that monitoring is a problem with world heritage as, "...there seems to be growing confusion about what the convention is actually about" (ICOMOS Nepal, Feedback, 2020).
	Impact	N/A
	Root Cause	Definitions and understanding of the term 'Authenticity'; Lack of understanding regarding the convention
	Suggestions	N/A

2.3.5. ICOMOS International Secretariat

According to Article 16 of the ICOMOS Statutes (2018), the International Secretariat is the body in charge of the day-to-day operations of ICOMOS. With respect to the International Secretariat's role in the co-ordination of the implementation of the ICOMOS General Programme and the decisions of the General Assembly, the Board and its Bureau, its principal mission as stated on ICOMOS's website has three main points:

1. Supporting the development of ICOMOS' network
2. Disseminating knowledge about heritage conservation, notably by its Documentation Centre
3. Providing advisory and evaluation services to State Parties required for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

(ICOMOS, n.d.)

In fulfilling its mission, amongst all its activities, the International Secretariat by default has a key role to play in the current mechanism of networking and dissemination of varied heritage at risk activities. As mentioned in the second point of the mission, 'disseminating knowledge about heritage conservation', the International Secretariat currently acts as the focal point for the promotion and distribution of ICOMOS's initiatives related to heritage at risk. The International Secretariat currently also plays a key role in the Heritage Alert process which has been discussed in the Heritage Alerts section of this research. An important medium of the dissemination of ICOMOS' activities as well as other relevant information concerning the heritage sector is ICOMOS' main website (website of ICOMOS International). This website is linked to other individual websites of the International Scientific Committees, National Committees, Partner organisations, etc. as well as other social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, LinkedIn and Instagram. Various updates related to the heritage and cultural heritage sector, latest activities of ICOMOS, Heritage Alerts raised by ICOMOS, ICOMOS' Statements on various concerns and threats to heritage, ICOMOS' publications as well as other publications and resources relevant to the cultural heritage sector are all disseminated through the website. Currently the website is by managed by the ICOMOS Secretariat.

3. Comparative Analysis of Selected Organisations and their ‘Heritage at Risk’ Initiatives

The aim of the analysis in this section by categorising and comparing the selected case studies of heritage at risk initiatives is to provide information to guide programme improvement for ICOMOS and to optimise efforts in favour of heritage at risk within and/or beyond ICOMOS.

Methodology for selection of criteria for analysis

The framework for analysis in this section is developed based on three key criteria – ‘Monitoring’, ‘Advocacy/ Awareness-raising’ and ‘Communication/ Dissemination’. The criteria have been selected based on the following reasons.

1. **Monitoring:** ICOMOS is not directly responsible for monitoring the risks to and the state of conservation of cultural heritage such as monuments, building complexes and sites, for their maintenance. This responsibility lies with National level agencies. Despite this, initiatives such as the Heritage Alerts, Heritage@Risk Reports as well as ICOMOS’ engagement in advisory capacity with World Heritage sites point towards the organisation’s engagement with the processes of monitoring through identifying heritage at risk, advocating as well as supporting its safeguarding. In addition to this, the critical analysis of ICOMOS’ initiatives in Part/ Section 2 of this research indicates that ‘Monitoring and its related processes’ are a significant gap in the cycle of heritage management, leading to risks to cultural heritage. Therefore ‘**monitoring**’ is the first criteria chosen for analysis in this section to understand how other like-minded organisations at the international level are currently engaging with processes related to monitoring cultural heritage.
2. **Advocacy/ Awareness-raising:** ICOMOS’ Heritage Alerts and Heritage@Risk Reports along with other initiatives such as Heritage on the Edge, Hidden Heritage etc. are focused towards raising awareness regarding threats to cultural heritage such as monuments, building complexes and sites and advocating for their conservation, protection, use and enhancement. Therefore, ‘**advocacy/ awareness raising**’ is the second criteria chosen for analysis in this section to understand the types of activities that other similar organisations at the international level are currently engaging in for advocacy and awareness-raising in the field of heritage at risk.
3. **Communication/ Dissemination:** As stated in the call for proposals for this research, ‘In the 1990s, ICOMOS was one of the pioneers in this field [Heritage at Risk] setting up one of the first heritage at risk programmes. Since then, a number of similar programmes have emerged among the organisations operating in the field of cultural heritage conservation’.³¹ In 1999, the Heritage@Risk programme was endorsed by ICOMOS members. The Heritage@Risk Report was the first important tangible output of the programme, first published in the year 2000. The Publication was devised as an important medium of communication and dissemination of information regarding threats to cultural heritage. Over the years, many changes have occurred in the media available for

³¹ The Call for Proposals is provided in Annexure 8 for reference.

communication and dissemination. The appropriateness of the strategy or the medium of communication and dissemination is a key factor for the success of any advocacy and awareness-raising activity. Based on this significance, **‘communication/ dissemination’** is chosen as the third criteria for analysis to understand current strategies for communication and dissemination of information and ideas related to heritage at risk. The analysis primarily describes communication and dissemination strategies of the organisations with varied stakeholders such as other organisations, institutions, decision and policy-makers, civil society, groups and professionals beyond the field of heritage etc. Intra-organisation communication and dissemination methods are not described here unless otherwise specified.

In the case of ICOMOS, these 3 criteria are interlinked for many activities. For example, the Heritage at Risk Series has a role to play in ICOMOS’ engagement with monitoring risks to and state of conservation of cultural heritage; it is an advocacy tool that raises awareness regarding the threats to cultural heritage; and the publication is the medium of communication regarding the threats which is primarily disseminated through ICOMOS’s website. It is possible that for other organisations too, these 3 aspects may be interlinked and it may not always be possible to make clear distinctions between these three criteria. Europa Nostra’s learning kit on awareness raising and advocacy states that successful awareness raising efforts include activities, strategies and methodologies such as, ‘...campaigning, organising events, managing people and information, collecting resources and funds, education, presentation, research, and more’ (Kisić and Tomka, 2018: p. 7). Therefore, it is necessary to state that ICOMOS as well as the selected organisations may be involved in advocacy through modes of engagements such as funding, expertise, documentation, etc., but the analysis will be carried out through the lens of the above stated 3 criteria. Such other modes of engagement will be discussed, wherever they are integral to the three criteria selected for analysis.

Method for selection of Organisations/ Institutions for analysis

The method for the selection of Organisations/ Institutions for analysis in this section is based on the following steps:

1. The types of ‘modes of intervention’ mentioned in mapping section (Part 1) of the research that correspond to the 3 criteria chosen for analysis in this section, that of Monitoring, Advocacy/ Awareness-raising and Communication/ Dissemination are:

Criteria	Mode of intervention indicated in Table 12
Monitoring	- Monitoring - Register/ Inventory/ Database/ List
Advocacy/ Awareness-raising	Advocacy/ Awareness raising
Communication/ Dissemination	Publication/ Dissemination

Monitoring is a process that involves multiple stages. In order to include possibilities of engagement in diverse stages of the monitoring process, organisations/ institutions involved in either of the two modes of interventions ‘Monitoring’ or ‘Register/ Inventory/ Database/ List’, have been traced.

2. Organisations/ institutions that categorically engage in all the three criteria have been selected for analysis. ICOMOS being a non-governmental organisation that operates internationally, all non-governmental organisations/ institutions operating at the international or regional level are selected for analysis, with the exception of UNDRR. UNDRR being a specialised agency of the UN working in the field of disaster risk reduction, tasked with the responsibility of monitoring the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is important from the viewpoint of this study. So UNDRR is included in the analysis. Though the activities of organisations operating at the national and local levels are not analysed, the analysis tries to underpin how international and regional organisations are currently providing more visibility to the efforts of such organisations or are advocating for the positive impacts of international efforts to reach the national and local levels.

Scope and Limitations

Following are the scope and limitations of the analysis:

1. Analysing all the organisations/ institutions mapped in part 1 of this research through the selected criteria of Monitoring, Advocacy/ Awareness-raising and Communication/ Dissemination is beyond the scope of this study. To narrow down the scope, for analysis within the stipulated duration of the research, organisations/ institutions that categorically engage in all the three criteria have been selected. Such a selection is an attempt to select sample organisations for analysis. Activities of all the other organisations operating at the International level that cannot be included in the analysis in this section based on the criteria mentioned, may be studied in detail taking this research as the base, but is beyond the scope of this research.
2. Analysing the activities of National level agencies and non-governmental organisations that operate at the National level is beyond the scope of the analysis in this section. It is important to state that taking this research as the base, their activities need to be studied in detail as the logical next step of the research, but is beyond the scope of this research.
3. The activities and examples listed in each of the 3 criteria of ‘Monitoring’, ‘Advocacy/ Awareness-raising’ and ‘Communication/ Dissemination’ are only examples and are not exhaustive.
4. The data for this section has been primarily sourced through the official websites of the organisations and their initiatives. Selected web interviews and webinars have also been used as data sources.

3.1. UNDRR

Monitoring

In order to monitor and review the progress of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, UNDRR engages in the entire cycle of building risk knowledge, dissemination of the knowledge, implementation and monitoring (UNDRR, n.d.a). Each of these individual actions are structured into a mechanism that informs the other actions. This implies that within such a method of operation, the tools for monitoring, awareness-raising and dissemination are closely inter-linked and each tool has more than one function. UNDRR

has a range of tools for collecting and analysing risk data to finally monitor risk to inform actions for disaster risk reduction. Key components/ tools of the monitoring mechanism are:

1. Sendai Framework Monitor and DisInventar: The Sendai Framework Monitor measures the implementation of the Sendai Framework. DisInventar is an information management system that acts as a tool for systematic analysis of disaster trends and their impacts (UNDRR, n.d.a). The system has two basic modules:
 - a. Administration and Data Entry Module: As mentioned on the website, ‘...[This] is a relational and structural database through which the database is fed by filling in predefined fields’ (UNDRR & DisInventar Sendai, n.d.). Various types of information sources are used for this database. There is a clear guideline clarifying the types of sources that are acceptable or unacceptable for this database.
 - b. Analysis Module: DisInventar’s website states, ‘...[This] allows access to the database by queries that may include relations among the diverse variables of effects, types of events, causes, sites, dates, etc. This module allows at the same time to represent those queries with tables, graphics and thematic maps’ (UNDRR & DisInventar Sendai, n.d.).
2. Sendai Framework Monitoring Tool: National governments submit their commitments to the Sendai Framework Monitoring Tool mentioned above.
3. Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments (SFVC Platform): The Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments online platform (VC platform) is devised for contributions from varied partners and stakeholders (private sector, civil society organizations, academia, media, local governments, etc.) towards the Sendai Framework implementation (UNDRR, n.d.a). The platform allows collecting information from various stakeholders in the process of disaster risk reduction, disseminating information regarding the work as well as enables potential collaborations amongst stakeholders. There is a standard format for submissions as well as a standard protocol for follow up and updates.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Some methods of promotion of UNDRR’s recommended actions are:

1. Making Cities Resilient – Campaign: The objectives of the Campaign are to raise awareness of citizens as well as governments regarding the importance of reducing urban risks; to identify sound investment decisions and budget allocations for DRR activities within local government plans; and to advocate for the incorporation of disaster risk reduction in urban development planning processes (UNDRR, n.d.c). As mentioned on the dedicated webpage of the campaign, the initiative has devised a range of tools to assist local leaders in the process of assessing, monitoring, documenting and improving disaster risk reduction activities. Some of the tools are - the ‘Ten Essentials’ for Making Cities Resilient Checklist, the HFA Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LG-SAT), the Handbook for Local Government Leaders on How to Make Cities More Resilient, etc. The first phase of the Campaign from 2010-2015 focused on raising awareness and advocacy. The priority for action in the second phase of the campaign (2016-2020) was to ensure

that the commitments made by governments are incorporated into the local context and to encourage private sector partners to actively contribute towards creating innovative urban risk reduction solutions (UNDRR, n.d.c). The campaign identifies Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) practitioners and experts as advocates of the Campaign known as the MCR Campaign Advocates, who support the MCR Campaign voluntarily in promoting the objectives and providing technical assistance. The campaign has its dedicated website.

2. United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction: The Award is for an individual or institutions for their efforts in reducing disaster risk in their communities and for Disaster Risk Reduction advocates.
3. Celebration of Special Days: Special days are promoted by UNDRR with planned events and activities such as International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction and World Tsunami Awareness Day (UNDRR, n.d.).

Communication/ Dissemination

The key methods of dissemination of information, adopted by UNDRR are:

1. UNDRR Community: With the aim of breaking the cycle of ‘disaster - response - recovery – repeat’, UNDRR has adopted the approach of working towards reducing risk and building resilience, rather than dedicatedly working towards preventing disasters. UNDRR’s tool of building a Disaster Risk Reduction Community (DRR Community) is an attempt in this direction. The DRR Community facilitates collaborations amongst actors within the private and public sectors for devising systemic solutions to known as well as emergent risks. The DRR Community is formed of two different platforms: Prevention Web and International Recovery Platform (IRP).

Prevention Web: Launched in 2007, the Prevention Web is a global platform for knowledge on disaster risk and resilience. The platform sources information from recognized individuals and experts, communities and organizations to provide their experience and knowledge through the platform (UNDRR & PreventionWeb, n.d.).

International Recovery Platform (IRP): IRP has a more specialised role of acting as an international mechanism for sharing experiences and lessons associated with build-back-better.³² Due to its limited capacity and staff, IRP does not function as an operational body that directly implements project activities (IRP, n.d.). It rather functions as a common platform for sharing ideas and collaboration between interested partners. The IRP, advocates for cross-sectorial co-operation with, ‘...development partners, regional intergovernmental organizations, regional organizations, and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction in promoting and building capacity for achieving effective build-

³² Build-Back-Better is the systematic process of investigating the root causes for failure and integrating the lessons learned in the processes for reconstruction and redevelopment.

back-better outcomes’ (IRP, n.d.). The platform organizes an Annual International Recovery Forum and also has an interactive website for information sharing.

2. Global Assessment Report: The United Nations Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR), published biennially by UNDRR collates contributions of multiple stakeholders such as nations, public and private sectors, disaster risk-related science and research, etc. (UNDRR, n.d.b). The Global Assessment Report has a dedicated interactive website. The contents of the report include information about the current status of the Sendai framework implementation; observations regarding key issues and risks; current and emergent trends; recommendations and ideas for way forward.
3. Other Publications: UNDRR publishes diverse materials that aid the process of information dissemination regarding disaster risk reduction. These publications are distributed through all the important online platforms that UNDRR has built as tools for sharing information regarding disaster risk reduction. One such example of publication is the ‘Words into Action Series’ The series provides practical guidelines to assist the implementation of the Sendai Framework, to ensure engagement and accountability of all stakeholders in disaster risk reduction (UNDRR, n.d.).

3.2. ICOM

Monitoring

ICOM engages in monitoring threats to cultural heritage through the following initiatives

1. Red Lists: Published since the year 2000, The ICOM Red Lists of Cultural Objects at Risk are practical tools devised to keep in check the illegal trafficking of cultural objects. The Red Lists are not lists of stolen objects, rather inventories of cultural objects most vulnerable to illicit traffic. The Lists aims at assisting the identification of objects at risk thereby preventing illegal sale or export. The data can be useful for a target audience of individuals, organisations or positions of authority such as police or customs officials. The lists are published in different languages, subject to the context of each List and have free access through the Organisation’s website in digital format. Booklets of the list are also distributed to law enforcement agencies. ICOM encourages everyone to disseminate the list to maximise their use and positive impact. (ICOM, n.d.a)
2. Disaster Risk Management Committee (DRMC): As part of its Emergency Preparedness and Response mechanism, ICOM DRMC maintains Museum Watch Lists for emergency situations and makes contributions to No-Strike Lists for escalating military unrest situations (Ibid.).

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Some methods and platforms used by ICOM to promote its activities and its objectives of them are listed below:

1. International Museum Day: Celebrated since 1977, ICOM celebrates this Day to raise awareness about Museums as being important cultural assets (Ibid.).

2. Campaigns for Cultural Democracy and Inclusion: ICOM is involved in various initiatives to promote cultural democracy and inclusion. Few examples are stated here. 2017 onwards, ICOM has promoted the role of women in museums during International Women's Day through the hashtag #WomenInMuseums. For 2019, the motto was 'A woman's place is in the museum' which aimed to highlight the varied ways in which women shape museums, from shifting narratives to fighting for inclusion. The hashtag was used social media platforms to share and celebrate the work of female museum professionals, women artists and women in history. (ICOM, n.d.b)

Communication/ Dissemination

Following are important tools for distribution devised by ICOM:

1. International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods: Launched in the year 2013, the Observatory is an information databank of resources on illicit traffic in cultural goods and methods that can be employed to fight it. The platform centralises and disseminates all types knowledge, instruments and materials for international public understanding as well as for informed policy orientation (ICOM, n.d.a). The Observatory also works as an international co-operation and networking platform, encouraging the participation of partners and stakeholders such as, '...international organisations, law enforcement agencies, research institutions and external experts' (Ibid.). For this purpose, annual meetings are organised to share experiences of the various stakeholders. Through such networking, collaboration and dissemination of multi-stakeholder information, the Observatory aims to aid monitoring methods, awareness raising about illicit traffic of cultural goods, data gathering, scientific research and to encourage exchange of good practices. The Observatory thus acts as a tool for a continuous process of research and reporting. The observatory has its dedicated website with the possibility of access through ICOM's website as well (ICOM International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods, n.d.).
2. The Intangible Cultural Heritage and Museums Project (IMP): Launched in 2017, the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Museums Project (IMP) explores the diverse approaches on ICH in museums located in Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy and France (ICOM, n.d.c). The project encourages cross disciplinary peer learning, development of skills and tools as well as creates an international network for the exchange of good practices. The IMP website acts as a repository of resources such as reports of meetings, keynote speeches, position papers, references, etc. The website also hosts a toolkit for museums professionals for safeguarding ICH (IMP, n.d.).

3.3. IFLA

Monitoring

IFLA maintains an inventory of documentary heritage through the IFLA Risk Register. The Register collects information from various sources such as individuals, institutions and communities holding documentary heritage. The information is confidential and not made

publicly available, with the provision for access to the Blue Shield partners and UNESCO to guarantee swift response in case of threats. An online web form has been made available on the website for ease of registering documentary heritage on the register. (IFLA, n.d.).

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

1. Library Map of the World: IFLA has devised the ‘Library Map of the World’ as an advocacy tool to disseminate and promote information and awareness regarding the activities and contribution of libraries (IFLA, Library Map of the World, n.d.). The tool is an online portal/ website that maps the libraries of the world. It provides a range of interactive visual representations of performance metrics through statistical indicators such as number of libraries, details related to staffing, internet access, etc. 7 language options are available for the website. The website also has a section titled the ‘SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) Stories’. The section is an attempt to demonstrate the contribution of libraries to improved outcomes across SDGs. These stories are narratives about any activity, project or programme, conducted by a library or in partnership with a library, for the needs of library users and communities at the local, regional or national levels (Ibid.). Manuals and guidelines for narration of stories have been provided on IFLA’s website. As mentioned on the website, the Initiative has a dedicated curation team that works in collaboration with the contributors of the stories. Stories can be submitted through an online form. The initiative also has a presence on social media platforms.
2. IFLA International advocacy programme: As mentioned on IFLA’s website, ‘The IFLA International Advocacy Programme (IAP) was a capacity-building programme launched in 2016, designed to promote and support the role libraries can play in the planning and implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. It ran from 2016 to 2018’ (IFLA, n.d.). Various workshops were conducted to raise awareness of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, as well as to develop capacities of participants to undertake advocacy activities at national and regional levels to engage in processes that would libraries to get included in the National level development plans.
3. IFLA Corporate Supporter Programme: Companies providing services and products to the library community are given the opportunity to join as Corporate Supporters of IFLA. This enables IFLA to receive financial support for the ongoing activities, while the corporate supporters receive benefits packages to allow the promotion of their businesses to IFLA members. (IFLA, n.d.).

Communication/ Dissemination

Following are important tools for distribution devised by IFLA:

1. IFLA Governance Review Process: IFLA currently is discussing the possibilities of transformation of the organisation’s governance structure. The process is being conducting through surveys and opinions of its membership base. One survey was conducted in October 2019 (IFLA, 2020). Announcement of the survey, the plan of action and all information related to it has been made available on IFLA’s website. A separate online platform called the ‘IFLA Global Vision Ideas Store’ for collecting ideas for this

process has been created (IFLA Global Vision Ideas Store, n.d.). In addition to allowing libraries to submit their ideas through a standard online template, the platform allows viewing a range of ideas. The platform also allows non-librarians to submit their ideas. The platform is planned as a continuously evolving repository of ideas.

2. IFLA Standards: IFLA produces a range of standards in diverse fields of library and information services to support the International Library Community. The standards are documents that are reviewed, published and updated, reflecting the latest consensus on principles, guidelines and best practice models for activities or services related to the library community (IFLA, n.d.). The Standards are free to access and download on the IFLA website.

3.4. IUCN

Monitoring

IUCN has devised knowledge products consisting of conservation databases and tools to share the knowledge gathered through its international community of experts. The tools are devised for simultaneous information acquisition, communication, exchange, analysis and monitoring of trends in risks to and conservation of natural heritage. The key tools for monitoring threats to natural heritage that IUCN uses are the IUCN Red Lists and the Red List Index. The Red Lists measures the pressures and threats acting on species and ecosystems, which in turn inform conservation actions to prevent extinctions. IUCN has clearly mentioned on its website who the target audience for the database are and also the individual purposes for which each of these target audiences could use the data. The target audience includes national and international government agencies, wildlife departments, conservation-related non-governmental organisations (NGOs), natural resource planners, educational organisations, zoos, aquariums, students, media and business community (IUCN, n.d.).

1. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is an inventory of the conservation status of plant and animal species globally. A set of quantitative criteria is used to evaluate the extinction risk of species. As mentioned on IUCN's website, the production of the List is made possible through contribution and participation of diverse partners of the Red List and their respective networks. The Red List thus is the result of the contributions of various stakeholders in the form of expertise, investment of time and financial resources. All the data sources are checked by the team at IUCN. The Inventory has a dedicated website/ online interface as well as publications, brochures, press releases etc. which are all made available through the website. The method of collecting data, processing data, assessment and dissemination is explained for public information on the website. The criteria for evaluation, methods of documentation requirement and other such guidelines are also made freely accessible for reference on the website. (IUCN, n.d. & IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, n.d.)
2. The IUCN Red List Index (RLI): The Red List Index (RLI) is an online interface that illustrates trends in overall extinction risk for species. The data can be utilised to monitor progress towards targets for biodiversity loss reduction targets. (Ibid.)

3. IUCN Red List of Ecosystems: The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems is a standard for assessment of conservation status of ecosystems. The standard is applicable at all levels right from the local and national, to regional and global levels. The standard has a set of criteria, for evidence-based, scientific assessments of the risk of ecosystem collapse. The assessments are based on quantitative thresholds and are categorised into 8 categories of risk for each ecosystem. The List has its own website/ online interface. The List and its activities are based on a collaborative effort of its partners and their respective networks. (IUCN, n.d. & IUCN Red List of Ecosystems, n.d.)
4. IUCN World Heritage Outlook: IUCN monitors the state of conservation of Natural World Heritage sites which is one of its activities as an Advisory Body to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. World Heritage Outlook is an independent online interface that provides assessment of the conservation prospects for natural World Heritage across the world. It provides recognition to good conservation practices, identifies risks and provides recommendations of actions needed to improve their conservation outlook. Using expert knowledge, the initiative tracks the state of conservation of all natural World Heritage sites over time and provides interactive visual representation of trends. IUCN consults a wide range of stakeholders during its monitoring processes and also is open to receive other news, research findings, comments or participation in monitoring the status of the sites. (IUCN, n.d. & IUCN World Heritage Outlook, n.d.)
5. World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas: The World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas is an online interface on Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). The initiative is aimed at guiding strategic decision-making that is governed by international conventions associated with the KBAs as well as in the establishment of private sector policies. As mentioned on IUCN's website, the database is managed by the KBA Partnership (IUCN, n.d.). There is a provision for engagement of the end-users of the database through a consultative forum (World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas, n.d.).
6. Protected Planet: Protected Planet, a joint initiative of IUCN and UNEP, is a web-based visual interface for the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) that includes terrestrial and marine protected areas (IUCN, n.d.). The interface collates opinions and information of varied stakeholders such as governments, experts, communities as well as the civil society. The Protected Planet (n.d.) website states that to improve accessibility and user-friendliness of the interface, in 2015 and 2016 some improvements to the online platform were made. These included changes such as making the download process more effective and improving the search function, enabling users to access statistics and other country-specific information and comparative data. The changes led to an eight-fold increase in the number of dataset downloads from the website (Protected Planet, n.d.).
7. BIOPAMA Reference Information System: The BIOPAMA (Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management) Reference Information System (RIS) is an online open source information system, developed under the IUCN - Joint Research Centre of the European

Commission partnership for the BIOPAMA programme (IUCN, n.d). The information pool is dedicated to aid decision-making for the protection and management of protected areas in the regions of Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries. The various data are geo-referenced and includes modules such as analytics module, module for assessments, tracking conservation targets, etc. (BIOPAMA RIS, n.d.).

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

One of the key methods of promotion of IUCN's activities happens through its various knowledge products and tools as they operate based on multi-stakeholder partnerships and contributions through varied sources and networks (Refer to 3.4.2 and 3.4.4). Some other tools developed to promote good practice are:

1. Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM): The Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM), co-produced by IUCN and the World Resources Institute (WRI), provides an accessible framework for rapid identification and analysis of areas for forest landscape restoration (FLR) (IUCN, n.d.). Handbooks, guides and other such support material to aid the process of learning the method of using the framework are readily accessible through the IUCN website. The handbook has 6 language options to allow for diversity in the reading audience and eventually for the effective reach of the methodology.
2. PANORAMA: PANORAMA is a collaborative initiative of 7 leading conservation and development organizations. It is a web platform that promotes solutions that can inspire and can be replicated across diverse conservation and development issues. The platform has curated case studies from across the world, supplemented by an array of tools for communication and exchange. Case studies are presented in a modular format that identifies replicable 'building blocks'. Though the solutions offered are context-specific, the modular framework ensures that they can be used to inspire learning and applicability across themes, issues and context. All solutions offered are peer-reviewed before publication. For browsing solutions, various access options and filters are offered on the platform such as type of ecosystem, challenge, thematic communities, etc. Contribution of solutions is possible in either of the two formats - short overview or detailed account. A feedback option has also been provided on the online platform. PANORAMA collaborates with many like-minded initiatives and organisations for synergies in efforts to promote the solutions. All the collaborators along with their individual scope of collaboration are mentioned on the PANORAMA website. (IUCN, n.d. & PANORAMA, n.d.).

Communication/ Dissemination

IUCN's has devised various knowledge products that consist of conservation databases and tools to share its activities and knowledge gathered through its international community of experts. Some of them are mentioned in 3.4.2. and 3.4.3. Some other tools for dissemination of knowledge and information are:

1. ECOLEX: This is an online platform that acts as a web-based environmental law

information service. The intention of the initiative is rooted in the increasing importance of environmental law in environmental and resource management and the lack of easy accessibility of relevant data for diverse audience (ECOLEX, n.d.). As mentioned on IUCN's website, the platform is jointly managed by FAO, IUCN and UNEP since 2001. The platform gains from the synergy created through the combined information on environmental law collected through the sources of, 'FAOLEX (FAO), ELIS (IUCN) and InforMEA (UNEP) (IUCN, n.d.). The initiative has been designed keeping in mind a range of audience such as 'legal professionals, academics and researchers, policy and decision-makers as well as civil society' (Ibid.). The online platform has a search function. The available data is categorized to make the platform easy to access and user friendly.

2. InfoFLR: Devised as part of IUCN's contribution to the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration, this is a web platform launched in 2016 for reliable news, current events and stories, resources and updates on forest landscape restoration across the world. The platform is presented by IUCN with the support of, '...the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI), and UKaid from the UK government' (IUCN, n.d.). The platform includes an interactive map that gives a country-specific overview of forest landscape restoration activities (InfoFLR, n.d.).

3.5. World Monuments Fund

Monitoring

World Monuments Watch is an advocacy tool of World Monuments Fund. The programme was launched in 1995 (WMF, n.d.). It operates with the aims of identifying cultural heritage sites in danger and supporting them through financial and technical aid for their preservation. The Watch list is a biennial selection of sites, based on a nomination process. The website of the Organisation has clear directions for the process. As stated on the website, nominations are assessed for their potential to enhance the lives of communities, the cultural significance of the site, the need for urgent action, and the feasibility of the proposed actions. After each watch cycle, new sites are nominated on the list. In exceptional cases, a site may be included on more than one watch cycle, but a new nomination needs to be submitted. Once a site is selected, a two-year process of engagement begins, which includes activities such as identifying, developing and managing projects; building local partnerships and networks; attracting complementary funding, etc. Nomination of a site to the list is open to submission by anyone, including, '...private individuals and representatives of civil society organizations, community groups, government agencies, educational institutions, or other entities. In addition to groups with heritage conservation as their mission, World Monuments Fund is encouraging organizations in a broad range of allied fields to submit nominations to the World Monuments Watch' (WMF, n.d.). Such a method of generating a Watch list enables all sections of the society to participate in the process of decision-making concerned with heritage and its conservation.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Some methods of promotion of the organisation's work and its values are:

1. Hadrian Award and Watch Awards: WMF honours individuals with great accomplishments in the cultural heritage sector with the Hadrian Award and the Watch Award to promote leadership in the sector. The honour is awarded at the occasion of the Annual Hadrian Gala in New York (WMF, n.d.).
2. Watch Day: An important goal of the World Monuments Watch programme is to promote and enable sustainable conservation through the integral role of the communities in the process. The idea of Watch day was launched in 2012 to promote community engagement and local stewardship. The Watch Day is celebrated as a series of events organized by local communities at the World Monuments Watch sites. The day is designed for sites to be able to utilise the national and international attention drawn from the inclusion on the Watch List. Events are supported either completely or partially by WMF. Watch sites are encouraged to organize context specific events and activities such as conservation workshops, children's competitions, exhibitions, guided tours, etc. The events aim to promote local appreciation of the sites and advocate for mainstreaming heritage that is integral to the communities. (WMF, n.d.)

Communication/ Dissemination

The organisation's website gives information regarding all its activities, announcements, updates, etc. The Organisation has a social media presence and also has a YouTube Channel. In addition to these, following are some methods of distribution of the organisation's activities and initiatives.

1. Watch Magazine: This is an annual report of updates from sites and projects announced in the biennial cycle of World Monuments Watch list. Since the magazine is aimed at reaching all members of the civil society, the content is written and presented in a manner that can be read, enjoyed and understood by non-experts as well. Stories, interviews, excerpts of experiences of people involved in the projects in various capacities are included in the contents.
2. Newsletter: The organisation gives access to its newsletter by subscription through the website. The subscription is open to all.
3. Press Room: All Press releases made by the organisation are available of the organisation's website. A specially designed Press Kit for Journalists for the 2020 Edition of World Monuments Watch is free to access on the website.
4. Sites and Projects Archive: An interactive archive of all the projects of the World Heritage Fund is open to access on the organisation's website.

3.6. GFDRR

Monitoring

GFDRR is engaged in providing knowledge, funding, and technical assistance to develop tools that can monitor disaster and climate risk, within the purview of the organisation's eight

priority areas as mentioned in the ‘advocacy/ awareness raising’ section of GFDRR. Two of these priority areas that are directly related to assistance in developing monitoring mechanisms are - GFDRR Labs and Hydromet Services (Refer to ‘Advocacy/ Awareness-raising’ section of GFDRR). GFDRR is also engaged in developing online utilities for information collection, collation and dissemination details of which are mentioned in the ‘Communication/ Dissemination’ section of GFDRR.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

In the capacity of a grant-funding mechanism that is managed by the World Bank, GFDRR works with local, national, regional, and international partners, to provide and promote knowledge, funding, and technical assistance to mainstream disaster and climate risk management in policies and strategies (GFDRR, n.d.). GFDRR engages in this aim and organizes its grants through eight priority areas of engagement, which are mentioned on its website. These priorities are GFDRR’s areas of promotion. The priority areas are:

1. GFDRR Labs – Promoting open access to risk information
2. Resilient Infrastructure – Promoting resilient infrastructure
3. Resilient Cities – Scaling up resilience of cities
4. Hydromet Services – Strengthening Hydromet services and early warning systems
5. Financial Protection – Deepening financial protection
6. Social Resilience – Building resilience at community level
7. Resilience to Climate Change – Deepening engagement in resilience to climate change
8. Resilient Recovery – Enabling resilient recovery

Communication/ Dissemination

An important initiative of GFDRR for collaboration and knowledge sharing regarding disaster risk information is the Understanding Risk Platform. Some details regarding the platform are mentioned below:

Understand Risk (UR)

Understanding Risk (UR) is an international community of experts and practitioners working in the areas of creation, identification, communication and use of disaster risk information (Understanding Risk, n.d.). The community can be joined by anyone and members are diverse, ranging from government agency representatives, multilateral organizations, the private sector, NGOs, research and academic institutions, community-based and civil society organisations as well as the civil society.

Additionally, GFDRR’s website publishes news, videos and updates on its website. World Bank has a blog and all articles relevant to the Organisation and its objectives are published through it. The GFDRR Knowledge Hub section on the organisation’s website has 3 sub-sections: Publications, Online Utilities and E-learning. Some details of the 3 sub-sections are:

1. Publications

All the resources and publications of GFDRR can be accessed through this section. There is a search function with various types of filters for search such as content type, region, country, type of hazard, date, etc.

2. Online Utilities

This section provides access to the tools of GFDRR that allow diverse communities and decision-makers to collect, collate, disseminate, and understand risk information. Each of these tools have their dedicated online portals. Some of these tools are:

Code for Resilience: Code for Resilience (CfR) programme identifies and engages with partners such as disaster management authorities, citizens and technologists to understand local disaster risk and build or adapt existing technology tools that can decrease natural hazard risks as well as strengthen the resilience of communities. Principles of community-led design and open innovation are at the core of the programme. This programme is included in the Understanding Risk Platform of GFDRR. (Cfr, n.d.).

OpenDRI: As mentioned on the website of OpenDRI, GFDRR launched the Open Data for Resilience Initiative (OpenDRI) in 2011, for the application of the concepts of the global open data movement to the challenges of reducing vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change. OpenDRI engages in three main areas: Sharing Data, Collecting Data and Using Data. The team consists of staff, consultants and members from across GFDRR and World Bank. The team has expertise in, ‘...disaster risk management, geospatial technology, data management, open source software development, risk communication, and international development and policies’ (OpenDRI, n.d.). The team is active in international as well as local technical communities such as, ‘OpenStreetMap (OSM), the Open Source Geospatial Foundation (OSGeo), and Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT), among others’ (Ibid.). The web based portal is interactive and provides access to information to all projects related to Open DRI.

ThinkHazard!: This is an online platform that provides information about hazards for a given location that require consideration in project design and implementation. The tool has been designed to promote disaster and climate resilience as well as provide guidance on the probability of occurrence of different hazards and measures necessary for mitigation (ThinkHazard!, n.d.). The hazard levels provided on the platform make use of authenticated data sourced from a diverse public, private and academic organizations.

GeoNode: As mentioned on the GeoNode (n.d.), web platform, ‘GeoNode is a web-based application and platform for developing geospatial information systems (GIS) and for deploying spatial data infrastructures (SDI). It is designed to be extended and modified, and can be integrated into existing platforms’.

InaSAFE: InaSAFE is free software that simulates natural hazard impact scenarios to facilitate improved preparedness. The software was jointly developed by the World Bank (GFDRR), Indonesia (BNPB) and Australia (Australian Government) (InaSAFE, n.d.).

OpenDRI Index: This tool, along with other tools such as ThinkHazard!, Geonode, and Inasafe, aims at providing better access to data to improve risk information. The

intention is to track and assess open data within the Disaster Risk Management sector. The web platform is managed by OpenDRI. Data on the website is sourced and updated voluntarily by the ‘Understanding Risk’ community and reviewed by a team consisting of Disaster Risk Management and Open Data specialists. (OpenDRI Index, n.d.)

3. E-learning:

GFDRR’s e-learning platform is directed at disaster risk management professionals. The platform disseminates self-paced courses designed on the basis of the latest expertise and technology in the field.

3.7. Docomomo

Monitoring

Docomomo hosts an advocacy initiative titled ‘Heritage in Danger’ with a dedicated section on the organisation’s website. Cases of heritage at risk, other news and updates on heritage at risk are published in this section. Regular updates of the threatened heritage are mentioned along with the nature of Docomomo’s involvement in the process. Each case study is tagged with keywords such as date of the status update, Current status of the risk or case study (saved, threatened, best practices etc.) Docomomo’s ‘Heritage in Danger’ section thus, acts as a risk monitor or list of Heritage of the Modern Movement at risk.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

The Docomomo Virtual Exhibition - MoMove is a tool employed by Docomomo for promoting the safeguarding of heritage of the Modern Movement. The virtual exhibition hosted on a dedicated online platform is a curated selection of buildings, sites as well as tours of the Modern Movement across the world. All the selected sites are geo-tagged on an interactive map which can be navigated to search for specific buildings. The possibility for search with specific terms is also available. Curated Tours to specific buildings have been organised and are published on the platform from time to time. The Organisation’s website states that an award titled Docomomo Rehabilitation Award is being planned for (Docomomo, n.d.). No details of this are available on the website yet.

Communication/ Dissemination

Docomomo organises conferences for professional networking and dissemination of scientific work and workshops for students. Docomomo also publishes the Docomomo Journal which is a bi-annual publication that features articles by architecture practitioners, scholars and experts addressing diverse facets of Modern Movement architecture. The Journal is distributed to Docomomo members and partners and are free to access through the organisation’s website.

3.8. Europa Nostra

Monitoring

The ‘7 Most Endangered Programme’ is Europa Nostra’s tool to enlist and respond to heritage in danger. Europa Nostra launched the programme in January 2013, along with the European

Investment Bank Institute as the founding partner and the Council of Europe Development Bank as an associated partner (Europa Nostra, n.d.). The programme is a civil society campaign to save threatened heritage. As mentioned on website of the programme, this is not a funding programme rather the list of selected endangered heritage of Europe is aimed to act as a catalyst for action and promotion through example. As an exception, in the 2021 edition, it has been announced that the selected 7 heritage sites will be eligible for an EIB Heritage Grant. The selection of the sites is based on the site/ case's outstanding heritage and cultural value as well as their vulnerability to imminent threat. Other important criteria for selection are the degree of commitment of local communities, public and private stakeholders to protecting these sites as well as the site's potential to catalyse sustainable socio-economic development. For the 7 selected sites, a mission composed of multidisciplinary teams evaluate the sites and assist in formulating a plausible action plan in dialogue with the stakeholders involved. The observations and recommendations are then compiled into technical and financial reports. The technical reports are accessible through the organisation's website. Sites are selected following a call for nominations. Nominations can be made with the support of an organisation that is a member of Europa Nostra or directly by joining Europa Nostra's network. Nominations can thus be made in the capacity of a Europa Nostra member or as an associate organisation or as a new individual member. European Heritage Alliance 3.3 members are also eligible to submit a nomination. For this programme, the will of the members of the civil society to save the heritage is the motivating factor that enables the possibility to work towards protection of the sites. The programme therefore is aimed at promoting heritage stewardship. For ease of submissions and to encourage more members for participation, prior to 2021's list, Europa Nostra has organised several online seminars with voting members and members eligible for submissions for consultations and for information dissemination regarding the programme.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Europa Nostra is a civil society Organisation that represents the voice of the civil society. The Organisation promotes civil society participation in various forums. A recent example is its representation in the online conference, 'Promoting Europe's Cultural Heritage and Cultural Diversity – Who? How? With Whom?' held on 13th-14th July 2020. Europa Nostra through its representative presented its views in the feedback session dedicated for objections and suggestions from the perspective of heritage related citizen's movements and of volunteers on ICOMOS's document, 'European Quality principles for EU-funded Interventions with Potential Impact upon Cultural Heritage' published in 2019.

The 7 Most Endangered Programme is the key initiative of the Organisation to promote the care of heritage sites. In addition to this, other methods of promotion are:

1. Europa Nostra Digital Agora: Europa Nostra Agora is the organisation's virtual platform to disseminate and promote digital best practices associated with cultural heritage across Europe and also globally. This initiative was launched in 2020 to respond to the unprecedented challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic and the related change to people's lives and interaction patterns. The digital platform aims to give more visibility and contribute to the understanding of understanding of Europe's cultural heritage while

simultaneously, advancing the digital shift of cultural content and optimising confinement time induced by the pandemic. (Europa Nostra Digital Agora, n.d.)

2. European heritage Awards/ Europa Nostra Awards: A Public Choice Award is given to a site on the selection list of the 7 Most Endangered Programme, which gets most number of votes from the public. Votes can be cast by anyone, not necessarily a Europa Nostra member, through the website.
3. Campaigns: Europa Nostra runs campaigns within the framework of the 7 Most Endangered Programme. In addition to this, the organisation also supports other campaigns to safeguard heritage assets not on the programme's list, that are facing threat of being lost.
4. Publications: Various publications such as – 7 Most Endangered Programme Booklet, 7 Most Endangered Programme Capacity Building Days Report, Technical reports of the 7 Most Endangered Programme, Learning Kits for Heritage Civil Society Organisations, etc. devised by Europa Nostra, are available on their website.
5. Others: Subscription of Europa Nostra's newsletter is open to all through the website. The organisation is involved in various events, press releases and campaigns in support of specific causes from time to time, information and updates regarding which are available on the website. The organisation also has a social media presence.

Communication/ Dissemination

Communication and dissemination patterns of the various initiatives are mentioned in the previous two sections on 'Monitoring' and 'Advocacy/ Awareness-raising'.

3.9. GHF

Monitoring

The observations presented about GHF and AMAL are based on the discussions during and after the meeting, 'Heritage site monitoring application in times of quarantine (COVID-19)' (Hosking et al., Web Meeting, 2020). The views have been provided by Nada Hosking and Bijan Rouhani. GHF's website has also been used for additional information.

Nada Hosking mentions that GHF uses its international networks to identify, fund, as well as amplify the work of people and communities in their efforts to protect historic sites and cultural traditions. The projects are selected based on a set of criteria, with the 4 most important criteria being, 'local leadership, community buy-in, government support and co-funding' (Hosking et al., Web Meeting, 2020). Amongst the many projects that GHF is engaged in, GHF's initiative of developing AMAL is discussed here for its important contribution in the field of monitoring cultural heritage. The development of the product has the aim of serving communities that don't have the capacity or resources to build their own customized solutions. Hosking mentions that the program's goal is to provide access to information, training and tools necessary for risk preparedness, response, and recovery in the cultural heritage sector. As the initial product, a rapid risk and impact assessment mobile app

was launched, which offers standard modules for risk and damage assessment, mapping, rapid documentation, and guidelines.

Next stage: Hosking says that as the next step for expansion for AMAL, the plan is to include a, 'team management tool, training sections, and a platform for local communities to share knowledge, concerns, records, and documentation about endangered heritage sites'. The next stage also includes the plan for increased localisation of the app.

Application Details: Hosking, giving insight about the research prior to process of the development of AMAL says that they did an extensive research on the available platforms in the market, such as ODK, Martus, etc. to avoid duplication. The research revealed that while the available products had their advantages, they did not provide the functionality necessary to support the needs within the cultural heritage sector. For AMAL, the use of the HerBridge extension enabled the app to provide users with the ability to choose the collection destination for the data. Hosking emphasizes that AMAL thus, is built as a tool that is agnostic and can be inter-connected with diverse databases irrespective of the type and language of use.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Each project of GHF may have specific methods of promotion. The specific promotion strategy of AMAL is described here.

Promotion of AMAL: Based on Hosking and Rouhani's views, for AMAL, understanding user experience was one of the most important components of the app development. The user interface development of AMAL was informed by workshops and a feedback loops between heritage professionals and experts, custodians in the MENA region as well as software developers. In order to utilise the potential of the diversity of perspectives in the sector, 5 workshops in Egypt, Bahrain, Sharjah, Morocco, Tunis and Toronto were held. Hosking mentions that some of these workshops were a part of larger academic institutions, while others were organised in collaboration with heritage custodians. Collaboration with the latter segment revealed that they wanted a simpler, easier to use version of the product. The feedback contributed to the design and flow of the App.

Crowdsourcing: The current content of the App was developed by ICCROM in 2016-17. Hosking while discussing the potential of developing the existing app for UNESCO Bangkok in their attempts to use crowdsourced data for remote monitoring of heritage sites, says that if crowdsourcing is to be used to collect data, technical data collection might not be appropriate for the intended users. In order for the app to be accessible to a variety of users, such as in the case of crowdsourcing, the AMAL app needs to be scaled down to a more basic version. Simultaneous to a basic version, GHF recommends continued provision of an 'enterprise version' for institutions and larger projects, wherein the users are heritage professionals and would require special access. For example, special access is provided to contributors working with EAMENA, which was the first step to the 'enterprise version' of AMAL.³³ However,

³³ Refer to EAMENA (3.12) for more details regarding their work.

Hosking adds that rigorous ethical and regulatory controls need to be embedded within the app in the case of crowdsourcing data, to ensure appropriate collection and analysis. She also says that crowdsourcing should be considered as complementary to traditional methods of technical monitoring.

Localisation: Hosking mentions that since AMAL's current partners are primarily located in the MENA region, Arabic language support for the app has been a priority. Other languages, such as French and Spanish are also being considered as GHF projects wherein the app is used are located in the MENA, where these languages are prevalent. She says that while considering translations and contextualisation of the app, one needs to be aware that localization is not just a matter of translation. Attempts for localization of the app requires coding as well as the need to rethink the user interface for issues such as right-to-left and left-to-right languages, longer sentences or words to communicate similar ideas, etc.

Communication/ Dissemination

GHF provides updates of its projects and engagements through its website, newsletter, social media platforms, YouTube and podcasts. Each project of GHF may have specific methods of dissemination. The specific distribution method of AMAL is described here.

Dissemination of AMAL: In Hosking's opinion, partnerships have been an integral part of the AMAL project, for app and content development, as well as dissemination. Elaborating on the partnerships developed, she mentions that the app is currently used by EAMENA and its network, GHF's partners at Associata Monumentum in Romania for the Ambulance for Monuments Project, at LaCiudad perdida in Colombia, and in by GHF's partners in Morocco for the Communal Granaries Project. The last three projects are examples where the projects engage community members in the process. According to Hosking, GHF encourages all its networks and partners to widely disseminate information regarding the App.

App Access: Giving information about the app access, Hosking says that the AMAL application can be downloaded from Google Play. For the iOS version of the App, users need to go through a Testflight, as the requirements of Apple to publish it in the App Store have not yet been resolved. She adds that the intended trajectory for AMAL is to explore the possibility of an open source code for the app, but this requires review by GHF's legal team.

3.10. Global Centre for the R2P

Monitoring

As mentioned on the website, 'The Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect applies an atrocity prevention lens to situations where populations are experiencing, or are at risk of, genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or ethnic cleansing' (Global Centre for the R2P, n.d.). The R2P Monitor under the title of 'Populations at Risk', is a section on the organisation's website that is a bimonthly bulletin to bring the available information into the public domain. For each case, the following set of information is provided - background

information on the situation, analysis of the diverse factors, the international response to the situation and recommended actions to protect the population and prevent further crises.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

The Organisation uses varied methods for promotion of the norm of R2P. The methods stated below have been sourced from the organisation's website (Global Centre for the R2P, n.d.).

1. Advocacy at the UN: The Centre's core advocacy efforts as stated on the website, lie in the task of creating support amongst policy makers for the norm of the 'Responsibility to Protect' as well as its implementation on ground. The Centre's engagement with the UN through its diverse missions is central to this work.
2. Global network of R2P focal points: Launched in September 2010, the Global Network of R2P Focal Points is a step taken to implement the norm. As mentioned on the organisation's website, 'An R2P Focal Point is a senior official within a government who facilitates national mechanisms for atrocity prevention and promotes international cooperation by participating in the Global Network. Appointment of an R2P Focal Point is a step that can be implemented by governments to demonstrate their commitment to mass atrocity prevention, regardless of their capacity' (Ibid.).
3. Improving peacekeeping and civilian protection: The Centre works towards improving threat assessments and enabling policy makers to identify early warning signs for mass atrocity crimes through capacity building, training and workshops (Ibid.).
4. Protecting Cultural Heritage: The Centre recognises the link between destruction of cultural heritage and mass atrocity crimes and advocates for the need for wide recognition and response. For this, the Centre encourages and partners with relevant actors to explore ways to halt the destruction of cultural heritage in armed conflict and in crimes against humanity through hosting events, campaigns, forums, etc. (Ibid.).
5. Global engagement: The Centre engages with diverse stakeholders such as, '...individual states, regional bodies, and civil society as an essential part of clarifying, institutionalizing and advancing R2P' (Ibid.). This is done through hosting and participating in policy forums at national, regional and international levels.

Communication/ Dissemination

The publications of the organisation are related to issues such as mass atrocity prevention, the norm of the 'Responsibility to Protect' and populations at risk. The aim of these publications is to provide research related to policies and strategic guidance to diverse stakeholders such as governments, officials of the UN as well as to the civil society. The publications are available in the Archives section of the website in media formats such as – documents of official statements, media interviews as well as other external resources on R2P.

3.11. ICONIC HOUSES

Monitoring

The 'Icons at Risk' international initiative launched by ICONIC HOUSES is an attempt to draw attention to vulnerable and endangered modern houses that are 20th century heritage

assets. As stated on their website, the organisation's aim is to raise public awareness and build supportive structures for the owners/ custodians of the heritage to take actions that can reduce the loss of 20th century houses (ICONIC HOUSES, n.d.). The 'Icons at Risk' section in the organisation's website is an interactive online platform, with a mapping of modern houses with geo-tagged locations. Information about each asset with visual and descriptive information is available. Categorisations such as 'Saved', 'Demolished' or 'At Risk' have been provided for each asset. A search function that allows selective viewing is also available. A selected list of other National Level Watch Lists has also been provided on the website.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Through the 'ICONS at Risk' section of the website, it is possible to raise an alert regarding a heritage asset in danger to the Organisation by means of a standard template. Anyone can raise the alert with the option of providing information regarding the place from where the person has heard about the initiative. This allows the Organisation to understand the sources of dissemination for targeted programme improvement. Some of the organisation's methods for promotion are:

1. ICONS for Sale: The organisation provides a listing service that is hosted on its website. The service intends to enable 20th century heritage houses that are on the market to find committed owners and to reduce the heritage assets' time on the market (Ibid.).
2. Restoration: The section on 'restoration' on the website provides updates regarding restoration works carried out at varied heritage properties enlisted by the organisation. Latest information and news regarding the houses are provided here, such as organisations or people involved in the restoration, post-restoration plans of the properties, planned tours, awards won, etc.
3. IH on tour: This initiative is an Annual Lecture Tour Series launched by the organisation in 2014. The initiative intends to raise awareness about modern house museums and their respective challenges faced to survive (Ibid.). All previous lectures are available on YouTube with direct links provided on the organisation's website. Honourable guests who are directly associated with processes related to the heritage are invited as speakers.

Communication/ Dissemination

The main methods of dissemination used by the organisation that are free to access are its interactive website and newsletter. The media section on the website is an archive of updates related to Modern Houses in TV, Radio, Print and online media. Updates on TV are provided as YouTube links and radio updates are provided as Podcast links. The Organisation also has a section named as the 'Expertise Centre' on its website which is reserved for professional participants who are members of the network. All information regarding events, reports and other relevant news is provided through this network.

3.12. EAMENA

Monitoring

Established in January 2015 in response to the rapidly increasing threats to archaeological heritage in the MENA region, the EAMENA project makes use of satellite imagery to rapidly

record information and build a database about archaeological sites and landscapes in danger (EAMENA, n.d.). As mentioned by Nada Hosking and Bijan Rouhani, the AMAL app developed by GHF is currently used by EAMENA's network and the Arches (initiative of Getty) database is used for storing collected data (Hosking et al, Web Meeting 2020). The project is supported through funding from Arcadia Fund and the Cultural Protection Fund. The project is based at the Universities of Oxford, Leicester and Durham. EAMENA's website states that its spatial database intends to monitor, mitigate and manage threats to cultural heritage in the MENA region. Heritage management being at the core of the project's intention, EAMENA works in collaboration with relevant local authorities, sharing information as well as technical expertise and skills to strengthen networks and raise awareness regarding threats as well as possible solutions.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Some methods of promoting participation in EAMENA's work are:

1. Award: As mentioned on EAMENA's (n.d.) website in its 'Contact' section, Global Heritage Fund (GHF) launched a grant scheme, through the sponsorship of the J.M. Kaplan Fund, to aid documentation projects to be carried out by heritage experts trained by the EAMENA project in the Middle East and North Africa region. A call for applications titled, 'From Training to Implementation: Awards Presented by Global Heritage Fund', was made for this purpose. The documentation projects, guided by the EAMENA methodology, would be added to the EAMENA database. The call for the awards is available on EAMENA's website.
2. Protecting the Past (PtP) Series: The EAMENA project organised an international conference and workshop series in collaboration with international and regional partners in the MENA region, including ICCROM-Sharjah and Global Heritage Fund (EAMENA, n.d.). Videos from the 2018 PtP are available on YouTube.
3. Training workshops, Conferences and Publications: The EAMENA team has organised training workshops for heritage professionals in the MENA regions in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine and Tunisia, focusing on the use of open-source satellite imagery, interpretation of aerial photographs, use of the EAMENA database for rapid site documentation and condition assessments of archaeological sites under threat (Ibid.).
4. Exhibitions: EAMENA's website in its 'Resources' section states that the organisation's exhibitions are designed to cater to non-professionals, to raise awareness regarding the archaeological heritage of the MENA region and the threats they are facing (Ibid.). In order to engage a range of audiences, the exhibitions are designed as travelling exhibitions intended to tour to diverse schools, museums, public places, in both urban and remote areas of the countries in the MENA region. The exhibitions' aim is to inculcate a sense of pride and ownership of the cultural heritage assets in local communities to inspire participation and action. The exhibitions are curated and presented in collaboration with the relevant partner countries. Each exhibition is designed in the form of 12 banners across three overarching themes - 1). remote sensing, EAMENA project and training; 2)

the heritage and history of individual countries; 3) current and potential threats to heritage and mitigation possibilities. Since the exhibition needs to travel, the banners are designed to allow easy transportation and are colour coded for easy assembly. The texts in the panels follow museum readability standards and are translated in the local languages, largely Arabic and French where applicable. (EAMENA, n.d.)

Communication/ Dissemination

Fieldwork and outreach are two of the most essential components of the EAMENA project. As the natural progression of its work of investigations of the threatened sites, visiting sites wherever possible for assessments and maintaining records, the team engages in communicating with national authorities to share the collected data and findings (Ibid.). In addition to this the EAMENA project has a dedicated website and a blog to put its work out in the public domain. EAMENA's website is interactive and categorically presents the threats to the region it studies with satellite imagery, photographs and explanations.

3.13. MarEA

Monitoring

The MarEA Project is based in the University of Southampton and Ulster University, in partnership with Oxford University. The project is supported through funding by Arcadia Fund. This is a sister project of EAMENA. It identifies, documents and assesses the threats to maritime heritage and coastal archaeology in the MENA region due to conflict and also due to the rising sea-levels caused by phenomena such as climate change, urban and industrial development. The collected data, assessments and analysis are added to EAMENA's open access spatial database platform built using Arches. The expertise of the MarEA team consists of a combination of diverse skills sets such as, maritime archaeology, remote sensing, coastal and offshore surveying and cultural heritage management. The project engages the expertise of the EAMENA project team and regional expertise from the MENA region. (MarEA, n.d.)

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Following are some methods of promotion of the Project:

1. Partnerships: Similar to its partner project EAMENA, MarEA lays emphasis on building and reinforcing partnerships with countries and local stakeholders in the MENA region. Establishing the foundations of a sustainable mechanism for the maritime heritage in the region is one of the core aims of MarEA (Ibid.).
2. MarEA and MPA (Marine Protected Areas): The project is currently mapping the cultural heritage resources within the MPA network across the MENA region. It is also examining the possibilities of extending the currently existing boundaries for facilitation of increased inclusion, designation and protection of coastal heritage. Possibilities for integration of local efforts and initiatives into the management mechanism of the cultural and natural heritage within the MPA network is also being studied. (MarEA, 2020)

Communication/ Dissemination

MarEA has its dedicated website and a blog. The Project also has a social media presence.

3.14. ASOR

Monitoring

ASOR's Cultural Heritage Initiatives was initiated in 2014. The initiative is an international collaboration of institutions and scholars working under ASOR. ASOR CHI projects are aimed towards the documentation, protection, preservation and mitigation of cultural heritage in war inflicted zones of the Middle East and North Africa. To assist in dealing with this crisis of widespread destruction and loss of cultural heritage assets, the initiative monitors and evaluates the cultural heritage situation in the region. (ASOR CHI, n.d.)

As mentioned on their website, ASOR CHI uses diverse reliable data sources to identify, verify, and assess damages and the state of cultural assets. Data sources include accounts from within countries, open-source information, and analyses of high-resolution satellite imagery. Such widespread monitoring across a large region requires efforts of many people and GIS experts. To aid this issue, ASOR partnered with UC San Diego's new Center for Cyber-Archaeology and Sustainability (CCAS) and the TerraWatchers web portal for a joint online pilot mission to monitor archaeological sites located in Syria, Iraq and Lebanon (ASOR Blog, n.d.). This mission promotes citizen science, digital humanities and crowd-sourcing as solutions to the problem of the number of people available for the task. Terra Watchers is a web based application, built in 2015. The Portal provides a, '...crowd-sourced satellite image analysis platform built on the Google Maps API, and ...[uses] base maps of satellite imagery provided by Google and Digital Globe' (ASOR Blog, n.d.). Only registered users can view and annotate satellite images through an online digitizing routine that stores the information in a central database (TerraWatchers, n.d.).

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Through its diverse projects and research, ASOR CHI aims at bringing a global awareness of the issues faced due to the crisis in the Middle East. Mentioned as part of its mission, ASOR CHI engages in the task of promoting global awareness and understanding of the threats in the MENA region through the following – sourcing information from various news and social media platforms; creation of networks and channels of communication with heritage experts, volunteers, local organisations, etc.; documentation, monitoring and analysis through satellite imagery; production of inventories of heritage sites and damage and communicating the same (ASOR CHI, n.d.). The use of citizen science for monitoring activities is an important method used by ASOR to promote the involvement of local stakeholders in monitoring the cultural heritage (ASOR Blog, n.d.).

Communication/ Dissemination

ASOR's Cultural Heritage Initiatives being an international collaboration of institutions and scholars working under ASOR, the research and findings are distributed through research papers, articles and bulletins in academic and research journals. The CHI has also produced a series of monthly articles for the public, documenting and analysing the loss of the cultural

heritage in the region. Additionally, ASOR's uses its website and bi-monthly e-newsletter for dissemination of research, projects, news and updates.

3.15. Smithsonian Institution

Monitoring

An important example of Smithsonian Institution's efforts to aid monitoring of cultural heritage is the Safeguarding the Heritage of Syria and Iraq Project (SHOSI). In April 2013, the project was launched as a consortium of the Smithsonian Institution and the Penn Cultural Heritage Centre at the University of Pennsylvania Museum, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the U.S. Institute of Peace (Smithsonian Global, n.d.). The project was created in response to the threats to cultural heritage in the Middle East. The project engages in research, training and capacity building of local museum professionals, support in emergency conservation and protection efforts, outreach, as well as deployment of modern technologies to monitor destruction of cultural heritage assets in the region.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

The Smithsonian Cultural Rescue Initiative (SCRI) is involved in research, response, building capacities and raising awareness in the field of cultural heritage in threat. Projects of the Initiative include activities related to cultural rescue in countries such as Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Haiti, Mali, Nepal, and the U.S. Their capacity building and training courses and workshops are central to the promotion of their objectives. The Institution promotes the recognition of cultural heritage in disasters and conflicts as an element of key significance for community resilience and local development through their participation in various conferences, events, panel discussions as well as their varied projects.

Communication/ Dissemination

As mentioned on the Smithsonian Cultural Rescue Initiative's, 'What we do' section of the website under the category of 'Recognition', 'Annually, 30 million people visit Smithsonian museums in Washington and New York and a robust digital presence reaches an additional 135 million people. However, promoting recognition is more than bringing people together to meet. It is also about increasing and diffusing knowledge. SCRI maximizes the Smithsonian reach across the nation and around the world, fostering global awareness about cultural heritage and disaster risk management' (SCRI, n.d.). The principle method of knowledge dissemination of the Institution is through capacity building and training courses and workshops in addition to its presence in various symposia and conferences. These workshops or courses are conducted as preventative measures as well as during rescue missions.

3.16. Antiquities Coalition

Monitoring

Understanding the Cultural Racketeering problem is at the core of the efforts of the Antiquities Coalition. The website of the Coalition mentions that it is engaged in supporting research into looting of cultural objects through the use of satellite imagery. Such

documenting helps monitor the state of cultural assets in danger. The documented data then acts as a tool for the Antiquities Coalition to work towards building the political will necessary to confront the crisis of cultural racketeering (Antiquities Coalition, n.d.). An important project that the Antiquities Coalition supports is the Modeling the Antiquities Trade in Iraq and Syria (MANTIS) project. This project, based at the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago works towards collating information sources such as satellite imagery, archaeological data and records, as well as market data to represent facts related to trafficked artifacts from the Middle East. Another initiative is the Culture Under Threat Smart Mobile Application which is part of the initiatives of the Culture Under Threat Task Force of the Antiquities Coalition (Refer to section on Advocacy/ Awareness-raising).

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Some of the aids that the Antiquities Coalition has used to promote its work are:

1. #BuyerBewareAwarenessCampaign: This awareness Campaign is promoted through various channels of social media, including a video on YouTube. The aim of the campaign is to highlight the consequences of illicit trade of cultural assets by bringing the conversation into the daily lives of people.
2. #CultureUnderThreat Task Force: The Culture Under Threat Task Force is a joint initiative of the Antiquities Coalition, Asia Society, and Middle East Institute. The initiative explores the means of resolving the crisis of illicit trade and looting of cultural material in the Middle East and provides resources to policy makers for informed decision-making. An overview of the recommendations and updates are provided on the website to place the information in the public domain. As part of the #CultureUnderThreat Initiative the Antiquities Coalition partnered with Hexagon to co-create the Culture Under Threat Map, which can be accessed through a Smart Mobile application. The map is an interactive graphic representation of the cultural crimes committed by extremist organizations in the MENA region. The map consists of current high-resolution satellite imagery displaying the destruction of heritage sites in the region. Middle East and North Africa. In the smart mobile application, the satellite imagery base is combined with metrics that can be viewed in multiple data combinations. The interactive application allows users to view timelines to understand the evolution of the destruction over time and to trace patterns of destructions. Such information is imagined to aid the process of developing a research base for solutions to the threats to cultural heritage in the region.

Communication/ Dissemination

The Coalition's website has a news section which gives access to their blog that provides updates on issues and initiatives related to cultural trafficking. Other initiatives such as press releases, publications and presentations of the Organisation can also be found here. In addition to this, as an important part of understanding the issue of Cultural Racketeering, Coalition engages in disseminating their research and putting the information out into the public domain. Some of the tools devised for dissemination are:

1. Story Maps: Titled as ‘The Long Journey Home: Story Maps of Cultural Racketeering’, this online mapping project allows users to follow narratives and routes of cultural racketeering through an interactive visual account. The Esri software is used for the visualisations and spatial data mapping.
2. Interactive Timelines: This online tool illustrates success stories of the fight against cultural racketeering. This interactive platform allows users to explore policies, legal developments and international agreements related to the issue through a visual timeline of developments. A clear set of instructions to access and understand the timeline is also provided for users.
3. Infographics: Theme based infographics are provided through this online tool to summarize and provide easy access to complex concepts to diverse types of audience.
4. Before and After Series: This online tool provides interactive images, with the hashtag #CultureUnderThreat and explanatory information to communicate information regarding cultural heritage that has been lost. This tool aims to convey the gravity of the ongoing crisis in an attempt to raise awareness, evoke action and participation in the fight against cultural racketeering.
5. The Digital Library of the Middle East (DLME): As mentioned in the ‘Solutions’ section of the organisation’s website, a joint initiative was made by the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR), the Antiquities Coalition and other institutions to assess the feasibility as well as technical prototyping of a Digital Library of the Middle East (DLME) in response to the ongoing threats to the cultural heritage in the Middle East (Antiquities Coalition, n.d.). The DLME initiative is an attempt to provide a common digital platform to all types of cultural heritage material, including, ‘...archives, manuscripts, museum objects, media, and archaeological and intangible heritage collections’ (Ibid.). The website states that the platform integrates diverse metadata describing cultural materials through varied perspectives such as their contested meanings, history, facts regarding their provenance, etc. The platform is accessible through desktop computers, tablets, and phones. The overarching aim is to provide access to information through digitisation and documentation to aid the process of mitigating looting and illegal resale of cultural materials. The news of the public release of the platform was announced on the organisation’s website on 16th July 2020.

3.17. CIVICUS

Monitoring

CIVICS' Strategic Plan 2017-2020 mentions three strategic goals. Strategic Goal 3 is, ‘Empowering a more accountable, effective and innovative civil society’ (CIVICUS Strategic Plan, 2017). One of the changes that this goal seeks to make is to encourage civil society actors in testing new tools and methods such as the use of citizen-generated data and feedback loops. A significant initiative in this direction is the CIVICUS Monitor, designed to track

civic spaces. The Monitor is an interactive web platform that acts as a tool for research. The platform is embedded within CIVICUS's website. The platform as stated on the website, provides data on the state of the civil society and civic freedom, of 196 countries. The data is sourced through collaborative efforts of civil society partners, as well as contributions from independent human rights assessments. Countries are categorised for their civic spaces as one of the 5 – closed, repressed, obstructed, narrowed or open, along with diverse data streams that are fed into the updates of individual countries (CIVICUS, n.d.). The Monitor also has a Watch List of countries facing serious, immediate or emerging threat to civic space. The Watch list is updated on a regular basis.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

CIVICUS runs campaigns and uses tools such as signing petitions, open letter, social media etc. to make the voices of the civil society heard. CIVICUS also organizes theme based events and other initiatives such as 'Youth Action Lab' to contribute to the process of building a more resilient and participatory civil society.

Communication/ Dissemination

The media section of CIVICUS's website has four main streams - news, reports and publications, newsletters and resources. News involves dissemination through initiatives such as media releases, CIVICUS Blog, interviews and other updates. Reports and publications section has various theme based publications, research reports and online platforms. Option for subscribing to four different newsletters of CIVICUS is available. The resources section provides access to CIVICUS' toolkits and guides, along with other external resources. Explanations for all the toolkits have been provided for users. The online platforms that act as tools of CIVICUS do not have separate websites, rather are embedded within CIVICUS's website. Some other tools used for sharing of the strategic goals of CIVICUS are:

1. CIVICUS DataShift: CIVICUS's website states that the CIVICUS DataShift is an initiative that recognises the need for and engages in capacity building of the civil society to generate, analyse and use citizen-generated data (CIVICUS, n.d.). The initiative is a multi-stakeholder platform to document existing reporting mechanisms for citizens, identify the gaps and needs to mobilise citizen monitoring resources. In 2015-16 DataShift was working in three locations - Argentina, Nepal and East Africa (Kenya and Tanzania) (CIVICUS, n.d.).
2. Innovation for Change: Innovation for Change (I4C) is an international network of people and organisations working towards the aim of protecting civic space. The initiative has an online platform to exchange ideas, stories and experiences about successes, challenges and opportunities in the efforts for social change.

4. Ideas for a Comprehensive Framework for ‘Cultural Heritage at Risk’

4.1. Summary of Findings and Conclusions

4.1.1. Key findings and conclusions from Part 1: Mapping of Organisations/ Institutions and their ‘Heritage at Risk’ Initiatives

The mapping exercise has revealed specific co-relations regarding organisations/ institutions and their ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives. These co-relations have been observed between the following 4 categories:

Sectors and organizational types:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ International: IGO’s (Public Sector), INGO’s (Not-for-profit, Private, Civic, Hybrid sectors)▪ National:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Public sector: Nation-State/ Governmental bodies, Ministries and Departments, Public Institutions etc.- Private sector: Entrepreneurs, developers, business corporations, private institutions, private foundations, etc.- Civic sector: NGOs, foundations, volunteer organizations, citizen’s advocacy groups, etc.- Hybrid: Collaboration and partnerships of sectors
Level of engagement: ³⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ International▪ Regional▪ National
Stage of risk addressed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Stage 1: Preventive measures▪ Stage 2: Measures to safeguard heritage asset facing imminent threat▪ Stage 3: Measures to recover from damages and losses to heritage asset
Modes of engagement:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Policies/ Conventions/ Standards▪ Register/ Inventory/ Database/ List▪ Law/ Act/ Policy Implementation▪ Monitoring▪ Maintenance/ Conservation/ Management▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice▪ Advocacy/ Awareness-raising▪ Education/ Training/ Capacity Building▪ Documentation/ Research▪ Publication/ Dissemination▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences▪ Grants/ Funding

It is not possible to provide a precise quantitative analysis nor provide generalized and overarching co-relations between these, because only representative actors and initiatives have been studied for the analysis. Despite this, it is possible to provide examples of such co-

³⁴ Studying local level organisations was beyond the scope of the mapping.

relations from the range of the actors selected for the study. The co-relations are presented through the format of the categorization of ‘Sectors and organizational types’.

International: IGO’s (Public Sector), INGO’s (Not-for-profit, Private, Civic, Hybrid sectors)

IGOs

- Key IGOs, in the Heritage at Risk sector are the UN (along with its specialised agencies such as UNDRR, UNITAR, UNDP, UN OCHA, UNESCO), World Bank and ICCROM. The World Heritage Convention and the World Heritage List of UNESCO are instruments for international recognition and safeguarding of outstanding heritage. Each of these IGOs is engaged in addressing all three stages of risk to heritage, through varied modes of engagement. They all have initiatives that particularly focus on a specific stage of risk. For example, the 3rd stage of risk is addressed through dedicated funds for emergencies, dedicated conventions for protection of cultural heritage during crisis, UNESCO has a list of World Heritage in Danger, etc. It is important to note that none of these organisations are responsible for or have the agency for the actual implementation of laws/ acts/ policies for cultural heritage protection or disaster risk reduction of cultural heritage assets. They are also not responsible for or have the agency to maintain/ conserve/ manage the state of conservation) of the heritage assets. For this they are dependent on National/ State Agencies.
- Institutions (with diverse organisational structures) that are either part of the UNITWIN Network or are Category 2 Centres of UNESCO are significant for strengthening the World Heritage Convention through capacity building, training, research, communication and dissemination of information and the establishment of regional networks.
- IGOs are important funding sources in the heritage at risk sector. (e.g. UNDP, UN OCHA, UNESCO, World Bank). Funding is available for all three stages of risk. GFDRR managed by the World Bank, is dedicated to support disaster management projects across the world. The potential of GFDRR’s capacity to engage with ‘cultural heritage at risk’ can be utilised further.
- ICCROM is engaged in the heritage at risk sector through various modes of engagement, but its key engagement is through capacity building activities for all three stages of risk.
- The regional IGOs significant for the heritage at risk sector are primarily of two types. One type is that involved in the sector to foster a range of co-operation and collaborations amongst countries of a region (e.g. SAARC Disaster Management Centre, Association of Caribbean States, EU, LAS). Such collaboration may be through different modes of engagement. The other type is one that funds initiatives in the region (e.g. EU, African Development Bank Group, Asian Development Bank). Such funding is usually complemented by background research, publications and processes to aid responsible and informed funding.

INGOs

- International non-governmental organisations that are advisory bodies to UNESCO’s World Heritage Committee are ICOMOS and IUCN (the third advisory body being ICCROM which is an IGO). In addition to their advisory role to World Heritage in the cultural and natural sector respectively, both organisations engage with heritage that

doesn't fall within the purview of World Heritage criteria. Both organisations have a large membership base and networks of experts in their respective fields. Both are involved with all three stages of risk through varied modes of engagement. It is important to note that all these modes of engagement are through the organisations' advisory capacities.

- ICOMOS (for monuments and sites), ICOM (Museums), IFLA (Libraries) and ICA (Archives) are international non-governmental organisations with expertise and advisory capacities in specific sub-categories within the cultural sector. These four organisations are also the founding members of Blue Shield, an organisation that was specifically formulated for the protection of cultural and natural heritage, tangible as well as intangible, in the event of armed conflict, natural or human-induced disaster. The interconnectivity and synergies of the roles and fields of intervention in the heritage at risk sector of IGOs such as UN (UNESCO, UNDRR, UNDP, UNITAR) and ICCROM; and INGOs such as ICOMOS, IUCN, ICOM, IFLA, ICA and the Blue Shield are not only necessary but also vital for optimization of efforts towards cultural heritage at risk.
- Key INGOs significant in the advocacy of cultural heritage through their engagement with financial and technical assistance in field of cultural heritage at risk are – WMF, GFDRR, and GHF. These organisations target all 3 stages of risk.
- Europa Nostra is a key civic sector organisation operating on a regional level in the advocacy of cultural heritage and engaging with heritage at risk for Europe.
- Some INGOs' work is significant for their specific expertise or thematic advocacy within the field of cultural heritage and cultural heritage at risk. e.g. CyArk and Docomomo
- There are some alliances and networks that safeguard cultural heritage through their efforts. Their contributions to the field are diverse, such as financial and technical assistance, training and capacity building, awareness-raising, development of early detection system of risks, etc. Key examples are - ALIPH Foundation (financial and technical assistance), Aga Khan Developmental Network (network of private development agencies in the cultural heritage sector that engages with heritage at risk through various modes of interventions), CIVICUS (global alliance of civil society organisations dedicated to strengthening citizen action) and WATCH (aim of the association is to foster the safeguarding of cultural Heritage based on the 1954 Hague Convention).
- An important method to engage with Heritage at risk is to maintain 'Watch Lists' that provide either financial/ technical assistance to cultural heritage at risk or are used as media to raise awareness regarding risks. Some examples of INGOs maintaining or publishing such Watch Lists are: ICOMOS, ICOM, IFLA, IUCN, Docomomo and Europa Nostra.

National level Public sector: Nation-State/ Governmental bodies, Ministries and Departments, Public Institutions, etc.

- The Public Sector at the National level (and other subsidiary-levels within the governance structure) is instrumental to the heritage at risk sector, as the various ministries and departments and their respective agencies are responsible and accountable for national level laws, policies, acts; implementation of laws, policies, acts; creation and maintenance of inventories of heritage assets; maintenance, monitoring and management of the state of conservation of and risks to heritage assets; and disaster management. This implies that

the agency of the national level public sector is maximum in the 1st stage of addressing risks to cultural heritage, i.e., the stage of preventive measures. Such agencies and their activities are funded by the State (Government). The funding thus is dependent on the economic condition of the State, directly affecting the resources allocated for cultural heritage protection and management. This in turn directly impacts the quality of maintenance/ monitoring/ management. The available resources also affect the quantity/ number of cultural heritage assets that can be managed by the State.

- Certain Organisations/ Institutions/ Trusts support the work of the State agencies in the field of ‘cultural heritage’ and ‘cultural heritage at risk’ as independent advisory bodies or work within the governance framework of complementing the work of State agencies. e.g. Monumentenwacht in Belgium (independent maintenance advisor), Association of Provincial Monument Guards in Netherlands (independent maintenance advisor), National Trust of Australia and National Trust for Canada.
- Some State Agencies or organisations supporting the work of the State Agencies maintain Heritage at Risk registers to monitor the state of conservation of and risk to cultural heritage (e.g. Heritage at Risk Register of Historic England, Welsh Historic Monuments, 11 Most Endangered Programme of National Trust for Canada) Some organisations use complementary means of monitoring cultural heritage sites such as public participation in monitoring (e.g. Florida Public Archaeology Network and Historic Environment Scotland).
- Some institutions/ networks/ organisations are State funded and are dedicated to specific aims within the field of cultural heritage at risk or may also be known as special operating agencies. e.g. Canadian Conservation Institute; Florida Public Archaeology Network, National Institute of Disaster Management in India and ISCR in Italy.
- Some public sector organisations are engaged in the cultural heritage sector through financial or technical assistance or research, targeted towards fostering co-operation and collaborations between countries and creating networks of cultural exchange. Such initiatives are directed towards any/ all three stages of risk. e.g. German Federal Foreign Office - Cultural Preservation Programme; New Zealand Aid Programme; Directorate of Cultural Heritage, Norway - EEA and Norway Grants; British Council – Cultural Protection Fund, Dutch Culture and US Ambassador’s Fund for Cultural Preservation, Price Claus Fund for Culture and Development of Netherlands.
- Some public sector organisations are dedicated grant making/ funding instruments. Such funding is not routinely allocated by the State, rather such funding needs to be acquired through application and is subject to selection. e.g. The National Heritage Lottery Fund, UK and Arts and Humanities Research Council.
- Ministries and Departments of State have specific initiatives that are targeted towards specific themes within the ‘Heritage at Risk’ sector. For example, initiatives targeted towards prevention trafficking of cultural antiquities. e.g. Cultural Antiquities Task Force of the Cultural Heritage Centre in the US.

National level Private sector: Entrepreneurs, developers, business corporations, private institutions, private foundations, etc.

- Several academic and/ or research institutions are engaged in the field of heritage at risk.

Specific projects of the institution or the institution may have a regional or thematic focus. Examples of such institutions or projects are - The Zamani Project of the University of Cape Town, EAMENA, MarEA, ASOR and Smithsonian Institution.

- Several grant making organisations are private foundations or private charity organisations that focus on cultural heritage protection. Though such organisations are registered in a particular country, they offer financial and/ or technical assistance to other countries as well. Some of the grants may focus on particular regions or thematic areas. Examples of such grant-making organisations are - Volkswagen Stiftung, Gerda Henkel Stiftung, Arcadia Fund, Ford Foundation, Whiting foundation, etc.
- Some Private Trusts are significant in the field of Cultural Heritage and are engaged in the field of heritage at risk through varied modes of interventions such as research, documentation, funding, conservation projects either centred in the region where they are located or spread across various parts of the world. Some examples are – J. Paul Getty Trust (Getty Foundation, Getty Research Institute, Getty Conservation Institute) and National Trust for Historic Preservation of USA.
- Google Arts and Culture is an important online platform that is promoting cultural heritage increasing the visibility of efforts towards safeguarding ‘cultural heritage at risk’.

National level Civic sector: NGOs, foundations, volunteer organizations, citizen’s advocacy groups etc.

- Several non-profit organisations or foundations are doing significant work at their respective national and local levels in the cultural heritage sector, engaging with heritage at risk through any of the diverse modes of interventions such as advocacy, fundraising, listing, research, publications, etc. Examples of some such organisations are – Egyptian Heritage Rescue Foundation in Egypt, INTACH in India, Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz, Cultural Heritage Without Borders, Nova Scotia Lighthouse Preservation Society in Canada, etc. Some non-profit organisations or foundations have a regional or thematic focus and work internationally. Examples of such organisations are – Antiquities Coalition and Alliance for the Restoration of Cultural Heritage.
- Several non-profit associations and networks that operate on the basis of membership networks are doing significant advocacy work in the field of heritage at risk. Such organisations are registered in a particular country but their reach may be either within the country of registration or across several countries, region or across the world. Some examples are – ICONIC HOUSES, Moscow Architecture Preservation Society, Future for Religious Heritage, World Heritage Watch, etc.
- Some examples of civil society/ volunteer-led organisations or citizen’s groups advocating for the safeguarding of cultural heritage are - The Day After in Syria, SAVE Britain’s Heritage, Preservation Chicago and Commission of Guardians of the Atrato in Colombia.

National level Hybrid of sectors: Collaboration and partnerships of sectors

- Some alliances and networks are being formed to build synergies and collaborations amongst diverse stakeholder groups such as varied sectors, organisational structures, disciplines, professions and capacities. Examples of such alliances or networks are - ArcHerNet in Germany and Japan Consortium for International co-operation in Cultural

Heritage. Such networks are open to engagement in all 3 stages of risk.

Visibility of ICOMOS in the organizational/ Institutional landscape of ‘Heritage at Risk’ Initiatives

- ICOMOS being the advisory body of UNESCO and being one of the four founding members of the Blue Shield is positioned well in the international sector to operate in the field of heritage at risk. Within the operating mechanism of ICOMOS, its Secretariat, International Scientific Committees, International Working Groups and National Committees have the potential to operate at varied scales to engage with heritage at risk. The mapping exercise indicates that ICOMOS engages with heritage at risk through the following modes of interventions: Monitoring; Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice; Advocacy/ Awareness-raising; Education/ Training/ Capacity Building; Documentation/ Research; Publication/ Dissemination; Networking/ Events/ Conferences
- ICOMOS’ Heritage at Risk Series and Heritage Alerts together constitute the only international level instrument to comprehensively monitor and observe trends of all types of risks to all types of cultural monuments and sites. There are other Watch lists and monitors which either focus on specific themes, regions, nations or are instruments to provide technical and financial assistance to selected cultural heritage assets addressing varying degrees of risk. ICOMOS is neither responsible for national and international level policy making and implementation of policies related to cultural heritage nor is responsible for maintenance and conservation of cultural heritage assets at the national and local levels, but is involved in these modes of engagement through its advisory capacity. ICOMOS is also engaged through its advisory capacity to UNESCO and through the expertise of its member network, in the development of doctrine, discourse and the evolution of ideas instrumental to the cultural heritage sector targeted at all three stages of risk, in varying degrees of engagement.

4.1.2. Key findings and conclusions from Part 2: Critical Analysis of ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ Initiatives

To comprehensively present findings and conclusions from the critical analysis of ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ Initiatives, their effectiveness has been assessed in this section, based on the 4 criteria of **Relevance, Processes, Impact and Sustainability**. The following indicators and questions have been utilised to assess their effectiveness.

Table 34: Criteria to assess the effectiveness of the ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives of ICOMOS, indicators and questions to assess effectiveness

Indicators	Questions to Assess Effectiveness
Relevance	
Programme, Structure and Objectives	To what extent are the objectives of the Heritage at Risk Programme accommodated within the current organisational and operational structure of the programme? What are the issues/ gaps?
	To what extent do the inputs, outputs and outcomes of the individual initiatives fulfil the objectives of the Heritage at Risk Programme? What are the issues/ gaps?

	To what extent is the initiative able to address the current issues of heritage at risk? What are the issues/ gaps?
Diversity	Is the programme adequately able to cater to the different stages of addressing Cultural Heritage at Risk? What are the issues/ gaps? What are the issues/ gaps?
	Is the initiative adequately able to address the diversity of risks to cultural heritage? What are the issues/ gaps?
	Is the initiative adequately able to address the diverse types of cultural heritage? What are the issues/ gaps?
Target Areas	Which target audience are the outputs and outcomes aimed at? What are the issues/ gaps?
Processes	
Structure and Objectives	To what extent are the processes involved in achieving the objectives of the 'Heritage at Risk Programme streamlined? What are the issues/ gaps?
Diversity	Are the formal and informal processes associated with the initiative adequate to cater to the different stages of addressing Cultural Heritage at Risk? What are the issues/ gaps?
	Are the formal and informal processes associated with the initiative adequate to cater to the diversity of risk to cultural heritage? What are the issues/ gaps?
	Are the formal and informal processes associated with the initiative adequate to cater to the diverse range of cultural heritage? What are the issues/ gaps?
	Is the initiative adequately able to address the diverse types of cultural heritage? What are the issues/ gaps?
Stakeholder Engagement and Accessibility	To what extent do the processes of the initiatives provide access to the diverse range of stakeholders associated with cultural heritage? What are the issues/ gaps?
	Which stakeholders have the most and least influence in the processes of the initiative? What are the issues/ gaps?
	To what extent do the format of the processes allow engagement of the beneficiaries? What are the issues/ gaps?
Target Areas	To what extent are the issues/ gaps in the processes affecting the effective reach of the initiative? What are the issues/ gaps?
Time/ Duration	To what extent are the time taken by the processes affecting the outcomes of the initiative? What are the issues/ gaps?
Visibility	To what extent are the issues/ gaps in the processes affecting the visibility of the initiative? What are the issues/ gaps?
Impact	
Objectives	Have the objectives of the programme/ initiative been achieved? or Are the objectives of the programme/ initiative being met? What are the issues/ gaps?
Diversity	Which stages of heritage at risk can the initiative create most and least impact towards? What are the issues/ gaps?
	Which types of risk can the initiative create most and least impact towards? What are the issues/ gaps?
	Which types of heritage at risk are most and least impacted by the initiative? What are the issues/ gaps?
Target Areas and Stakeholders	To what extent are the inputs (resources), outputs (the activities of the initiative) and outcomes (outcomes that the outputs aim to achieve) of the programme able to create an impact on the target audience? What are the issues/ gaps?

	What is the impact of the initiative on the diverse stakeholders of cultural heritage? What are the issues/ gaps?
Visibility	What is extent of the visibility of the initiative? What are the issues/ gaps?
Sustainability	
Processes	To what extent are the processes associated with the initiatives sustainable?
	What are the factors hindering the sustainability of the processes?
Resources	To what extent are the resources available for the initiatives sustainable?
	What are the factors hindering the sustainability of the resources available?
Impact	To what extent do the outcomes of the initiatives create a positive impact to the Heritage at Risk sector (visibility, effective reach)?
	Are the positive impacts of the initiatives sustainable?
	What are the factors hindering the long term sustainability of the outcomes of the initiatives or the positive impacts?

Based on the above mentioned criteria, indicators and questions, the following are the findings and conclusions regarding the Heritage at Risk Initiatives of ICOMOS.

1. Relevance

Programme, Structure and Objectives

- As mentioned in section 4.1.1, the Heritage at Risk reports along with the Heritage Alerts Initiative of ICOMOS is the only international level instrument to comprehensively monitor and observe trends of all types of risks to all types of cultural monuments and sites. This highlights the combined relevance of the two initiatives to the field of heritage at risk.
- Inception of all the existing initiatives within ICOMOS that are associated with addressing heritage at risk have started at different points in time. All these initiatives currently have individual aims and operate almost individually without an overarching programmatic vision, objectives and structure. Due to this, all the individual initiatives, though doing relevant and significant work, or attempting to do so, currently have overlapping objectives and gaps due to need for interconnected processes. There is a lack of synergy amongst the various initiatives. The individual ISCs, working groups and NSCs are sometimes working with similar issues but due to the lack of an overarching framework, all these individual efforts have limited impact. Some examples of dilution of relevance of the initiative due to lack of synergies amongst the initiatives are mentioned here.
- Firstly, the three initiatives, ICORP - On the Road Initiative, Heritage on the Edge and Hidden Heritage, though having significant individual aims and outputs (such as documentaries, conferences, archives of oral accounts, online platform), are tied together in their objectives such as providing more visibility to ICOMOS within the civil society, networking with diverse stakeholders of cultural heritage, simplifying the language of ICOMOS to be understood by non-experts, promoting stewardship of cultural heritage, etc. Due to the lack of an overarching framework, their outputs are designed and finally perceived as individual efforts rather than part of an overarching aim. ICOMOS' heritage at risk programme currently lacks a clear direction for all such initiatives as a whole. For example, it is necessary for the Hidden Heritage initiative to chalk out a clear direction

such that it does not replicate the work of other existing heritage advocacy initiatives within as well as beyond ICOMOS.

- The second example is that of the interconnected processes required of Heritage at Risk Reports and the Heritage Alerts Initiative to achieve the aim of monitoring threats to cultural heritage. Currently the two initiatives function almost distinct from each other with occasional mention of the Alerts in the Reports, which dilutes both the initiatives' efforts to observe trends in 'Heritage at Risk'.
- The third example is the interconnectedness of the first group of initiatives (Heritage Alerts and Heritage at Risk Reports) and the second group (Hidden Heritage, ICORP-On the Road, Heritage on the Edge) in their ability to identify, monitor and analyse trends of risk to cultural heritage through the combined action of diverse stakeholders. Such a multi-stakeholder perspective to identify, monitor and analyse cultural heritage at risk cannot be utilised currently, due to the existing structure (or lack of it) of the Heritage at Risk Programme.
- Another area of concern is the lack of systematic co-ordination between ICOMOS' Heritage at Risk programme and Blue Shield despite programmatic overlaps and the complementary roles of both organisations. The invaluable expertise and knowledge of the ICOMOS network is not utilised effectively for Blue Shield's activities for cultural property protection and vice versa.

Diversity

- **Heritage at Risk Reports:** The Heritage at Risk Reports has some issues/ gaps in its ability to address different regions, different types and stages of cultural heritage and risks. Based on a study of the Heritage at Risk report (Refer to section 2.2.1) the inputs of the initiative have the following gaps/ issues related to addressing diversity:
 - Some regions have more number of national reports than others. This implies that baseline data of all regions is not equally represented (Refer to section 2.2.1, Quantitative Analysis).
 - All types of threats within a single country are not well represented for all reports.
 - ICOMOS National Committees in their individual capacities cannot provide comprehensive reports on heritage at risk of their respective countries. One of the ways of providing comprehensive reports is linking ICOMOS reports to National level state of conservation/ risk reports or Watch Lists. e.g. National reports provided by the National Committee of Australia.
- **Heritage Alerts:** Based on analysis of ICOMOS members' feedback and study of Heritage Alerts section on website (refer to section 2.2.2):
 - ICOMOS' Heritage Alerts currently are mostly being raised by ICOMOS members. The knowledge about the system of Heritage Alerts has very little presence and relevance among the civil society.
 - The Alerts published on ICOMOS International's website are predominantly from the region of Europe and North America; predominantly are located in urban contexts, predominantly the threat is related to redevelopment/ reconstruction/ demolition; a little more than half of the alerts are raised due to threats to 20th century heritage.

- **ICORP- On the Road Initiative, Heritage on the Edge, Hidden Heritage:** All these three initiatives are relatively new and are attempting to diversify types of heritage, stakeholders involved in the heritage discourse and practice and also methods of communication, networking and dissemination. While the first two initiatives (ICORP – On the Road and Heritage on the Edge) are inclined more towards awareness-raising to prevent, mitigate or create resilience in addressing stage 2 and 3 of risk, the Hidden Heritage initiative addresses stage 1 (preventative measures) through facilitating public understanding regarding diverse heritage types.
- **ISCs, International Working Groups, NCs:** All these bodies are engaged in work related to heritage at risk that falls within the purview of their respective expertise/ region. There are thematic issues/ risks to heritage assets that are being addressed transversally across scientific committees and working groups at national and international level such as – change in use of heritage places, lack of awareness regarding heritage values, climate change, impact of unplanned development and infrastructure related activities, etc. There are some region specific issues that are being addressed by selected National Committees, Working Groups, International Scientific Committees. An example is the issue of human-induced conflict and related threats in the MENA region. The comments from IPHC mentions that issues related to space heritage is not being sufficiently addressed by ICOMOS.

Target Areas

- **Heritage at Risk Reports:** The Heritage at Risk Reports have some issues/ gaps in its ability to address the necessary target audiences. Based on a study of the Heritage at Risk report (Refer to section 2.2.1) the inputs, outputs and outcomes of the initiative have the following gaps/ issues:

Input level:

- All the National reports have different formats and writing styles. Each type of format and presentation is suitable for a particular type of target audience.

Output level:

- The varying formats of the individual reports, each being suitable for a particular type of target audience, leads to dilution of the relevance of the report as the findings of the report may not reach the necessary audience.
- The current format of the report and its primary method of dissemination (through the ICOMOS website) limits its effective reach. The report in its current format is most suited for the target audience of experts and practitioners.
- The language and format of the publication is not suited well enough for the diverse stakeholders of cultural heritage such as decision and policy-makers; communities and networks; and sectors other than the cultural heritage sector.

Outcome level:

- The publication raises awareness of experts regarding threats to cultural heritage across the world. It does not sufficiently act as a medium of advocacy for the target audience of decision and policy-makers as well as communities and networks.
- The publication addresses Stage 1 of risk, acting as an awareness raising tool. The report in its current format is not very effective for addressing the other two stages of

risk for lack of a mechanism to continuously monitor current status of risks to heritage across the world.

- **Heritage Alerts:** As mentioned in section 2.2.2, the recurring responses of the Heritage Alert process, from ICOMOS are letters, press releases, meetings, and advocacy. Based on observations from ICOMOS' website and members' feedback, very few Alerts have led to successful results. This is due to the reason that the decision regarding the heritage alert/ risk ultimately falls within the purview of the responsible authorities/ owners/ custodians of the heritage asset.
- **ICORP- On the Road Initiative:** The Heritage-On the Road Initiative is an opportunity to simplify and diversify the language of ICOMOS by documenting and presenting people's perspectives on threats to heritage. The potential of this initiative to engage with diverse communities and networks needs to be tapped into for promoting heritage stewardship.
- **Heritage on the Edge:** Based on the analysis of the project in section 2.2.5, the online platform is suited for a range of stakeholders but primarily the civil society. The access to the platform is dependent on the access to internet, which by default excludes access of the information to many. The Platform currently has 5 Heritage sites on it. There is a possibility that the platform at the current stage might be the entire scope of the project. If this is the case, this Platform cannot be viewed as a platform that acts as a data repository that grows over time with contributions from and targeted to a diverse audience base.
- **Hidden Heritage:** The platform of Google Arts and Culture enables this initiative to reach the internet-using section of the civil-society that may or may not be experts in the cultural heritage sector. The project has not officially launched yet, but the idea of the project to be able to select projects through networking and collaboration with the custodians/ owners of the heritage buildings, sites or assets carries the potential of ICOMOS to reach out directly to the user groups of the heritage assets.

2. Processes

Structure and Objectives

Several process related issues hindering the objective of ICOMOS' Heritage at Risk Programme of addressing and finally reducing risks, mitigating risk and creating resilience towards risk have been identified through the analysis of the various initiatives. They are:

- **Heritage at Risk Reports:** The objective of the Heritage at Risk reports is to create awareness regarding risks to cultural heritage across the world, monitor threats and to make recommendations or possible actions to finally reduce risks, mitigate risks and create resilience towards risk. There are some gaps/ issues in the process of Heritage at Risk Heritage Report that hinder the objectives of the initiative. They are as follows:
 - The mechanism of trend analysis is dependent on the inputs in the report. The reports have varying content, formats, writing and presentation styles. This leads to insufficient data for comprehensive trend analysis. The process of acquiring quantitative and qualitative data for trend analysis is lengthy and possibly inaccurate.
 - Another input level problem is that information regarding cases presented in the previous cycle of reporting are not presented in all National reports. ICOMOS's efforts, successes and failures are also not mentioned in all reports. These issues in the

input inhibits the process of using the report as an instrument for constant monitoring of cases as well as programme evaluation for ICOMOS.

- **Heritage Alerts:** The objective of the heritage alerts is to spread awareness regarding the threats to heritage to enable advocacy and actions to prevent, reduce or to mitigate the threats. A detailed description all issues/ gaps, root causes, impact and suggestions for the issues are provided in section 2.2.2. Here the observations and conclusions regarding process related issues of the heritage alerts initiative are summarised. Key issues are:
 - Lack of standard protocols for raising varying degrees of alerts, protocols for processes such as requirements, acceptance, response, selection of experts to address the case, publication format, legal issues in case of etc. that can cater to possibilities of formal and informal methods of raising alerts and disseminating information.
 - Current mechanism of centralised submission of Alerts is lengthy, slow and ineffective (refer to 2.2.2 for details).
 - All National Committees do not have a standard method and structure for raising alerts at the national level. All International Scientific Committees currently do not have methods within their scientific committees to raise alerts regarding risks to heritage assets that fall within their purview of expertise.
 - Current mechanism for adjudicating cases to necessary experts/ members are not sufficient to ensure sound decision making and to avoid conflict of interests.
 - There is a lack of awareness regarding the initiative and protocols regarding participation of members of the civil society in raising Alerts.
 - There is lack of sufficient utilisation of expertise available within the various International Scientific Committees and International Working Groups.
 - Verifying facts of a Heritage Alert case faces challenges leading to the process becoming slow, ambiguous and inconsistent.
 - Heritage Alert is the last resort to safeguard heritage in danger. There is a lack of knowledge and resources of the types and reasons for heritage at risk due to lack of comprehensive statistical data regarding building types, locations, scale and nature of threats, etc. This also leads to issues related to monitoring threats.
 - The Heritage Alerts Process often leads to strained relations with the National agencies or other organisations involved in the change/ threat to heritage. The root cause of this may be the accusatory and binary nature of the heritage discourse and the process of the Heritage Alerts.
- **ICORP- On the Road Initiative, Hidden Heritage:** Both these initiatives currently operate through a centralised core working team. Standard protocols for engagement need to be established for the Hidden Heritage Initiative.
- **ICOMOS and Blue Shield**

Despite ICOMOS being one of the four founding organisations (FF) of the Blue Shield with a representative on Blue Shield's board, ICOMOS has limited agency in the activities and decision-making of the Blue Shield. One of the important reasons for this is the lack of parity in the Blue Shield Board representation. The current tendency is to increase the number of individual board members and changing the structure of the board and the General Assembly quorum, thereby reducing the FF's decision-making role in Blue Shield (Rouhani, Feedback, 2020).

- **ICOMOS and World Heritage:** The National Committee of Portugal has stated in the feedback that the NC faces the issue of lack of transparency in the processes related to the monitoring/ alert processes related to World Heritage. The National committee does not have access to the final result of the technical opinions that it sends regarding World Heritage Properties in the country. The NC is also not involved in monitoring the processes. Such gaps render the various alerts related to World Heritage ineffective due to the misunderstandings between various stakeholders such as management and supervisory entities, the media and civil society in general (ICOMOS Portugal, Feedback, 2020).
- **ISCs:** Existing mechanisms within International Scientific Committees such as the system of organising of conferences and seminars, paper presentations, meetings, as well as newsletters or publications exist within almost all International Scientific Committees. Though such forums are not solely dedicated to heritage at risk, they currently accommodate, activities addressing all 3 stages of risk. In addition to these, ISCs are also involved in dedicated activities to address to risk to heritage typologies that fall within the purview of individual Committees. Though collaborations between ISCs, NCs and Working Groups occur from time to time, members have cited lack of responsiveness of members for collaborative activities due to limited time and resources available.
- **International Working Groups:** The International Working groups are currently addressing various thematic activities focused on specific types of risk, geographic region, etc. Such transversal engagement in specific themes is important but again there are several other International Scientific Committees that are dealing with similar issues and are engaged in activities with similar aims. One such example is the overlapping areas of interest stated by CIAV and CIVVIH with the Syria and Iraq Working Group. Similar examples can be stated for issues related to Climate Change as well as Human rights as all ISCs and NCs are dealing with similar issues in varying degrees of engagement.
- **NCs:** Within individual National Committees the processes and working structure of addressing issues related to Heritage at Risk differ from country to country. There is no standard mechanism prescribed for National Committees to organise the working structure within the Committee to tackle heritage at risk. Structures range from National level Committees in Risk Preparedness, Working Groups dealing with risk or a thematic area of risk such as Climate Change or Sustainable Development. The definition of what risk is and what an initiative to address heritage at risk means also varies from country to country. The feedback indicates that most members perceive the 'Heritage at Risk' programme as a programme that deals with threats at either stage 2 or 3. Limited number of members have responded to the feedback stating activities related to risk preparedness and early warning systems. Some members have pointed out gaps in capacities regarding risk preparedness.

Diversity

The processes of ICOMOS' engagement with World Heritage has a formal structure. ICOMOS in its advisory role and expertise can make suggestions and recommendations, but ultimately the agency for action lies within the purview of the respective National/ local level managing bodies as per the management plan of the World Heritage properties. ICOMOS' engagement with National level authorities responsible for the maintenance, management

and protection vary from country to country. There is no formal protocol for formal engagement with such National/ local level organisations but vary ranging from informal relationships, MoUs with such organisations, advisory roles, etc. ICOMOS' large membership base are associated with varied types of organisational structures such as academic and research institutions, private and public organisations, etc. Much of the ICOMOS' work at the National Committee level relies on informal relationships and work done by members at an individual capacity rather than initiatives facilitated by ICOMOS. Agency of the various International Scientific Committees and National Committees at the National level is limited due to the largely informal nature of the role of ICOMOS rather than mechanisms for partnerships. Such informal networks need more integration with ICOMOS' working process. Initiatives such as Hidden Heritage and Heritage on the Edge are attempting to diversify heritage and the public understanding of heritage through advocacy. Based on views of different ICOMOS members, there are many process related issues in context of the cultural heritage sector leading to inefficient management of cultural heritage during times of emergencies. Some of these issues are - gaps in inter-sectorial communication (e.g. gaps between the Humanitarian aid sector and the Cultural Heritage sector); gaps in the governance structure and processes associated with them (e.g. gaps in the co-relations between acts, policies and management mechanisms); and gaps in capacities. All these gaps lead to lack of preparedness.

Stakeholder Engagement and Accessibility

Some process related issues affecting engagement with the varied stakeholders of cultural heritage are:

- **Heritage at Risk Reports/ Series:** The Heritage at Risk Report series is a curated collection of reports from National Committees, International Scientific Committees, Thematic Working Groups, etc. Most of the data is collected from and presented by experts from ICOMOS' member networks. Very few reports are integrated with data from National level reports or efforts of National level agencies. Data from end-users of cultural heritage assets, diverse communities and networks is absent.
- **Heritage Alerts:** The feedback from various ICOMOS members reveal that the expertise of the member network of the International Scientific Committees of ICOMOS is not sufficiently utilised. The current centralised mechanism of raising Alerts and lack of protocols in the process of allocation of cases are probably two important causes for this gap. Another reason may be the current lack of dedicated Alert mechanisms within individual scientific committees. Currently such a mechanism exists within ISC20C. The process of participation of members of the civil society in raising alerts, i.e access to the process of raising alerts through ICOMOS is unclear/ lacks standard protocols. There is also a lack of awareness of the Heritage Alert process within the civil society.
- **ICORP- On the Road:** This initiative is ICOMOS' first attempt at visual documentation of people's stories from their perspective rather than from an expert's perspective. The process of the initiative is an opportunity for ICOMOS to build networks and engage with ICOMOS members of the National Committees, national and local level governmental bodies, communities and a wide range of other stakeholders. Simultaneously, it opens up avenues for access of local communities with experts. Currently the core team of the

initiative is small, with most efforts being initiated and managed through the focal point of this team. This is one of the issues that the initiative is currently facing.

- **Heritage On the Edge:** This Project was initiated by CyArk through the funding of Google Arts and Culture. ICOMOS through the engagement of the Climate Change and Heritage Working Group partnered with the project with specific partnership responsibilities. Such collaborations and processes of engagement are good examples of utilisation of ICOMOS' membership base and networks.
- **Hidden Heritage:** For the Hidden Heritage Initiative, protocols for submission, selection, peer-reviewing are not yet set up. The potential of an online portal for data analytics has not yet been explored. Standard criteria for inclusion of cases within the platform provided by the Hidden Heritage Initiative, systems necessary to avoid conflict with relevant stakeholders have not been set up yet.
- **ICOMOS and Blue Shield:** An important mode of communication and dissemination used by Blue Shield is their training programmes, but as per Bijan Rouhani's feedback ICOMOS is not directly involved with them.

Target Areas

- An analysis of the target areas addressed by the current/ recent activities of ICOMOS' International Scientific Committees and National Committees reveals that the maximum number of the activities that relate to heritage at risk are directed towards 'Experts and Practitioners'.
- There is lower level of engagement with the other two target areas of 'Decision and Policy-makers' as well as 'Communities and Networks'.
- An analysis of the current/ recent activities of the International Scientific Committees indicates that there is least engagement through the three modes of Inventory/ Database, Documentation/ Research and Education/ Training/ Capacity Building. This indicates that the expertise of the scientific committees is not utilised sufficiently for these modes of engagement. The feedback from ISCs finds many mentions of lack of collaboration amongst various types of committees resulting into expertise not being utilised, lack of heritage at risk registers in different countries and lack of encouragement on behalf of ICOMOS to maintain heritage at risk registers at the National level/ International scientific Committee level. The maximum number of the activities that relate to heritage at risk are directed towards 'Experts and Practitioners'. There is lower level of engagement with the other two target areas of 'Decision and Policy-makers' as well as 'Communities and Networks'.
- For National Committees, there is least engagement through the modes of Inventory/ Database and Education/ Training/ Capacity Building. A little less than half the National Committees who have responded have mentioned activities engaging in Documentation/ Research. Publication and dissemination of information targeted towards 'Decision and Policy-makers' and 'Communities and Networks' is very low and there is no mention of training or capacity building activities targeted towards 'Decision and Policy-makers'. Another significant observation through the analysis of current/ recent activities of selected National Committees of ICOMOS is that there is least engagement of the National Committees with the field of heritage at risk through the modes of Inventory/

Database and Education/ Training/ Capacity Building. The feedback received from various National Committees reiterates that there is a lack of capacities as well as activities supporting capacity building related to 'risk reduction' at the National level. Many feedbacks point toward the lack of National and local level inventories or databases of risk/ heritage assets and primary research as being causes for inefficient monitoring of the state of conservation of as well as risk to cultural heritage assets and sites.

- Some members have stated the lack of legal agency of ICOMOS as a volunteer based organisation or lack of protocols in legal situations to be able to engage effectively in activities such as monitoring, heritage alerts and cultural rescue during emergencies.

Time/ Duration

The Heritage Alert process is lengthy and slow. This is due to varied reasons such as the current centralised mechanism of raising alerts, lack of standard protocols and challenges faced in the verification of facts regarding the cases. Sometimes the time taken to respond may be too late for action. Currently, in cases that require immediate action instead of a full scale alert, statements and letters are being issued, but again there is a lack of protocols for varying degrees of alerts and responses.

Visibility

Process related issues affecting the visibility of ICOMOS' heritage at risk initiatives are:

- ICOMOS International' online presence and visibility is mainly through its website, along with other social media platforms. All Heritage Alerts, statements, information about events, news, etc. are distributed through the website of ICOMOS International and the other websites of ISCs and NCs. Issues related to the website are:
 - Several ISCs and NCs of ICOMOS do not have websites.
 - Links provided in ICOMOS' main website to other websites or resources do not work.
 - The website of ICOMOS International, National Committees and International Committees are not sufficiently user-friendly.
 - All the individual websites of ISCs and NCs are all different in design, format and stages of development.
 - ICOMOS' engagement with World Heritage is not sufficiently communicated with the civil society through the online medium. Most of the information is disseminated through UNESCO's website.
 - Since the International Working Groups do not have their own websites, their activities are disseminated through the news section of the website.
 - The current status of the Heritage Alerts is not available for all cases. Archival information regarding the Heritage Alert cases are not available on the website. There is a lack of a standard method/ format/ template for publication of information regarding the alerts.
- The website of the ICORP- On the Road initiative currently has a contribution form with a standard template allowing for submission of ideas and collaboration. The initiative hasn't received any direct contributions through the form yet which may indicate that there is a lack of awareness regarding the initiative.

3. Impact

Objectives

- **Heritage at Risk Reports/ Series:** Since all the National reports, thematic reports, reports from ISCs etc. do not mention the current status of the issues, efforts and recommendations from previous reports, whether the report has aided the process of risk reduction or mitigation cannot be evaluated through the medium of the publication. Currently the most significant outcome of the initiative is awareness amongst experts and practitioners regarding issues and attempts from around the world. This outcome is not sufficient to create a positive impact towards preventing, reducing, mitigating, responding and recovering from risk. Currently, the publication is a key mechanism for ICOMOS to understand and analyse trends. The data and information produced by the publication is insufficient for systematic monitoring of diverse types of threats, heritage, regions and stages of threats. The publication is not able to create desirable impact due to reasons such as insufficient baseline data, lack of systematised data analysis and lack of agency of the publication as a monitoring mechanism at the National and local levels. These factors inhibit the publication from acting as a tool for monitoring and mitigating threats.
- **Heritage Alerts:** An analysis of information available in the Heritage Alerts section of ICOMOS' website and members' feedback indicates low success rate of the heritage Alerts process. It is necessary to mention though that the formats similar to ICOMOS' Heritage Alert process have been adopted by another Organisation – ICONIC HOUSES. This indicates that ICOMOS' recommendations can act as best example scenarios for various other organisations.
- **Heritage on the Edge, Hidden Heritage and ICORP On the Road:** Since these Projects are at their nascent stages, assessing their impact is not possible. It is necessary to mention that the online format of the initiatives allows the process of data analytics to be used to access effective reach of the initiatives. In the case of the 'On the Road' initiative the growth of stakeholder networks and increasing participation in the initiative can be indicators to assess its impact. The outputs of the initiative have begun to be used as educational material. Increasing use of these open-source outputs for their educational potential and as capacity building resources can also be used as indicators for its impact.

Diversity

The statistics of success cases of the Heritage Alerts and feedback from ICOMOS members reveal that the Heritage Alerts process does not often lead to positive results. The process also sometimes leads to strained relations with the National agencies or other organisations involved in the change/ threat to heritage. A key reason for this is that at this stage the discussions tend to get accusatory or are perceived as accusatory. This implies that responding to risks at this stage (2nd stage of risk) is not preferable, most often ineffective and is the last resort. Another finding is that the cultural sector is not funded well in most nations and regions. This issue leads to adverse effects on cultural heritage such as lack of maintenance, insufficient funding for initiatives related to cultural heritage, etc.

Target Areas and Stakeholders

ICOMOS' advisory role and engagement with Decision and Policy-makers at the international level has the most impact. This is visible from attempts such as the European Quality Principles document, Climate Heritage Network, inclusion of culture in the Sendai framework for Disaster risk reduction and ICOMOS' key role in developing concepts fundamental to the World Heritage discourse. This indicates that ICOMOS is a key player in its advisory capacity at the International level. Currently the agency of ICOMOS and ICOMOS' National Committees at the National level policies and management is not sufficiently strong. ICOMOS is also not sufficiently able to directly impact the actions of the civil society due to less direct engagement with diverse communities and networks.

Visibility

- The Heritage at Risk publication is not sufficiently able to analyse and distribute risk information in the public domain for the information to be able to impact sound decision-making
- The use of Google Arts and Culture for initiatives such as Hidden Heritage and Heritage on the Edge are attempts to increase the visibility of ICOMOS and simplify its language.
- Other than the online medium, as most of ICOMOS' events are targeted towards experts and practitioners through conferences, seminars and meeting, its visibility in the civil society, various communities and networks such as user groups of heritage places and decision and policy-makers at the National and local levels is less than its visibility amongst experts.
- Forums and initiatives such as the Climate Heritage Network, European Quality Principles are good examples of formats for multi-stakeholder engagement and increasing the visibility and reach of ICOMOS' efforts and expertise.

4. Sustainability

Processes

- Despite the resource of ample expertise being available across diverse ISCs, NCs, International Working Groups, the expertise base is not sufficiently being utilised by the current initiatives of the Heritage at Risk Programme.
- Based on member' feedback, it can be said that duplicating programme objectives in the cultural heritage sector, rather than complementary ones are currently leading to competing initiatives rather than collaborative ones that could synergise individual efforts. One such example is the lack of synergy between Blue Shield and ICOMOS' heritage at risk activities. Another example is the diverse initiatives on the Google Arts and Culture Platform such as Hidden Heritage, Heritage on the Edge, Open Heritage.
- The process of monitoring heritage at risk within ICOMOS is primarily a top-down approach. ICOMOS does not have the capacity in its current form to effectively and sustainably monitor the enormous range of heritage assets, threats in all the regions of the world. There is a lack of collaborative efforts of diverse stakeholders and a centralised mechanism of monitoring and analysis leads to the process of monitoring, trend analysis as well as heritage alerts being unresponsive and inadequate.

- There are issues related to communication processes within the existing heritage related discourse that need to be addressed to enable the sustainability of the efforts made to safeguard cultural heritage. Some of these are – the accusatory nature of the conservation discourse; lack of awareness regarding the traditional methods of resilience built within communities; ‘monitoring’ level issues due to lack of understanding regarding the World Heritage Convention; context specificity of the term ‘Authenticity’ (e.g., in context of post-earthquake reconstruction); context specificity of the heritage discourse; and context specificity of definitions, legal requirements and provisions for heritage designation.

Resources

- An important problem for most initiatives of ICOMOS is that of understaffing and funding.
- The current process of submitting a Heritage Alert through use of the Heritage Alert template and mailing it to the secretariat has resource related limitations such as time available amongst staff, under-staffing leading to lack of efficient response, subjectivity of situations, case specific processes etc.
- The feedback from the ISCs and NCs indicate that all ISCs and NCs are interested and open to collaborations, but due to the voluntary nature of participation and limited time available to members, efforts are often limited within the individual NCs and ISCs.
- Many National Committees and International Scientific Committees do not have the resources for their individual websites.
- Some ICOMOS members have also stated resource related issues within ICOMOS to be able to maintain heritage at risk registers for monitoring.

Impact

ICOMOS’ diverse modes of engagement such as conferences, meetings, events ensure that research and expertise is shared and disseminated amongst the target area of experts and practitioners. ICOMOS’ efforts have limited impact on target areas of Decision and Policy-makers at the level of National Committees as well as communities and networks due to limited engagement with these areas. For most National Committees ICOMOS’ agency at National levels are dependent on informal relationships. Similarly, modes of engagement with communities and networks at the National level is limited. ICOMOS’ Heritage Alerts as well as Publication are not structured well enough to be able to promote participation of diverse stakeholders of heritage.

4.1.3. Key findings and conclusions from Part 3: Comparative Analysis of Selected Organisations and their ‘Heritage at Risk’ Initiatives

The following are observations and key trends in activities related to monitoring, advocacy/ awareness raising and communication/ dissemination observed from the analysis of the selected organisations/ institutions.

1. Target Audience

Based on the Institutions/ Organisations analysed, it can be observed that the advocacy and awareness-raising activities/ initiatives are directed towards three key types of audience/ actors. They are: 1). Decision and Policy-makers, 2). Institutions, Organisations and Experts 3). Communities, Networks and Civil society. The activities are specifically targeted towards any one, two or all target groups in varying degrees of engagement. Many of the activities are specifically designed for active engagement of all three target groups. One such example of activity is the facilitation/ design/ provision of information management systems. Examples of organisations/ institutions engaging in such initiatives are mentioned in the following section on 'Monitoring'.

2. Activities related to 'Monitoring'

The following are the observations regarding key trends or themes in initiatives/ activities related to '**Monitoring**' along with a few examples of organisations/ institutions engaged in the strategy for reference.

1. Information Management Systems: Recognition is being given to the realisation that singular sources of information and the approach of organisations of working in silos are neither sufficient to understand, monitor and manage risks nor to analyse trends for mitigation. Emphasis is being given to the need for building an efficient mechanism to collect, collate, manage and analyse the huge repository of data related to heritage/ risk/ heritage at risk. Attempts are being made to build an ecosystem of information sources from the international, regional, national and local levels and benefitting from the positive impact of the synergies created.
e.g. UNDRR (Sendai Framework Monitor and DisInventar, Sendai Framework Monitoring Tool, SFVC Platform), ICOM (International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods), IUCN (IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, IUCN Red List Index, IUCN Red List of Ecosystems, IUCN World Heritage Outlook, BIOPAMA Reference Information System), GFDRR (GFDRR Labs, Hydromet Services, Online Utilities such as Code for Resilience, OpenDRI, etc.), EAMENA, MarEA, ASOR (ASOR CHI), Antiquities Coalition, CIVICUS (CIVICUS Monitor)
2. Digital/ Web-based Tools, Applications and Platforms: Diverse web-based and digital platforms/ applications are being devised or experimented with for efficient and effective management of information collection, analysis and dissemination.
e.g. UNDRR (Sendai Framework Monitor and DisInventar, Sendai Framework Monitoring Tool, SFVC Platform), ICOM (International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods), IUCN (IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, IUCN Red List Index, IUCN Red List of Ecosystems, IUCN World Heritage Outlook, BIOPAMA Reference Information System), GFDRR (GFDRR Labs, Hydromet Services, Online Utilities such as Code for Resilience, OpenDRI, etc.), Global Heritage Fund (AMAL), Global Centre for the R2P, Docomomo, EAMENA, MarEA, ASOR (ASOR CHI), Antiquities Coalition (#CultureUnderThreat Initiative), CIVICUS (CIVICUS Monitor)

3. Multi-stakeholder Approaches: It is being recognised that effective monitoring and management of heritage requires the participation of diverse stakeholders such as Decision and Policy-makers, experts, various types of institutions, communities and individuals of the civil society. Various approaches of initiating engagement amongst multiple stakeholders and benefitting from the positive impact of the synergies created, in monitoring processes are being experimented with.
e.g. UNDRR, ICOM, IUCN, World Monuments Fund, GFDRR, Global Heritage Fund, Europa Nostra, GHF, Global Centre for the R2P, ICONIC HOUSES, EAMENA, MarEA, ASOR, Smithsonian Institution, Antiquities Coalition, CIVICUS
4. Multi-disciplinary and Cross-sectorial Approaches: It is being recognised that effective monitoring requires knowledge and skill sharing across a diverse range of disciplines and expertise. It is also being recognised that there is increased need of dialogue, and engagement between diverse sectors such as the development sector, heritage sector, policies and planning sector, legal and administrative sectors, rural and urban development sector, etc. Cross-sectorial knowledge-transfer and engagement is being encouraged.
e.g. UNDRR, IUCN, World Monuments Fund, GFDRR
5. People-centred approach: The top down approach of expert-led processes of identifying, assessing, analysing and monitoring data/ heritage/ risk are being re-questioned. Mechanisms for introducing participatory processes are being discussed, devised or experimented with. Stewardship of communities in monitoring-related processes for effective conservation of heritage assets, is being recognised and encouraged. Various new technologies that support such monitoring through citizen science and digital humanities are being devised and utilised.
e.g. UNDRR, IUCN, World Monuments Fund, GFDRR, Europa Nostra, GHF (AMAL), EAMENA, MarEA, ASOR, Smithsonian Institution (Smithsonian Cultural Rescue Initiative), CIVICUS
6. New Technologies: Research, development and use of diverse new technologies is being encouraged to aid the process of identifying, assessing, analysing and monitoring of data/ heritage/ risk.
e.g. GFDRR, GHF, EAMENA, MarEA, ASOR, Antiquities Coalition, CIVICUS
7. Inventories/ Database: There is a lack of inventories and databases of existing heritage assets/ risks to be able to monitor the state of conservation of and risk to heritage assets. Emphasis is being laid on documentation for making inventories/ databases of heritage assets/ risks.
e.g. UNDRR, ICOM, IUCN, World Monuments Fund, GFDRR, Docomomo, Europa Nostra, Global heritage Fund, ICONIC HOUSES, EAMENA, MarEA, ASOR, Smithsonian Institution (SCRI), Antiquities Coalition, CIVICUS

8. Watch Lists: Diverse Watch Lists are being published on various platforms through different types of media with the aim of generating awareness regarding threats and to encourage action.
e.g. ICOM (Red Lists), IFLA (IFLA Risk Register), IUCN (IUCN Red Lists), World Monuments Fund (World Monuments Watch), Docomomo (Heritage in Danger), Europa Nostra (7 Most Endangered Programme), Global Centre for the R2P (Populations at Risk), ICONIC HOUSES (Icons at Risk)

3. Activities related to ‘Advocacy/ Awareness-raising’

The following are the observations regarding key trends or themes in approaches used for activities aimed at ‘**Advocacy/ Awareness-raising**’ along with a few examples of organisations/ institutions using the approach for reference.

1. Advisory/ Financial/ Technical support
e.g. All the organisations/ institutions mentioned in any/ all capacities
2. Awards
e.g. UNDRR (UN’s Sasakawa award for Disaster Risk Reduction), World Monuments Fund (Hadrian Award and Watch Awards), Europa Nostra (European Heritage Awards/ Europa Nostra Awards), EAMENA (GHF launched a grant scheme through sponsorship of J.M. Kaplan Fund)
3. Campaigns
e.g. UNDRR (Making Cities Resilient Campaign), ICOM (Campaigns for Cultural Democracy and Inclusion), Europa Nostra, Antiquities Coalition (#BuyerBewareAwarenessCampaign), CIVICUS
4. Celebratory Events
e.g. UNDRR, ICOM (International Museum Day), World Monuments Fund (Watch Day)
5. Contextualisation
e.g. World Monuments Fund (context and culture specific events), Global Heritage Fund (context specific language, modification of application based on user group), EAMENA (context specific exhibition content)
6. Creation of networks/ partnerships at international, regional, national and local levels
e.g. All the organisations/ institutions mentioned in any/ all levels
7. Development of data repositories through crowdsourcing / multiple sources
e.g. UNDRR, ICONIC HOUSES, EAMENA, MarEA, ASOR CHI, Antiquities Coalition, CIVICUS
8. Education/ Training/ Capacity Building Activities
e.g. UNDRR, ICOM, IFLA, IUCN, Global Centre for the R2P (ICCROM and Blue Shield, are not included in this section for analysis, but it is important to state that they are doing significant work in capacity building and training in risk reduction, management, mitigation and recovery relate to heritage assets)
9. Publication of Reports/ Toolkits/ Guides
e.g. UNDRR, ICOM, IFLA, IUCN, Europa Nostra, Global centre for the R2P
10. Research/ Development/ Provision of digital/ web-based tools, applications and platforms
e.g. Refer to ‘Digital/ Web-based Tools, Applications and Platforms’ in section 3.18.2
11. Research and development of standard setting instruments

- e.g. ICOM, IFLA, IUCN
- 12. Hosting/ Organising exhibitions and creating exhibition content
e.g. Docomomo, EAMENA
- 13. Initiatives providing incentives/ services
e.g. IFLA, EAMENA, ICONIC HOUSES
- 14. Multi-stakeholder/ Cross-sectorial/ Multi-disciplinary approaches
e.g. All organisation/ institutions selected, in varying degrees of engagement
- 15. Promotion of open access data
e.g. All organisations aiming to create awareness through in ‘Research/ Development/ Provision of digital/ web-based tools, applications and platforms’
- 16. Promoting people centred approach
e.g. UNDRR, IFLA (IFLA Governance Review Process – intra-organisational), GFDRR, Europa Nostra, Global Heritage Fund, EAMENA, MarEA, ASOR, CIVICUS

4. Strategies for ‘Communication/ Dissemination’

Following are the observations regarding key trends or themes in strategies for ‘Communication/ Dissemination’ along with a few good examples of organisations/ institutions using the strategy:

1. Conferences/ Seminars/ Lectures/ Events: Forums involving a gathering of large number of people are being utilised for targeted communication and dissemination that also provide the possibilities for networking. The content of such events may vary, depending on the type of target audience. For instance, content of scientific conferences for experts and practitioners may have research paper presentations; High level Forums with Decision and Policy-makers may include recommendations of experts and views of policy makers; Lecture series aimed for the civil society/ non-experts may adopt a format that is easy to understand for non-experts. Information regarding such events is being communicated through all channels of public communication such as websites, social media, etc.
e.g. All the organisations/ institutions mentioned either host or participate such events for dissemination of their ideas and networking.
2. Digital/ Web-based utilities and platforms: This medium is being utilised for mass communication and dissemination as well as for targeted communication. Each platform is being specifically designed keeping in view the type of target audience that is being catered to.
e.g. UNDRR, ICOM, IFLA, IUCN, GFDRR, Europa Nostra (Europa Nostra Digital Agora), Antiquities Coalition, CIVICUS
3. Education/ Training/ Capacity Building forums: For education, training and capacity building in the heritage at risk sector, various workshops or seminars are being organised. Diverse knowledge products are also being disseminated through web-based utilities. Dissemination of research information through conferences and publications is being utilised for peer-based learning. Various types of knowledge products are being devised to cater to the varied stakeholders of heritage for the different purposes of education, training and capacity building. Some of the factors influencing the content of the knowledge

products are age, gender, geographical region, access to internet, access to resources, access to heritage site, language, etc.

e.g. UNDRR, ICOM, GHF(AMAL), EAMENA, Smithsonian Institution, CIVICUS

4. Exhibitions: Digital as well as tangible exhibitions are being used as media to increase the visibility of efforts in the heritage at risk sector and to expand the discussion regarding threats to heritage to the civil society.
e.g. Docomomo (MoMoVe), EAMENA (Travelling Exhibition)
5. Networks/ Partnerships/ Collaborations at international, regional, national and local levels: Networks, partnerships and collaborations between diverse stakeholders are being utilised to create multiple communication and dissemination streams and to mobilise support from diverse stakeholders. Stakeholder participation and co-operation is being used as a tool for increased impact of activities aimed at safeguarding heritage.
e.g. All Organisations/ Institutions mentioned
6. Open Access Information: The concept of ‘Open Access’ is being adopted for a wider reach of information and knowledge products related to heritage at risk.
e.g. All organisations/ institutions are engaging with the theme of open access information in varying degrees of engagement and varying capacities
7. Peer reviewed/ Curated data repositories: To maintain the credibility and reliability of data collected through multiple sources for dissemination on web based platforms, and to disseminate information through standardised templates, organisations are peer-reviewing or curating the data.
e.g. ICOM (The intangible Cultural heritage and Museums Project), IUCN (PANORAMA), IFLA (‘SDG Stories’ Section of the ‘Library Map of the World’ Initiative), GFDRR (OpenDRI Index), Docomomo (Docomomo MoMoVe)
8. Reports/ Publications: Reports and Publications are being used to disseminate research findings. Most publications are disseminated through the website. Some publications are also being disseminated in the format of dedicated online platforms such as UNDRR’s Global Assessment Report. The State of Environment Report of Australia, (not included in the current analysis) also has a dedicated online portal for dissemination of the information in a more user friendly manner.
e.g. UNDRR (Global Assessment Report), World Monuments Fund (Watch Magazine), GFDRR, Docomomo (Journal), Europa Nostra, Global centre for the R2P
9. Simplification/ Diversification of activities/ knowledge products and information for increased access/ reach: This theme weaves across various media used for communication of heritage at risk activities or products designed to manage heritage at risk. In order to simplify/ diversify the language of heritage at risk to be able to reach a larger segment of the civil society as well as diverse stakeholders, approaches such as user friendly web based portals, exhibitions, simplified mobile based applications, context specific

communication strategies etc. are being used as well as devised. The aim of simplification is to be able to engage a wide spectrum of audience including non-experts in the discussions, discourse and stewardship of heritage and heritage at risk. The aim of diversification is to be able to cater to and engage with varied types of stakeholders, varied types of heritage as well as varied types of risk to heritage.

e.g. Europa Nostra, GHF (AMAL), Antiquities Coalition, CIVICUS

10. Open Letters/ Statements/ Media Interviews: These are being used for formal communication and advocacy regarding the organisation's opinion regarding particular events or issues. Such media also allow the views, decisions and actions of experts/ institutions or decision-makers to reach the public domain.
e.g. All Organisations/ Institutions mentioned
11. Use of templates/ standard formats: Standard templates or formats for communicating best practices or risk information enables ease of understanding and ease of using the information for individual contexts. Standardised templates for submitting information in case of organisations/ institutions collecting data from multiple sources for building data repositories or for watch lists makes the process of submission more effective.
e.g. UNDRR, IUCN, World Monuments Watch, Europa Nostra, Global Centre for the R2P
12. User friendly digital archives of past activities: Web based archives are being used by organisations/ institutions to create a credible online presence. The provision of refined search options on web-based archives allows for better navigation through the information about the organisation's/ institution's efforts and enables user friendliness of the website.
e.g. World Monuments Fund (Sites and Projects Archive), Docomomo (tagging of current status of risk/ heritage), Europa Nostra (7 Most Endangered programme, search function by year), GHF (thematic clustering of projects)
13. Website/ Blog/ Newsletter/ Social Media: These media are being used for mass communication and dissemination of the activities related to heritage at risk.
e.g. All Organisations/ Institutions mentioned through any/ all

4.2. Recommendations

The observations and conclusions drawn from the first 3 parts of this research have been taken as a base for developing and recommending ideas for an overarching thematic framework and scenarios for an umbrella programme for optimization of heritage at risk initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS. The recommendations of ideas in this section are aimed at optimisation of the heritage at risk initiatives based on the same 4 criteria that have been used to assess the effectiveness of ICOMOS' internal heritage at risks initiatives - relevance, processes, impact and sustainability. A brief description of the what each of these criteria tries to achieve is provided below:

- Relevance:** These are recommendations of ideas and scenarios to enhance the relevance of the initiatives that address heritage at risk. These include ideas to address issues related to gaps within the cultural heritage sector, structure and objectives of the programme/ initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS, as well as thematic/ region specific risks and related gaps within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.
- Processes:** These are recommendations of ideas and scenarios to optimise the processes that are integral to the initiatives that address heritage at risk. These include ideas to address issues related to processes integral to the cultural heritage sector, working processes of the heritage at risk initiatives within and/or beyond ICOMOS and processes related to communication and dissemination of the heritage at risk initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.
- Impact:** These are recommendations of ideas and scenarios to synergise the impact of the initiatives that address heritage at risk. These include ideas to address and create a positive impact towards thematic/ region specific issues within and/ or beyond ICOMOS, enhance the possibility of ICOMOS' efforts to be successful, the effective reach and visibility of the heritage at risk initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.
- Sustainability:** These are recommendations of ideas and scenarios to enhance the sustainability of the initiatives that address heritage at risk. These include ideas to address issues related to sustainability of processes, resources and impact of the initiatives within and / or beyond ICOMOS.

4.2.1. Relevance

The following are recommendations of ideas and scenarios to enhance the 'Relevance' of the initiatives that address heritage at risk.

a. Issue/ Gap:

Existing structure and objectives:

- All the existing initiatives within ICOMOS that are associated with addressing heritage at risk have individual aims and operate almost individually without an overarching programmatic vision, objectives and structure. Due to this, all the individual initiatives, though doing relevant and significant work, or attempting to do so, currently have overlapping objectives and gaps due to the need for interconnected processes. There is a lack of synergy amongst the various initiatives. The individual ISCs, working groups and NSCs are sometimes working with similar issues but all these individual efforts have limited impact.
- Specific risks to heritage assets are being addressed transversally across scientific

committees and working groups at national and international level such as – change in use of heritage places, lack of awareness regarding heritage values, climate change, impact of unplanned development and infrastructure related activities, etc.

- There are some region specific issues that are being addressed by selected National Committees, Working Groups, International Scientific Committees as well other like-minded organisations/ institutions within the heritage sector. An example is the issue of human-induced conflict and related threats in the MENA region.

Issue/ Gap related to:	Structure and objectives of the programme/ initiatives within ICOMOS; thematic/ region specific risks and related gaps within and/ or beyond ICOMOS
Recommendations:	An overarching framework for ‘Cultural Heritage at Risk’ within ICOMOS
Aim:	Optimising the initiatives addressing ‘Heritage at Risk’ within ICOMOS.
Possible actions:	<p>The structure for an overarching framework for ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ Programme can be based on a mechanism for transversal engagement across the activities and initiatives of varied Scientific Committees and Working Groups at the International as well as National levels through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiatives/ Activities addressing 3 stages of action: 1). Preventative measures, 2). Measures to safeguard heritage asset facing imminent threat 3). Measures to recover from damages and losses to heritage asset ▪ Initiatives/ Activities addressing 1). Types of Risk 2). Types of Cultural Heritage 4) Types of Cultural Heritage 3). Geographical Regions ▪ Initiatives/ Activities targeted towards addressing 3 main areas: 1). Decision and Policy-makers 2). Experts and Practitioners 3). Communities and Networks ▪ Initiatives/ Activities designed to encourage active participation of and contribution from 3 types of stakeholders: 1). Decision and Policy-makers 2). Experts and Practitioners 3). Communities and Networks ▪ Operating mechanism that encourages and transversally integrates the participation of and contribution from ICOMOS’ International Scientific Committees, International Working Groups and National Committees. ▪ Operating mechanism that provides a common framework to address heritage at risk, utilising all the existing modes of engagement with Heritage at Risk within ICOMOS’ International Scientific Committees, Working Groups and National Committees. ▪ Activities designed to encourage active participation and contribution of other organisations and institutions at the International, Regional, National and Local levels. ▪ Activities designed to encourage active participation, contribution

and collaboration with organisations from the Public, Private, Civic and Hybrid sectors as well as individuals within and beyond the Cultural Heritage sector. Relevant examples of other sectors include - development and planning sector, humanitarian aid sector, education sector, etc.

- Initiatives/ Activities designed to encourage collaborations with academic and research institutions.
- Within the mode of engagement as experts and advisors in the field of cultural heritage at risk, design of activities targeted towards addressing the following areas of concern – issues/ gaps related to:
 - Laws/ Acts/ Policies/ Conventions/ Recommendations/ Standards/ Guidelines
 - Doctrine/ discourse
 - Registers/ inventories/ databases of cultural heritage assets/ risk
 - Monitoring the state of conservation
 - Risk identification, preparedness, prevention, reduction, mitigation, response, assessment and recovery
 - Assessments/ evaluation
 - Technical, technological, legal and financial aspects
 - Marketing, promotion and interpretation
 - Maintenance/ conservation/ management
 - Advocacy/ awareness-raising
 - Education/ training/ capacity building
 - Documentation/ research
 - Dissemination of knowledge and information
 - Communication, networking and stakeholder engagement

b. **Issue/ Gap:**

Data for monitoring:

- Lack of comprehensive data for identification, collection, analysis, monitoring, response and dissemination of information and knowledge regarding state of conservation of and risks to cultural heritage, especially monuments, groups of buildings and sites. Currently this issue is leading to a piecemeal approach by individual initiatives/ organisations at the National as well as the International level.
- Lack of capacities of individual organisations/ institutions to be able to effectively manage such an enormous scope of data of different regions, types and stages of threat and types of cultural heritage.

Issue/ Gap related to:

Gaps within the cultural heritage sector, structure of the programme/ initiatives within ICOMOS, objectives of the programme/ initiatives within ICOMOS

Recommendations:

- Development and facilitation of a comprehensive online repository of data/ information management system with an inbuilt analysis module, for the cultural heritage sector, especially monuments, groups of buildings and sites.³⁵ Such a repository can first be aimed towards monuments, groups of buildings and sites, which can later be expanded to form a comprehensive repository for the cultural heritage sector linking other associated organisations such as IFLA, ICA, ICOM and Blue Shield. Such a repository needs participation and consent of multiple stakeholders at International, Regional, National and local levels. ICOMOS is well placed with its International Secretariat, ISCs, Working Groups and NCs to be able to negotiate and communicate transversally across diverse levels of interaction. Data for this needs to be sourced through multiple stakeholders from the Public, Private and Civic sectors, since any single source will inevitably be insufficient for comprehensive data collection. The scope for such an initiative is large and can be divided into phases based on categories/ regions/ types of heritage, etc. Such a repository can then in turn be linked to the Sendai Monitor for Disaster Risk Reduction as per requirements.
- The data can include different aspects that are integral to region/ country specific risk information such as existing policies, laws, protection and management mechanisms, with regular updates on changes.
- Structuring the framework for such an online comprehensive repository needs careful thought as the intention should be to enable better preparedness to address heritage at risk at the respective local levels for informed decision-making and actions. The repository should refrain from becoming a centralised platform that offers little help to accord agency to ICOMOS to act at the national and local levels. Considering decentralised methods of operation is recommended.
- Standard criteria to evaluate and monitor the stage of risk, type of risk, recommendations of actions, success stories, accounts of failed attempts and reasons for failure, stakeholders involved, etc. need to be set up.
- ICOMOS' recommendations, best practices, types of actions to avoid, etc. can also be part of such a repository, that can be partly based on data analytics and partly on experiences through cases. (Refer to IUCN's web platform PANORAMA).
- An alternative possibility is to collaborate with organisations such as UNDRR and/ or GFDRR to utilise their existing platforms and technologies to integrate a dedicated 'cultural heritage at risk monitor' within their strategic framework in collaboration with organisations in the cultural heritage sector including ICOMOS.

³⁵ IUCN is currently involved in such initiatives in the natural heritage sector. e.g. IUCN World Heritage Outlook, IUCN Red List of Ecosystems, IUCN Red Lists of Threatened Species, the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Planet, BIOPAMA Reference Information System, etc.

Aim:	Systematic data identification, collection, analysis, monitoring and dissemination to facilitate necessary responses for reducing risks to cultural heritage, increasing resilience of cultural heritage and enabling cultural heritage to contribute to sustainable development.
Possible actions:	ICOMOS' role can be through any/ all of the possible scenarios: facilitation/ hosting/ providing expertise/ partnering/ networking and negotiating with appropriate and necessary stakeholders
c.	<div>Issue/ Gap:</div> <div>Heritage at Risk Reports: The Heritage at Risk Reports are not able to sufficiently analyse and disseminate trends of heritage at risk.</div> <div>Issue/ Gap related to: Structure and objectives of the programme/ initiatives within ICOMOS</div> <div>Recommendations: The publication series or any other reporting mechanism within ICOMOS needs to be preceded by a systematic method for identification and collection of risk information followed by a systematic method for trend analysis. Dissemination of the risk information needs to be rethought in order to reach a wider audience base.</div> <div>Aim: Restructuring and integrating the process of trend analysis into the reporting mechanism for better monitoring and to enable informed actions.</div> <div>Possible actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encouraging National level heritage agencies to maintain risk/ state of conservation monitors/ registers. ▪ Encouraging every ICOMOS International Scientific Committee and National Committee to maintain Thematic and National monitors/ registers respectively of risk/ state of conservation. ▪ Linking ICOMOS' process of reporting with other existing National and international level reporting mechanisms and registers to optimize and synergise the roles of all agencies and organisations with similar objectives. ▪ Initiating a systematic discussion regarding the outputs of the Initiative. If at all a Publication is one of the outputs, questions that need to be discussed are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How will a 'Heritage at Risk' publication be different from a 'Heritage at Risk' annual/ biannual report? - How will the format of a 'Heritage at Risk' publication be different from the format of publications such as proceedings of a scientific symposium? - Which target audience is the publication aimed at? What is the suitable method of dissemination for increased visibility/ reach? ▪ An interactive web platform/ portal for e-publication may be a possibility. Examples of such interactive online publications/ reports are SoE Report of Australia and Global Assessment Report (GAR) of UNDRR. </div>

d.	Issue/ Gap:	
	Heritage Alerts: Heritage Alerts are not able to sufficiently safeguard the cases of heritage at risk.	
	Issue/ Gap related to:	Gaps within the cultural heritage sector, structure and objectives of the programme/ initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.
	Recommendations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Heritage Alerts Initiative is aimed at addressing stage 2 of risk. A more pro-active leadership is needed in risk-preparedness. More efforts are needed at the preventative stage, where the root causes for the threats can be addressed such as more engagement with decision and policy-makers, other relevant sectors such as the development and planning sector, humanitarian aid sector and with the custodians/ owners of the heritage assets or sites for awareness regarding the significance and values of heritage. ▪ Simultaneously, more efforts and negotiations are needed to be able to accord more agency to the 'Heritage Alerts' process through change in policies and protocols at the State/ National and local levels. Efforts need to be made to ensure that such protocols are not merely present on paper but are practically implemented. Emphasis needs to be laid on making such protocols binding rather than being mere recommendations. Some such protocols may include EIA, HIA, stakeholder consultation, etc. and the processes necessary to make such procedures binding. Processes to monitor the implementation of the outputs are needed. ▪ The Heritage Alerts Initiative of ICOMOS needs to be restructured to make the processes of the Initiative more effective.
	Aim:	To minimize Stage 2 of addressing risks to cultural heritage; according more agency to the Heritage Alerts procedure
	Possible actions:	For preventative measures, activities targeted towards Education/ Training/ Capacity building of the diverse stakeholders of cultural heritage need to be formulated; Advisory capacities need to be directed towards according more agency to the Heritage Alerts process.

e.	Issue/ Gap:	
	ICOMOS and Blue Shield: Overlapping programmatic objectives but lack of communication, co-operation and strategic shared planning of the heritage at risk activities between ICOMOS and Blue Shield, leading to duplication of efforts.	
	Issue/ Gap related to:	Structure and objectives of the programme/ initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS; processes integral to the cultural heritage sector.
	Recommendations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a need for better strategic integration of ICOMOS' knowledge and network into Blue Shield. For expertise related to risk preparedness, mitigation, and recovery planning and action in context of monuments and sites, especially World Heritage sites, activities of Blue Shield need to be led more significantly by ICOMOS (Rouhani, Feedback, 2020). According to Rouhani, Blue

Shield' principal focus has been on armed conflict as well as co-operation with military. Natural hazards have not received enough attention within Blue Shield. ICOMOS' expertise and experience in addressing natural hazards and climate change can be utilised to offer knowledge and expertise to Blue Shield's activities in these areas. Blue Shield also has training programmes, but ICOMOS' expertise is not utilised in them.

- The resources of both organisations at the level of their respective National Committees can be utilised to better aid the process of safeguarding cultural heritage. Though some Committees at the National level of both organisations organise collaborative activities, a formal structure for such collaboration can be helpful.

Aim: Optimising and synergising ICOMOS and Blue Shield's activities and enabling them to complement each other rather than competing with each other.

Possible actions: Strategic planning between both organisations.

f.

Issue/ Gap:

Existing structure and objectives: Initiatives such as Heritage on the Edge, Hidden Heritage, ICORP-On the Road, etc. as well as other initiatives within individual ISCs, International Working Groups and NCs are aimed at simplifying and diversifying the language of ICOMOS. The piecemeal approach of such initiatives and lack of a common framework to design inputs, outputs and outcomes for this overarching aim, is inhibiting effective utilisation of resources and sufficient involvement of the diverse stakeholders of cultural heritage in the initiatives.

Issue/ Gap related to: Structure and objectives of the programme/ initiatives within ICOMOS.

Recommendations: An overarching framework for the Heritage at Risk Programme can be designed to encourage stakeholder engagement in the various initiatives of ICOMOS. Inputs, outputs and outcomes of all initiatives within ICOMOS that have currently been designed to simplify and diversify the language of ICOMOS can be reframed within an overarching framework. The design of outputs and outcomes of such initiatives have the potential to complement the processes of expert-led monitoring of cultural heritage. Monitoring through various academic institutions, custodians/ owners of heritage, civil society organisations, etc. is a possibility. Such initiatives, through promoting stewardship can strategically advocate for and implement a shift from the current expert-led approach to monitoring towards a more people-centred approach to monitoring the state of conservation of and risks to cultural heritage. Such initiatives are also an opportunity to strengthen ICOMOS' networks and partnerships with various stakeholders of heritage sites such as owners, custodians, users, etc.

Aim: Optimised utilisation of networks created through ICOMOS' initiatives; Promotion of stewardship of cultural heritage; Catalysing the shift

towards a multi-stakeholder approach towards monitoring state of conservation of and risks to cultural heritage.

Possible actions:

Examples of possible actions are:

- The cases of the Hidden Heritage/ Heritage on the Edge can be linked to a comprehensive risk monitor that is updated periodically. An interactive visual interface that maps the cases and their current status is a possibility. Such a format can easily fit into the Hidden Heritage Initiative.
- Use of citizen generated data through utilisation of networks created through such initiatives is a possibility.
- Stories of the communities (ICORP-On the Road) can also be published as educational tools linked to a common risk map/ monitor with current updates.
- All such data entries need to be peer-reviewed and need dedicated working teams.
- ICOMOS members can engage in capacity building and training of relevant user groups through the medium and process of documentation of such initiatives to enable stewardship of heritage.
- Examples of other organisations that are currently engaging in comparable initiatives are – IUCN (various online platforms), IFLA (Library Map of the World), Antiquities Coalition (Story Maps), CIVICUS Datashift, the diverse online utilities of GFDRR, etc.

g.

Issue/ Gap:

Heritage on the Edge: The Heritage On the Edge Project was initiated by CyArk through the funding of Google Arts and Culture. ICOMOS through the engagement of the Climate Change and Heritage Working Group partnered with the project with specific partnership responsibilities. The Platform currently has 5 Heritage sites on it. There is a possibility that the funding for the project may not be extended. If this is the case, the platform at the current stage may be the entire scope of the project.³⁶

Issue/ Gap related to:

Structure and objectives of the programme/ initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.

Recommendations:

In future, the potential of such online platforms need to be viewed as and considered for their ability to act as continuously growing repositories and archives.

Aim:

To create a data repository/ archival base for multi-stakeholder engagement

Possible actions:

Creation of online utilities that can act as data repositories within the overall framework of the Heritage at Risk Programme, instead of one time engagements/ projects.

³⁶ This needs to be cross checked with the Climate Change and Heritage Working Group (CCHWG) of ICOMOS.

- h. **Issue/ Gap:**
- Lack of Agency:** Feedback of various members of ICOMOS' ISC's and NC's reveals that members' efforts within the capacity of advisors and experts range from activism, expert advice, assessments and recommendations for mitigation but this is not sufficient to safeguard heritage. This is due the reason that the ultimate decision lies within the purview of the respective agencies/ bodies/ individuals responsible for the change/ threat to the heritage asset. ICOMOS thus has limited agency as a volunteer-based professional Organisation. Another issue is the lack of legal agency of ICOMOS experts to monitor/ assess during situations of threats/ emergencies leading to cases of conflicts.
- Issue/ Gap related to:** Working processes of the heritage at risk initiatives within ICOMOS and / or beyond ICOMOS.
- Recommendations:** The international voice of ICOMOS is not sufficient. There is a need to strengthen the agency of ICOMOS at the National and local levels.
- Aim:** To accord more agency to ICOMOS's recommendations at the National and local level.
- Possible actions:**
- Provisions, protocols and guidelines for ICOMOS to build links through partnerships, MoUs, agreements, etc. across various levels of administrative mechanism within individual countries.
 - Methods for ICOMOS National Committees to increase engagement with decision and policy-makers as well as diverse sectors through various modes of engagement at the national and local levels need to be devised.
 - Awareness raising and advocacy amongst decision and policy-makers as well as communities and networks to break organisational/ inter-sectorial silos to work in co-operation with diverse sectors such as humanitarian aid sector, development sector, etc. Communication, collaboration and co-operative agreements with diverse agencies involved with heritage monitoring and assessments is also vital.
- i. **Issue/ Gap:**
- Thematic risk:** Space Heritage at Risk is not included in ICOMOS' current programme (ICOMOS-IPHC, Feedback, 2020).
- Issue/ Gap related to:** Thematic/ region specific risks and related gaps within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.
- Recommendations:** The feedback from ICOMOS-IPHC mentions that if Antarctica is analogous to Space, the question that needs examination is, "How do we govern, manage, conserve, prepare for risks, and utilise cultural heritage in extreme environments that are located beyond national boundaries" (Ibid.).
- Aim:** Safeguarding Space Heritage

Possible actions: According to ICOMOS-IPHC's feedback, ICOMOS should consider establishing an ICOMOS International Space Heritage Committee (Ibid.).

4.2.2. Processes

The following are recommendations of ideas and scenarios to optimise the 'Processes' that are integral to the initiatives that address heritage at risk.

a. **Issue/ Gap:**

Heritage at Risk reports:

- The process of data collection for the Heritage at Risk Reporting has gaps such as – inadequate data of all regions, types of threats, types of heritage; lack of standard templates for providing information; differing formats of publication of individual reports within the Volume; lack of processes for monitoring cases over time and making current updates available; gaps in reporting successes and failures of ICOMOS' recommendations and actions; gaps in the target audience of the report, gaps in the method and format of dissemination for diverse target area (the reports currently being best suited for experts and practitioners).
- The Initiative also has specific issues related to the process of stakeholder engagement and accessibility. These are - data is collected from and presented by experts; few reports are integrated with monitoring mechanisms of National level agencies; data from end-users of cultural heritage assets is absent.

Issue/ Gap related to:

Working processes of the heritage at risk initiatives; processes related to communication and dissemination of the heritage at risk initiatives within ICOMOS.

Recommendations:

A comprehensive risk monitor with standard protocols and templates for submission, collection, analysis, format of publication and presentation of information is necessary, keeping in mind the varying target audience that the information may be useful to. An online user-friendly and interactive portal/ platform for dissemination of the information is a possibility (e.g. Online portal of the SoE Report of Australia). A standard template of collecting and presenting information can ensure regular updates, ease of access, ease of processing information for monitoring and ease of usability of the information (e.g. use of modular format for best practices in IUCN's PANORAMA, monitoring state of conservation of World Heritage sites in IUCN's World Heritage Outlook, UNDRR's Voluntary Commitments for the Sendai Framework Monitor). How the information can be used by different user groups need to be clearly mentioned (e.g. as mentioned in the website of IUCN Red Lists).

Another recommendation is to involve multiple stakeholders in the process of identifying and monitoring heritage assets for effective monitoring, protection and management of cultural heritage assets. Capacity building and training programmes to enable such engagement need to be devised through ICOMOS.

Aim: Devising information management and analysis systems to be able to effectively monitor risks, analyse trends and reach the necessary target audience.

Possible actions: Establishing partnerships with organisations at the international, national and local levels for the diverse expertise and contributions (such as data interlinkages, financial assistance and technical assistance) may be a possible way forward.

b.

Issue/ Gap:

Heritage Alerts: The Initiative has several issues related to the working process such as:

- Lack of standard protocols for raising varying degrees of alerts, protocols for processes such as requirements, acceptance, response, selection of experts to address the case, publication format, legal issues in case of conflicts, etc. that can cater to possibilities of formal and informal methods of raising alerts and disseminating information.
- Current mechanism of centralised submission of Alerts is lengthy, slow and ineffective (refer to 2.2.2 for details).
- All National Committees do not have a standard method and structure for raising alerts at the national level. All International Scientific Committees currently do not have methods within their scientific committees to raise alerts regarding risks to heritage assets that fall within their purview of expertise.
- Current mechanism for adjudicating of cases to necessary experts/ members are not sufficient to ensure sound decision making and to avoid conflict of interests.
- There is a lack of awareness regarding the initiative and protocols regarding participation of members of the civil society in raising Alerts.
- There is lack of sufficient utilization of expertise available within the various International scientific committees and International working groups.
- Verifying facts of a Heritage Alert case faces challenges leading to the process becoming slow, ambiguous and inconsistent.

Issue/ Gap related to:

Working processes of the heritage at risk initiatives and processes related to communication and dissemination of the heritage at risk initiatives within ICOMOS.

Recommendations:

The Heritage Alerts Initiative needs to be restructured through a collaborative process with ISCs, NCs and International Working Groups through which all the above stated issues need to be sorted. Some recommendations are:

- Setting up of protocols related to all of the above stated issues.
- Need for decentralising the process and standard protocols for redirecting alerts depending on the scale at which it can be addressed.
- Exploration of the possibility of a pre-determined pool of experts designated from different regions, NCs, ISCs for particular expertise/ type of threat, etc. which can be refreshed periodically to speed up the process of verification (Refer to 'Making Cities Resilient Campaign' of UNDRR, which has a pool of local experts).
- Another possibility is assigning institutional (academic and research

institutions) members of ICOMOS at the level of the National Committees who can be involved with baseline research and process of raising alerts.

- Possibility of the use of new technologies such as online portal/ mobile application, etc. for alerts from the diverse stakeholders, programmed to be directed to the necessary operational level at which the issue needs to be handled.
- Raising awareness of the Heritage Alert process in civil society; ICOMOS' activities needs focus towards engagement with the civil society for heritage advocacy.

Aim: Restructuring the Heritage Alerts Initiative.

Possible actions: Consultative process with all ISCs, NSCs, International Working Groups; Survey of civil society members regarding the Heritage Alerts process and creating feedback loops; Partnering with relevant organisations for expert advice related to development of the process and technologies required for a user friendly online portal/ application to raise Heritage Alerts.

c. **Issue/ Gap:**

Heritage Alerts: The Website which is the main medium of dissemination of 'Heritage Alerts' in the public domain currently is not able to effectively communicate the risk information due to the reasons such as – current status of threat not updated for all cases regularly; some of the links currently don't work as the pages probably don't exist anymore; lack of standard template or method of publishing different cases; archival information regarding closed cases not available; information regarding successful as well as unsuccessful attempts not provided for reference; lack of visibility of the Initiative across the websites of all ISCs and NCs.

Issue/ Gap related to: Processes related to communication and dissemination of the heritage at risk initiatives within ICOMOS.

Recommendations: The online interface of the 'Heritage Alerts' Initiative needs to be more user friendly and interactive. Some Recommendations are:

- The process of advocacy for heritage is lengthy with varied timelines depending on a case to case basis. There should be a standard mechanism for storing and maintaining archival data of all updates with the possibility of open access and restricted access based on type of data. These could be useful references for ICOMOS members in handling future cases.
- A 'current status' section for the cases of Heritage Alerts can be helpful as it can become part of the larger system of monitoring state of conservation of and risk to heritage assets. Date of publishing the Alert is important for archival record.
- A standard method of publishing various types of Alerts, Statements, news regarding threats needs to be devised for a user friendly interface to access information regarding threats to heritage.

Aim: To create an interactive and user-friendly Heritage Alerts interface

- Possible actions:**
- One possibility is a Heritage Alert Section on ICOMOS International's Website which is linked to websites of all ISCs and NCs.
 - Another possibility is a distinct online portal for Heritage Alerts that is linked to and can be directed towards from all ICOMOS' websites (ICOMOS International, ISCs and NCs) and websites of other like-minded organizations, social media pages etc.
 - Designing a mobile application to raise citizen generated alerts is also a possibility, which fits within the overall framework of a newly designed Heritage Alerts process. Protocols for such processes need to be set up. Similar examples includes UNESCO Bangkok's current attempts of citizen generated monitoring for cultural heritage sites. They have been considering use of various existing platforms such as AMAL, and customising it for their needs. Refer to section 3.9 for more details.

d.	Issue/ Gap:
	Blue Shield: ICOMOS has limited agency in the activities and decision-making of the Blue Shield due to the mechanism of decision making in the International Board of the Blue Shield. ICOMOS as one of the four founding organisations (FF) has one vote in the International Board of Blue Shield, but there is an issue with the parity in Board representation. According to Bijan Rouhani, "Currently, the board has four representatives of the FF, four elected individual members, and one elected president. Therefore, there are five elected members' vs four FF representatives on the board. There is a tendency to reduce the FF's decision-making role in Blue Shield by increasing the number of individual board members and changing the structure of the board, and also General Assembly quorum" (Rouhani, Feedback, 2020).
	<p>Issue/ Gap related to: Working processes of the heritage at risk initiatives within and/or beyond ICOMOS</p> <p>Recommendations: As a suggestion to the stated issue, Bijan Rouhani states, "The FF, including ICOMOS strongly feel there needs to be a distinction between the FF and members. As the creating organisations, FF's status is distinct from members, and is more in line with that of 'trustees' (Ibid.).</p> <p>Aim: Enhancing ICOMOS' agency in decision making within Blue Shield</p> <p>Possible actions: Discussions and presentation of issues with necessary stakeholders</p>

e.	Issue/ Gap:
	ICOMOS and World Heritage: National Committees of ICOMOS do not have sufficient agency in the processes related to World Heritage Monitoring due to lack of transparency in processes leading to the heritage alerts process related to World Heritage ineffective. The lack of transparency in processes also lead to misunderstandings between various stakeholders such as management and supervisory entities, the media and civil society in general.

Issue/ Gap related to:	Working processes of the heritage at risk initiatives within and/or beyond ICOMOS
Recommendations:	Role of the experts in the National Committees of ICOMOS with respect to World Heritage Properties is important due to their neutral positioning as experts and advisors and their contextual knowledge regarding the properties in question.
Aim:	To enable effective monitoring of World Heritage Sites
Possible actions:	Integrating the role of National Committees of ICOMOS in the monitoring of World Heritage Properties in a better way; standard protocols to enable transparency of processes.

f.

Issue/ Gap:	
Collaboration and communication of ISCs, International Working Groups and NCs:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The expertise and existing systems within individual operating bodies are not optimized to address heritage at risk. There are several overlaps, several possibilities of collaborative efforts are not utilised. ▪ Lack of protocols of working structure to address heritage at risk within the ISCs, International WGs and NCs. Each of them address issues in their own ways. ▪ Lack of common definitions of what risk is and what an initiative to address heritage at risk means; differences in heritage legislations and definitions of heritage accorded by legislations to be able to safeguard all types of heritage, gaps in capacities regarding risk preparedness. ▪ Amongst experts and practitioners, sometimes the ways to engage with heritage at risk through the Heritage at Risk Programme of ICOMOS is not clear enough. ▪ Some ICOMOS members have voiced concerns regarding the unresponsiveness of members for participation in activities concerning Heritage at Risk. Some members have also mentioned that suggestions made by ICOMOS members are not followed through. 	
Issue/ Gap related to:	Working processes of the heritage at risk initiatives within ICOMOS; processes related to communication and dissemination of the heritage at risk initiatives within ICOMOS.
Recommendations:	An overarching framework for the Heritage at Risk Programme keeping in view the diversity of heritage in all regions, across varied types of threats and heritage types.
Aim:	To enable effective working processes for activities within and amongst individual ISC, WGs and NCs.
Possible actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standard protocols for establishing working structures to address heritage at risk within individual ISCs, International WGs and NCs need to be set up. ▪ Methods need to be devised for the overarching Heritage at Risk Programme to utilise existing resources within each ISC, WG and NC and further streamlined under the umbrella programme for Heritage at Risk.

- Protocols and patterns of collaboration further categorised into stages of risk, geographical regions, types of risk addressed etc need to be devised (Refer to section on 'Relevance').
- Clear protocols and methods to engage, collaborate, voice concerns regarding specific issues and contribute need to be set up and clearly communicated through the various online as well as other platforms of communication used by ICOMOS.
- A transparent and effective structure for communication with various members needs to be devised within the overarching framework for the heritage at risk programme. Clear protocols regarding response, follow-up, archiving suggestions/ ideas and discussions and periodic review of activities and suggestions may also be helpful. IFLA's current process of restructuring their organisational objectives and the ideas/ vision repository may provide an example for reference. Refer to section 3.3, IFLA Governance Review Process within 'Communication/ Dissemination'.

g.

Issue/ Gap:

ICOMOS' National Committees: Process related issues at the national level of ICOMOS are:

- Lack of standard protocols for ICOMOS' engagement with National level authorities responsible for the maintenance, management and protection leading to lack of agency of ICOMOS at the National level.
- Much of ICOMOS' work at the National Committee level relies on informal relationships and work done by members at an individual capacity rather than initiatives facilitated by ICOMOS.
- Links between sectors such as heritage, planning and development, emergency management, humanitarian aid and resilience sectors are very weak.
- Lack of capacities at the National level of ICOMOS for primary research related to Heritage at Risk due to lack of resources and voluntary nature of commitment.
- Lack of transparency in processes; despite established protocols existing on paper, tendency to bypass them leading to implementation level issues.
- Implementation level issues due to lack of monitoring mechanisms; agency of 'recommendations' provided in assessments such as Heritage Impact Assessment, Heritage Alerts, etc. is weak as they are not binding at the implementation level.

Issue/ Gap related to:

Processes integral to the cultural heritage sector, Working processes of the heritage at risk initiatives within ICOMOS and or/ beyond ICOMOS

Recommendations:

- Setting up protocols of engaging with Heritage at Risk within individual ICOMOS National Committees.
- Setting up of a range of protocols for engagement and agreements with relevant stakeholders at National levels.
- Providing a framework within ICOMOS' Heritage at Risk Programme to enable utilisation of the membership network and the members' individual work.
- Inter-sectorial communication and integration of issues related to

cultural heritage to harness the potential of cultural heritage to contribute towards sustainable development and building resilience of communities.

Aim: Strengthening the ability to engage with Heritage at Risk at the National level

Possible actions:

- Devising a range of protocols for varying levels of formal and informal engagement of ICOMOS' National Committees with State level agencies. Such protocols need to be set up in consultation with individual National Committees to understand contextual issues.
- Integrating institutional engagement as well as engagement with other organisations through methods such as partnership, collaboration, etc. to promote and enable research related to heritage at risk within the framework of ICOMOS' Heritage at Risk Programme
- Setting up binding mechanisms at the National level for monitoring the implementation of expert assessments for projects threatening cultural heritage. Such mechanisms need to involve stakeholders that are not in conflict of interest with the 'source of the threat'. Some examples of such engagement include – involvement of ICOMOS experts at the level of ISC/ NC; Academic and research Institutions with relevant expertise; civil society organisations and communities for cases involving traditional knowledge base etc.
- Some ICOMOS National Committees are already beginning to focus more attention towards communication with and assistance to various levels of administrative mechanisms of their individual countries. Such efforts need to be strengthened or initiated wherever there are gaps.

h. **Issue/ Gap:**

Hidden Heritage: For the Hidden Heritage Initiative, protocols for submission, selection, peer-reviewing are not yet set up. The potential of an online portal for data analytics has not yet been explored. Standard criteria for inclusion of cases within the platform and systems necessary to avoid conflict with relevant stakeholders have not been set up yet.

Issue/ Gap related to: Working processes of the heritage at risk initiatives within ICOMOS.

Recommendations:

- A working structure for the initiative needs to be established with standard protocols for submission, selection, peer-reviewing, stakeholder engagement, process of acquiring consent and other such related process.
- Use of the online interface needs to be utilised to identify, monitor and manage user engagement.

Aim: To establish an effective and inclusive working mechanism for the Hidden Heritage initiative.

Possible actions:

- Introducing a data analytics module within the interface.
- All protocols need to be clearly specific on the online platform
- The platform needs to be linked to and made visible within the overall

Heritage at Risk Programme within ICOMOS as well as other like-minded organisation to encourage more heritage owners and custodians to participate and spread information regarding the initiative through word of mouth.

- A geo-referenced map with current status of all the cases included can be a component of the platform.

i.

Issue/ Gap:

Inter-sectorial co-ordination: There are many process related issues in context of the cultural heritage sector leading to inefficient management of cultural heritage during times of emergencies:

- There are gaps between the Humanitarian aid sector and the Cultural Heritage sector.
- There are gap in the co-relations between acts, policies and management mechanisms, i.e., gaps in the governance and administrative structure and processes associated with them, leading to lack of preparedness.
- Gaps in Communication, Governance and Capacities

(ICOMOS India NSC-RP, Webinar, 2020 & Gül Ünal, Web Interview, 2020).

Issue/ Gap related to:

Processes integral to the cultural heritage sector

Recommendations:

As mentioned by a member of the National Scientific Committee of Risk Preparedness of ICOMOS India, in the ICOMOS India NSC-RP Webinar, while Acts and Laws are overarching frameworks, management plans can make context specific use of the framework provided by Acts and laws. In his opinion, as experts/ members of ICOMOS, both ends of the spectrum, top down as well as bottom up should be dealt with simultaneously for legitimacy of action. Engagement with policy makers as well as execution at the community level to understand the values of heritage attached to their lives and livelihood are equally important. In another member's opinion, there is a need to position our roles as professionals at the intersection between the humanitarian aid sector and the cultural heritage sector. A third member of ICOMOS India NSC-RP says that ICOMOS as an advisory body at the International and National levels should engage in strengthening: communication, governance and capacities. (ICOMOS India NSC-RP, Webinar, 2020)

Aim:

To enable efficient and effective management of cultural heritage during times of emergencies.

Possible actions:

Advocacy, co-ordination and communication

j.

Issue/ Gap:

Dissemination: According to the President of CIF, various methods and technologies that can be put in use in conservation exists but the dissemination of the science related to them and access to the knowledge are sometimes difficult (CIF, Feedback, 2020).

Issue/ Gap related to:	Processes integral to the cultural heritage sector; working processes of the heritage at risk initiatives within and/or beyond ICOMOS; Processes related to communication and dissemination of the heritage at risk initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.
Recommendations:	Access to information needs to be facilitated for the diverse stakeholders of cultural heritage.
Aim:	Aiding the process of dissemination and access to information
Possible actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidelines/ Toolkits for all types of heritage need to be designed for different users such as experts as well as non-experts. ICOMOS' ISCs and NCs are well positioned to be able to contribute to this through providing expertise related to specific heritage types and context. ▪ Criteria need to be clearly mentioned of what can and cannot be dealt with by the communities themselves, what type of interventions need experts advise, etc. ▪ The media for dissemination of such guidelines need to be accessible for varied user groups. ▪ There is a need to be careful that efforts are not duplicated rather are complemented. Organisations/ institutions at National/ International level already engaging in such efforts need to be collaborated with (e.g. ICCROM). ▪ A comprehensive database for cultural heritage, as mentioned in the 'relevance' section can be helpful for this. A dedicated online portal for best practice solutions through a modular format may also be a possibility. This can be a part of the comprehensive database as well.

k.

Issue/ Gap:	
Target Areas:	An analysis of the target areas addressed by the current/ recent activities of ICOMOS' International Scientific Committees and National Committees addressing Heritage at risk reveals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maximum activities are directed towards 'Experts and Practitioners'. ▪ Lower level of engagement with the other two target areas of 'Decision and Policy-makers' as well as 'Communities and Networks'. ▪ Least engagement through the modes of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory/ Database - Documentation/ Research - Education/ Training/ Capacity Building. <p>Simultaneously, the feedback reveals some important causes for inefficient monitoring of the state of conservation of and risk to cultural heritage assets as well as sites. These are - lack of registers, inventories and databases of risk/ heritage assets in different countries; lack of capacities and activities supporting capacity building related to 'risk reduction' at the National level; and insufficient primary research related to heritage at risk.</p>
Issue/ Gap related to:	Working processes of the heritage at risk initiatives within ICOMOS

- Recommendations:**
- Need to design and initiate more activities that target areas of ‘Decision and Policy-makers’ as well as ‘Communities and Networks’.
 - More engagement through the modes of - Inventory/ Database; Documentation/ Research; Education/ Training/ Capacity Building.
 - There is a need for increased activities aimed at creating awareness amongst appropriate stakeholders regarding vulnerabilities, hazards and risks that their site or structures are exposed to, and methods to address them. Awareness needs to be created not only amongst architects, engineers and conservation specialists, but more so amongst, “owners, site managers, end-users, occupants, local emergency responders, et al that need to have this information” (ICOMOS-ICORP, Feedback, 2020).

ICORP’s feedback also mentions the need for obtaining funding to aid the process of undertaking research and developing guides/ texts/ reports for developing awareness and undertaking capacity building/ training activities (Ibid.).

Aim: To enable targeted improvement in processes of engagement of ICOMOS

Possible actions: Setting up mechanisms that promote and facilitate partnerships, collaborations and structures to enable ICOMOS to engage in these areas

4.2.3. Impact

The following are recommendations of ideas and scenarios to synergise the ‘Impact’ of the initiatives that address heritage at risk within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.

a.	Issue/ Gap:
	<p>Heritage at Risk Reports/ Series: Some issues which inhibit the Heritage at Risk Reports from creating the impact as desired are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report cannot be used as a tool for continuous programme evaluation as it does not always mention updates of cases mentioned in the previous edition. ▪ The outcome of the initiative, that of creating awareness amongst practitioners regarding issues from around the world is not sufficient for a positive impact towards preventing, reducing, mitigating, responding and recovering from risk. ▪ The publication is not sufficiently able to analyse and disseminate risk information, for the information to be able to impact sound decision-making. ▪ Currently, the publication is a mechanism for ICOMOS to understand and analyse trends, but publication is not able to create desirable impact due to reasons such as insufficient baseline data, lack of systematised data analysis and lack of agency of the publication as a monitoring mechanism at the National and local levels. ▪ The language of the publication, by default determines its effective reach.
	<p>Issue/ Gap related to: Effective reach and visibility of heritage at risk initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.</p>
	<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The language and format of the risk related information needs

simplification for easy access by diverse stakeholders.

- A more effective method for identifying, collecting, analysing, monitoring and responding to risk information needs to be devised.
- Multiple language options for diverse audience is necessary.

Aim: To improve the monitoring and reporting method of ICOMOS' Heritage at Risk Programme; To diversify use of risk information

Possible actions: Refer to point of 'Relevance'

b. **Issue/ Gap:**

Heritage Alerts: The statistics of success cases of the Heritage Alerts and feedback from ICOMOS members reveal that the Heritage Alerts process does not often lead to positive results. Some ICOMOS members have mentioned that the process and ICOMOS' position of defending heritage sometimes leads to strained relations with the National agencies or other organisations involved in the change/ threat to heritage. A key reason for this is that at this stage the discussions tend to get accusatory or are perceived as accusatory.

Issue/ Gap related to: The probability of the efforts to be successful

- Recommendations:**
- Responding to risks at the 2nd stage (measures to safeguard heritage asset facing imminent threat) is not preferable. A more pro-active leadership in risk preparedness is needed. More efforts that target towards the preventative stage are needed as efforts at this stage can create positive impacts.
 - Some recommendations from members' feedback are:
 - The nature of engagement with National agencies needs to be as experts and not activists. There is a need of being respectful of ICOMOS' agency as experts and being open to a non-binary, non-accusatory discourse. Ways to build healthy working relations with national level agencies and other organisations involved in heritage protection is necessary to devise better solutions. (ICOMOS India, Feedback, 2020 & Marrion, Rellensmann & Sanatana, Web Interview, 2020).
 - More research and work needs to be done on detecting early warnings related to heritage in danger to understand the indicators for estimating approaching danger, especially in conflict areas. Based on such research findings ICOMOS needs to be positioned to work in a more pro-active manner rather than reactive (Gül Ünal, Web Interview, 2020).
 - One of the reasons for poor decision making with respect to Heritage Alert cases is conflict of interests due to pre-existing dynamics between the Committee to whom the case has been forwarded to and the body/ group responsible for the threat. Standard protocols for evaluating the details of a Heritage Alert needs to be put in place such that conflicts of interests can be identified and independent reviews teams can be arranged for

(ICOMOS-ISCES, Feedback, 2020).

- Standard protocols for legal representation for the Heritage Alerts cases is required (Merckx, 2020).

Aim: To enhance the probability of the efforts of the Heritage Alerts to be successful

Possible actions: More initiatives need to be designed for the preventative stage of addressing risk and early warning systems for better preparedness. All 3 target areas need to be addressed through different modes of interventions. More opportunities need to be created for ICOMOS members in collaboration with academic institutions to conduct more research for baseline data related to heritage at risk.

c. **Issue/ Gap:**

ICORP-On the Road: The initiative currently has limited reach and visibility.

Issue/ Gap related to: The effective reach and visibility of the heritage at risk initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.

- Recommendations:**
- The dissemination of the initiative needs strategic planning.
 - A wider range of methods of dissemination of the initiative are necessary for raising awareness regarding the initiative, including media other than the internet.
 - A wider range of disseminating the outputs of the initiative are necessary.

Aim: To widen and increase the visibility and reach of the initiative.

- Possible actions:**
- The announcement regarding the release of episodes needs a wider dissemination through various networks.
 - The website of ICORP- On the Road needs to be more user-friendly, interactive and accessible for diverse interested stakeholders. It needs to be made more visible on ICOMOS International's website and websites of other ISCs and NCs of ICOMOS.
 - The primary medium of dissemination through YouTube and the internet inherently limits the reach of the documentaries. Alternative media of dissemination where access to the internet is not available need to be planned for (Ibid.).
 - Contextualisation is necessary for the theme to reach the local communities as well as a wide range of audience across the world. Various subtitle options should be made available.
 - The team has a huge collection of interviews, recordings etc. that have not been included in the documentaries but are excellent oral records. This material with all necessary permissions can be made available through alternate media of dissemination/ information storage such as / archives/ exhibitions/ archival collections etc. Necessary networks, collaborations and proposals need to be deliberated (Gül Ünal, Interview, 2020).

- Alternate media of dissemination for places without internet access should be planned for. This process can allow for diversification of the outputs of the initiative. Such media may include radio, television, regular cycles of community screenings, planned events, copies of documentaries in libraries or educational institutions, etc.
- The educational potential of the outputs of the initiative such as documentary, workshops, exhibitions, etc. positions the initiative to be able to collaborate with a wide range of cultural institutions such as educational institutions targeted at various tiers of education; varied educational streams such as heritage, humanities, history, architecture, social sciences, etc.; museums; community museums; archives; oral history repositories; UNESCO Category 2 Centres and UNITWIN Networks; and other such organisations/institutions. In the future, a range of outputs of the initiative to cater to varying target audience can be planned for.

d.	Issue/ Gap:
	ICORP-On the Road: The initiative being at a nascent stage, currently the core team of the initiative is small, with most efforts being initiated and managed through the focal point of this team. Within this centralised system, despite having a contribution form available on the website, no contributions have been received yet.
	<p>Issue/ Gap related to: The effective reach and visibility of the heritage at risk initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.</p> <p>Recommendations: In order for the initiative to be able to create a larger impact, to be adopted by a large membership base of ICOMOS and its networks for a wider reach and dissemination, a method of decentralising the structure of the initiative needs to be deliberated. The initiative is still in its nascent stage, so in addition to focusing on the outputs of the initiative, the initiative is well positioned currently to deliberate on the structure and process of the initiative for future direction.</p> <p>Aim: To increase the effective reach, visibility and stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>Possible actions: Some possibilities for future course of action are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The types of contribution and collaboration can be diversified such as the different ways of contributing to the initiative, different methods of participation or engagement, range of people/ backgrounds who can participate, etc. which need to be clearly mentioned on the Initiative's website.³⁷ ▪ Possibility of creating regional/ national level contact points to enhance approachability and access. ▪ Many national/ local level issues might not be relevant for an international audience. A method to produce different types of contents for varying scales of dissemination is a possibility. ▪ Other methods of access need to be deliberated such as access

³⁷ Refer to IUCN's website and its various web based tools (e.g. Red Lists), its discrete description of who the initiative is for, what each audience can gain from the initiative, why it is important for the target audience etc.

through academic institutions (e.g. film and media schools) through periodic call for ideas and applications inclusive of proposals for strategies for dissemination. This has the potential to generate locally relevant or thematically relevant strategies of dissemination.

- The initiative has the potential to allow for innovative cycles of collaboration in the future, such as - regular student internship positions; collaboration with educational institutions or emerging professionals for content creation; field schools; residencies, and research; student competitions; grants for smaller outputs of the larger initiative, etc.³⁸ Such participative processes can increase visibility as well as generate interest of varied members of the civil society, allow capacity building within the younger generation and within emerging professionals for future activities of the initiative and enable building networks.
- The team has a huge collection of interviews, recordings etc. that have not been included in the documentaries but are excellent oral records. This material with all necessary permissions can be made available through alternate media of dissemination/ information storage such as / archives/ exhibitions/ archival collections etc. Necessary networks, collaborations and proposals need to be deliberated (Gül Ünal, Interview, 2020).
- The initiative of documentary-making can also be used as a medium to organise a range of other initiatives for capacity building of the communities over time.

e.

Issue/ Gap:

ICOMOS' National Committees:

- Currently the agency of ICOMOS and ICOMOS' National Committees at the National level policies and management of cultural heritage assets is not sufficiently strong. ICOMOS is also not sufficiently able to directly impact the actions of the civil society due to limited direct engagement with communities and networks.
- Other than the online medium, as most of ICOMOS' events are targeted towards experts and practitioners through conferences, seminars and meeting, its visibility in the civil society, various communities and networks such as user groups of heritage places and decision and policy-makers at the National and local levels is less than its visibility amongst experts.

Issue/ Gap related to:

The effective reach and visibility of the heritage at risk initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS at the National level.

Recommendations:

Similar to ICOMOS' attempts at the International level, ICOMOS' National Committees' advisory role and engagement with Decision and Policy-makers at the respective National levels need traction.

³⁸ Various other organisations are using such strategies. One such example is EAMENA, which has offered grants for specific research within the overarching framework of the initiative (Refer to section 3.12. – Advocacy/ Awareness-raising, Award).

Aim: To increase the ICOMOS' engagement with Decision and Policy-makers at the National level.

Possible actions:

- More efforts of ICOMOS' National Committees are needed for integration of cultural issues in legal provisions, policy level documents and management plans at across various levels of governance mechanisms within the country. This is needed to establish and more importantly 'implement' quality standards, assessment standards, stakeholder consultation mechanisms, provisions for funding, and other such necessities for sound financial, social and technical decision-making related to cultural heritage. It might be helpful if ICOMOS at the international level aids the process with guidelines for possible ways of co-operation.
- Additionally, ICOMOS' presence within the civil society needs to be improved through targeted efforts utilising modes of engagement such as education, training, capacity building; designing publications and toolkits that are easy to understand for non-experts disseminated through online as well as other media such as community level contact points, events, etc.

f.

Issue/ Gap:

Types of threat: Some types of threats have been mentioned as predominant issues that are being faced by ICOMOS members across ISCs and NCs. These are:

- Lack of awareness regarding the values and significance of the heritage is one of the significant contributors to threat to heritage.
- Vulnerability of heritage assets to natural and human induced threats and disasters due to lack of preparedness.
- Monitoring related issues
- Lack of awareness and visibility of the cumulative impact of many small scale threats

Issue/ Gap related to: Thematic/ region specific issues within and/ or beyond ICOMOS

Recommendations: In order for ICOMOS' efforts to be able to create a positive impact to address these threats, the following actions are necessary:

- Activities aimed at raising awareness regarding the values and significance of heritage amongst diverse communities and networks of the civil society as well as amongst Decision and Policy-makers.
- Methods of heritage promotion and interpretation, involving diverse stakeholders of heritage
- Methods to comprehensively monitor and disseminate information regarding the threats amongst all relevant stakeholders of cultural heritage
- Need to highlight and provide visibility to the cumulative and long-term impact of piecemeal damages to heritage assets across time and space (ICOMOS-CAR, Feedback, 2020).

Aim:	To address the issue of lack of awareness regarding heritage values and significance
Possible actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of Heritage at Risk Registers and disseminating them through collaboration with National agencies.(ICOMOS New Zealand is currently involved in such a process). ▪ Events involving the communities and users of the heritage places and sites; events involving Decision and Policy-makers to encourage them to integrate the values of the heritage assets in contemporary planning. ▪ As a possible way to address the issue, the President of ICOMOS-CAR says, “A list of the top 50 world rock art sites in danger, similar to the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites in Danger, would gain real traction and would help the ISC and ICOMOS to exert pressure on states and companies that are most negligent in their protection of rock art. This list could highlight which governments and companies are offending as well as the places being impacted” (ICOMOS-CAR, Feedback, 2020). This feedback indicates that thematic risk registers might be helpful. There is need to set clear protocols/ criteria for inclusion of cases in dialogue with relevant stakeholders. Such registers can aid the process of creating a comprehensive heritage at risk information management system. ▪ Comprehensive mapping exercises that are disseminated through user friendly and interactive online platforms are a possibility. Alternative methods of dissemination other than the use of the internet are also necessary. Option of multiple languages is necessary for contextualisation as the language by default determines the effective reach.

4.2.4. Sustainability

These are recommendations of ideas and scenarios to enhance the ‘Sustainability’ of the initiatives that address heritage at risk.

a.	<p>Issue/ Gap:</p> <p>Processes: Some ‘process’ related issues of the Heritage at Risk Programme inhibiting the sustainability of the initiatives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Despite the resource of ample expertise being available across diverse ISCs, WGs NCs, the expertise base is not sufficiently being utilised by the current initiatives of the Heritage at Risk Programme. ▪ Based on member feedback, it can be said that duplicating programme objectives in the cultural heritage sector, rather than complementary ones are currently leading to organisations competing with each other rather than collaborating and synergising their individual efforts. One such example is the lack of synergy between Blue Shield and ICOMOS’ heritage at risk activities. Another example is the diverse initiatives on the Google Arts and Culture Platform such as Hidden Heritage, Heritage on the Edge, Open Heritage.
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- The process of monitoring heritage at risk within ICOMOS is primarily a top-down approach. ICOMOS' does not have the capacity in its current form to effectively and sustainably monitor the enormous range of heritage assets, threats in all the regions of the world. There is a lack of collaborative efforts of diverse stakeholders as a centralised mechanism of monitoring and analysis of threats to heritage leads to the process of monitoring, trend analysis as well as heritage alerts unresponsive and inadequate.

Issue/ Gap related to: Sustainability of processes within and / or beyond ICOMOS.

Recommendations: Some possibilities are:

- Consolidating and utilising existing expertise and initiatives within ICOMOS's ISCs, Working Groups and NCs to create an umbrella programme for Heritage at Risk.
- Utilising ICOMOS's heritage at Risk Monitor and reporting to encourage stewardship within communities and the varied networks to monitor the state of conservation of heritage assets, rather than a solely expert-led top-down approach to reporting and monitoring risks, for sustainable development.
- Exploring the role of academic and research institutions in processes of monitoring so as to link research and documentation with monitoring.
- Linking various Watch lists of different organisations at the international, regional, national and local levels targeting the range of types of cultural heritage, to enable more projects to gain visibility and to create an ecosystem of diverse types of Watch Lists. This positions the watch lists of different organisations as an integral part of a thriving ecosystem rather than the perception of being competing organisations.

Aim: To promote and enable the sustainability of processes within ICOMOS.

Possible actions:

- Creating a comprehensive data base of Watch lists and Heritage at Risk Registers and providing a common platform for dissemination. ICOMOS' website can be a good platform for this.
- Alternatively, such a combined source of information of Watch Lists can be part of a comprehensive database of cultural heritage as recommended in the 'Relevance' section.

b. **Issue/ Gap:**

Processes: Some issues related to communication processes within the existing heritage related discourse that need to be addressed to enable the sustainability of the efforts made to safeguard cultural heritage are:

- The discussions about conservation within the public realm usually occur in reaction to destruction or imminent threats. This leads to the language of the conservation profession to become accusatory. Discussions related to conservation processes and development projects become a battle of binaries. (ICOMOS India, Feedback, 2020)

- There is a lack of awareness regarding the traditional methods of resilience built within communities (ICOMOS India, Webinar, 2020).
- The President of ICOMOS Nepal says that ‘monitoring’ is a problem with world heritage due to lack of understanding regarding the World Heritage Convention. In context of Nepal, definitions and understanding of the term ‘Authenticity’ in context of post-earthquake reconstruction is an ongoing debate. (ICOMOS Nepal, 2020)
- Heritage discourse differs from region to region, country to country and place to place. Definitions of heritage, legal requirement and provisions for something to be considered heritage are different in different countries and places. ICOMOS Nepal’s feedback mentions, “Definitions of heritage at the National level is an issue. Do we only look at World Heritage? The standard definition is that something has to be 100 years old to be heritage” (ICOMOS Nepal, Feedback, 2020).

Issue/ Gap related to: Sustainability of processes within and /or beyond ICOMOS.

- Recommendations:**
- In the opinion of ICOMOS India, National Scientific Counsellor, “It is important to bring a shift to the language of the conservation profession. We shouldn’t always be confrontational in trying to counter developmental processes but devise ways to counter the narrative. Mainstreaming conservation in development processes and trying to communicate conservation’s role in building a sense of place, in its integral role in the act of citizenship through participatory processes, etc. and understand that the process of change is constant” (Ibid.).
 - When working with the Government on building risk management mechanisms there is a scientific need for experts to becoming aware of the in-built systems of resilience within communities and to integrate them into the overall risk management mechanisms (ICOMOS India NSC-RP, Webinar, 2020).
 - ICOMOS Nepal’s feedback mentions, “There are ...on-going discussions in the context of Post-Earthquake Reconstruction” (ICOMOS Nepal, Feedback, 2020).

Definitions of heritage need rethinking and discussions at National and local levels.

Aim: To address the gaps in the existing heritage related discourse

- Possible actions:**
- The work that ICOMOS’ EPWG is doing on ‘Authenticity’ is important to further the need of the discourse.
 - Heritage discourse needs to be integrated at various levels and tiers of education at National and local levels for awareness raising and to generate a public discourse of heritage and best practices.
 - The discourse related to conservation needs to be mainstreamed and integrated into national and local level planning and development policies, urban development plans, education curricula. etc.
 - Discussions and public discourse of cultural heritage need to reflect its integral role in the economic and social sustainability and

livelihoods of communities rather than the current tendencies of discussion related to safeguarding heritage in the face of impending threat. This necessitates engagement through primary research; development of educational, training and capacity building materials; advocacy and networking with multiple stakeholders.

c.

Issue/ Gap:

Resources: Feedback from ICOMOS members regarding most initiatives within ICOMOS targeted at addressing heritage at risk (that are currently in operation, are being planned for, or currently have issues in operation) have cited lack of funding as an important issue. The lack of financial resources leads to inability to appoint appropriate human resources. Some resource related issues are:

- The current process of submitting a Heritage Alert through use of the Heritage Alert template and mailing it to the secretariat has resource related limitations such as time available amongst staff, under-staffing leading to lack of efficient response, subjectivity of situations, case specific processes etc.
- The President of ISC20C states, “We [ISC20C] work on heritage alerts through our advocacy committee led by Vice President Olaf Steen. He does not always get the support he would like from committee members” (ISC20C, Feedback, 2020).
- The feedback indicates that all ISCs and NCs are interested and open to collaborations, but due to the voluntary nature of participation and limited time available to members, efforts are often limited within individual Committees.
- Many National Committees and International Scientific Committees do not have the resources for their individual websites.
- Initiatives such as Hidden Heritage and ICORP on the Road need continuous funding for their initiatives to be able to create significant content.
- The feedback from ICOMOS members reveal that at the level of the National Committees, there is a lack of resources for ‘heritage at risk’ related activities due to lack of heritage professionals specifically trained in heritage risk and emergency management. Thus, there is a lack of available training capacities, time, funding, etc. Additionally, often attention is focused on the last two stages of emergency management - response and recovery leading to a lack of preparedness in emergency management at national and local levels.
- Some ICOMOS members have also stated resource related issues within ICOMOS to be able to maintain heritage at risk registers for monitoring. For example, ICOMOS Jordan’s feedback mentions, “Jordan’s National ICOMOS Committee is rather young, and it still cannot use the full capacity of its members, mobilize them or empower them towards building a database for sites, create a system of reporting on site conditions. The massive number of archaeological and heritage sites in Jordan are literally impossible to protect with the available resources” (ICOMOS Jordan, Feedback, 2020).

Issue/ Gap related to:

Sustainability of resources within ICOMOS.

- Recommendations:**
- A strategic document for the Heritage at risk programme is an opportunity to propose a comprehensive fundraising proposal for the programme. ICOMOS can consider the potential of obtaining funding and large grants to support work of ICOMOS members to then be able to further assist stakeholders in the varied initiatives as well as in this regard on a broader scale. a cohesive strategy for fundraising for the Heritage at Risk Programme could in turn feed into doing more relevant research in the field (ICOMOS-ICORP, Feedback, 2020).
 - The process of participation, collaboration and engagement of ICOMOS members in the Heritage Alerts process needs standard protocols. Refer to section 4.2.2, Point for related recommendations.
 - As a recommendation to the issue of the lack of capacities and resources for preparedness in risk management, ICOMOS New Zealand's feedback mentions the need to foster local training opportunities and international collaboration to share expertise and standard best practice guidance (ICOMOS New Zealand, Feedback, 2020).
 - As suggested in ICOMOS Jordan's feedback, co-operation with the civil society is crucial to addressing the resource related issues of monitoring as well as effective monitoring.

Aim: To enable the financial sustainability of the Heritage at Risk Programme within ICOMOS.

- Possible actions:**
- Designing a comprehensive framework for Heritage at Risk.
 - Discussions/ negotiations with relevant partners and stakeholders.
 - Making a strategic document along with a fundraising proposal for the programme.
 - One possibility is appointing a dedicated team within the Programme that can address the task of fundraising as per the proposal, in collaboration with teams involved in individual initiatives within the programme.
 - Organising capacity building activities to develop capacities of emergency management of cultural heritage at national levels.
 - Encouraging and facilitating crowdsourced data for remote monitoring and setting up protocols for them to effectively function is a necessary strategy for the sustainability of monitoring and related activities of ICOMOS. Heritage stewardship is crucial to the ecosystem of monitoring the state of conservation of heritage assets. Adopting new technologies such as those being used and promoted by GHF (AMAL), Getty (Arches), EAMENA, MArEA, and other like-minded organisations need to be explored, promoted and facilitated at National and local levels. ICOMOS Jordan's feedback mentions, "What would be good is to have a form on the ICOMOS Jordan website that could be downloaded by any member at any site, who could take a picture of the damage of the site,

describe it and uploaded. This information would then be assessed and the sites that are more frequently damaged could be classified. This would help create strategies for monitoring and protection with the institutions (Police, DoA, Park rangers, etc.). This would help also understand the problematic sites to tackle future awareness campaigns” (ICOMOS Jordan, Feedback 2020). It is extremely important that such monitoring processes are co-ordinated with organisations already involved in such activities regionally, nationally and locally to avoid duplication of efforts and for maximum impact.

d.	Issue/ Gap:
	Resources: The cultural sector is not funded sufficiently. This issue leads to adverse effects on cultural heritage such as lack of maintenance, insufficient funding for initiatives related to cultural heritage, etc. Root causes of certain issues stated in the feedbacks, related to specific types of threat are also resource related issues – such as lack of inventories of forgotten heritage due to limited national budget allocation; inability to allocate budgets due to vast volume of heritage assets, etc.
	Issue/ Gap related to: Sustainability of resources within and / or beyond ICOMOS.
	Recommendations: According to Jigyasu, a stronger voice is needed to advocate for cultural heritage. It is important to communicate that heritage is not merely about protecting monuments rather it is about people, livelihood and economies (ICOMOS India NSC-RP, 2020).
	Aim: To enable financial sustainability of the cultural heritage sector.
	Possible actions: More activities need to be aimed towards the target area of Decision and Policy-makers. More efforts are required towards engaging with diverse stakeholders, multiple sectors, disciplines, etc. at International, Regional, National as well as Local levels.

Issue/ Gap:
Impact: ICOMOS’ diverse modes of engagement such as conferences, meetings and events ensures that research and expertise is shared and disseminated amongst the target area of experts and practitioners. ICOMOS’ current modes of engagement at the level of ISCs and NCs have limited impact on target areas of Decision and Policy-makers as well as the civil society (communities and networks). Some such examples are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agency of ICOMOS to be able to contribute to heritage at risk at the National levels in most countries is dependent on the informal relationships of the relevant ICOMOS National Committee and the State Agencies. ▪ Engagement with communities and networks at the National level are limited. ▪ ICOMOS’ Heritage Alerts as well as Publication are not structured well enough to be able to promote participation of diverse stakeholders of heritage.

Issue/ Gap related to:	Sustainability of the impact of the initiatives within ICOMOS.
Recommendations:	Initiatives/ Activities aimed at the target areas of ‘Decision and Policy-makers’ as well as ‘Communities and Networks’ through various modes of engagement need to be devised at International and National levels of ICOMOS’ operation.
Aim:	To increase the impact of ICOMOS’ heritage at risk initiatives.
Possible actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICOMOS can consider increasing its membership base to include more institutional/ organisational members at the National levels to be able to collaborate and encourage participation of academic and research institutions, civil society organisations, other private and public sector organisations. ▪ Various types of partnerships with the relevant stakeholders at the National level need to be established to accord more agency to ICOMOS’ activities. One such example is the possibility of linking ICOMOS’ heritage at risk reporting mechanism to existing monitoring mechanisms of the State/ National agencies. ▪ The possibility of a comprehensive heritage at risk monitor with inbuilt data identification, collection, analysis, monitoring and action may be a significant tool to build cross sectorial networks.

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<h2>List of Acronyms and Abbreviations</h2>

ACNT	: Australian Council of National Trusts (also, National Trust of Australia)
ADB	: Asian Development Bank
AfDB	: African Development Bank
AHRC	: Arts and Humanities Research Council
AKA	: Aga Khan Academies
AKAH	: Aga Khan Agency for Habitat
AKAM	: Aga Khan Agency for Microfinance
AKDN:	: Aga Khan Development Network
AKES	: Aga Khan Education Services
AKF	: Aga Khan Foundation
AKFED	: Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development
AKHS	: Aga Khan Health Services
AKPBS	: Aga Khan Planning and Building Services
AKTC	: Aga Khan Trust for Culture
AKU	: Aga Khan University
ALIPH	: International Alliance for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Conflict Areas
ArcHerNet	: Archaeological Heritage Network
ASCOBA	: The Association of Community Councils and Organizations of the Lower Atrato
ASI	: Archaeological Survey of India
ASOR	: American Schools of Oriental Research
BACA	: The Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities
CATF	: Cultural Antiquities Task Force (of Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of United States)
CCI	: Canadian Conservation Institute
CCP	: Climate Change Programme
CHwB	: Cultural Heritage Without Borders
COCOMACIA	: Consejo Comunitario Mayor de la Asociación Campesina Integral De Atrato (Greater Community Council of the Integral Peasant Association of the Atrato)
COCOMOPOCA	: Consejo Comunitario Mayor de la Organización Popular Campesina Del alto Atrato (Greater Community Council of the People Organisation Campesina del alto Atrato)
COVID-19	: Coronavirus Disease 2019 (also, SARS-CoV-2: severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2)
CPP	: Cultural Property Protection
Docomomo	: International Committee for Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement
DCP	: Decentralised Cooperation Programme (of UNITAR)

DRM	: Disaster Risk Management
DRR	: Disaster Risk Reduction
DRMI	: The Disaster Risk Management Initiative (Initiative of AKAH)
EAMENA	: Endangered Archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa
EC	: European Commission
EHRF	: The Egyptian Heritage Rescue Foundation
EIA	: Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	: European Union
FRH	: Future for Religious Heritage
FISCH	: Foro Interétnico Solidaridad Chocó (Chocó Inter-Ethnic Solidarity Forum)
FPAN	: Florida Public Archaeology Network
GCRF	: Global Challenges Research Fund (of Arts and Humanities Research Council)
GETI	: Global Education and Training Institute (of UNDRR)
GFDRR	: Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GHF	: Global Heritage Fund
GIS	: Geographic Information System
HAR	: Heritage at Risk (Initiative of Historic England)
HIA	: Heritage Impact Assessment
H@R	: Heritage at Risk
HMS	: Heritage Monitoring Scouts (of FPAN)
HSMBC	: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
ICA	: International Council of Archives
ICOM	: International Council on Museums
ICOMOS	: International Council on Monuments and Sites
ICCROM	: International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
IFLA	: International Federation of Libraries Associations
IGO	: Inter-Governmental Organisation
INGO	: International Non-Governmental Organisation
INTACH	: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
IUCN	: The International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUIN	: India University and Institution Network
ISC	: International Scientific Committee
ISCR	: Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro (High Institute for Conservation and Restoration)
LAS	: League of Arab States
MAPS	: Moscow Architecture Preservation Society
MarEA	: Maritime Endangered Archaeology
MENA	: Middle East and North Africa
N/A	: Not Available
NDMA	: National Disaster Management Authority (India)
NDPB	: Non Departmental Public Body

NGO	: Non-Governmental Organisation
NSC	: National Scientific Committee
OCHA	: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
RDMZ	: Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg (The Netherlands Department for Conservation)
RRF	: Rapid Response Facility
R2P	: Responsibility to Protect
SAARC	: South Asia Association of Regional Cooperation
SAHRA	: South African Heritage Resource Agency
SAHRIS	: South African Heritage Resources Information System
SCRI	: Smithsonian Cultural Rescue Initiative
SFVC	: Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments (Platform)
SHOSI	: Safeguarding the heritage of Syria and Iraq
SHPO	: State Historic Preservation Office
STAMP	: Shipwreck Tagging Archaeological Management Program
TDA	: The Day After
UCA	: University of Central Asia (Agency of Aga Khan Development Network)
UCL	: University College London
UK	: United Kingdom
UN	: United Nations
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNITAR	: United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNESCO	: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UN OCHA	: United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WATCH	: World Association for the Protection of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage in times of armed conflict
WHITRAP	: World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and Pacific Region
WMF	: World Monuments Fund

ICOMOS's International Scientific Committees

CAR	: International Committee on Rock Art
CIAV	: International Committee on Vernacular Architecture
CIF	: International Committee on Training
CIIC	: International Committee on Cultural Routes
CIPA	: International Committee on Heritage Documentation
CIVVIH	: International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages
ICAHM	: International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management
ICTC	: International Committee on Cultural Tourism
ICICH	: International Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage
ICIP	: International Committee on Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites
ICLAFI	: International Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial

IssuesError! Bookmark not defined.

ICOFORT	: International Committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage
ICORP	: International Committee on Risk Preparedness
ICUCH	: International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage
IIRC	: International Committee on Wood
IPHC	: International Polar Heritage Committee
ISCARSAH:	: International Committee on Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage
ISCCL	: International Committee on Cultural Landscapes
ISCEAH	: International Committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage
ISCEC	: International Committee on Economics of Conservation
ISCES	: International Committee on Energy and sustainability and Climate Change
ISC20C	: International Committee on 20th Century Heritage
ISCIH	: International Committee on Industrial Heritage
ISCMP	: International Committee on Mural Painting
ISCSBH	: International Committee on Shared Built Heritage
ISCS	: International Committee on Stone
ISCSG	: International Committee on Stained Glass
PRERICO	: International Committee on Places of Religion and Ritual
Theophil	: International Committee on Theory and Philosophy of Conservation and Restoration

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 - 5.5. ICLAFI: International committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues**
 - 5.6. IPHC: International Polar Heritage Committee**
 - 5.7. ICORP: International committee on Risk Preparedness**
 - 5.8. CAR: International committee on Rock Art**
 - 5.9. ISCSG: International committee on Stained Glass**
 - 5.10. CIF: International committee on Training**

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 - 7.3.3. Korea
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ANNEXURE

ANALYSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE 'HERITAGE AT RISK' INITIATIVES OF ICOMOS AND DEVELOPING IDEAS FOR A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR 'CULTURAL HERITAGE AT RISK'

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Countries/ Nation-State in red indicate that they don't have an ICOMOS National Committee as of 2020
 Countries/ Nation-State in black indicate that they have an ICOMOS National Committee currently as of 2020
 Region* with asterisk indicates Regional Report (wherever regional report are not categorised separately)
 Countries/ Nation-State in blue indicates Country doesn't exist any more

2014-15	2011-13	2008-10	2006-07	2004-05	2002-03	2001-02	2000	Total
Africa								
-	-	-	-	-	Cameroon	Cameroon	-	2
						Cote d'Ivoire	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	Eritrea	Eritrea	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	Ghana	Ghana	-	2
-	-	-	-	Guinea	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	Kenya	-	-	Kenya	Kenya	3
	--	-	-	-	-	Malawi	-	1
Mali	Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	Mozambique	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	Namibia	-	-	1
-	Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	South Africa	South Africa	South Africa	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	Tanzania		1
-	-	Uganda	-	-	Uganda	-		2
-	-	-	-	-	-	Zambia		1
-	-	-	-	-	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe		2
1	2	1	1	1	7	11	2	Total
Arab States								
-	-	-	Algeria	-	Algeria	-	-	2
-	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	-	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	6
-	Armenia	Armenia	Armenia	-	Armenia	-		4
-	-	-	Azerbaijan	-	Azerbaijan	-		2
-	Egypt	Egypt	-	-	-	Egypt	Egypt	4
-	Iran	Iran	Iran	Iran	-	Iran	-	5
Iraq (Combined report on Near East - Iraq and Syria)	-	-	Iraq	Iraq	Iraq	-	-	4
-	-	Israel	Israel	-	-	Israel	Israel	4
-	-	-	-	Jordan	-	-	Jordan	2
-	-	-	Lebanon	-	-	-	Lebanon	2

-	Libya	-		-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	Morocco	Morocco (Maroc)	-	Morocco	3
-	-	-	Oman	-	-	-	Oman	2
				Palestine	Palestine	Palestine	-	3
-	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sudan	-	1
Syria (Combined report on Near East – Iraq and Syria)	Syria	-	-	-	-	Syria	Syria	4
-	Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	Yemen	Yemen	3
3	8	6	8	6	7	8	9	Total
Asia and the Pacific								
Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	8
-	Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	Cambodia	-	-	-	Cambodia	-	Cambodia	3
-	China	China	China	-	-	-	China	4
-	-	-	India	India	India	India	India	5
-	Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	Japan	-	Japan	Japan	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Myanmar	Myanmar	2
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	Nepal	Nepal	3
-	New Zealand	-	-	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	5
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pakistan	2
-	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Singapore	1
-	-	-	-	-	South Asia*	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Tajikistan	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	Thailand	Thailand	-	-	Thailand	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan		1
3	8	2	5	9	5 (excluding South Asia*)	6	10	Total
Europe and North America								
Albania	-	-	-	Albania	Albania	Albania	Albania	5
-	-	-	-	Andorra	Andorra	Andorra	Andorra	4
Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria	8
-	-	-	Belarus	-	-	Belarus	-	2
Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	-	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	-	6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	Bosnia-Herzegovina	4
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	-	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	7

-	-	-	-	-	-	Canada	Canada	2
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	Croatia	Croatia	3
-	-	-	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	5
-	-	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Denmark	1
-	-	-	-	Finland	Finland	Finland	Finland	4
-	-	France	-	-	France	France	France	4
-	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia	-	Georgia	Georgia	-	5
Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	8
-	Greece	Greece	Greece	-	-	-	-	3
-	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	-	Hungary	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Iceland	1
Ireland	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	-	Italy	Italy	6
-	-	-	-	Kosova	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	Lithuania	Lithuania	-	Lithuania	-	3
-	-	-	Luxemburg	-	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	4
-	-	-	-	-	Macedonia	Macedonia	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	Malta	-	1
-	-	-	Moldova	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	4
-	-	-	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	5
-	-	-	-	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	4
-	Romania	Romania	Romania	Romania	Romania	Romania	Romania	7
Russia	Russia	Russia	Russia	Russia	Russia	Russia	Russia	8
Serbia	Serbia	Serbia	Serbia	Serbia and Montenegro	-	-		5
-	-	-	Slovakia	-	Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovakia	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	Slovenia	Slovenia	2
Spain	-	-	Spain	Spain	Spain	-	-	3
-	-	Sweden	-	Sweden	-	Sweden	Sweden	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	Switzerland	Switzerland	2
-	Turkey	Turkey	Turkey	Turkey	Turkey	Turkey	Turkey	7
Ukraine	-	Ukraine	-	Ukraine	-	Ukraine	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	UK	UK	UK	3
USA	USA	USA	USA	USA	-	USA	USA	7
-	-	-	-	-	Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	-
13	15	18	21	23	24 (including Yugoslavia)	33 (including Yugoslavia)	30 (including Yugoslavia)	Total
Latin America and the Caribbean								
-	-	-	Argentina	-	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bolivia	1
-	Brazil	Brazil	Brazil	-	Brazil	-	Brazil	5
-	-	Chile	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	Costa Rica	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Cuba	Cuba	2
						Dominican Republic	-	1
-	-	-	Ecuador	-	Ecuador	Ecuador	-	3
						Guatemala	Guatemala	2

-	-	Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	Honduras	-	-	1
Mexico	-	-	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	6
-	-	-	-	-	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	3
-	-	-	-	Panama	Panama	-	Panama	3
Peru	Peru	-	Peru	Peru	Peru	-		5
					Venezuela	Venezuela		2
2	2	3	5	4	9	8	8	Total
22	35	30	40	43	52	66	59	Total

1.2. Data on National Reports from all Regions in Heritage@Risk Series

1.2.1. National Reports of Kenya (Region: Africa)

Kenya	
H@R 2000	
Format: Case Study	Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Kenya
Content: Case Study – Thimlich Ohinga Type of Heritage: Architectural Monument Background and context; description of threats; recommendations Observations and Comments: It is mentioned that the inclusion of the case in the publication is an opportunity to encourage the Government of Kenya to enforce law and implement conservation-driven policies. No photographs for visual reference.	
H@R 2001-02	
Format: Case Study	Author/ Prepared by: Mzalendo Kibunja ICOMOS Kenya
Content: Case1: The Case of Tana River Delta Site Type of Heritage: Archaeological heritage Description and background; description of threats; recommendations for actions necessary for protection of the site; emerging solutions and identification of problems in implementation. Observations and Comments: No mention of the case study presented in the previous issue or updates. It is mentioned that the inclusion of the case study in the publication is seen as an opportunity to encourage the Government of Kenya to enforce law and implement conservation-driven policies.	
H@R 2006-07	
Format: Case Study	Author/ Prepared by: Compiled by staff at the National Museums of Kenya
Content: Case Study 1 and 2: Mtwapa Heritage Site and Qorahey Wells Type of heritage: Archaeological heritage Short background to heritage protection mechanism in Kenya; background and context of case study; threats; emerging solutions and identification of problems in implementation. Observations and Comments: No updates of the case presented in the previous issue. It is mentioned that the inclusion of the case study in the publication is seen as an opportunity to encourage the Government of Kenya to enforce law and implement conservation-driven policies.	

1.2.2. National Reports of Afghanistan (Region: Arab States)

Afghanistan	
H@R 2000	
Format: Report/ Commentary on loss of cultural heritage due to warfare in Afghanistan	Author/ Prepared by: Not specified
<p>Content: Background to heritage endangered in Afghanistan due to warfare; efforts of various organisations such as UNESCO, Blue Shield, SPACH; issues in protection of cultural property.</p> <p>Observations and Comments: No ICOMOS National Committee. This appears to be a report/ commentary to make the audience of the publication aware of the ongoing risks to cultural heritage in Afghanistan.</p>	
H@R 2001-02	
Format: Report/ Commentary on loss of cultural heritage due to warfare in Afghanistan	Author/ Prepared by: Not specified
<p>Content: Destruction of Bamiyan statues occurs after H@R 2000 issue; short commentary on following world events; March 2001 Appeal made by ICOMOS and ICOM; Case Study: Kabul Museum – tragic loss of cultural heritage and ongoing international efforts</p> <p>Observations and Comments: The intention of the report has been stated as intending to bring attention to the appeal launched by ICOMOS in response to the Taliban edicts and awareness of the risks and efforts made through the case study.</p>	
H@R 2002-03	
Format: Report on ICOMOS' actions for safeguarding heritage at risk in Afghanistan	Author/ Prepared by: Not specified
<p>Content: Background to rescue of cultural heritage in Afghanistan; Efforts of the International community (e.g. UNESCO, German Foreign Office, ICOMOS, Technical University of Aachen), organisations in Afghanistan (Ministry of Information and Culture of Afghanistan); ICOMOS's efforts and engagement; ICOMOS's failed attempts of protest (reference to previous issue of H@R); Description of conservation concept for the remains of the Buddhas of Bamiyan and the process through which the concept was prepared; recommendations made by UNESCO's Expert Working Group on the preservation of the Bamiyan site.</p> <p>Observations and Comments: The report brings the efforts and activities of various organisations in the rescue of cultural heritage in Afghanistan into public domain. ICOMOS's activities have been mentioned elaborately. This acts as the monitoring report of ICOMOS's engagement in Afghanistan to protect endangered heritage.</p>	
H@R 2004-05	
Format: Report on ICOMOS's actions for safeguarding heritage at risk in Afghanistan	Author/ Prepared by: Not specified
<p>Content: Update on ICOMOS work in continuation from the previous issue (H@R 2002-03) along with mentioning involvement of other organisations providing the entire context and process in which the work is being done; details of the Fragment Protection Mission; recommendations of the expert working group encouraging ICOMOs to continue its concept; 2nd UNESCO/ ICOMOS Working Groups recommendations.</p> <p>Observations and Comments: The report provides continuity from the previous report explaining clearly the ongoing developments. This report acts as a tool to put ICOMOS's activities in the public domain thereby increasing awareness of its activities.</p>	
H@R 2008-10	
Format: Report on ICOMOS's actions for safeguarding heritage at risk in Afghanistan	Author/ Prepared by: Michael Petzet (organisational affiliation/ capacity in which report has been made not specified)
<p>Content: Updates on the work in continuation from H@R 2004-05; Reference to separate comprehensive on ICOMOS's activities on the project from 2002-2009; discussions on long term solutions to preserving the heritage; note that actions to secure the heritage further lie in the hands of the Afghan Government; note on some examples of work that further need to be done.</p> <p>Observations and Comments: This report brings to public domain the engagement of ICOMOS in the activities of cultural preservation in Afghanistan with notes on possibilities in the future.</p>	

1.2.3. National Reports of Australia (Region: Asia and the Pacific)

Australia	
H@R 2000	
Format: Format of Periodic reporting; Report – Overview of heritage at Risk in Australia	Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Australia
<p>Content: Background to risk to indigenous heritage, rural and regional heritage of pastoral buildings and rural infrastructure; heritage management trends (trends as of 2000); identifying heritage at risk in Australia – initiatives of organisations at the national level; trends and examples of heritage at risk in Australia; solutions that are being explored or suggestions</p> <p>Observations and Comments: This gives an overview of the state of heritage in Australia, organisations operating at the national, state and local levels and their initiatives, as of year 2000. Initiatives of ICOMOS are not mentioned. The report could probably act/ be utilised as a background/ research document for ICOMOS to study where ICOMOS could intervene and contribute in the future.</p>	
H@R 2001-02	
Format: Format of Periodic reporting; Report – Overview of heritage at Risk in Australia	Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Australia (names of members involved in preparation are also mentioned in the report)
<p>Content: Changing legislative protection processes (indicating ICOMOS Australia's involvement in advocacy through interaction with decision and policy-makers); summary of key observations and findings of the report of National Trust's Endangered Places Report such as identification of threatened heritage, risk factors; key findings of the SoE Report 1996-2001; trends and examples of heritage at Risk and gaps; updates of issues mentioned in 2000 report – e.g. indigenous heritage; reporting of positive developments; proposed solutions (ICOMOS Australia's) to identified issues.</p> <p>Observations and Comments: Similar to the 2000 report, this report gives an overview of the state of heritage in Australia. It provides an update of actions of the various organisations responsible for the protection and management of heritage in Australia. Some of ICOMOS Australia's initiatives have also been mentioned. ICOMOS Australia's recommendations for the issues stated in the report have been mentioned as a part the report.</p>	
H@R 2002-03	
Format: Format of periodic reporting Reporting; Overview of heritage at Risk in Australia and 2 case studies	Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Australia (names of members involved in preparation are also mentioned in the report)
<p>Content: The report states that it builds on the previous report with particular focus on 20th century heritage; a short description of the heritage management in the country has been mentioned and new developments have been explained, including the recognition of the Burra Charter (ICOMOS's engagement); issues and trends; themes of risk; existing/ emerging solutions (through various modes of interventions), ICOMOS initiatives are also mentioned; 2 Case studies of heritage at risk are explained in more elaboration stating background and issues.</p> <p>Observations and Comments: No recommendations of ICOMOS for the case studies have been made. It is possible that the intention of the case studies is to raise awareness regarding the threat or bring them to notice.</p>	
H@R 2004-05	
Format: Report on a specific theme: Heritage Landscapes and Gardens	Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Australia (names of members and reference group involved in preparation are also mentioned in the report)
<p>Content: Introduction to landscapes in Australia and its intrinsic connection to the cultural and natural heritage of Australia; welcomes exploration of the concept for 15th ICOMOS General Assembly to be held in China in 2005;</p>	

<p>discussion of issues and threats; explanation through cases; discussion on the nature-culture divide and its related issues in heritage listing and conservation and some initiatives of ICOMOS and other organisations within this; elaboration of concepts and recommendations.</p> <p>Observations and Comments:</p> <p>Overview of the theme landscapes and heritage of Australia and its related developments, issues and initiatives. No updates on threats discussed in previous H@R issue (2002-03) mentioned.</p>	
H@R 2006-07	
<p>Format: Format of periodic reporting; Report on 2 important processes of review and inquiry - of SoE Report and Inquiry into the 'Conservation of Australia's Historic Heritage' by the Australian Productivity Commission</p>	<p>Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Australia (names of members and reference group involved in preparation are also mentioned in the report)</p>
<p>Content:</p> <p>Two significant processes of review and inquiry, that have provided an important insight of the areas of risk to Australia's cultural heritage as well as the adequacy of the legal and policy frameworks in operation are – 1). The 5-yearly Australian State of the Environment Report (completed at the end of 2006) and 2). Inquiry into the 'Conservation of Australia's Historic Heritage' by the Australian Productivity Commission (completion in 2006) ; Overview of trends identified for Australia's cultural heritage places and objects; risks identified; ICOMOS Australia's engagement (developing a guideline document to assist the decision making, particularly in the immediate aftermath of the bushfire crisis); emerging trends in the reports; identifying areas of inadequate policy response (ICOMOS's views) and gaps.</p> <p>Comments:</p> <p>Presenting the overall heritage monitoring ecosystem in Australia within which ICOMOS operates, contributes and can provide expert advice in the future. Presenting the gaps is an important aspect to get to the root of the issues for preventive actions.</p>	
H@R 2008-10	
<p>Format: Report on extreme risks</p>	<p>Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Australia</p>
<p>Content: Australia is a country of climatic extremes – Owing to extreme risks and devastation caused due to bushfire, floods etc. in the previous two years, report gives overview of such extreme risks; impacts of climate change; ICOMOS Australia's related activities such as preparing guidelines for managing cultural heritage places affected by disasters; details of the risk of bushfires.</p> <p>Comments: This report brings to notice the vulnerability of heritage to disasters and the need for preparedness and ICOMOS Australia's activities. The report possibly is a means to spread awareness of the importance of disaster preparedness.</p>	
H@R 2011-13	
<p>Format: Format of periodic reporting</p>	<p>Author/ Prepared by: Jane Harrington (ICOMOS Australia)</p>
<p>Content:</p> <p>Note on continuing prevalence and impact of natural disasters across Australia; note on two important studies (SoE Report and UNESCO World Heritage Asia Pacific Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting) since the last report and utilising this report to review their findings and recommendations with respect to ongoing threats to Australia's cultural heritage; note on contribution of ICOMOS Australia's members to both studies and publications; summary of issues and trends; two case studies with detailed description of ICOMOS Australia's concerns, engagement as well as limitations.</p> <p>Comments:</p> <p>This report brings to notice, the limitations faced by ICOMOS's expressions of concern as the final decision lies within the purview of decision and policy-makers.</p>	
H@R 2014-15	
<p>Format:</p> <p>Format of a periodic reporting, with points indicating continuity from previous report (though limited)</p> <p>Selected Case Study: Report stating concerns</p>	<p>Author/ Prepared by:</p> <p>Introductory report: Kerime Danis President, ICOMOS Australia; Case Study: Juliet Ramsay, NSC on Cultural Landscapes and Cultural Routes</p>

Content:

- Introductory Report: Summary of key issues and threats to heritage in Australia; significant developments; National Strategy; reference to two relevant initiatives which are useful to preparing ICOMOS report - State of Environment report (SoE) and UNESCO World Heritage Asia Pacific Cycle of Periodic Reporting; Contributions of ICOMOS to SoE and related summary of results; key findings; ICOMOS's current involvement and initiatives
- Case Study: Lake Burley Griffin and Lakeshore Landscape - Background and Concerns

Observations and Comments:

Though ICOMOS's initiatives are mentioned, no mention of initiatives where ICOMOS could not make an impact/ less acceptance of recommendations and related reasons. This can be an important element of reporting that can aid the process of understanding gaps for programme improvement.

1.2.4. National Reports of Germany (Region: Europe and North America)

Germany	
H@R 2000	
Format: Overview and 1 case study	Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Germany
Content: Background to heritage conservation mechanism in Germany; summary of trends through quoting selected examples, including examples of heritage at risk and attempts made by ICOMOS that have not worked; 1 Case Study – significance, threat.	
Observations and Comments: No recommendations; limited description of ICOMOS's activities.	
H@R 2000-01	
Format: Overview and 1 case study	Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Germany
Content: Background to current heritage conservation mechanism in Germany; current threats; notes on current status of some examples mentioned in previous report; example of attempts of ICOMOS which have not worked. Case study Berlin: Instead of one case study, general situation in the city has been described; background; types of heritage, mechanisms, trends, risks, issues.	
Observations and Comments: No recommendations; limited description of ICOMOS's activities.	
H@R 2002-03	
Format: Thematic report – Flood damage	Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Germany
Content: Report on flood based on August 2002 flood; description of regions damaged and damages with various examples; Presentation in detail of 3 case studies – significance and damage	
Observations and Comments: No recommendations have been provided. The report can probably be used to observe patterns of threat due to flood damage. Such data can be used to prepare plans of action for ICOMOS's future activities and target areas which require work.	
H@R 2004-05	
Format: Case Study	Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Germany Case Study of Historic Heuersdorf: Jeffrey H Michel (Energy Co-ordinator of Heuersdorf)
Content: 7 case studies have been presented representing varied types of heritage at risk with varied risk factors; for each case study- significance, threat, description of general actions and processes involved.	
Observations and Comments: Very limited update on problems stated in previous report. This type of reporting can be useful to understand trends of risks and types of heritage in threat. It can also act as a document based on which ICOMOS can plan its	

future actions and target areas to address. Integrating articles from people involved in specific case studies can be advantageous as they can provide a closer understanding of the heritage and its related issues.	
H@R 2006-07	
Format: Report on ICOMOS's activities	Author/ Prepared by: Not specified
<p>Content: Note on issue on Preventive Monitoring; ICOMOS Germany's activities are mentioned; and specific focus on ICOMOS's advisory role with examples of 9 cases presented through abbreviated expertises signed by the President of ICOMOS International.</p> <p>Observations and Comments: This type of reporting is useful to raise awareness of types of activities ICOMOS is involved in and put the information out in the public domain.</p>	
H@R 2008-10	
Format: Case Studies	Author/ Prepared by: Individual authors mentioned for individual case studies
<p>Content: 10 case studies, each giving background to the heritage, threats and the range of activities to address the threats through various modes of interventions by various actors</p> <p>Observations and Comments: Such a curated selection of case studies to represent the wide range of problems, actions and risks in the country. This requires continuous monitoring of events and heritage by ICOMOS National Committees.</p>	
H@R 2014-15	
Format: Case Studies	Author/ Prepared by: Individual authors mentioned for individual case studies
<p>Content: 4 Case Studies – each describing significance of the heritage asset, risks; actions necessary</p> <p>Observations and Comments: Language of Report: English and German Such a reporting method is a curated selection of case studies to represent the current problems, actions and risks in the country that the ICOMOS National committee consider need priority for actions related to safeguarding.</p>	

1.2.5. National Reports of Mexico (Region: Latin America and the Caribbean)

Mexico	
H@R 2000	
Format: Summary of information sent by ICOMOS Mexico for H@R Report	Author/ Prepared by: Not specified
<p>Content: Short description of the range of heritage assets in Mexico; note of submission from ICOMOS Mexico – list established by INAH Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia) pointing out the damages and necessary repair work for 16th to 18th century religious buildings in Puebla and Oaxaca region affected by earthquake of June 1999; names of buildings have been mentioned in the report.</p> <p>Observations and Comments: Such a report can help in analysing trends of what kind of risks and threat are considered most important to address by the heritage experts of a particular nation/ region, though it is difficult to understand how the publication can aid the process of securing the heritage. It probably can help ICOMOS with research material to understand which areas need targeting to address heritage at risk or to spread general awareness regarding similar problems amongst the scientific community.</p>	
H@R 2001-02	
Format: Thematic report explained with 3 case studies: World Heritage at Risk within Mexico	Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Mexico

Content: Case Study 1: Historic Centre of Mexico City - description of threat Case Study 1: Earliest 16 th century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl – description of threat (natural disaster – volcanic crater that has become active), description of initiatives and efforts for safeguarding heritage Case Study 3: The Historic Centre of Oaxaca; Type of heritage - archaeological site; description of threat – encroachment by urban expansion; Note on ICOMOS’s attempts to co-ordinate agreement for appropriate action across the various levels of administrative mechanisms Observations and Comments: No description of type of attempts or initiatives of ICOMOS. No recommendations have been mentioned either.	
H@R 2002-03	
Format: Case Study	Author/ Prepared by: Araceli Garcia Parra, Architect (No institutional affiliation mentioned)
Content: Tacubaya, a traditional area of Mexico City Description of background, context and significance of heritage; risks; protection measures; gaps in protection measures; recommendations Observations and Comments: The author states that there is a lack of awareness regarding the cultural assets.	
H@R 2004-05	
Format: Case Study	Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Mexico
Content: Case study – San Juan Cuauhtinchan, Puebla The types of heritage assets and styles; threats (reference made to existing studies) Observations and Comments: Case study indicates importance of monitoring the state of conservation to manage risks; importance of preventive monitoring. Threats have been stated, but measures or actions taken or needed are not mentioned.	
H@R 2014-15	
Format: Case Study	Author/ Prepared by: Not specified
Content: 5 case studies – the following is described for every case: Background, significance and threat; analysis; recommended actions Observations and Comments: Report written in Spanish; this type of a report can be useful to understand the types of risks to heritage in the country and to understand how ICOMOS can contribute.	

1.3. Data on H@R 2014-15

H@R 2014-15	
Section	Details and Comments
Foreword and Introduction	Content: Background to the Publication; introductory summary of the threats and activities as stated in the reports Comments and Observations: Though the analysis in the section on trends is not comprehensive in the earlier volumes of the Heritage at Risk Series, it is more detailed than the H@R 2014-15. The introduction in the present volume gives an overview of what to expect in the report, types of threat and issues to heritage worldwide, but this is not sufficient for an in-depth analysis of trends in threats, issues, initiatives, best practices and unsuccessful attempts. Such analysis is necessary for the H@R series to be an in-built tool of the programme that can to assist in continuous programme improvement as well as be an integral component of the Global Monitoring Network.
Country/ Nation-State	Details and Comments
Africa	
Mali	Format of Report: Case Study Language of Report: French Author/ Prepared by: Alpha Diop Président ICOMOS Mali

	<p>Content of the report: Risk/ Threat: Deliberate destruction of heritage by armed conflict; Context, protection measures, actions</p> <p>Comments and Observations: The single language of the report determines its audience in the printed or online version.</p>
Arab States	
Near East (Iraq and Syria)	<p>Format of Report: Report on destruction and threat on cultural heritage in Iraq and Syria due to armed conflict with the help of varied resource materials</p> <p>Language of Report: Introductory write up in French, Cases of Iraq and Syria in English</p> <p>Content of the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introductory Write up: Format: Report on ICOMOS and its efforts to respond to the challenge of large-scale destruction of cultural heritage in the Middle East Context Author/ Prepared by: Working Group - S. Abdulac April 6, 2015 Content: Context; Specificities and Role of ICOMOS; Actions carried out by ICOMOS; initiatives of other organisations ▪ Case of Iraq: Case of Mosul taken as representative example Format: Descriptive, research paper Content: Threats, reasons for destruction, extent of destruction and loss, future challenges and questions, identification of gaps - e.g. lack of documentation, work done by ICOMOS earlier which can help/ aid the process ▪ UNESCO Director-General Condemns Destruction at Nimrud Format: Press Release ▪ Case of Syria: Part 1 Format and Author/ Prepared by: Annual Report 2015 (October 2015) by Syrian Arab Republic, Ministry of Culture, Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums Content: Introduction to Syrian Heritage; threats and damage; overview of current condition of and threats to various cultural heritage, e.g. Museums and Archaeological sites with detailed description of particular cases; measures taken by DGAM and collaborative efforts of DGAM with other organisations Part 2 Format: Research paper; War and Destruction in the Old City of Aleppo (registered as World Heritage Site in 1986) Author/ Prepared by: Samir Abdulac Chair, ICOMOS Working Group for Safeguarding Cultural Heritage in Syria and Iraq Samir Abdulac Chair, ICOMOS Working Group for Safeguarding Cultural Heritage in Syria and Iraq Content: Pre-War, during War and post-war report of systems, damages, efforts etc. role of ICOMOS ▪ For the Safeguarding and Preservation of the Cultural Sites in Syria – Memorandum of the German National Committee of ICOMOS Adopted by the Board of the German National Committee of ICOMOS on July 22–23, 2016 on behalf of the Annual General Meeting of November 28, 2015. <p>Comments and Observations: Iraq and Syria do not have ICOMOS National Committees. The report here is an attempt to bring information regarding the destruction to cultural heritage in Iraq and Syria and the various related threats and efforts into the public domain.</p>
Yemen	<p>Format of Report: Statement</p> <p>Content of the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICOMOS Statement on Safeguarding Yemen's Cultural Heritage during the On-going Armed Conflict, April 23, 2015

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue Shield Statement on Yemen, June 3, 2015 The Director-General of UNESCO Condemns the Destruction of Historic Buildings in the Old City of Sana'a (Source: UNESCOPRESS, June 12, 2015) <p>Comments and Observations: Yemen does not have an ICOMOS National Committee. The escalating armed conflict, military intervention and the resulting humanitarian emergency in Yemen prompted the international organisations to issue statements regarding their concern. The Publication is used as an additional tool to put this information into public domain and awareness.</p>
Asia and the Pacific	
Australia	Refer to Section on reporting method of ICOMOS National Committee of Australia.
Pakistan	<p>Format of the Report: Case Study Language of Report: English Author/ Prepared by: Fauzia Qureshi Vice President ICOMOS Pakistan Content of the Report: Case: Lahore Orange Metro Train Background to heritage in Lahore and its protection mechanism; description of the Metro Project and the Orange metro Line; steps taken by the civil society; Actions of UNESCO Pakistan, UNESCO Paris office and World Heritage Committee; description of the issues of the Orange line and threat to the heritage of the city. Comments and Observations: Such a report is linked to World Heritage Monitoring and ICOMOS's advisory role in the protection of World Heritage properties.</p>
Nepal	<p>Format of the Report: Thematic Report - Cultural Continuity in Post Gorkha Earthquake Rehabilitation Language of Report: English Author/ Prepared by: Kai Weise President, ICOMOS Nepal Content of the Report: Introduction to the earthquake in Nepal and preceding preparations, threats; description of the preparations; the earthquake and the damage; damage assessments; actions and strategic planning; considerations for rehabilitation Comments and Observations: This is an example of disaster preparedness and measures taken during and after a disaster strikes. Such a report can be used to learn from example and for decisions regarding disaster preparedness measures.</p>
Europe and North America	
Albania	<p>Format of the Report: Single case study, research paper format Author/ Prepared by: Not stated Language of Report: English Content of the Report: Title: Mural Art of Voskopoja Type of heritage: Mural Art Risk/ Threat: Degradation of wall paintings (varied factors) Background/ Context, reasons for degradation, protection mechanism in brief Comments and Observations: It is stated in the report that this article is based on various studies performed over a many years by experts in conservation, architects, engineers, historians, and art historians. The format resembles that of a scientific paper. No recommendations of actions that can be taken are mentioned.</p>
Austria	<p>Format of Report: Two case studies, 2nd case study is a heritage alert Language of Report: English Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Austria Content of the Report:</p>

	<p>1st Case: Visual Integrity of Famous Karlskirche in Vienna at Risk Content: Brief description of the issue, Type of Heritage: Situated in core zone of World Heritage Site</p> <p>2nd Case: Heritage Alert for Otto Wagner Hospital Content: Reasons for threat, actions of ICOMOS and updates of the heritage alert (Also in Heritage Alert section)</p> <p>Comments and Observations: Both cases represent examples of Stage 2 of Heritage at Risk, which implies that all preventive measures have either failed or haven't been sufficient. Such a report can be used to understand how preventive measures can be strengthened to avoid such circumstances.</p>
Belgium	<p>Format of Report: Case Study Language of Report: Summary in English, report in French Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Belgium Content of the Report: Case of La collégiale Sainte-Croix à Liège - Religious heritage, background, challenges, initiative of World Monuments Fund – included in the Watch list in 2014 Comments and Observations: No recommendations mentioned. Such a report probably can be a method to discuss how such trends of risk to religious heritage can be tackled.</p>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	<p>Format of Report: Case Study Language of Report: English Author/ Prepared by: National Committee in Bosnia and Herzegovina Content of the Report: Case: The Historical Museum, Sarajevo, Type of heritage: 20th century heritage Description of the heritage asset; description of condition, issues and ICOMOS's efforts Comments and Observations: This type of a report can be used to document and understand the types of efforts are not working and the ones that are as well as efforts that can assist in devising strategies that can reach the root of the issue.</p>
Bulgaria	<p>Format of Report: Case Study Language of Report: English Author/ Prepared by: Not specified (contact information provided) Content of the Report: Case 1: Buzludzha-Forbidden History of a Neglected Masterpiece Type of heritage: 20th century heritage Problems in protection mechanism in the country for Soviet heritage; background of case; current condition; questions for possible of action in future Case 2: Reconstructions of Cultural Heritage Sites Based on Conjecture Also included as a Heritage alert (No. 11 as mentioned in the Table, date of letter - April 2015) Comments and Observations: Including the Alert in the Publication is probably an attempt to increase awareness regarding ICOMOS's engagement in the process of advocacy.</p>
Croatia	<p>Format of Report: Case Study Language of Report: English Author/ Prepared by: Marko Špikić ICOMOS Croatia Content of the Report: Title: Diagnosis: The Culture of Denial Issues of the Croatian conservation system stem, historical overview and subsequent consequences of events in current practice. Comments and Observations:</p>

	No recommendations on how the problems can be tackled. Such a reporting can help in understanding the limitations in the ability to engage in the process of protection. This can help in understanding target areas for further action.
Germany	Refer to Section on reporting method of ICOMOS National Committee of Germany.
Ireland	<p>Format of Report: Case Study</p> <p>Language of Report: English</p> <p>Author/ Prepared by: Christoph Oldenbourg ICOMOS Germany</p> <p>Content of the Report: Wall-paintings in Ireland: Provisional Stocktaking of their Endangered Condition; significance, threats, trends, efforts, current issue, suggestions</p> <p>Comments and Observations: Such a report helps in understanding gaps in preventive measures.</p>
Russian Federation	<p>Format of Report: Case Study</p> <p>Language of Report: English</p> <p>Content of the Report:</p> <p>Case 1: Author/ Prepared by: Petr Miroschnik Coordinator of the public ‘watchdog’ movement ‘Arkhnadzor’ for the preservation of historic Moscow Title: Inside and Outside the Moscow Kremlin Risk/ Threat: Threat of urban development Content: Background; description of urban developments</p> <p>Case 2: Author/ Prepared by: Maija Kairamo ICOMOS Finland Title: Will the Historic City of Vyborg lose its authenticity? Content: Historical Background; protection mechanisms of heritage, present state of heritage (including efforts of various organisations); problems (legislation, official activities, finance); suggestions on how ICOMOS can be involved in the future</p> <p>Comments and Observations: Both examples reflect examples of urban heritage at threat. Such reports can provide resources to help ICOMOS devise strategies to assist in the making of guidelines for urban heritage at risk. Such a report can also be used as examples for National Committees to learn by example.</p>
Serbia	<p>Format of Report: Discussion of selected risks</p> <p>Language of Report: English</p> <p>Author/ Prepared by: M. Roter-Blagojević, PhD, Faculty of Architecture University of Belgrade M. Nikolić, PhD, Faculty of Architecture University of Belgrade M. Vukotić-Lazar, PhD, Faculty of Philosophy, Kosovska Mitrovica</p> <p>Content of the Report: Current risks in heritage protection; trends, practices, issues; discussion on protection of traditional rural architecture - current efforts, differences between incorporation of heritage in protection methodology of urban planning and actual practice; attitude towards 19th and 20th century architecture; discussion on lack of modernist architecture conservation.</p>
Spain	<p>Format of Report: Case Study</p> <p>Language of Report: Summary in English, report in Spanish</p> <p>Author/ Prepared by: M a Esther del Castillo Fondevila (Member of Board of Directors of Spanish National Committee)</p> <p>Content of the Report: Threat to World Heritage ‘Routes of Santiago de Compostela: Camino Francés and Routes of Northern Spain’ and ICOMOS’s recommendations</p> <p>Comments and Observations: Such a report is linked to ICOMOS’s advisory role in the protection of World Heritage Properties through World Heritage Monitoring as well as Inscription of Properties to the World Heritage in Danger List.</p>

Ukraine	<p>Format of Report: Report on a theme</p> <p>Language of Report: English</p> <p>Author/ Prepared by: Svitlana Smolenska (Prepared on the basis of information of Ukrainian websites and letters from Ukrainian citizens, at the request of ICOMOS)</p> <p>Content of the Report: The Destruction of the Soviet Heritage</p> <p>Comments and Observations: This is an example of a report where help from people is requested to make contributions to the Publication.</p>
USA	<p>Format of Report: Presentation of the compilation of National Trust for Historic Preservation's '11 Most Endangered Historic Places' of 2015</p> <p>Language of Report: English</p> <p>Author/ Prepared by: Not specified (National Trust is a partner organisation of US ICOMOS)</p> <p>Content: The '11 Most Endangered Historic Places' is an annual compilation by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This section used this compilation to represent heritage at risk in the US.</p> <p>Comments and Observations: This is an example that illustrates that a Nationally operating Heritage at Risk initiative can be integrated with the Heritage at Risk Publication Series for creating synergies between similar initiatives.</p>
Latin America and the Caribbean	
Mexico	Refer to Section on reporting method of ICOMOS National Committee of Mexico.
Peru	<p>Format of Report: Case Study</p> <p>Language of Report: French</p> <p>Author/ Prepared by: Violeta Paliza, Jean-Jacques Decoster, Roberto Samanez, Manuel Ollanta Aparicio ICOMOS Cusco Committee</p> <p>Content of the report: Background to the Historic Centre of Cusco; Threat</p> <p>Comments and Observations: The single language of the report determines its audience when read in the printed or online version.</p>
Thematic Reports	
International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage	Refer to section on Thematic Reports
International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage	Refer to section on Thematic Reports
International Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues	Refer to section on Thematic Reports

1.4. Data on Thematic Reports, Regional Reports and other such Additional Reports and Special Editions

Issue No.	Content
H@R 2000	
Regional Reports	
Southern Africa	<p>Content: Summary of regional trends in heritage at risk and challenges</p> <p>Author/ Prepared by: Dawson Munjeri, Vice President of ICOMOS</p>
Arab world	<p>Content: Summary of regional trends in heritage at risk and challenges</p> <p>Author/ Prepared by: Not specified</p>
East and South East Asia	<p>Content: Summary of regional trends in heritage at risk and challenges</p> <p>Author/ Prepared by: Yukio Nishimura, ICOMOS Japan</p>

ISC Reports	
Archaeological Sites	Content: Summary of regional trends in heritage at risk and challenges Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management
Historic Towns and Villages	Content: Summary of trends in risk throughout the work and regionally specific observations. Author/ Prepared by: Not specified
Vernacular Heritage	Content: Summary of threat to vernacular heritage along and description of the background for the activities of Scientific Committee. Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS International Committee on Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Structures	Content: Recommendations for a strategic plan for architectural heritage at risk; 2 Case Studies Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on the Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage
Earthen Architecture	Content: 4 Case Studies – Threat, recommendations, protection measures that are not sufficient, etc. discussed on a case to case basis Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Earthen Architecture
Historic Gardens	Content: Overview of issues in the protection/ conservation of historic gardens Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscapes
Rock Art	Content: Overview of issues in the protection/ conservation of Rock Art Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Rock Art
Stained Glass	Content: Background to The Scientific Committee's work; threats; issues. Author/ Prepared by: Hannelore Marschner, member of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Stained Glass
Heritage @ risk under Different Human Situations	Content: Author's interpretation/ perspective of heritage at risk based on types of human situations; Examples mainly from Sri Lanka Author/ Prepared by: Roland Silva, Honorary President of ICOMOS
Archaeological and Industrial Heritage @ Risk	Content: Author's interpretation/ perspective/ survey on threats using some examples form the World Heritage List. Author/ Prepared by: Henry Cleere
H@R 2001-02	
Archaeological Sites at Risk	Content: Summary of trends in risk to archaeological heritage; existing protection mechanisms; examples of initiatives that are recommended; 3 case studies of varied issue and how they were attempted to be tackled, discussion of pros and cons, processes, etc. Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management
Dams and cultural Heritage	Content: Presentation of World Commission on Dams (WCD) and its findings; WCD's new framework for decision making; draw recommendations from WCD's report relating to heritage at risk form dams. Author/ Prepared by: Madiodio Niasse and Pamela Wallace, World Commission on Dams Secretariat
Polar Heritage at Risk	Content: Context and threats, providing background to the formation of the Committee. Author/ Prepared by: Susan Barr and Paul Chaplin, ICOMOS Polar Heritage Committee
Shared Colonial Heritage	Content: Nature of shared colonial heritage resource and threats to the heritage. Author/ Prepared by: Graham Brooks, ICOMOS Australia, prepared on behalf of ICOMOS International Committee on Shared Colonial Heritage
Historical Parks and Cultural	Content: Observations and notes on threats, recommendations on actions; examples of Argentina, Bulgaria and Germany

Landscapes at Risk	Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee of Historic Gardens-Cultural Landscapes (prepared by Dr Sonia Berjman, ICOMOS Argentina)
Heritage at Risk from Tourism	Content: Introduction; threats; role of ICOMOS Cultural Tourism Charter Author/ Prepared by: Graham Brooks, ICOMOS International Committee on Cultural Tourism
Training as an Essential Part of Risk Preparedness	Content: Discussion of points and ideas regarding training as a necessary element of risk preparedness Author/ Prepared by: Jukka Jokilehto, ICOMOS International Training Committee (CIF)
The International Committee of the Blue Shield	Content: Introduction to Blue Shield; its work; requirements for National Committees of the Blue Shield Author/ Prepared by: ICBS Secretary, Christiane Logie
Museums at Risk	Content: ICOM Museums Emergency Programme: Prevention and Recovery in Emergency Situations Author/ Prepared by: Christina Menegazzi, programme Specialist ICOM Content: The Effect of Natural and Anthropogenic Disasters on Museums and Other Cultural Resources Author/ Prepared by: Amy Polley, Special Project Co-ordinator, Museum of Texas Tech University, AAM-ICOM Member
Libraries at Risk	Content: Threats and IFLA's objectives Author/ Prepared by: Marie-Therese Varlamoff, IFLA
A selection of Press Reports	Content: Clippings of examples of Press reports
H@R 2002-03	
20 th -Century Heritage: recognition, Protection and Practical Challenges	Content: Discussion on conservation issues; issues of recognition; problems in practice Author/ Prepared by: Susan Macdonald, Assistant Director, NSW Heritage Office
Documentation of Heritage at Risk	Content: Background and introduction to documentation of heritage; introduction to CIPA Author/ Prepared by: Peter Waldhaeusl, Austria, President CIPA, ICOMOS and ISPRS International Scientific Committee on Documentation of Cultural Heritage
Polar Heritage at Risk	Content: Background and Risks Author/ Prepared by: Paul Chaplin (Secretary General) and Susan Barr (President), ICOMOS International Polar Heritage Committee
Rock Art at Risk	Content: Background to threats, one case study Author/ Prepared by: Ulf Bertilsson, President, ICOMOS International Rock Art Committee
The International Committee of the Blue Shield	Content: Notes from French Blue Shield Committee, process of formation and activities Author/ Prepared by: Marie Thérèse Varlamoff, Director of IFLA PAC, Vice President of the French Blue Shield Committee
H@R 2004-05	
Thematic Report	
Archaeological Heritage	Content: Introduction to varied issues and threats to protection of archaeological heritage through case studies from three regions Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS ICAHM
Rock Art	Content: Trend sin types of research, initiatives, projects, threats

	Author/ Prepared by: Ulf Bertilsson, President of CAR-ICOMOS (individual authors mentioned)
Earthen Architecture	Content: Yemeni Mudbrick at risk; description of the thematic issue Author/ Prepared by: Pamela Jerome, US/ ICOMOS Specialised Committee on earthen Architecture
Polar Heritage	Content: Case Studies Author/ Prepared by: ICOMOS Polar Heritage Committee (individual authors mentioned)
H@R 2006-07	
Rock Art at risk	Content: Case Studies Author/ Prepared by: Ulf Bertilsson President of CAR
Neolithic and Bronze Age lakeside settlements in the Alpine region. Threatened archaeological heritage under water and possible protection measures	Content: Threatened archaeological heritage under water and possible protection measures – Examples from Switzerland and Southern Germany Author/ Prepared by: Albert Hafner Helmut Schlichtherle
Cultural landscapes of vernacular architecture in extreme danger	Content: Discussion on extreme threat and ICOMOS CIAV's plan of action regarding the issue Author/ Prepared by: Valeria Prieto CIAV
The World Heritage Convention and the buffer zone	Content: The World Heritage Convention and the Buffer Zone was the subject of the 2006 symposium of the International Scientific Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues (ICLAFI)., which has been summarized here Author/ Prepared by: ICLAFI
Logistic and other factors constraining conservation of heritage sites in Antarctica	Content: Discussion of issues Author/ Prepared by: Paul Chaplin Secretary General International Polar Heritage Committee (IPHC)
Special Focus	
Global Climate Change	Content: Various case studies, themes and topics within the topic Author/ Prepared by: Varied
H@R 2008-10	
Thematic Report	
The global economic crisis – a multiple risk factor for the archaeological heritage?	Content: Presentation of findings of assessment results from varied studies as well as observations Author/ Prepared by: Nathan Schlanger Archaeology in Contemporary Europe ACE / INRAP
H@R 2011-13	
None	None
H@R 2014-15	
Thematic Report	
International Scientific Committee on	Content: Presentation of Case Study - The “Cliff Block” in Tanga, Tanzania Author/ Prepared by: Ralf Heuer

Shared Built Heritage	
International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage	Content: Case Studies of Socialist Modernist Heritage in the Republic of Moldova; examples of initiatives such as ‘The Socialist Modernism Project’, conceived in 2013, with the aim of protecting the built socialist heritage erected between the 1960s and 1980s in the countries of Eastern Europe; background of case studies, risks, current state Author/ Prepared by: Dumitru Rusu
International Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues	Content: The most recent advances in the implementation of the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and its Protocols / Recommendation to expand the definition of Cultural Heritage in Heritage at Risk Author/ Prepared by: Eve Erickson
Special Editions	
H@R Special Edition (2006) – Underwater Cultural Heritage at Risk: Managing Natural and Human Impacts	Comments: Targeted information and material for the scientific community.
H@R Special Edition (2007) – The Soviet Heritage and European Modernism	Content: Detailed discussions through discussion of risks, initiatives, management issues, prevalent practices, case studies, etc. Authors/ Prepared by: Varied
H@R Special Edition (2008) – Cultural Heritage and Natural Disasters: Risk Preparedness and the Limits of Prevention	

2. Annexure 2: Data on Heritage Alerts

Following is the data published under the ‘Current Alerts’ Section of the ICOMOS Website
xx in dates indicates ‘not known’

No.	Name of the Heritage Alert	Country	Region	Proposer(s) of the Alert	Classification/ Type of Heritage	Risk/ Threat
1.	ICOMOS Lebanon - Statement of Concern on the Destruction of Cultural Heritage	Lebanon	Arab States	ICOMOS-Lebanon	Archaeological and Natural Site	New Construction works
		Process details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage alert template available on website but date of submission of Heritage Alert Template not mentioned. 21/ 02/ 2020: ICOMOS Lebanon Statement of Concern. 31/ 03/ 2020: Secretary General of ICOMOS writes to Minister of Culture of Lebanon with copies to with copies to the Permanent Delegation of Lebanon to UNESCO, the Director General of Antiquities of Lebanon and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. 				
2.	Pont des Trous – Tournai, Belgium	Belgium	Europe and North America	ICOMOS was approached by a Belgian civil society organisation	13 th Century Stone Construction Bridge	Project to reconfigure the Bridge as part of a development project
		Process details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> xx/ 08/ 2018: ICOMOS approached by a Belgian civil society organisation. (No mention of whether a formal template was filed or not. Np template available on website) 09/ 08/ 2018: ICOMOS sends letters to various concerned Authorities. 				

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ xx/ 10/ 2018: In response to this letter, the concerned officials invited and met an ICOMOS delegation. Recommendations given by ICOMOS. ▪ 20/ 11/ 2018: Follow up letter by ICOMOS to the concerned Minister. 				
3.	Y-Block Government Buildings - Oslo, Norway	Norway	Europe and North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICOMOS ISC20C ▪ ICOMOS Norway ▪ 20th Century Heritage Committee Norway 	20 th Century Government Quarter/ Office Building	Demolition
		Process details: 28/ 09/ 2016: Date of Alert as mentioned on ICOMOS Website. 26/ 10/ 2016: Update posted. 19/ 06/ 2018: Update posted with declaration of ICOMOS Europe Group regarding the upholding of the decision of the Norwegian Government to demolish the Y-Block in spite of strong international, national and local opposition.				
4.	The Administration Building at the Izumo Shrine, Shimane, Japan	Japan	Asia and the Pacific	ICOMOS ISC20C	20 th Century Building	Demolition
		Process details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Date of expression of concern/ publishing Alert on Website not mentioned. ▪ Heritage Alert template either not available or no formal heritage alert template was filled ▪ 09/ 09/ 2016: ISC20C Press Release. ▪ Letters by other organisations such as Docomomo Japan, Society of Architectural Historians and a Professor from Harvard GSD also available on website. ▪ No updates of the situation/ current status mentioned. 				
5.	Red Banner Factory – St Petersburg, Russia – Open Letter	Russian Federation	Europe and North America	ICOMOS members from Russia and Germany	20 th Century Factory/ Industrial Heritage	Building fabric and its visual integrity endangered
		Process details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Date of publication on website not mentioned ▪ 01/ 09/ 2016: Date mentioned in open letter ▪ No heritage alert template available on website which means that a formal alert was either not raised or not published 				
6.	Historic City of Vyborg, Russian Federation	Russian Federation	Europe and North America	ICOMOS International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH)	The city of Vyborg's historical center and site complexes related to it	Insufficient state of conservation and urban development projects that do not integrate heritage conservation
		Process details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ xx/ 02/ 2016: Date mentioned on Heritage Alert Template (Background Document) Heritage Alert Template of the case available on the website ▪ Date of Publication of Heritage Alert not mentioned ▪ 20/ 07/ 2016: Date of letters written by ICOMOS to concerned authorities 				
7.	Otto-Wagner-Hospital, Steinhof, Vienna	Vienna	Europe and North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICOMOS ▪ ICOMOS Austria 	20 th Century Ensemble (Otto Wagner Hospital and	Urban Development/ Planning (new structures, changes

					spatial planning of the site)	in usage) and poor state of conservation
		Process details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ xx/ 12/ 2015: Date of 1st publication of Alert ▪ 18/ 12/ 2015: Date of letter by ICOMOS to concerned authority ▪ xx/ 02/ 2017: Update on latest development and letter to concerned authorities ▪ 10/ 02/2017: Date of letter 				
8.	Palacio Bellas Artes - San Sebastian, Spain	Spain	Europe and North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICOMOS ISC20C ▪ ICOMOS Spain 	Monument	Demolition of dome of the building (fear of the possibility that this might be the beginning of total demolition in future)
		Process details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ xx/ xx/ 2014: ICOMOS ISC20C prepared Heritage Alert. Rather than issue the full Heritage Alert, letters written by the President of the ICOMOS ISC20C and the President of ICOMOS. ▪ ICOMOS ISC20 and ICOMOS Spain raise Heritage Alert after some developments in the status of the case. Date not mentioned. Link to Heritage alert file does not work now. ▪ Letters written but not available on website. 				
9.	The Viking Ship Hall - Roskilde, Denmark	Denmark	Europe and North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICOMOS ISC20C ▪ ICOMOS Denmark 	20 th Century Museum Building	Delisting from National Protection and Demolition
		Process details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ver. 30/ 06/ 2010: Date on Heritage Alert Template ▪ Date of release of Heritage Alert on Website not mentioned ▪ Link to ISC20C works 				
10.	International Congress Centre (ICC) – Berlin, Germany	Germany	Europe and North America	ISC20C	20 th Century Heritage	N/A
		Process details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Heritage alert template not posted on ICOMOS website. There is a link to ISC20C to download the template. This link doesn't work now (probably page doesn't exist now). ▪ 12/ 09/ 2015: Date mentioned in the description of the item. ▪ No updates mentioned. 				
11.	Bulgaria – large-scale reconstructions over archaeological sites	Bulgaria	Europe and North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICOMOS Bulgaria ▪ ICOMOS 	Varied archaeological sites	Large scale reconstructions over archaeological heritage
		Process details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Date of alert not mentioned ▪ 08/ 04/2015: Date mentioned on Letter to concerned authorities ▪ No updates mentioned. 				

12.	Historic city of Bucharest, Romania	Romania	Europe and North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICOMOS Romania ▪ ICOMOS International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH) 	Historic city of Bucharest	Demolitions, abandonment of historic buildings, unsustainable urban development and inappropriate rehabilitation measures
		Process details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 18/ 04/ 2014: Letter to concerned authorities. Letter not available on website. ▪ No updates mentioned. 				
13.	West Wing, Central Government Offices on Government Hill, Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Asia and the Pacific	ISC20C	20 th Century Heritage	Demolition
		Process details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13/ 06/ 2012: Press release. ▪ Heritage alert template not posted on ICOMOS International website. There is a link to ISC20C to the Heritage Alert. This link doesn't work now (probably page doesn't exist now). ▪ 17/ 12/ 2012: Board of the Hong Kong Antiquities Authority announcement in meeting. ▪ 18/ 12/ 2012: ICOMOS ISC20C Press Release and its President, gave video presentation (Both available on website) and made recommendations ▪ 19/ 12/2012: Update published on ICOMOS Website, West Wing of the Central Government Offices in Hong Kong receives grade 1 listing and will be re-used to house Department of Justice. 				
14.	Darling Harbour, Sydney, Australia	Australia	Asia and the Pacific	ISC20C	Harbour Precinct, 20 th Century Heritage	Government plans to redevelop a large part of the area for commercial and residential development, Plans for demolition of Sydney Entertainment Centre
		Process details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 22/ 07/2013: Press Release ▪ Link to ISC20C website doesn't work now (probably page doesn't exist now). 				

3. Annexure 3: Data on Blue Shield

3.1. Region-wise List of Blue Shield National Committees

Information for this Table is based on information available from websites of Blue Shield International and ICOMOS International

Country/ Region : indicated in red font represents countries with National Blue Shield Committee and existing/ under construction ICOMOS National Committee

Country*/ Region* : indicated in red font with asterisk represents countries with existing/ under construction/ other National Blue Shield Committee but no ICOMOS National Committees

Country/ Region : indicated in black font represents countries with ICOMOS National Committee but no existing/ under construction National Blue Shield Committee

No.	Africa	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Transnational Committee
1.	Camaroon*	Israel	Australia	Albania	Argentina	Pacific Islands/ Pacifika
2.	South Africa	Iran	Bangladesh	Andorra	Barbados	
3.	Madagascar	Bahrain	China	Armenia	Bolivia	
4.	Mauritius	Jordan	India	Austria	Brazil	
5.	Senegal	Morocco	Indonesia	Belarus	Colombia	
6.		Oman	Japan	Belgium	Costa Rica	
7.		Palestine	Kazakhstan	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Cuba	
8.		Qatar	Korean Republic/ South Korea	Bulgaria	Curaçao	
9.		Saudi Arabia	Malaysia	Canada	Dominican Republic	
10.		United Arab Emirates	New-Zealand	Croatia	Guatemala	
11.		Tunisia	Pakistan	Cyprus	Haiti	
12.			Philippines	Czech Republic	Honduras	
13.			Singapore	Denmark	Mexico	
14.			Sri Lanka	Estonia	Nicaragua	
15.			Thailand	Finland	Panama	
16.			Mongolia	France	Peru	
17.			Myanmar	Georgia	Trinidad and Tobago	
18.			Nepal	Germany	Uruguay	
19.			New Zealand	Greece	Venezuela	
20.				Hungary		
21.				Iceland		
22.				Ireland		
23.				Italy		
24.				Latvia		
25.				Lithuania		
26.				Luxemburg		
27.				Macedonia		
28.				Malta		
29.				Moldavia (Republic of Moldova)		
30.				Monaco		

31.				Montenegro		
32.				Netherlands		
33.				Norway		
34.				Poland		
35.				Portugal		
36.				Romania		
37.				Russian Federation		
38.				Serbia		
39.				Slovakia		
40.				Slovenia		
41.				Spain		
42.				Sweden		
43.				Switzerland		
44.				Turkey		
45.				Ukraine		
46.				United-Kingdom		
47.				USA		
National Committees Under Construction						
	Mali	Lebanon		Greece	Chile	
	Mozambique*			Turkey		
	Nigeria			Ukraine		
National Committees (Other)						
	Côte d'Ivoire*					

3.2. Feedback from ICOMOS' representative in the Board of Blue Shield

Response from: Current representative of ICOMOS on the Board of Blue Shield International
Date of receipt: 9th July 2020

1. **Current Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:** Which are the current areas of co-operation/ collaborative initiatives between ICORP/ ICOMOS and the Blue Shield International/ the National Committees of Blue Shield?

ICOMOS is a founding organisation of Blue Shield, together with ICOM, ICA, and IFLA. ICOMOS has a permanent seat on the International Board of Blue Shield. The Board is responsible for realising Blue Shield's activities at international level. These activities include:

- a) Developing policy for the Blue Shield association, and promoting its implementation
- b) Co-ordinating the work of the Blue Shield national committees and Blue Shield membership
- c) Promoting the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols (1954, 1999), but also other international legal instruments for safeguarding cultural property in times of disasters and crisis.
- d) Development of policies in relation to international cultural protection agendas

- e) development and delivery of plans and actions for proactive planning, emergency response, stabilisation, post-disaster recovery for all types of cultural heritage (monuments/sites, museums, archives, libraries)

2. **Issues/ Gaps in co-operation:** What are some of the most predominant problems/ gaps in the co-operation between the heritage at risk activities of ICOMOS and the Blue Shield? Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns for ICOMOS/ Blue Shield that you would like to suggest that can lead to increased synergy between the two organisations?

In general, and when it comes to monuments and sites, and more specifically to World Heritage sites, Blue Shield activities need to be led by ICOMOS, as it is within the remit of ICOMOS expertise. The international network of ICOMOS with over 10,000 individual members can offer an invaluable expertise and knowledge to Blue Shield network for risk preparedness, mitigation, and recovery planning and action. There is a need for better integration of ICOMOS knowledge and network into Blue Shield, not just in terms of membership but also more strategically for cultural property protection.

Also, the main focus of Blue Shield has been on armed conflict and cooperation with military. Natural hazards have not received enough attention. ICOMOS has been addressing natural hazards and climate change for a long time, and can offer in-depth knowledge and expertise on this topic.

3. **Issues/ Gaps in ICOMOS's role in the Blue Shield:** ICOMOS is one of the founding members of Blue Shield and has a representative in the Board. From your experience of representing ICOMOS in the Board, are there any issues/ gaps in the mechanism in which ICOMOS can or cannot participate in the activities and decision-making of the Blue Shield? If yes, are there any suggestions that you would like to make that can address the issue?

Yes, ICOMOS is one of the four founding organisations (FF) and has one vote in the International Board of Blue Shield, but there is no parity in Board representation. Currently, the board has four representatives of the FF, four elected individual members, and one elected president. Therefore, there are five elected members' vs four FF representatives on the board. There is a tendency to reduce the FF's decision-making role in Blue Shield by increasing the number of individual board members and changing the structure of the board, and also General Assembly quorum.

The FF, including ICOMOS strongly feel there needs to be a distinction between the FF and members. As the creating organisations, FF's status is distinct from members, and is more in line with that of 'trustees'.

4. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the Blue Shield? What are the modes of communication with other organisations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Are there specific platforms that the Blue Shield uses where ICOMOS can also collaborate in the future? (e.g. videos, seminars, training etc.)

Blue Shield uses website and newsletter for disseminating information to the membership. ICOMOS and other members of Blue Shield can contribute to newsletters.

Blue Shield has also training programmes, but ICOMOS has not been directly invited to be involved.

5. **Any other:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support or collaborate with Blue Shield to address Heritage at risk? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ ideas for ICOMOS's role and future action in this field of work.

N/A

4. Annexure 4: Data on Activities of ICOMOS' ISCs

No.	Initiatives/ Activities Comments (Target audience, mode of intervention, etc.) Type	Target Area	Type of Mode of Engagement
1.	ISCARSAH: International committee on Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-ISCARSAH, n.d.)			
Meetings/ Conferences		Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Newsletter : Contents – e.g. ISCARSAH Meetings, Scientific Reports, Book Reviews, News from ISCARSAH Members, Conferences/ Courses		Experts and Practitioners	Publications/ Dissemination
ISCARSAH Guidelines		Experts and Practitioners	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
2.	ICAHM: International committee on Archaeological Heritage Management		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-ICAHM, n.d.)			
Natural Disasters and Cultural Heritage Protection Capacity Development Weblink: http://wp.ichm.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Natural-Disasters-and-Cultural-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Decision and Policy-makersCommunities and Networks	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building

Heritage-Protection-Capacity-Development.pdf (proposed)			
ICAHM Annual Meetings		Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Publications: SpringerBriefs in Archaeological Heritage Management The SpringerBriefs in Archaeological Heritage Management, published in collaboration with ICAHM, present summaries of research, practical applications that address critical contemporary problems and illustrates best practices in archaeological heritage management. They include emerging topics, literature reviews, report of analytical techniques, case studies, concepts for students, etc. Weblink: http://icahm.icomos.org/publications/		Experts and Practitioners	Publications/ Dissemination
Documents ▪ ICAHM Internal Documents Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Decision and Policy-makers▪ Experts and Practitioners▪ Communities and Networks	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
3.	ISCCL: International committee on Cultural Landscapes		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-ISCCL, n.d.)			
Comments: Content on Website not open access			
Meetings/ Conferences		Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Ongoing Working Groups - e.g.	Heritage Alerts and Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners▪ Decision and Policy-makers▪ Communities and Networks	Advocacy/ Awareness raising
	World Rural Landscapes Initiative	N/A	N/A
	HUL, UN SDGs, NUA Urban Cultural Landscapes	N/A	N/A
Feedback from ISC (Refer to Annexure 5.1 for details)			
Planned/ Intended Initiatives	Proposed - Regional newsletter for Latin American Region Description - A newsletter and a visual radio including information from ICOMOS IFLA ISCCL information. Plans of launching it in English and Spanish.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners▪ Communities and Networks	Publications/ Dissemination
	(Intended) ISCCL Newsletter too.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners▪ Communities and Networks	Publications/ Dissemination
	Argentine Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes is organizing a free online course on Cultural Landscapes that will be launched next October. International and national speakers are intended to be invited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners	Publications/ Dissemination
4.	CIIC: International committee on Cultural Routes		

Information from Website (ICOMOS-CIIC, n.d.)		
CIIC Scientific Meeting/ Conference	Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Newsletter (subscription on website)	Experts and Practitioners	Publications/ Dissemination
ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Decision and Policy-makersExperts and Practitioners	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
5.	ICTC: International committee on Cultural Tourism	
Information from Website (ICOMOS-ICTC, n.d.)		
Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops	Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
International Cultural Tourism Charter Review	Decision and Policy-makers	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Events, e.g. Sundarbans UNESCO WHS, West Bengal, India 4-8 December 2017 Artisans, Fishermen, Tigers and Tourists – Tackling the challenges of generating sustainable livelihoods across the culture–nature divide, ICOMOS ICTC Study Visit & Workshop in partnership with Banglanatak.com & West Bengal Government	Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
6.	ISCEAH: International committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage	
Information from Website (ICOMOS-ISCEAH, n.d.)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Terra World Congress on Earthen ArchitectureCIAV-ISCEAH International Conference and Annual Meeting	Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
7.	ISCEC: International committee on Economics of Conservation	
Information from Website (ICOMOS-ISCEC, n.d.)		
Stakeholder of European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Decision and Policy-makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Networking/ Events/ ConferencesExpertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) United Nations’ central platform for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Experts and PractitionersDecision and Policy-makers	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Conferences/ Seminars, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unlocking Cultural Heritage Values: Challenges to the Economics of Conservation in the XXI centuryEYCH 2018: International Perspectives Forum	Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
8.	ISCES: International committee on Energy and sustainability and Climate Change	
Information available Online (ICOMOS-ISCES, n.d.)		
Comments: Web link: https://iscescc.wordpress.com/ Not linked to ICOMOS Website		
Conferences	Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences

9.	IcoFort: International committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-ICOFORT, n.d.)			
ICOFORT Meetings		Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
ICOFORT Forum: Forum for interaction between ICOFORT Members and Society on topics related to Fortifications and Military Heritage		Communities and Networks	Advocacy/ Awareness raising
ICOFORT Communities: Community open to ICOFORT members and other researchers, and professionals interested in Fortifications and Military Heritage		Experts and Practitioners	Advocacy/ Awareness raising
ICOFORT Activities Register (for ICOFORT Members)		Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Draft ICOFORT Charter on Fortifications and Related Heritage; guidelines for Protection, Conservation and Interpretation (version number 4: September 5, 2019)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Decision and Policy-makersExperts and Practitioners	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Fortifications, Military Heritage and Pandemic: An Invitation to search for ways and solutions Weblink: https://www.icofort.org/post/fortifications-military-heritage-and-pandemic-an-invitation-to-search-for-ways-and-solutions		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Experts and PractitionersCommunities and Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Networking/ Events/ ConferencesAdvocacy/ Awareness raisingPublications/ Dissemination
Information from Feedback Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 5.3 for details)			
Monumental Inventory of American Fortification. To identify the fortified heritage of the Americas region and the effects of climate change on fortified heritage, among other components of its conservation and management. Project Co-ordinator - Milagros Flores-Roman, e-mail: milagrosfloresicofort@gmail.com		Not Applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Expertise/ Recommendations/ AdviceRegister/ Inventory/ Database/ ListDocumentation/ Research
Planning Phase/ Intended Initiative	Webinar on Americas Forgotten Fortifications, (Fall of 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Experts and PractitionersCommunities and Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Networking/ Events/ ConferencesAdvocacy/ Awareness raising
10.	CIPA: International committee on Heritage Documentation		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-CIPA, n.d.)			
Biennial Symposia and Proceedings		Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Networking/ Events/ ConferencesPublications/ Dissemination
Guidelines		Experts and Practitioners	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Publications/ Symposium Proceedings		Experts and Practitioners	Publications/ Dissemination

Newsletters		Experts and Practitioners	Publications/ Dissemination
Summer School		Experts and Practitioners	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building
11.	CIVVIH: International committee on Historic Towns and Villages		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-CIVVIH, n.d.)			
OWHC/ OVPM Project		Decision and Policy-makers	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Symposia and Proceedings		Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences▪ Publications/ Dissemination
Information from feedback Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 5.4 for details)			
Disaster in Beirut. – Statement to be released		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Decision and Policy-makers▪ Experts and Practitioners▪ Communities and networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Evaluation of heritage alert for the coastal town of Vyborg in Russia situated on the Baltic Sea.▪ CIVVIH Vice President Samir Abdulac from France/ Syria is helping the ICOMOS World Heritage Unit to preserve World Heritage Cities facing threats in Arab countries.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Decision and Policy-makers▪ Communities and networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Covid 19 Pandemic: Zoom meetings with the CIVVIH Executive and Webinar on Resilience of historic cities in times of COVID 19 with the organizational help of ICOMOS Vice President Mario Santana.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Collaborative activities - Cooperation with the OWHC; the UN-Habitat/World Urban Campaign; within ICOMOS collaboration with the ICOMOS EPWG and SDGWG.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Decision and Policy-makers▪ Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
12.	ICIP: International committee on Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-ICIP, n.d.)			
Working Groups	Interpretation Methods and Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners▪ Decision and Policy-makers	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
	Interpretation and Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners▪ Decision and Policy-makers	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice

	Emerging Interpretative Technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
	Interpretation Charter Initiative	Decision and Policy-makers	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
	Best Practices	Experts and Practitioners	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
13.	ICICH: International committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-ICICH, n.d.)			
Comments: Countries with Active National Scientific Committees on Intangible Cultural Heritage: ICOMOS Australia, ICOMOS Mexico, ICOMOS UK			
e.g. of ICOMOS Australia	Conferences and Workshops	Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
	Australia ICOMOS ICH Toolkit	Experts and Practitioners	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
	Practice Note - Guidance on intangible cultural heritage and place	Experts and Practitioners	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
14.	ICLAFI: International committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-ICLAFI, n.d.)			
Seminars, Conferences and Meetings: Discourse		Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Research: International and domestic statutes, conventions and regulations		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners▪ Decision and Policy-makers	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
15.	ISCMP: International committee on Mural Painting		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-ISCMP, n.d.)			
Publications, edited by ISCMP e.g. Conservation Issues in Modern and Contemporary Murals		Experts and Practitioners	Publications/ Dissemination
Meetings e.g. Hand-made solutions of man-made disasters Web link: https://icomosmuralpainting.com/2016/05/22/hand-made-solutions-of-man-made-disasters/		Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
16.	PRERICO: International committee on Places of Religion and Ritual		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-PRERICO, n.d.)			
Web link: http://prerico.icomos.org/			

Comments: Website not linked to ICOMOS website. Website not linked to ICOMOS website.

17.	IPHC: International Polar Heritage Committee		
Information from Website			
IPHC Meetings/ Seminars/ Conference		Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
<p>Polar Archaeology working Group (PAWG)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Developing a set of principles Antarctic archaeology, with best-practice guidelines to subsequently be developed.▪ Consultation to provide information and insights; to develop institutional engagement		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Decision and Policy-makers▪ Experts and Practitioners	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 5.6 for details)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ IPHC- Heritage at risk: identification, analysis, preparation and response. Individually,▪ IPHC members engaged with Arctic heritage are undertaking research in - heritage at risk, advocating increasing protection and resourcing for heritage protection and – in extremis – relocation and salvage.		(response – target area not clear from feedback)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice▪ Research/ Documentation▪ Database
Antarctic Archaeology Guidelines (AAG) that are informed by heritage at risk to be endorsed through the Antarctic Treaty System and incorporated into Antarctic national programme management, and day-to-day operations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Decision and Policy-makers	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Collaborative Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Dr Bryan Lintott, IPHC Secretary-General, is an active member of ICOMOS ICORP,▪ Paper presentation on polar heritage at risk at the upcoming ICOMOS joint ISC event.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners	Publications/ Dissemination
	The IPHC has links, through membership and cooperation with the Polar Archaeology Network (PAN).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
	<p>Building global relationships within university programmes. e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The University of Cambridge has a strong heritage hub with the Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI),▪ Cambridge Archaeology, Cambridge Heritage Research Centre and MacDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.▪ The first conference on the Historical Antarctic Sealing Industry was held in Cambridge at SPRI and, subsequently, is directly influencing the protection of sites of the sealing activity.▪ IPHC members are active in the UFMG Laboratory of Antarctic Studies, Brazil, and the National Council for Scientific and Technical Investigations, Argentina.▪ The Scandinavian nations all have	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences

	active and respected programmes related to polar heritage.		
18.	ICORP: International committee on Risk Preparedness		
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 5.7 for details)			
Heritage at Risk - raising awareness, capacity building/training; integration of DRM in projects members are working on; development of resource documents; discussions on various disaster related events and helping to provide input and insight		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Decision and Policy-makersExperts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Expertise/ Recommendations/ AdviceTraining/ Capacity building
ICORP On the Road		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Decision and Policy-makersExperts and PractitionersCommunities and Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advocacy/ Awareness raisingNetworking/ Events/ ConferencesEducation/ Training/ Capacity BuildingDisseminationDocumentation/ Research
Collaborative activities - ICORP is engaged with other ISCs. e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Joint conference with other ISCs, including with ISCARSAH and CIPA in India in 2017.Planned - in October, 2020 with 6 ISCs.ICORP is also in contact with other ISCs including PRERICO and IIWG following the fires at Notre Dame and Nantes, and looking into the possibility of a joint conference with them in the coming years.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
19.	CAR: International committee on Rock Art		
Comments: No website at the moment		N/A	N/A
Information from Feedback Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 5.8 for details)			
The committee is deals with requests to intervene at particular sites or regions where mining, dam construction, road construction and other developments are threatening to destroy rock art.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Decision and Policy-makersNetworks and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Expertise/ Recommendations/ AdviceAdvocacy/ awareness raising
Newsletter, the International Newsletter on Rock Art (INORA). http://www.isc-car.org/newsletter/		Experts and Practitioners	Publications/ Dissemination
Series of publications, with a particular emphasis on Thematic Studies. http://www.isc-car.org/publications/		Experts and Practitioners	Publications/ Dissemination
20.	ISCSBH: International committee on Shared Built Heritage		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-ISCSBH, n.d.)			
Meetings/ Seminars/ Workshops e.g. In 2017, ISCSBH in collaboration with ICOMOS Portugal, Univeridade de Lisboa an International organised the Congress - Preserving Transcultural Heritage: Your Way or My Way in Lisbon, Portugal, 05-08 July 2017		Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
21.	ISCV: International committee on Stained Glass		

Information from Website (ICOMOS-ISCV, n.d.)			
Forums on the Conservation and Technology of Stained Glass and Proceedings		Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences▪ Publications/ Dissemination
Information from Feedback Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 5.9 for details)			
The principle ways in which its members of the ISC through their private practices, address protection of the stained- glass heritage at risk are twofold: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Promotion of an internationally adopted set of guidelines for conservation good practice (http://cvi.cvma-freiburg.de/documents/CVConservationGuidelines.pdf)▪ Contribution to the training of specialist conservators and promotion of their services to heritage bodies, custodians, heritage policy-makers and funding organisations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners▪ Communities and Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice▪ Advocacy/ awareness raising
Biennial Forum for members and the wider stained glass conservation community, usually accompanied by a volume of pre-prints or an online resource made widely available.		Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences▪ Publications/ Dissemination
Collaborative Activities	The publications (and growing numbers of online resources) of the International Corpus Vitrearum, affiliated to the ISC, (http://www.corpusvitrearum.org), highlight the significance and history of stained glass assemblages.	Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Publications/ Dissemination
22.	ISCS: International committee on Stone		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-ISCS, n.d.)			
Meeting/ Seminar/ Conference/ Proceedings e.g. 14th International Congress on the Deterioration and Conservation of Stone in Gottingen 7th-12th September 2020		Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences▪ Publications/ Dissemination
23.	Theophil: International committee on Theory and Philosophy of Conservation and Restoration		
Comments: No website at the moment, no feedback received		-	-
24.	CIF: International committee on Training		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-CIF, n.d.)			
Guidelines for Education and Training, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Principles for Capacity Building through Education and Training in Safeguarding and Integrated Conservation of Cultural Heritage http://cif.icomos.org/pdf_docs/CIF%20Meetings/Guidelines/ICOMOS_CIF_PrinciplesCapacity_EN_20130930.pdf▪ Guidelines for Education and Training - Practical Instructions for Experts and Practitioners http://cif.icomos.org/pdf_docs/CIF%20Meetings/Guidelines/ICOMOS_CIF_UK_DRAFT_Guidelines_Experts		Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Expertise/ Recommendation s/ Advice▪ Education/ training/ Capacity Building▪ Publication/ Dissemination

and Practitioners.pdf <ul style="list-style-type: none">Guidelines for Crafts http://cif.icomos.org/pdf_docs/CIF%20Meetings/Guidelines/ICOMOS_CIF_DRAFT_Guidelines_for_Crafts.pdfOther links http://cif.icomos.org/page2.html			
2009-2014, CIF Program (Social Training and Education) http://cif.icomos.org/page5.html		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Decision and Policy-makersCommunities and Networks	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building
Conference/ Meeting		Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Information from Feedback Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 5.10 for details)			
Members, including the past and present Bureau, have individually been involved in various initiatives such as preparing Management Plans, which includes work on Risk Preparedness.		N/A	N/A
Collaborative Activities	Traditionally closely associated with ICCROM, and the Blue Shield Movement, developing quality training programs in risk preparedness and action.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Training/ Capacity Building
	Personal experience at local and national level – research through MSc and PhD students.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Research
25.	ICUCH: International committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-ICUCH, n.d.)			
Developing the International Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage to guide the management and protection of underwater cultural resources (adopted by ICOMOS in 1996, and then it was incorporated as the Annex to the UNESCO International Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage in 2001).		Decision and Policy-makers	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
26.	CIAV: International committee on Vernacular Architecture		
Information from Website (ICOMOS-CIAV, n.d.)			
Annual Meeting/ Conferences		Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
CIAV Newsletter (Quarterly Journal)		Experts and Practitioners	Publications/ Dissemination
Information from Feedback Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 5.11 for details)			
General Understanding VERNADOC - working camps for the documentation of vernacular architecture		Communities and Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Documentation/ ResearchAdvocacy/ Awareness-raising
Collaborative Activities	Damage from Wars <ul style="list-style-type: none">Taskforce for the Vernacular Architecture Threatened by WarWorkshop on challenges and opportunities facing the conservation of vernacular built heritage in the Middle East with focus on challenges of war	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Documentation/ ResearchNetworking/ Events/ ConferencesTraining

	and post-war reconstructions was held during the CIAV Annual Meeting 3 rd October 2018 in Tabriz.		
	Climate Change CIAV is taking part in discussions on climate change and has planned to concentrate on this theme in the Annual Conference in 2021.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research ▪ Dissemination
	CIAV, ISCES+CC and IWC Joint scientific conference (August 2021) is planned at Lund, Sweden; Theme - Sustainability, resilience and climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
27.	IWC: International committee on Wood		
	Information from Website (ICOMOS-IWC, n.d.)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual International Scientific Symposium ▪ Proceedings e.g. Paper by Ylva Sandin (2016) - Roof structures in Swedish churches: preservation challenges and solutions. ▪ Web link: http://iwc.icomos.org/assets/ylva-sandin-falun.pdf 	Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Publications/ Dissemination
	International Course on Wooden Heritage Conservation Web link: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5cad2053da50d37b4c2cfd70/t/5cb294f44e17b62f29cea031/1555207413035/IWC-2019-1st+Course-San+Sebastian-PROGRAMME.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Decision and Policy-makers 	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building
	Information from Feedback Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 5.12 for details)		
	International Course in San Sebastian (2019), for training professionals, and raising awareness among local and regional Institutions regarding wooden heritage and its conservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building
	The Rum Orphanage in Turkey: bringing awareness of the issue over several years within ICOMOS members; announcement at IWC symposium in Addis Abba in 2019.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	Advocacy/ Awareness Raising
	Draft resolution in support of the conservation of the 7th/8th Century Church of Zarema Giyorgis, Tigray Region, Ethiopia proposed at IWC symposium in Addis Ababa in 2019. Resolution not carried forward.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
28.	ISC20C: International committee on 20th Century Heritage		
	Information from Website (ICOMOS-ISC20C, n.d.)		
	Annual Meetings	Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
	Madrid New Delhi Document 2017	Experts and Practitioners	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
	Heritage Alerts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Community and Networks 	Advocacy/ Awareness raising
	Twentieth Century Heritage Toolkit	Experts and Practitioners	Expertise/ Recommendations/

			Advice
Twentieth Century Thematic History Framework		Experts and Practitioners	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Working Group	Young Emerging Professionals Mentoring Program and Working Group (Contact Smriti Pant & Leo Schmidt)	Experts and Practitioners	Education/ Training/ Capacity Building
	Climate Change and Heritage (Contact Sheridan Burke & Leo Schmidt)	N/A	N/A
World Monuments Watch nominations: ISC20C members reviewed nominations for the 2015 and 2017 Watches.		Decision and Policy-makers	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Socialist Heritage Initiative		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners▪ Decision and Policy-makers▪ Community and Networks	Advocacy/ Awareness raising
mASEANa: Modern ASEAN Architecture Project mASEANa is a 6-year-project with Docomomo Japan and mAAN, 2015-2020 supporting ASAEN nations conserving modern heritage.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners▪ Community and Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Innova Historic Concrete Research Project Web Link: https://www.innovaconcrete.eu/ ICOMOS – ISC20C is a Partner organization of the Project, involved in promotion of citizen awareness of 20th Century Monuments and analysis of societal-economic impact.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners▪ Decision and Policy-makers▪ Community and Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Information from Feedback Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 5.13 for details)			
Main way of dealing with Heritage at Risk, is through our Heritage Alerts program. We were instrumental in developing the Heritage Alert template that has been adopted and adapted by National Committees and other ISCs. We have issued numerous alerts through our network of members.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Experts and Practitioners▪ Decision and Policy-makers▪ Community and Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising
29.	ISCIH: International committee on Industrial Heritage		
Comments: No website of ISIH at the moment			
TICCIH: Partner Organisation of ICOMOS. TICCIH has a Memorandum of Understanding with ISCIH. This section gives TICCIH’s details. Web link: https://ticcih.org/			
Congress/ Regional Meetings		Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
TICCIH Thematic Sections		Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences▪ Expertise/

			Recommendations/ Advice
Publications	TICCIH Bulletin	Experts and Practitioners	▪ Publications/ Dissemination
	Industrial Heritage Retooled (TICCIH Guide to Industrial Heritage)	▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Community and Networks	▪ Publications/ Dissemination
	Proceedings TICCIH Congress	Experts and Practitioners	▪ Publications/ Dissemination
	TICCIH Thematic Studies and Published Reports	Experts and Practitioners	▪ Publications/ Dissemination

5. Annexure 5: Feedback from ICOMOS' ISCs

5.1. ISCCL: International committee on Cultural Landscapes

Response from: Member and Argentina Treasurer, ICOMOS-ISCCL

Date of receipt: 15th July 2020

1. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC? What are the modes of communication with other organisations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?

The Latin American Region is going to make a Regional Newsletter. The editors will be Claudio Catera, ICOMOS Argentina Secretary General and I. It will be a newsletter and a visual radio like this:

<https://www.facebook.com/paisajesculturalestv/photos/a.797558120429384/1029616373890223/?type=1&theater>

We will add all the ICOMOS IFLA ISCCL information. It was decided in the last Latin American ICOMOS Meeting. Up to now, it could be launched in English and in Spanish.

If it is possible, Claudio Catera and I would like to make an ISCCL Newsletter too.

As the Argentine National Commission on Monuments, Places and Historic Properties is doing a free online course about Argentine Cultural Heritage with 7000 registered participants, the ICOMOS IFLA Argentine Scientific Committee

on Cultural Landscapes is organizing a free online course on Cultural Landscapes to be launched next October. We want to invite international and national speakers.

5.2. ISCES: International committee on Energy and sustainability and Climate Change

Response from: President, ICOMOS-ISCES

Date of receipt: 24th June 2020

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:** Are there any current or recent activities/ initiatives of the International Scientific Committee which relate to Heritage at Risk? If yes, are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

We as an ISC have never had a request to adjudicate or look at a Heritage at Risk issue.

2. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ISC is facing to tackle 'Heritage at Risk'? Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ISC has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

No and I reiterate we have never been requested to look at a Heritage at Risk project - which surprises me!

3. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC? What are the modes of communication with other organisations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?

We as an ISC have never had the time, qualified person or the finance to develop and populate our web site - our secretary communicates regularly by e mail and we hold many Zoom meetings of the bureau.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by the ISC to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme of ICOMOS?

As a long standing and active member of ICOMOS at all levels Heritage at Risk is not something I am very aware of so I don't understand how it is initiated or decided upon! perhaps this is my fault as a conservation professional I have to limit my voluntary contribution.

5. **Collaborative activities:** Are there specific initiatives/ activities of the ISC to address heritage at risk conducted in collaboration with any other ISC(s) or any other institution/ organisation? If yes, what are they? Please share some details. If not, are there specific collaborations that you suggest can support or enhance the activities of the ISC?

We would welcome the opportunity to get involved in heritage alerts and in collaboration with other ISCs or indeed NCs to develop this excellent initiative.

6. **Any other:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support 'Heritage at Risk' that is specifically addressed by the ISC? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ideas for ICOMOS' role and future action in this field of work.

The only Heritage at Risk I have been aware of is an Irish case which has honestly gone pear shaped - a community group turned to ICOMOS International for support and requested a Heritage Alert - ICOMOS International passed the request to ICOMOS Ireland rather than an ISC or indeed an independent group to look at this case.

The case involved out state party who supports ICOMOS Ireland so in my opinion there was a conflict of interest and ICOMOS Ireland should have identified this and stepped down and requested an independent review.

ICOMOS Ireland proceeded with it and delivered a very poor decision which is now called seriously into questions so this event will not do ICOMOS International, ICOMOS Ireland or the Heritage Alert system any good what so ever.

7. **Additional Feedback**

Whilst I full agree on Heritage Alerts I believe ICOMOS International should put in a system that evaluates the complex details of a Heritage Alert - in the Irish case it was a flooding issue with an impact on a Heritage Asset and yet no one on the review committee had any experience in flooding or climate change. I would also highly recommend that no National Committee should adjudicate on a National issue - it should always be an independent group with selected members with relevant experience in the subject matter.

I would like to have a sensible conversation about the Irish case as it is not going to go away and as a devout member of ICOMOS International I am seriously concerned of the negative impact this case may have. I am willing to offer myself as a convenor for a review of this case and to recommend to ICOMOS International a list of specialist or expert members of ICOMOS to perhaps revisit this case!

5.3. ICOFORT: International committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage

Response from: President, ICOMOS-ICOFORT

Date of receipt: 13th July 2020

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:** Are there any current or recent activities/ initiatives of the International Scientific Committee which relate to Heritage at Risk? If yes, are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable).

ICOFORT, the ICOMOS Scientific Committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage, is currently engaged on the project Monumental Inventory of American Fortification. This Project responds to the need to identify the fortified heritage of the Americas region and in turn to identify its typologies and systems. It also seeks to identify the effects of climate change on fortified heritage, among other components of its conservation and management. A Call was sent to all ICOMOS National Committees, Scientific Committees, and members in general, included a list of indicators of the effect of climate change on the stated cultural heritage for review and comments. We requested to please include any other indicators deemed applicable along with its effect either on Structures, Landscape, or Social/Cultural aspects. The call was sent on the 7 of April with responses to be received by May 31, 2020. This project is under the coordination of our expert member Milagros Flores-Roman, for additional information, contact email: milagrosfloresicofort@gmail.com

2. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ISC is facing to tackle ‘Heritage at Risk’? Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ISC has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

The Americas region is one where a small percentage of Fortified Heritage is identified, while a large percentage remains unidentified primarily due to limited resources, which has caused its state of neglect and disuse. Lacking budget, it

becomes no longer a priority for governments. By staying in this state of lack of maintenance, together with climatic factors such as sea level rise, hurricanes whose intensity has gradually increased, have been accelerating and increasing the risk of loss of the resource. This would mean the loss of possible typologies of fortified universal value of the region is not represented in the Indicative List of World Heritage, and which needs its identification, documentation, and evaluation. By supporting the ICOFORT Monumental Inventory project, it would be possible to advance in this objective and to advance in the documentary rescue of this forgotten heritage.

3. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC? What are the modes of communication with other organizations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?

ICOFORT communicates and shares information of its activities with its members, ICOMOS members and general public through various modes of dissemination; Website, email, listserv, Facebook, and links with other ISC and organizations. Potential gap could be planned for future activities could be the production of documentary on Americas forgotten fortifications, workshops, supporting the Inventory of Americas Fortification publication.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by the ISC to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Program of ICOMOS?

ICOFORT is under planning of a Webinar on Americas Forgotten Fortifications, hopefully to be presented by Fall of 2020, as part of the Webinar the incorporation of speakers on the subject of Heritage at Risk will be a great asset to the dissemination and awareness of their need for identification and protection.

5. **Collaborative activities:** Are there specific initiatives/ activities of the ISC to address heritage at risk conducted in collaboration with any other ISC(s) or any other institution/ organisation? If yes, what are they? Please share some details. If not, are there specific collaborations that you suggest can support or enhance the activities of the ISC?

Yes, future collaboration within ICOFORT and ICORP will be highly desirable.

6. **Any other:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support 'Heritage at Risk' that is specifically addressed by the ISC? This could include comments that you think are important but have

not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ideas for ICOMOS' role and future action in this field of work.

The fortifications, due to their nature of representing warlike conflicts, become targets for oblivion and collective rejection in these times of so much political adversity. Therefore, their presence and significance as Monuments must be supported, along with the unlimited educational potential they could offer. May its history serve as an instrument and incentive to carry a message calling for world peace.

5.4. CIVVIH: International committee on Historic Towns and Villages

Response from: President CIVVIH

Date of receipt: 16th August 2020

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:** Are there any current or recent activities/ initiatives of the International Scientific Committee which relate to Heritage at Risk? If yes, are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable).

CIVVIH is currently dealing with the disaster in Beirut. We will shortly elaborate a statement to be published widely.

2. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ISC is facing to tackle 'Heritage at Risk'? Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ISC has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

We were asked by ICOMOS to evaluate a heritage alert for the coastal town of Vyborg in Russia situated on the Baltic Sea. This city has been a part of Finland before World War II and now belongs to Russia. The worthwhile cultural heritage in this city is not well safeguarded by the Russian authorities. CIVVIH Vice President Samir Abdulac from France/Syria is helping the ICOMOS World Heritage Unit to preserve World Heritage Cities facing threats in Arab countries.

3. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC? What are the modes of communication with other organizations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?

Information of the ICOMOS Secretariat by emails, Information of the CIVVIH members by monthly President's Information letters, CIVVIH Website, CIVVIH newsletter, CIVVIH Facebook Group Page open to interested and accepted Facebook members who have an expertise in safeguarding historic cities and villages and urban conservation.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by the ISC to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Program of ICOMOS?

Intense Cooperation with the OWHC and the UN-Habitat/World Urban Campaign and within ICOMOS intensive collaboration with the ICOMOS EPWG and SDGWG.

5. **Collaborative activities:** Are there specific initiatives/ activities of the ISC to address heritage at risk conducted in collaboration with any other ISC(s) or any other institution/ organisation? If yes, what are they? Please share some details. If not, are there specific collaborations that you suggest can support or enhance the activities of the ISC?

Zoom meetings with the CIVVIH Executive and Webinar on Resilience of historic cities in times of COVID 19 with the organizational help of ICOMOS Vice President Mario Santana.

6. **Any other:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support 'Heritage at Risk' that is specifically addressed by the ISC? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ideas for ICOMOS' role and future action in this field of work.

I think ICOMOS is well positioned in the 'Heritage at Risk field' with the ICORP ISC and with individuals like Chris Marrion and Rohit Jigyasu. CIVVIH has more than 170 members from all continents. Their initiatives and actions in their countries addressing heritage at risk could be improved.

5.5. ICLAFI: International committee on Legal Administrative and Financial Issues

Response from: Secretary General ICOMOS-ICLAFI

Date of receipt: 14th August 2020

ICLAFI is not dealing separately with H@R but remains available to any queries other ISC might have.

5.6. IPHC: International Polar Heritage Committee

Response from: General-Secretary, ICOMOS IPHC

Date of receipt: 28 July 2020

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:** Are there any current or recent activities/ initiatives of the International Scientific Committee which relate to Heritage at Risk? If yes, are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

The International Polar Heritage Committee (IPHC) is actively engaged with heritage at risk: identification, analysis, preparation and response. Individually, IPHC members are engaged with Arctic heritage are undertaking research into heritage at risk, and advocating increasing protection and resourcing for heritage protection and – *in extremis* – relocation and salvage. Please refer to the links for further information on one example.¹ The IPHC is developing Antarctic Archaeology Guidelines (AAG) that are informed by heritage at risk. It is envisaged that the AAG will be endorsed through the Antarctic Treaty System and be incorporated into Antarctic national programme management, and day-to-day operations. Dr Bryan Lintott, IPHC Secretary-General, is an active member of ICOMOS ICORP, and presenting a paper and presentation on polar heritage at risk at the upcoming ICOMOS joint ISC event.

2. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ISC is facing to tackle ‘Heritage at Risk’? Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ISC has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

The driving issue in the polar regions is the impact of climate change, and human activity that impacts on heritage e.g. increased and, in some instances, uncontrolled tourism. The polar regions are vast, hostile and potentially dangerous environments. Monitoring on such a scale is a central issue with remote sensing proving to be an increasingly useful tool for evaluating coastal erosion, vegetation changes and even individual events such as illegal water blasting of remote riverbanks in Siberia to steal Woolly Mammoth tusks – frequently from archaeological sites.

¹ <https://www.remains.eu/>

https://www.carlsbergfondet.dk/en/Forskningsaktiviteter/Research-Projects/Semper-Ardens-Research-Projects/Bjarne-Groennow_2020

3. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC? What are the modes of communication with other organisations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?

IPHC members, in Arctic nations, are active in providing expert advice to their governments on Arctic heritage and heritage at risk. Dr Susan Barr, the founding President of the IPHC, served as Norway's polar heritage expert and as President of the International Arctic Science Council (IASC). One of her many projects, that related to heritage at risk, was an Arctic Council report on Arctic heritage, and associated risks.²

The IPHC has a Memorandum of Understanding³ with the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) that recognises the IPHC as the expert advisory group on Antarctic heritage matters. The MoU allows the IPHC to offer expert advice, through SCAR to the Antarctic Treaty System that governs Antarctica under the Antarctic Treaty. The IPHC has been consulted in the development of visitor guidelines to Antarctic historic sites and monuments. IPHC members also liaise with their respective governments on Antarctic heritage matters, including risk.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by the ISC to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme of ICOMOS?

The pandemic has resulted in restricted access to the polar regions for research. In the Antarctic (free of COVID 19), national programmes are focussing on core operations and longitudinal studies. The economic impacts may include reduced funding for further research. Conversely, the move to online conferences has allowed more polar heritage colleagues to engage in 'virtual real-time', an example being the recent SCAR 2020 Online Science Conference session on Antarctic heritage. However, it is important to note that Antarctic heritage is located within contested territorial claims (albeit they are on hold under the Antarctic Treaty) and conversations on the side – realistically, impossible online - are essential to resolve many issues before they, potentially, become public and require formalised reactions.

² http://www.arctic-council.org/sdwg/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/AC_SDWG_0201-Cultural-heritage-Monument-Sites-project-final-report.pdf

³ <https://www.scar.org/library/partners/agreements/5266-mou-scar-iphc/>

5. **Collaborative activities:** Are there specific initiatives/ activities of the ISC to address heritage at risk conducted in collaboration with any other ISC(s) or any other institution/ organisation? If yes, what are they? Please share some details. If not, are there specific collaborations that you suggest can support or enhance the activities of the ISC?

The IPHC has links, through membership and cooperation with the Polar Archaeology Network (PAN). The IPHC is also building global relationships within university programmes. The University of Cambridge has a strong heritage hub with the Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI), Cambridge Archaeology, Cambridge Heritage Research Centre and MacDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. The first conference on the Historical Antarctic Sealing Industry was held in Cambridge at SPRI and, subsequently, is directly influencing the protection of sites of the sealing activity. IPHC members are active in the UFMG Laboratory of Antarctic Studies, Brazil, and the National Council for Scientific and Technical Investigations, Argentina. The Scandinavian nations all have active and respected programmes related to polar heritage.

6. **Any other:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support 'Heritage at Risk' that is specifically addressed by the ISC? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ideas for ICOMOS' role and future action in this field of work.

If Antarctica is analogous to Space and can be used to examine the question: 'How do we govern, manage, conserve, prepare for risks, and utilise cultural heritage in extreme environments that are located beyond national boundaries?

5.7. ICORP: International committee on Risk Preparedness

Combined response from: President and Vice-President, ICOMOS-ICORP

Date of receipt: 12th August 2020

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:** Are there any current or recent activities/ initiatives of the International Scientific Committee which relate to Heritage at Risk? If yes, are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

There are several things that are on-going in relation to Heritage at Risk in different ways with various members in relation to raising awareness, capacity building/training, integration of DRM in projects members are working on, and development of resource documents. This includes on-going communications as

well as discussions on the listserv and discussions with other ICOMOS members and ISCs, including following various disaster related events and helping to provide input and insight (i.e. following earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)

In addition, the ICORP on the Road project continues on, as well as a recent webinar we did on COVID19. We are involved with the CCHWG and the recent ICOMOS Argentina course- ‘Cambio climático y evaluación de riesgo para el patrimonio cultural’.

2. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ISC is facing to tackle ‘Heritage at Risk’? Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ISC has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

There are some aspects that would be beneficial to be considered in the future in better addressing heritage at risk. For example:

- An increase in creating awareness with appropriate stakeholders as to vulnerabilities, hazards and risks their site/structures, etc. are exposed, and how to address these appropriately. Not just architects, engineers, conservation specialists, but more so owners, site managers, end-users, occupants, local emergency responders, et al that need to have this information.
- Obtaining funding including to assist in undertaking research, developing guides/texts/reports, developing awareness and related activities to help increase this, undertaking capacity building/training, etc.
- Consider potential of ICOMOS obtaining funding and large grants to support work of ICOMOS members to then be able to further assist stakeholders in this regard on a broader scale.

3. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC? What are the modes of communication with other organisations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?

The main mode of communication is by email, namely using the dedicated listserv channel, although the ICORP website and Facebook are also used. Dissemination is made by hosting, organizing or participating in conferences, workshops, seminars, webinars, etc, and publications (both general/mainstream and scientific). Regarding gaps, I believe it would be interesting if ICORP could use its website to function as an aggregator/repository/pointer of existing worldwide publications addressing cultural heritage & DRR/DRM.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by the ISC to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme of ICOMOS?

On June 10, ICORP organized an online roundtable discussion to explore the role that ICORP could have in the context of global pandemics like covid-19. Issues discussed ranged from the new challenges presented from this type of threat, to the identification of gaps and issues that still need to be addressed and where ICORP could play a role.

Among several other things, ICORP could play a role on creating awareness about inadequate risk-related or conservation-related practices resulting from covid-19 misinformation.

5. **Collaborative activities:** Are there specific initiatives/ activities of the ISC to address heritage at risk conducted in collaboration with any other ISC(s) or any other institution/ organisation? If yes, what are they? Please share some details. If not, are there specific collaborations that you suggest can support or enhance the activities of the ISC?

ICORP is engaged with other ISCs. For example, ICORP has had a joint conference with other ISCs, including with ISCARSAH and CIPA in India in 2017. We will have another in October, 2020 with 6 ISCs. ICORP is also in contact with other ISCs including PRERICO and IIWG following the fires at Notre Dame and Nantes, and looking into a joint conference with them in the coming years.

6. **Any other:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support 'Heritage at Risk' that is specifically addressed by the ISC? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ideas for ICOMOS' role and future action in this field of work.

It may be of interest to broaden who is involved in this programme from the various ISCs.

5.8. CAR: International committee on Rock Art

Response from: President, ICOMOS-CAR

Date of receipt: 25th June 2020

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:** Are there any current or recent activities/ initiatives of the International Scientific Committee which relate to Heritage at Risk? If yes, are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

Of all types of heritage, rock art is one the most at risk in the modern world. It is immediately visible, extremely fragile, of tangible commercial value (both as a tourism product and a tradable art commodity once removed from its context) and it is located, necessarily, on harder types of rocks that attract the commercial interests of the resources mining sector. The committee is therefore constantly dealing with requests to intervene at particular sites or regions where mining, dam construction, road construction and other developments are threatening to destroy rock art. As a volunteer-based professional organisation it is difficult for CAR to gain anything other political traction in this field. We can play an activist role (and do) and we can recommend professional expertise to advise on significance assessment, impact assessment and mitigation. It is hard to do more than, but we would like to. An example of our work is the Burrup Peninsula in Australia where our committee has written a series of letters attempting to stop the expansion of industry over rock art, where actions have been taken to support the nomination of the area as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and where state government decisions have been changed due to lobbying by CAR and many other organisations.

2. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ISC is facing to tackle ‘Heritage at Risk’? Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ISC has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

I would like to see us have a list of the top 50 world rock art sites in danger, similar the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites in Danger. I think this would gain real traction and would help us to exert pressure on states and companies that most negligent in their protection of rock art. This list could highlight which governments and companies are offending as well as the places being impacted. Mining companies and large state infrastructure projects are causing the most visible impact at the moment and their damage to rock art tends to hit the headlines of news and social media. But, the greatest overall damage is actually coming from small-scale developments such as road and rail expansion, local quarrying works, urban expansion, pipeline projects, power line projects, farming and irrigation expansion, deforestation. The cumulative impact of these smaller-scale local issues are massive overall in many countries and the challenge is for us to highlight the shocking cumulative and long-term impact of small-scale piecemeal damage across time and space.

3. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC? What are the modes of communication with other organisations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?

We have a newsletter, the International Newsletter on Rock Art (INORA). <http://www.isc-car.org/newsletter/>

I would like to bring this online and refresh the editorship. Jean Clottes has been generously editing this for 30 years and is now in his mid 80s. We need to find help for him. This newsletter has mainly reported on new finds and research work, but I would like to give greater attention to issues of conservation and management.

We have regular series of publications, with a particular emphasis on Thematic Studies. <http://www.isc-car.org/publications/>

I would like to commission new studies on the impact of development upon rock art in specific regions with recommendations on how best to mitigate future damage. Such a series will need some resourcing, but we have many members keen to work on such a project and who would work pro bono.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by the ISC to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme of ICOMOS?

I don't see much evidence of risk from the current pandemic, indeed it may have helped in some places because mining and other work has been suspended. In a few cases mining companies have been in destructive mode, thinking that they can get away with damaging heritage and that their work will be less visible now that professionals and activists are unable to observe them directly. However, this is the exception rather than the rule. RIO Tinto has been culpable of this in at least one instance.

5. **Collaborative activities:** Are there specific initiatives/ activities of the ISC to address heritage at risk conducted in collaboration with any other ISC(s) or any other institution/ organisation? If yes, what are they? Please share some details. If not, are there specific collaborations that you suggest can support or enhance the activities of the ISC?

We have not worked directly with other ISCs, but we have sometimes found ourselves with common interests with the Intangible Heritage ISC and would be

open to working with them. Equally the Landscape Archaeology ISC. Generally, we are open to collaboration and welcome it.

6. **Any other:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support ‘Heritage at Risk’ that is specifically addressed by the ISC? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ideas for ICOMOS’ role and future action in this field of work.

If we had financial support for running a ‘Rock Art at Risk’ web portal, with quality editorial input, and a Thematic Studies series on ‘Rock Art at Risk by region’ (that would further feed the website) this would massively increase our visibility and effectiveness at intervening to protect rock art sites around the world.

5.9. ISCSG: International committee on Stained Glass

Response from: President, ICOMOS-ISCSG

Date of receipt: 15th July 2020

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:** Are there any current or recent activities/ initiatives of the International Scientific Committee which relate to Heritage at Risk? If yes, are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)
- No.
 - The publications (and growing numbers of online resources) of the international Corpus Vitrearum, affiliated to the ISC, (<http://www.corpusvitrearum.org>), highlight the significance and history of stained glass assemblages throughout those countries that currently participate in its work, thereby flagging the heritage value of these assets.
 - The stained-glass conservation community is a very small one and most of its members are engaged in private practice rather than institutional activity, thereby limiting our capacity to impact the heritage at risk agenda. The principle ways in which its members address protection of the stained- glass heritage at risk are twofold:
 1. Promotion of an internationally adopted set of guidelines for conservation good practice (<http://cvi.cvma-freiburg.de/documents/CVConservationGuidelines.pdf>)
 2. Contribution to the training of specialist conservators and promotion of their services to heritage bodies, custodians, heritage policy-makers and funding organisations.

2. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ISC is facing to tackle ‘Heritage at Risk’? Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ISC has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?
 - Currently, the one of the greatest risk factors for stained glass heritage is the pressure on places of worship and their communities. Church buildings, in particular, are the locations in which stained glass windows are most commonly found. Congregations and communities are universally in decline resulting in building loss, changes of use (some of them inimical to stained glass windows) and ever-diminishing resources for maintenance, protection and conservation.
 - This directly impacts on the capacity of custodians to organise and fund the essential preventive conservation measures needed to address negative environmental impact on stained glass.
3. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC? What are the modes of communication with other organisations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?
 - The ISC organises a biennial Forum for its members and the wider stained glass conservation community. This is usually accompanied by a volume of preprints or an online resource made widely available.
 - Additionally, its website provides a medium of communication between its members, its close associates in the Corpus Vitreum and the wider world.
 - The websites of individual member countries reinforce and disseminate further the guidance and expertise of the ISC.
4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by the ISC to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme of ICOMOS?
 - The 2020 Forum (Barcelona) has been cancelled and has been rescheduled for July 2021.
 - Consideration will be given to the wisdom and risks inherent in large multi-national gatherings in an age of pandemics.
5. **Collaborative activities:** Are there specific initiatives/ activities of the ISC to address heritage at risk conducted in collaboration with any other ISC(s) or any other institution/ organisation? If yes, what are they? Please share some details. If not, are there specific

collaborations that you suggest can support or enhance the activities of the ISC?

- No (see comments above)

6. **Any other:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support 'Heritage at Risk' that is specifically addressed by the ISC? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ideas for ICOMOS' role and future action in this field of work.

N/A

5.10. CIF: International committee on Training

Response from: President, ICOMOS CIF

Date of receipt: 14th July 2020

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:** Are there any current or recent activities/ initiatives of the International Scientific Committee which relate to Heritage at Risk? If yes, are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

As a committee, we do not have any current or recent activities which relate to Heritage at Risk but its members, including the past and present Bureau, have individually been involved in various initiatives. Most of us have also been involved in preparing Management Plans, which includes work on Risk Preparedness. CIF has also traditionally been closely associated with ICCROM, which has been actively involved since its creation in the 1960's in emergency actions, and in particular, since the 1990's, through its engagement with The Blue Shield Movement, developing quality training programs in risk preparedness and action. I can also mention a personal experience at local and national level as I always give my MSc and PhD students buildings to work on from the Buildings at Risk register (<https://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/>) in liaison with Glasgow City Council (GCC) in order to identify where the projects can have more impact. This has been a very successful collaboration. Two years ago one of the MSc students won the IHBC national prize (<https://ihbconline.co.uk/newsarchive/?p=22118>) with the conservation and reuse of a former school building and this year GCC has asked us to look at the series of listed building in the Former Cattle Market. The project (largely carried out during the covid lockdown) has been very successful and will help GCC to attract more funding for the project. You can see some of the work here:

<https://www.showcase.arch.strath.ac.uk/courses/spt?selcourse=spt/adcbt&keyword>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WOzEBBkvPxU>

2. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ISC is facing to tackle 'Heritage at Risk'? Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ISC has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

A closer communication and collaboration with other ISC is needed to deal with the complexities of the Heritage at Risk. Heritage at Risk Registers should also exist in all countries.

3. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC? What are the modes of communication with other organisations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?

We are at the moment re-designing the CIF website and we hope to increase the dissemination of good practice and activities. The CIF Bureau and all the members have a wide reaching network as they are very active professionals across central and local governments and authorities, academia and industry. In terms of gaps, as mentioned above a closer communication with other ISC will be beneficial.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by the ISC to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme of ICOMOS?

ICOMOS has just approved two web seminars we proposed about the experiences and effect of the new online teaching mode in conservation, including the lack/reduction of site experience and training. We expect to extend this work, including critical aspects to do with the Heritage at Risk Programme of ICOMOS, including the issues of accessibility, surveys, monitoring, etc.

5. **Collaborative activities:** Are there specific initiatives/ activities of the ISC to address heritage at risk conducted in collaboration with any other ISC(s) or any other institution/ organisation? If yes, what are they? Please share some details. If not, are there specific collaborations that you suggest can support or enhance the activities of the ISC?

As points 1 and 2 above

6. **Any other:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support ‘Heritage at Risk’ that is specifically addressed by the ISC? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ideas for ICOMOS’ role and future action in this field of work.

For our remits, as explained above, Heritage at Risk is a focus of interest. Many people want to train in conservation because they have seen lost, decayed or destroyed heritage; hopefully in the coming years it will be because they have seen successful conservation of Heritage at Risk and, as mentioned above, the Registers have a great role to play to attract attention and avoid further damage. Of course a critical area to work at the moment is the effect of Climate Change, in particular in coastal areas, as we see every day heritage disappearing, sometimes, in my personal view, with no enough effort to save it. I think we have methods and technologies that can be put in use in conservation but unfortunately the dissemination of science is sometimes difficult. ICOMOS is well placed to create a more effective platform to disseminate conservation science and good practice and create capacity as well as to attract talents and capabilities to conserve our heritage more effectively.

7. Additional Comments:

I hope this is helpful, let me know if you need further details and we are looking forward to knowing more about the research outcomes. We are very interested on your research concerning Heritage at Risk and we would like to know more about it and contribute to the work.

5.11. CIAV: International committee on Vernacular Architecture

Response from: President ICOMOS-CIAV

Date received: 15th July 2020

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:** Are there any current or recent activities/ initiatives of the International Scientific Committee which relate to Heritage at Risk? If yes, are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)
2. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ISC is facing to tackle ‘Heritage at Risk’? Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ISC has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

Combined answer for Questions 1 and 2

Vernacular architecture is threatened in many ways.

1. **General understanding**

Most of our objects are modest structures and the general understanding among the general public of the value of these structures are limited. The awareness raising of these values is one of the most important tasks of CIAV.

VERNADOC - working camps for the documentation of vernacular architecture

VERNADOC camps were developed by Markku Mattila and are now been activated and multiplied through local initiatives in many parts of the world. The work carried out are documentation drawings of vernacular built heritage by simple means. The drawings are presented through exhibitions and meetings locally. The work raise awareness of the quality of the local vernacular architecture within the community, even if the buildings are very modest – or of more generally known important heritage. The heritage is in this way brought up to a level of conscious knowledge and strengthened against demolition or abandonment.

2. **Urbanism**

The development of centralisation and urbanism all over the world is threatening the traditional villages. Partly the villages are abandoned where the inhabitants move to the cities. Partly the city structure expands and take over the villages with demolition and rebuilding.

3. **Damage from wars**

The threat from rebuilding destroyed areas without the proper understanding of the old city structures and traditional building techniques. These were developed to cope with the local climate.

Taskforce for the Vernacular Architecture Threatened by War

Hossam Mahdy is organising this task force to study the situation in Yemen, Syria, Iraq and Libya and other Arab countries where huge dangers are facing the conservation of cultural heritage, particularly vernacular architecture. The taskforce consists of four CIAV members as a core group to initiate its activities: Samir Abdulac, David Brand, Fidelma Mullane and Hossam Mahdy.

Hossam reported last year that they recently “decided to join forces with the "ICOMOS Working Group for the safeguarding of cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq", so that we benefit from their experience in dealing with the very difficult logistic issues and also to build on their past achievements in raising

funds and organizing events. The idea is to form an initiative within the ICOMOS Group focusing on vernacular architecture.”

During the CIAV Annual Meeting 3rd October 2018 in Tabriz there was a workshop on challenges and opportunities facing the conservation of vernacular built heritage in the Middle East with focus on challenges of war and post-war reconstructions.

4. **Climate Change**

The rising of sea level as well as heavier rainfall or heavier winds are clearly a threat to the vernacular built heritage. CIAV is taking part in discussions on this topic and have planned to concentrate on this theme at our Annual Conference in 2021.

3. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC? What are the modes of communication with other organisations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?

- Our Newsletters are published four times a year, sent by e-mail to all the CIAV members
- Our website is also an important link and distributing information with our members.
- Contact with our members are primarily by e-mail.
- At our Annual Meeting we have scientific conferences where new studies are presented. These conferences are generally joint conferences with one or more ISCs.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by the ISC to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme of ICOMOS?

Within CIAV we have as yet not discussed the issues raised by the limitation for meetings and discussions that the corona-virus is giving us.

5. **Collaborative activities:** Are there specific initiatives/ activities of the ISC to address heritage at risk conducted in collaboration with any other ISC(s) or any other institution/ organisation? If yes, what are they? Please share some details. If not, are there specific collaborations that you suggest can support or enhance the activities of the ISC?

The joint scientific conference in August 2021 is planned at Lund, Sweden: CIAV, ISCES+CC and IIWC Joint conference. The theme for the conference is Sustainability, resilience and climate change.

6. **Any other:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support 'Heritage at Risk' that is specifically addressed by the ISC? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ideas for ICOMOS' role and future action in this field of work.

N/A

5.12. IIWC: International committee on Wood

Response from: President, ICOMOS-IIWC

Date of receipt: 25th June 2020

Introductory Remarks:

The IIWC is in a period of revitalization after having been in a period of low activity. This has led to the updating of the Principles, 2017, the organization of International Symposia and courses in York, Addis Ababa, San Sebastian and Bilbao (2018-2019), and doubled its membership from 55 to 114 members. However, there is still much to do, and no action has been taken regarding heritage at risk.

I'd suggest that it would be a good idea that some members from IIWC could participate in your task team, and help in the process. That would be a good way to involve the ISC as a whole. Let me know.

However, I'll try to answer to your questions:

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:** Are there any current or recent activities/ initiatives of the International Scientific Committee which relate to Heritage at Risk? If yes, are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

There are no initiatives regarding this, despite conversations have been held, but still no action.

2. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ISC is facing to tackle ‘Heritage at Risk’? Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ISC has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

The most predominant problems that wooden heritage faces are mainly, fire, decay and lack of use and maintenance. Every year, we know about wooden heritage buildings that disappear or get seriously damaged under the action of fire. Some examples: The School of Arts in Glasgow (twice), Kondopoga Church in Karelia, and obviously Notre Dame in Paris. But cases such as Rum Orphanage in Istanbul, due to lack of use and maintenance are also ubiquitous.

3. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC? What are the modes of communication with other organisations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?

Internal communications rely on email, but will have to be improved in the near future. External communications include website, Instagram. Regarding communication with other organizations, IWC members participate in Symposia, conferences worldwide, and non-members are encouraged to participate in our Scientific Symposia. For the first time, the IWC has organized an International Course in San Sebastian (2019), for training professionals, and raise awareness among local and regional Institutions regarding wooden heritage and its conservation.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by the ISC to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme of ICOMOS?

Regarding the pandemic, actions are being taken more in a geographical basis, rather than in a scientific one. Thus, IWC members are more involved in helping and collaborating with their National Committees and their Institutions, to help solve specific problems, or develop policies.

5. **Collaborative activities:** Are there specific initiatives/ activities of the ISC to address heritage at risk conducted in collaboration with any other ISC(s) or any other institution/ organisation? If yes, what are they? Please share some details. If not, are there specific collaborations that you suggest can support or enhance the activities of the ISC?

Actually there are no initiatives. However, and instead of starting our own activities, with the risk of duplicating and of being non-coordinated, we better

participate in activities that are ongoing. As I said above, we could have a member in the task force “Heritage at risk”, if you consider this possible/reasonable.

6. **Any other:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support ‘Heritage at Risk’ that is specifically addressed by the ISC? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ideas for ICOMOS’ role and future action in this field of work.

N/A

Response from: Treasurer and Vice-President, ICOMOS-IIWC

Date of receipt: 29th July 2020

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:** Are there any current or recent activities/ initiatives of the International Scientific Committee which relate to Heritage at Risk? If yes, are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

Yes, two.

- The Rum Orphanage in Turkey: Regular emails to IIWC membership bringing awareness of the issue over several years; announcement of same at IIWC symposium in Addis Abba in 2019.
- Draft resolution in support of the conservation of the 7th/8th Century Church of Zarema Giyorgis, Tigray Region, Ethiopia proposed at IIWC symposium in Addis Ababa in 2019. Resolution not carried forward.

2. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ISC is facing to tackle ‘Heritage at Risk’? Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ISC has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

What are some of the most predominant problems that the ISC is facing to tackle ‘Heritage at Risk’?

- Lack of communication
- Lack of a responsive heritage at risk/ alert programme.
- Lack of information and knowledge about heritage at risk (HAR), particularly: building types, locations, scale and nature of threats, statistical data on each of these (numbers)

- Lack of information on other HAR programmes in other organisations and countries around the world. See the **attached spreadsheet** which I have started on this subject.

Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns that you would like to suggest?

- Currently the ICOMOS Heritage Alert objectives are: 1) Use the expertise of the members of the ICOMOS Scientific Committees and relevant ICOMOS National Committees to assess the significance of and threats to a property indicated to be at risk; 2) Confirm the facts of the threat and the heritage significance of the property; 3) Alert the public to the significance and threat to the property at risk using ICOMOS networks to publicize the situation; 4) Selectively act to support the conservation of the property at risk; 5) Maintain a list of properties at risk and follow the results of any conservation action for future analysis; and 6) Provide input to the ICOMOS Heritage at Risk Report.
- In my opinion ICOMOS is failing on all but 2 or 3 of those objectives: The ICOMOS website does not explain why a Heritage At Risk (HAR) programme is so important nor what it is for, it jumps straight in to calling for “Heritage Alerts”; in the past 3 years neither the IIWC or the UK national committee have been encouraged by ICOMOS to contribute in any way to the project; the last ‘Heritage at Risk’ report was in 2015; under current heritage alerts it is not possible to ascertain which ones are dating back years and which are new, the method of listing is not transparent; under previous heritage alerts only one site is listed; the Heritage Alert template has not be updated since 2010; there is no analysis or data, statistical or otherwise, published by ICOMOS that examines building types under threat, their locations, the scale and nature of the threats, and the like.
- The UK’s Tom Hassal first presented the heritage at risk process to ICOMOS in Munich as a result of the 2000 ICOMOS World Report. Since then English Heritage (now Historic England) have continued developing the process and issuing its annual Heritage at Risk Register (since 1998). From the evidence I can see ICOMOS has not kept up.
- I can see no evidence that ICOMOS has encouraged or is currently encouraging countries around the world to establish their own Heritage at Risk programmes.

Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ISC has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

- The IIWC does not have its own heritage alert/ heritage at risk webpage/

programme. I have proposed to the Bureau that the IIWC starts its own heritage alert/ heritage at risk programme similar to the ISC20C's programme.

3. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC? What are the modes of communication with other organisations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?

What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC?

- In the past, dissemination of information to IIWC members has been a closed system whereby communication was done by email sent by either the or the Secretary General. Lately we have been trying a more open email platform amongst the membership which has been received with some. As a result, the Bureau is considering whether to adopt the ICOMOS listserv system for future open-platform communication.
- The IIWC has a website.
- When planning our annual symposiums, we try to send out communications to as many different organisations as possible to call for papers and to promote the event.

What are the modes of communication with other organisations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people?

- The IIWC tries to hold an international symposium every year when non-IIWC and non- members are invited to attend and present papers.
- Other than for our symposiums, I have found that communication is generally ad hoc and occasional, mostly as individuals, and usually in reaction to an event of global import.
- I am also a Trustee of ICOMOS-UK and Chair of ICOMOS-UK's wood committee. In my dual roles as UK Chair and IIWC VP, I have tried to communicate with other National Committees to make contact with wood conservation experts and their own national wood committees. To date I have had no success except with Norway.

Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?

1. Yes.
2. Communication amongst IIWC members must be enabled, improved and encouraged.
3. Communications with other ISCs must be improved and encouraged.
4. And communication amongst all members of ICOMOS must be enabled and encouraged.
5. However, the current ICOMOS data privacy guidelines are too restrictive and thus are the main stumbling block to this ever happening.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by the ISC to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme of ICOMOS?

It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by the ISC to respond to this issue?

- No

Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme of ICOMOS?

- An accepted definition of Heritage at Risk is: 'Cultural heritage assets that are at risk as a result of neglect, decay, or inappropriate development; or are vulnerable to becoming so'. The neglect of cultural heritage assets around the world as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic is of great concern: lack of funding, supporting charities going out of business, maintenance staff facing unemployment, repair and conservation projects closing and uncertainty whether they will go forward, etc. All countries are responding to the more responsive to immediate and long-term threats.

5. **Collaborative activities:** Are there specific initiatives/ activities of the ISC to address heritage at risk conducted in collaboration with any other ISC(s) or any other institution/ organisation? If yes, what are they? Please share some details. If not, are there specific collaborations that you suggest can support or enhance the activities of the ISC?

Are there specific initiatives/ activities of the ISC to address heritage at risk conducted in collaboration with any other ISC(s) or any other institution/ organisation?

- No

If not, are there specific collaborations that you suggest can support or enhance the activities of the ISC?

- I have proposed collaborations with other ISCs on several topics: with IIWC, ICORP and PRERICO on fire risks in historic buildings (as a result of Notre Dame and Nantes); and with PRERICO, ICORP, ICICH and ICTC on places of faith, mass tourism, transitioning from place of faith to museum and vice versa (after Hagia Sophia).
- All ISCs to undertake research to determine: examples of building types under threat, their locations, the scale and nature of the threats, and the like.

- The ICOMOS HAR task team currently only includes ICORP. I would suggest there needs to be an ICOMOS working group where all ISCs are represented and its goal should be to rewrite the Heritage Alert project as a “**Heritage At Risk**” programme **incorporating** heritage alerts. Awareness of the types of and reasons for heritage at risk comes before a heritage alert. But that is not the way the current programme is focused.

6. **Any other:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support ‘Heritage at Risk’ that is specifically addressed by the ISC? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ideas for ICOMOS’ role and future action in this field of work.

Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support ‘Heritage at Risk’ that is specifically addressed by the ISC?

1. Yes, see below

This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ideas for ICOMOS’ role and future action in this field of work.

2. ICOMOS to require all ISCs to create and maintain their own Heritage At Risk programmes, as it does for other initiatives. All ISCs to publish an annual Heritage at Risk register with analysis.
3. ICOMOS to let ISCs operate, maintain and publish their own HAR registers independent of ICOMOS international. ICOMOS would then review and compile its own annual list of the most important sites at risk taken from each of the ISC lists. That way responsibility for the HAR programme is from the bottom up, from the membership up, not top down as it is at the moment: I would suggest that currently “ownership” of the ICOMOS HAR programme lies not with the members but in Paris, and that is part of the problem.
4. The difference between ICOMOS’s Heritage At Risk programme and that of Blue Shield needs to be transparent. As does how the two complement one another and can work collaboratively.
5. Please see the attached spreadsheet I have started to record heritage at risk programmes in countries around the world. I suggest this could be a useful start in reassessing ICOMOS’s HAR programme.

Additional feedback:

The attached spreadsheet mentioned in the feedback, provided by the author of the feedback, has been attached here for reference. Please note that the links to the websites of the organisations mentioned in the author’s spreadsheet have not been included here.

Country	Has list(s)	List name	Author organisation	Organisation type, eg Gov, NGO, Charity	List coverage area, national/ regional/ local	Type of list	Includes archaeology, conservation areas, maritime wrecks	First published	Updated, last update	Available to download	List with numbers	Statistical analysis	Map included	Selection criteria published	Comments
Australia	not current	Heritage at Risk Register	Australian National Trust	Charity NGO	National	simple	no	?	no 2012	yes	no	no	no	no	
Australia	yes*	Buildings At Risk*	Docomomo Australia	Charity	National	simple	n/a	?	yes 2020	no	no	no	no	no	*List of 'modernist' buildings under threat compiled by Docomomo
Canada	yes	National Trust Endangered Places List	National Trust of Canada	Charity NGO	National and by province	simple	no	?	yes 2019	no	no	no	no	no	
Canada/ Ontario	yes	Buildings at Risk	Architectural Conservancy Ontario	Charity	Provincial	standard	no	@	yes 2019	no	no	no	no	no	The majority of the buildings on ACO's list of 'Buildings at Risk' are for sale.
Canada/ British Columbia	yes*	Heritage BC Watch List	Heritage BC	Charity NGO	Provincial	?	?	?	?	no	?	?	?	?	*The list is referred to on Heritage BC's website but is not available to view online or published
Ireland	yes	Heritage Buildings at Risk	The National Trust for Ireland	Charity NGO	national	complex	no	?	?	no	no	no	no	yes	
New Zealand	no														New Zealand publishes list of "Lost Heritage" from 2000 to 2020, but curiously nothing on heritage at risk.
United Kingdom	yes	Buildings at Risk Register	Save Britain's Heritage	Charity	National	standard	no	1989		no	no	no	no	no	The list includes any kind of structure whether listed or unlisted as long as it has the potential for reuse, and tends to focus on more modest buildings that would not be on by HE's list.
United Kingdom/ England	yes	Heritage at Risk Register	Historic England	Gov't agency	England and by region	complex	yes	1998	yes 2019	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
United Kingdom/ England	yes	Scheduled Monuments at Risk Register	Historic England	Gov't agency	England and by region	n/a	now in above since 2008	1998	no 2008	yes	yes	yes			
United Kingdom/ Northern Ireland	yes	Heritage at Risk Register	Ulster Architectural Heritage	Gov't agency	National only	simple				no	no				
United Kingdom/ Wales	no														
United Kingdom/ Scotland	yes	Buildings at Risk Register	Historic Environment Scotland	Gov't agency	Scotland by region	simple		1990	yes 2019	no	yes	yes			
United States of America	yes	America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places	National Trust for Historic Preservation	Charity NGO	national	simple	yes	1988	yes 2019	yes	no	no	no	no	The "list" has identified more than 300 sites at risk to date. Each year the list is updated with 11 new sites in danger.

5.13. ISC20C: International committee on 20th Century Heritage

Response from: President, ICOMOS-ISC20C

Date of receipt: 10th July 2020

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:** Are there any current or recent activities/ initiatives of the International Scientific Committee which relate to Heritage at Risk? If yes, are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

Our main way of dealing with Heritage at Risk, is through our Heritage Alerts program. We were instrumental in developing the Heritage Alert template that has been adopted and adapted by National Committees and other ISCs. We have issued numerous alerts through our network of members. We typically receive a request for help from a member who is dealing with the threat locally and wants help to bring pressure on the “powers that be” from an international voice to alter their plans. We have found that while a full blown Heritage Alert might be successful, they are very time consuming and require our member network help us in investigating and confirming the facts as reported to us. This can be slow and cumbersome. Over the past year or so, we have found that issuing a letter from the ISC20C is a much quicker way to respond and may be just as effective. Much depends on how imminent the threat is to the heritage site.

2. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ISC is facing to tackle ‘Heritage at Risk’? Are there any specific programmatic improvements or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ISC has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

We have sometimes had a challenge in verifying the facts about the case. Questions such as; What is the threat? Who has the ability to change the situation? What are the impediments to having a successful outcome? Is the heritage site of truly international significance, or only a local issue? What possible alternatives could there be?

3. **Communication and dissemination:** What are the current modes of dissemination of the information regarding the activities of the ISC? What are the modes of communication with other organisations, amongst the scientific community or general awareness raising among people? Do you think there are any gaps that can be planned for future activities?

We communicate with our members primarily through our website and list serve. We work on heritage alerts through our advocacy committee led by Vice President

Olaf Steen. He does not always get the support he would like from committee members which means it can be a lot of work for him. We are in the midst of redoing our website and having enhancing our Instagram presence with the intention that it will allow us to bring attention to heritage at risk.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by the ISC to respond to this issue?

No, at the moment we are not taking any special measures as a reaction to Covid 19.

Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme of ICOMOS?

It would be best if ICOMOS had an overarching program with a wide presence across all heritage types. I am not sure the best way to do that, but other heritage advocacy groups have very active and dynamic websites that might serve as an example. Docomomo International (<https://www.docomomo.com/category/heritage/>) and Docomomo US (<https://docomomo-us.org/take-action/save-a-modern-site>) both have very active advocacy programs. Their websites are the main vehicle to get information as well as their social media outlets. World Monuments Fund also has a high profile and a wide reach.

5. **Collaborative activities:** Are there specific initiatives/ activities of the ISC to address heritage at risk conducted in collaboration with any other ISC(s) or any other institution/ organisation? If yes, what are they? Please share some details. If not, are there specific collaborations that you suggest can support or enhance the activities of the ISC?

While I think it would be great to have more collaboration with ISCs, it is not always so easy to do. We have a lot going on within our own committee and managing that seems to take most of our members time. We have had some collaborative efforts with ISCARSAH and ISCES but could imagine there are a number of others that would be could to work with. These might include; Theophilos, CIAV, ISCIH, ISCCL, ISCEC, IPHC and ICORP. Perhaps joint virtual symposia might be a way to do that?

6. **Any other:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically to better support 'Heritage at Risk' that is specifically addressed by the ISC? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ideas for ICOMOS' role and future action in this field of work.

I really think an overarching approach by ICOMOS would be very helpful with a clear protocol about how to raise the alert, disseminate the news and follow through on what happens to the heritage place.

6. Annexure 6: Data on Activities of ICOMOS' NCs

6.1. Region-wise list of ICOMOS' NCs and Transnational Committee

* indicates that the National Committee has a website

No.	Africa	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Transnational Committee
1.	South Africa*	Israel*	Australia*	Albania	Argentina*	Pacific Islands (Region Asia and the Pacific)
2.	Madagascar	Iran*	Bangladesh*	Andorra	Barbados	
3.	Mali	Bahrain	China*	Armenia	Bolivia	
4.	Mauritius	Jordan	India*	Austria*	Brazil*	
5.	Nigeria	Lebanon	Indonesia	Belarus*	Chile*	
6.	Senegal	Morocco	Japan*	Belgium*	Colombia*	
7.		Oman	Kazakhstan	Bosnia-Herzegovina*	Costa Rica*	
8.		Palestine	Korean Republic*	Bulgaria*	Cuba	
9.		Qatar	Malaysia*	Canada*	Dominican Republic	
10.		Saudi Arabia	New-Zealand*	Croatia	Guatemala	
11.		United Arab Emirates	Pakistan*	Cyprus*	Haiti	
12.		Tunisia	Philippines*	Czech Republic	Honduras	
13.			Singapore*	Denmark*	Mexico*	
14.			Sri Lanka*	Estonia*	Nicaragua	
15.			Thailand*	Finland*	Panama	
16.			Mongolia	France*	Peru*	
17.			Myanmar	Georgia*	Trinidad and Tobago	
18.			Nepal	Germany*	Uruguay	
19.			New Zealand	Greece*	Venezuela	
20.				Hungary*		
21.				Iceland		
22.				Ireland*		
23.				Italy*		
24.				Latvia		
25.				Lithuania*		
26.				Luxemburg		
27.				Macedonia		
28.				Malta*		
29.				Moldavia (Republic of Moldova)		
30.				Monaco		
31.				Montenegro		
32.				Netherlands*		
33.				Norway*		

34.				Poland*		
35.				Portugal*		
36.				Romania		
37.				Russian Federation*		
38.				Serbia*		
39.				Slovakia		
40.				Slovenia*		
41.				Spain*		
42.				Sweden*		
43.				Switzerland*		
44.				Turkey*		
45.				Ukraine		
46.				United-Kingdom*		
47.				USA*		

“If there is no National Committee in a country, the membership requests have to be addressed to the ICOMOS International Secretariat for approval by the ICOMOS Executive Committee. The ICOMOS members belonging to countries where there is no National Committee have the same rights than the members of National Committees. All the ICOMOS members of a country make up the National Committee of the country. Once a National Committee is created, all the membership requests to the International Secretariat are forwarded to the National Committee”.

6.2. Current activities/ initiatives related to Heritage at Risk of ICOMOS’ NCs

National Committee	Target Area	Type of Mode of Engagement
Africa		
Mauritius		
Information from Feedback (Refer to annexure 7.1.1 for details)		
Attempts at contacts with local government or private heritage owners, direct actions, discussions, research work is being done.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers Experts and Practitioners Community and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication and Dissemination Advocacy/ Awareness-raising Research
South Africa		
Information from Website (ICOMOS South Africa, n.d.)		
Newsletter (last updates of 2013 available on website)	Experts and Practitioners	Publication/ Dissemination
Conference, Seminars (last updates of 2013 available on website)	Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
The Heritage Management and Human Rights Pilot Training Course ICOMOS South Africa invited representatives from 17 African countries to be part of a master level pilot course in human rights and cultural heritage from (13 to 17 March 2017). The training was led by the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights University of Oslo. The report has been made available on ICOMOS’ website in 2020	Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training/ Capacity Building

Weblink: https://www.icomos.org/en/focus/our-common-dignity-initiative-rights-based-approach/8716-our-common-dignity-rights-based-approach-13-17-march-2017		
Arab States		
Jordan		
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 7.2.1 for details)		
At the German Jordanian University (GJU), the Centre for the Study of Natural and Cultural Heritage (CSNACH) has taken the initiative, by obtaining funding, and with the cooperation of PDTRA and DoA, to conduct a project to mitigate flood control at Petra. Components of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific investigation and collection of data Conservation and restoration of ancient flood control systems Training local community of conservation and maintenance and monitoring Spreading awareness through lectures and conferences Building capacity of local employees of various institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise Documentation / Research Training/ Capacity Building Advocacy/ Awareness raising
Asia and the Pacific		
Australia		
Information from Website (Australia ICOMOS, n.d.)		
Australia ICOMOS has prepared an outline heritage proposal for the 2019 Election Policy. Weblink: https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/Australia-ICOMOS-2019-Election-Policy-%E2%80%93-Outline-Heritage-Proposals-v2.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers 	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Australian Heritage Quality Framework Discussion Paper No 1: April 2017 The relationship between Heritage Quality Framework and Heritage Skills Development Weblink: https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/AHQF_Discussion-Paper-No-1_Relationship-between-AHQF-and-Heritage-Skills-Development_April-2017.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers Experts and Practitioners Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice Research
Australia ICOMOS Heritage Toolkit Update to the toolkit: Bushfire response Weblink: https://australia.icomos.org/resources/australia-icomos-heritage-toolkit/aicomos-bushfire-response-2020/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers Experts and Practitioners 	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
National Scientific Committees, Working Groups and Reference Groups Australia ICOMOS has a number of National Scientific Committees but does not have a dedicated scientific committee on Risk Preparedness or heritage at Risk. Australia ICOMOS sets up Reference and Working Groups on varied issues on either a short and/or long term basis. Of the current reference groups, the one that appears most relevant to ICOMOS Australia's priority of policy level engagement is the 'Strategic Advocacy Reference Group'. Of the current working groups, these are the dedicated working groups most relevant to heritage at risk: 1. Climate Change and Cultural Heritage Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers Experts and Practitioners Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice Research Advocacy and Awareness raising

2. ANZ Joint Cultural Heritage Risk Preparedness Working Group (A Joint Working Group with ICOMOS New Zealand)		
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 7.3.1 for details)		
Australia ICOMOS has a joint Risk Preparedness Working Group with ICOMOS New Zealand. This is soon to be converted to a joint scientific committee (ANZCORP). The two national committees share their knowledge, expertise and experiences to build the capacity of heritage professionals in both nations. The group considers risk assessment, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery of heritage from natural and human disaster and advocates for greater awareness of the risk to heritage from natural and human threats, including climate change.	Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice ▪ Research ▪ Advocacy and Awareness raising
The ANZ Risk Preparedness Working Group liaises with Blue Shield Australia (BSA) and has two members on the BSA committee. BSA organised a symposium on Climate Change and Heritage in 2018. Australia ICOMOS organised a conference in Fiji in association with ICOMOS Pasifika in 2018. One of the themes was Heritage at Risk and members of the ANZRPWG contributed.	Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Guidance documents (e.g. bushfire rapid assessment sheets and emergency response guidance for fire-damaged properties), which are available on the Australia ICOMOS website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
The committee shares its research findings through conferences presentations, publications, public lectures, etc. It has developed case studies, including six for the ICOMOS and ICCROM Recovery and Reconstruction Case Study project and a case study for ICORP on fire-affected heritage buildings in Parramatta (preparedness, response and recovery).	Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Through Australia ICOMOS, the committee has responded to national and state government round table discussions on post-disaster response for and recovery of heritage sites (including World heritage sites in Australia) and to national and state inquiries into risk preparedness, coordination and communication between actors in emergencies, and the need for heritage to be part of the broader recovery of sites. The committee has also written to state heritage authorities regarding their responsibilities under state emergency legislation and their need to be prepared.	Decision and Policy-makers	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Pandemic: Raised awareness and shared resources; submitted to central government's proposal for legislative change to enable a fast track consenting process which would enable economic development but potentially remove adequate heritage protection; supporting Experts and Practitioners with a targeted more affordable agm conference; advocating for heritage to play a key role in recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice ▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising
India		
Information from Website and Webinars (ICOMOS India, n.d. & ICOMOS India NSC-RP, 2020)		
National Scientific Committee (NSC) Risk Preparedness ICOMOS India has a dedicated National Scientific Committee for Risk Preparedness.	Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences

<p>Formalising the Heritage Alerts Process</p> <p>Currently there is no dedicated group responsible for Heritage Alerts informally being raised or being forwarded from the ICOMOS International Secretariat. According to the COMOS India Annual Report 2019-20, a need has been felt to set up a dedicated working group to proactively engage with matters of heritage at Risk (p. 96). The report states the planned actions in response to this:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A National Heritage Alert Assessment Template, with a simple response methodology is planned to be created to ensure timely and effective response. 2. Keeping in mind that members work voluntarily, temporary Heritage Alert Advocacy Sub-Committees may be set up to address individual cases. 3. The ‘Safeguarding Heritage Working Group’- that is planned to be operating at the Zonal and National level - would maintaining a list of properties at risk, following up on actions in response to Heritage Alerts and, providing responses for the ICOMOS Heritage at Risk Report Series. 4. The development of a National level mechanism within the National Committee of ICOMOS India, including a response, advocacy and monitoring system for cases of Heritage @ Risk is in process (p. 74). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising
<p>Process of contribution for the ICOMOS ‘Heritage at Risk Report 2016-2019’</p> <p>As mentioned in the annual report, in response to the call in July 2019 for contributing case studies for the ‘Heritage at the Risk Report for 2016-2019’ being prepared by ICOMOS international and ICOMOS Germany, consultations took place among members of the National Executive Committee, some NSC Conveners and the National Scientific Counsellor. Through this process the National Committee decided the case studies for the report. 3 case studies represented examples of COMOS’s recent engagement, another 3 case studies of India’s 20th century heritage sent through NSC20C and ISC20C members. The task was under the direct supervision of the president of ICOMOS India, Kiran Joshi. (ICOMOS-India, 2020: p. 99)</p>	<p>Experts and Practitioners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising
<p>Mentioned as part of ‘Outreach and Collaborative’ activities</p> <p>The ICORP-On the Road Project - Episode 6 is in process, which is to feature the story of the ‘Kartarpur Corridor’ which is a recent initiative of Government of Pakistan and Government of India. The production of the episode began in January 2020, and is expected to be completed by August 2020 (Ibid.: p. 92-93).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising
<p>Webinars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICOMOS India (East Zone) and Alliance francaise du Bengale organised an online discussion ‘Heritage at Crossroads: Shared Responsibilities’, on impact of the pandemic and possible action areas on World Heritage Day, April 18, 2020. The speakers pointed out areas of impact in the heritage and culture sector caused by the Pandemic. The webinar was held on facebook live and was open to all. ▪ A Webinar by NSC Risk Preparedness titled, ‘Decoding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising ▪ Dissemination ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences

Disaster Management Act 2005 and Covid19: An enquiry' was held on 17 th May 2020. Understanding the specificities of the Act, pandemics and policy response and discussing possible ways of engagement by ICOMOS members was a part of the discussions. The webinar was open for all ICOMOS India members.		
Korea		
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 7.3.3 for details)		
In Korea, recently, one working group on climate change and cultural heritage has been initiated. Their aims are: 1. study on climate change and cultural heritage at home and abroad, and analyze & share policy trends 2. risk and impact of cultural heritage due to climate change, 3. present the academic direction of domestic climate change policy.	Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research/ Documentation Dissemination
Nepal		
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 7.3.4 for details)		
ICOMOS Nepal recently completed an inventory of 19th and 20th century architectural and industrial heritage (volume 1).	N/A	Inventory
We are working on the restoration of the Tribhuvan University Central Library building, a modern heritage building from the 1960s.	Communities and Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice Advocacy
There are also on-going discussions on Authenticity in the context of Post-Earthquake Reconstruction.	Experts and Practitioners	N/A
ICOMOS Nepal was involved in post-earthquake guidelines for rehabilitation. In 2013, a symposium was organized together with ICORP, Revisiting Kathmandu, Weblink: https://www.academia.edu/13708192/Revisiting_Kathmandu_Proceedings_of_an_international_symposium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers Communities and Networks 	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Pandemic: Discussions have been carried out and the main four points that are being discussed are: 1). Impact on rituals, festivals and museums 2). Impact on economy and resources 3). Impact on management and multi-hazards 4). Impact on historic urban areas. Once these have been identified more in detail, measures will be considered. However, this links closely with the general resilience of the heritage and should not be seen solely as an issue of the pandemic	Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Publication/ Dissemination
New Zealand		
Information from feedback (Refer to Annexure 7.3.5 for details)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Heritage@Risk Committee monitors heritage at risk and reports to the Board. We have recently developed a ICOMOS NZ has developed Heritage at risk register recently, which is used to monitor and report on risk. This has been shared with the national heritage body – Heritage New Zealand, with the aim of fostering collaboration. The aim is to make this available on the ICOMOS NZ website after transparent criteria to justify places to be included on the register have been developed. 	Decision and Policy-makers	Database/ Inventory

Regular reports to the board; Regular committee meetings	Experts and Practitioners	Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Preparation of occasional papers – e.g. fire risk, planning provision issues – soon to be published on the website	Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research ▪ Publication/ Dissemination
Contribution of committee members to sharing lessons learnt – presentation at chch earthquake symposium, ICOMOS International case study on reconstruction for Christchurch.	Experts and Practitioners	Publication/ Dissemination
Participation in joint working risk preparedness group with Australia ICOMOS	Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking ▪ Research
Preparation of submissions and letters – e.g. to local and central government about proposed planning and legislative changes (with the Legislative and Policy committee)	Decision and Policy-makers	Advocacy/ awareness raising
Newsletter articles – e.g. re COVID risks to heritage, issues and resources	Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy/ awareness raising ▪ Dissemination
Members involved in advocacy and training for disaster management – e.g. Christchurch workshops on bringing heritage and emergency management together, and writing emergency management plans.	Communities and Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy ▪ Training
Europe and North America		
Germany		
Information from website (German National Committee of ICOMOS, n.d.a)		
Heritage at Risk Publication This is a joint initiative of ICOMOS International and the German National Committee. (Refer to Heritage at Risk Publication Section for details)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	Publication/ Dissemination
The task and purpose of the monitoring group is to get an overview of the state of conservation and possible changes to the World Heritage sites in Germany to aid the process of avoiding or at least reducing conflicts by providing advice at an early stage. (Petzet, n.d.) Web link: https://www.icomos.de/admin/ckeditor/plugins/alphamanager/uploads/pdf/mg_essay_petzet_en.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Communities and Networks 	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice Research
An online conference titled, ‘Promoting Europe’s Cultural Heritage and Diversity – Who? How? With Whom?’ was held on 13 th and 14 th of July 2020. The conference laid emphasis on recommendations and selection criteria ICOMOS for the sustainable promotion of cultural heritage by the European Union and its Member States. The ‘European Quality Principles for EU-funded Interventions with Potential Impact upon Cultural Heritage, which was developed on the occasion of the European Cultural Heritage Year 2018, was taken as a starting point for the necessary discussions and debate on the future role of cultural monuments and historic sites for Europe. The conference was a joint initiative of several partners. The conference aimed at presenting the perspectives and feedback from diverse stakeholders. The structure of the conference ensured voicing the objections and suggestions from the perspective of three important types of stakeholders in the field of cultural heritage:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Expertise / Recommendations/ Advice

1. Conservators and restorers (Professionals)		
2. Heritage listed real estate economy and the cultural industry (Private Sector Stakeholders)		
3. Heritage led citizen's movement and volunteers (Civil Society)		
Portugal		
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 7.4.1 for details)		
Technical reports for WHS regarding rehabilitation / demolition works and / or licensing of construction of new buildings that assail integrity and authenticity of these WHS. Some of these reports have been sent to ICOMOS International.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise / Recommendations/ Advice Advocacy Research
Technical reports for Portuguese heritage not classified as WHS, in case of threats. 3 success cases, in which ICOMOS PT collaborated with National Heritage Associations and the local population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers Communities and Networks 	Expertise / Recommendations/ Advice
ICOMOS PT's activities in 2019 related to heritage at risk: ICOMOS PT in cooperation with UNESCO, ICCROM, GAMNC and ICOM, participated in the publication - Património em Risco. Evacuação de Emergência de Bens Culturais Móveis, (Endangered Heritage. Emergency Evacuation of Heritage Collections), (printed and digital), edited by UNESCO, ICCROM, Group of Friends of the National Coach Museum (GAMNAC). Web link: https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000372178	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication Networking
Collaboration with ICCROM in providing consultancy for the publication of the 2 volumes 'First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crises' Handbook and Toolkit respectively edited by ICCROM and the Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	Expertise
Participation in the report – 'Future of Our Pasts: Engaging Cultural Heritage in Climate Action' co-ordinated by the ICOMOS Climate Change and Heritage Working Group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	Expertise
Participation in the workshop First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Emergencies organized by ICOM PT, in order to be alert regarding the risks to Built Heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	Expertise
Poster presentation – 'Loosing heritage, what does this mean?' at ICOMOS University Forum Workshop 'Thinking and planning the future in heritage management', organised by the UNESCO Chair on Heritage Futures at Linnaeus University, Sweden; the School for Heritage, Memory and Material Culture, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, ICOMOS International and ICOMOS Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking Dissemination
United Kingdom		
Information from Website (ICOMOS UK, n.d.)		
Newsletter which can be subscribed through the website. Subscription open to all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners Communities and Networks 	Dissemination

<p>Conferences and Seminars organised by ICOMOS-UK or through a collaboration of varied organisations including ICOMOS UK. E.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ‘Passing on Our Cultural Traditions to Our Future Generations’, a one-day conference hosted by ICOMOS_UK Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee on 23rd March 2019, Tara Theatre, London ▪ ‘Sea Change Coastal Heritage and Climate Change’, conference in Blackpool, UK between 4th and 6th September 2019. The conference was organised on behalf of the World Monuments Fund as part of the 2018 World Monuments Watch Programme by a consortium including Bournemouth University, ICOMOS UK and World Monuments Fund Britain. 	<p>Experts and Practitioners</p>	<p>Networking/ Events/ Conferences</p>
<p>Press Release and Events for dissemination of research/ reports. e.g. On 18th October 2018, the ICOMOS-UK Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee (IHC) launched a Report on the findings from its pilot project: ‘Exploring Intangible Cultural Heritage in Museum Contexts’, which was supported by Arts Council England (ACE) in an event held in London. The event was open to be attended by anyone.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness raising/ advocacy
<p>At the National level, ICOMOS UK has eight committees, which work in distinct areas of cultural heritage. The committees are engaged in work on policy and practice, conduct meetings and organize events. These committees are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural landscapes and Historic Garden Committee 2. Cultural Tourism Committee 3. Development Committee 4. Digital Technology National Committee 5. Education and Training Committee 6. Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee 7. Wood Committee 8. World Heritage Committee <p>The Development Committee works to develop the membership, marketing and profile of ICOMOS-UK.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks 	<p>Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice</p>
<p>The website of ICOMOS has a resources section which has links to important materials developed and advocated by ICOMOS such as guidelines for preparation of conservation plan, guidance on HIA etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<p>Advocacy</p>
<p>Latin America and the Caribbean</p>		
<p>Brazil</p>		
<p>Information from Website (ICOMOS Brazil, n.d.)</p>		
<p>ICOMOS Brazil has a blog that can be accessed through the website for dissemination of news</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy ▪ Dissemination
<p>In May 2019, Icomos Brasil approved the formation of 20 National Scientific Committees, 3 Working Groups and 6 State Centers. The website as of August 2020, indicates 4 working Groups. One of these working groups is dedicated to Risk Preparedness. The working groups are – Climate Change, Human Rights, For our Generations and Sustainable Development Goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks 	<p>Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice</p>

Chile		
Information from Blog (ICOMOS Chile, n.d.)		
Chile's online presence is maintained in the form of a blog. Updates of Seminars; Webinars; Presentations are updated on the Blog. e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An online presentation "Structural NCh 3389 – Structural Intervention in Constructions of Patrimonial value" was organised on 24th July 2020. The presentation was open to registration by anyone through a link provided on the website. Webinar held on 15th July 2020, "Patrimonio cultural oportunidades e desafíos pós covid-19" (Cultural Heritage: Opportunities and Challenges Post Covid-19) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy Dissemination Networking/ Events/ Conferences
A Statement was released by ICOMOS Chile Board on February 20, 2020, expressing their deep concern and rejection of the recent acts of violence and destruction on architectural and urban heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers Experts and Practitioners Communities and Networks 	Advocacy and Awareness Raising
A Mutual Collaboration Agreement was signed between ICOMOS Chile and the Under-Secretariat of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Cultures, the Arts and Heritage on 21 st August 2019 on the occasion of the 50 th Anniversary of ICOMOS Chile (1969-2019). This engagement envisions the potential for collaborative efforts for the dissemination, conservation and specialized training in areas of cultural heritage. The news was published on the Blog on 22 nd August 2019.	Decision and Policy-makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice

7. Annexure 7: Feedback from NCs

7.1. Africa

7.1.1. Mauritius

Response from: President, ICOMOS Mauritius

Date of receipt: 25th June 2020

Introductory Remark:

We have a small ICOMOS membership in Mauritius and we all act pretty well independently – some architects, some underwater archaeologists, some museum specialists.

- Working Process of addressing 'Heritage at Risk':** How are the activities/ efforts to safeguard Heritage at Risk, of the National Committee of your country structured? Is there a dedicated Heritage at Risk Scientific Committee or a working group related to Heritage at Risk? Is there a Heritage at Risk Alert System that ICOMOS uses at the National level?

No structured system exists - if an issue arises, we raise directly with the Authorities or international bodies, sometimes on a collective basis, sometimes not

2. **National level Heritage at Risk activities:** What are the current or recent activities/ initiatives of the national Committee of ICOMOS which relate to Heritage at Risk? Are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? It would be very helpful if you could name a few. (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or reconstruction efforts, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

Lots of contacts with local government or private heritage owners.. direct actions, discussions, research.

3. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ICOMOS National Committee is facing to tackle 'Heritage at Risk' in the country? Are there any country specific programmatic improvements or any specific programmatic improvement at the international level or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ICOMOS National Committee has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

The costs associated with bringing international expertise to Mauritius is an obstacle to getting concrete actions achieved – as local competence is often limited and we are a small, isolated country

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by ICOMOS at the National level in Nepal to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme?

Nothing structured proposed here

5. **Your personal experience:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically with Heritage at Risk, based on your past experience with heritage at risk? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ ideas for ICOMOS's role and future action in this field of work.

Always maintain close relations with local ICOMOS committee initiatives, to provide a support base for local initiatives to protect heritage, as local expertise is often derided and international support gives credence to local ICOMOS expertise.

7.2. Arab States

7.2.1. Jordan

Combined response from 2 members: Members, ICOMOS Jordan

Date of receipt: 24th July 2020

1. **Working Process of addressing ‘Heritage at Risk’:** How are the activities/ efforts to safeguard Heritage at Risk, of the National Committee of your country structured? Is there a dedicated Heritage at Risk Scientific Committee or a working group related to Heritage at Risk? Is there a Heritage at Risk Alert System that ICOMOS uses at the National level?

There is no national committee to address the issue of Heritage at Risk, nor is there any database to monitor sites, or schedule visits. All what is being done consists of individual efforts such as reporting on social media observations such as vandalism, demolishing, encroachment to name a few.

2. **National level Heritage at Risk activities:** What are the current or recent activities/ initiatives of your National Committee of ICOMOS which relate to Heritage at Risk? Are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

At the German Jordanian University (GJU), the Center for the Study of Natural and Cultural Heritage (CSNACH) has taken the initiative, by obtaining funding, and with the cooperation of PDTRA and DoA, to conduct a project to mitigate flood control at Petra.

This project sits on major components which are:

Scientific investigation and collection of data

Conservation and restoration of ancient flood control systems

Training local community of conservation and maintenance and monitoring

Spreading awareness through lectures and conferences

Building capacity of local employees of various institutions.

3. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ICOMOS National Committee is facing to tackle ‘Heritage at Risk’ in the country? Are there any country specific programmatic improvements or any specific programmatic improvement at the international level or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific

gaps/ problems that your ICOMOS National Committee has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

Jordan's National ICOMOS Committee is rather young, and it still cannot use the full capacity of its members, mobilize them or empower them towards building a database for sites, create a system of reporting on site conditions. The massive number of archaeological and heritage sites in Jordan are literally impossible to protect with the available resources. This is why the cooperation with the public is crucial.

What would be good is to have a form on the ICOMOS Jordan website that could be downloaded by any member at any site, who could take a picture of the damage of the site, describe it and upload it. This information would then be assessed and the sites that are more frequently damaged could be classified. This would help create strategies for monitoring and protection with the institutions (Police, DoA, Park rangers, etc.). This would help also understand the problematic sites to tackle future awareness campaigns.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by ICOMOS at the National level in your country to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme?

Unfortunately, during the pandemic there was a notable increase in illicit excavations even at WHL sites. ICOMOS-Jordan did not take any action because it is not empowered nor does it have the capacity to do that, as its members are university professors, architects, archaeologists and administrators.

The suggestions are placed in point (3) above. However, the academic members of ICOMOS should be encouraged to tailor their research within aspects related to mitigate heritage risks.

5. **Your personal experience:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically with Heritage at Risk, based on your past experience with heritage at risk? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ ideas for ICOMOS's role and future action in this field of work.

Frankly, In Jordan there is a lack of mobilization and training with regards on systematic and organized work. More research should be encouraged for sites at risk, building and training local teams on how this process should be done. Creation of a national register of risk and a manual of assessment of the conditions is fundamental. Joint workshops should be planned and incentives.

An important issue is also the legal statues of these groups on the government level, as people who monitor could be accused of the damage, trespass, overstepping, etc.

7.3. Asia and the Pacific

7.3.1. Australia

Response from: Secretariat Executive Officer, Australia ICOMOS

Date of receipt: 31st July 2020

1. **Working Process of addressing ‘Heritage at Risk’:** How are the activities/ efforts to safeguard Heritage at Risk, of the National Committee of your country structured? Is there a dedicated Heritage at Risk Scientific Committee or a working group related to Heritage at Risk?

Australia ICOMOS has a joint Risk Preparedness Working Group with ICOMOS New Zealand. This is soon to be converted to a joint scientific committee (ANZCORP). The two national committees share their knowledge, expertise and experiences to build the capacity of heritage professionals in both nations. The committee meets every two to three months and liaises by email in between meetings. The group considers risk assessment, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery of heritage from natural and human disaster and advocates for greater awareness of the risk to heritage from natural and human threats, including climate change.

The ANZ Risk Preparedness Working Group liaises with Blue Shield Australia (BSA) and has two members on the BSA committee. BSA organised a symposium on Climate Change and Heritage in 2018. Australia ICOMOS organised a conference in Fiji in association with ICOMOS Pasifika in 2018. One of the themes was Heritage at Risk and members of the ANZRPWG contributed.

Is there a Heritage at Risk Alert System that ICOMOS uses at the National level?

ICOMOS members report heritage at risk when they become aware of a threat or an event. This usually relates to development threats rather than threats from natural and human hazards or climate change. However, in response to specific disastrous events ICOMOS and the committee have prepared letters to government and press releases stating our concerns.

2. **National level Heritage at Risk activities:** What are the current or recent activities/ initiatives of your National Committee of ICOMOS which relate to Heritage at Risk? Are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

The committee has prepared some guidance documents (eg. bushfire rapid assessment sheets and emergency response guidance for fire-damaged properties), which are available on the Australia ICOMOS website (<https://australia.icomos.org/resources/australia-icomos-heritage-toolkit/aicomos-bushfire-response-2020/>). The committee shares its research findings through conferences presentations, publications, public lectures, etc. It has developed case studies, including six for the ICOMOS and ICCROM Recovery and Reconstruction Case Study project and a case study for ICORP on fire-affected heritage buildings in Parramatta (preparedness, response and recovery). Through Australia ICOMOS, the committee has responded to national and state government round table discussions on post-disaster response for and recovery of heritage sites (including World heritage sites in Australia) and to national and state inquiries into risk preparedness, coordination and communication between actors in emergencies, and the need for heritage to be part of the broader recovery of sites. The committee has also written to state heritage authorities regarding their responsibilities under state emergency legislation and their need to be prepared.

3. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ICOMOS National Committee is facing to tackle 'Heritage at Risk' in the country? Are there any country specific programmatic improvements or any specific programmatic improvement at the international level or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that your ICOMOS National Committee has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

In Australia heritage is very undervalued as an economic driver, as a source of resilience or as a source of community cohesion and identity. Therefore, links between the heritage, emergency management and resilience sectors are very weak. After the bushfires, there was a great deal of recognition of the impact of the fires on natural heritage (including the world heritage sites in Australia), but there was very limited recognition at the higher levels of government of the impact of the fires on local heritage. ICOMOS attempted to assist local government heritage officers by providing damage assessment tools and guidance. ICOMOS members volunteered to assist in damage assessment.

Various state governments are now seeking to understand the threats to heritage from climate change, and modify their heritage legislation, policies, protocols and guidance to property owners and heritage Experts and Practitioners. The advice

given will come from ICOMOS members with expertise in this area. ICOMOS is recognised as the peak body for heritage Experts and Practitioners in Australia and therefore it does have influence on this type of activity.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by ICOMOS at the National level in your country to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme?

There has been a coordinated response in regard to museums, archives and galleries through Blue Shield Australia and our Australian equivalents of ICOM, IFLA and ICA. The impact on heritage places is less well understood, although heritage sites were closed for several months (and some still are), losing revenue. They have since reopened except in the State of Victoria and have adjusted their management to accommodate social distancing and other restrictions. Much of Australia's heritage is privately owned and the impacts of the pandemic are unknown, although not anticipated to be great. ICOMOS has not undertaken any specific action in relation to COVID-19.

At this stage Australia has not been as severely affected as other countries in regard to the spread of the pandemic, but this appears to be changing. The economic impacts, however, have been great. Heritage conservation work is continuing as the construction industry is still operating and has continued to operate throughout the pandemic. However, surveys show that the construction industry is now slowing and some projects are on hold so there is a level of uncertainty about the future.

The pandemic has had a major effect on bushfire recovery. Many of the communities affected by drought, then fires, hailstorms and now the pandemic are suffering very badly as a result of the multi-layering of the disasters and their impacts. People are still living in poor temporary accommodation and are only now starting to clean up from the fires.

5. **Your personal experience:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically with Heritage at Risk, based on your past experience with heritage at risk? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ ideas for ICOMOS's role and future action in this field of work.

There is so much to do. The working group/scientific committee is looking into ways to bring about change and an improved outcome for heritage. The current terms of reference (TOR) for the working group can be downloaded from the Australia ICOMOS website at <https://australia.icomos.org/get-involved/working->

[reference-groups/anz-joint-cultural-heritage-risk-preparedness-working-group/](#) (see bottom of the page). New TOR have been drafted for the group's conversion to a national scientific committee. These include more on indigenous heritage, traditional and local knowledge. It is anticipated that the new TOR will be endorsed by Australia ICOMOS and ICOMOS New Zealand in August.

7.3.2. India

Response from: National Scientific Counsellor, ICOMOS India

Date of receipt: 8th July 2020

Date of telephonic interview: 13th July 2020

(Note: Questions for ICOMOS India are different from the standard questions because the researcher being a member of ICOMOS India, was already aware of the answers to many of the standard questions. Questions were additionally framed to understand the process of Heritage Alerts as the researcher was aware that attempts were being made towards it, and points regarding the attempts were also available in secondary literature).

1. **Heritage at Risk in the Strategic Plan:** The COMOS India Strategic Plan 2020-25 (that was distributed to ICOMOS India members through e-mail) lays special emphasis to Heritage at risk. Is it possible to give some more information regarding this initiative? How can ICOMOS's efforts be strengthened to better participate in the threats to heritage/ monitoring threats to heritage at the National level?

There was an attempt made to create a structure within ICOMOS India to respond to members' emails about heritage at risk. The structure included the President, NSC Counselor, a relevant Zonal Representative and a relevant NSC Coordinator (or more). I don't think the structure was formalised eventually - it still may be intended, but not confirmed. No official email went out about it. I think the first step would be to formalise the response structure.

Apart from that, Heritage at Risk is also one of the thematic area; which means that all NSCs when make their proposals, may have Heritage at Risk as one of their concerns and/ or a site at risk as their subject focus.

2. **Issues/ Gaps:** Based on your experience, what are the gaps of the Heritage Alerts process (at the International/ National level)? What types of processes have not worked in the past? How does the COMOS India's new strategy aim to fill in the gaps based on previous experiences?

I think my earlier response partly answers this one as well in terms of lack of formalised processes. Another issue is that most members in India have deep concerns for heritage at risk, but there is little research and very limited capacity to do primary research to deliberate and articulate concerns.

3. **Awareness in civil society:** Who is eligible to raise alerts through ICOMOS? Do you think there is sufficient awareness regarding the Heritage Alerts process in the civil society? How can the process of raising alerts/ monitoring heritage in threat be made more inclusive to avoid extreme situations? How can ICOMOS play a role in initiating this? Do you have any suggestions for this?

Only members are able to raise alerts. ICOMOS India has very little presence among the civil society.

4. **Problems in ICOMOS's role in Heritage Activism:** The Heritage Alerts Process could often lead to strained relations with the National agencies or other organisations involved in the change/ threat to heritage. How in your opinion can this be avoided?

By being respectful of our agency as experts and being open to a non-binary, non-accusatory discourse. In short, by engaging with National Agencies as experts and not activists.

5. **Preventive Measures:** Heritage Alert is the last resort to protect endangered heritage. How in your opinion can such threats be avoided? What types of initiatives can ICOMOS be involved in, so that such extreme cases can be prevented?

As stated in 4.

6. **Scientific Committees:** Do you consider that the work of the various scientific committees/ working groups at the National level or International level can be better streamlined to tackle heritage at risk? If yes, would you like to give some suggestions/ ideas regarding how this can be done?

As stated in 1.

7. **Your personal experience:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically with Heritage at Risk, based on your past experience with heritage at risk? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ ideas for ICOMOS's role and future action in this field of work.

We can talk about this over phone.

Comments for this section have been collected through a phone interview. Since the interview was not recorded, a summarized version of the conversation has been presented here.

- For India, we need a tradition of discourse. From the various examples of heritage that have been at risk and finally demolished, for example in case of the Metro Project in the World Heritage City of Ahmedabad which led to the demolition of a

heritage building, it is revealed that all processes are in place on paper. There is a process for Heritage Impact Assessment. In the Metro Project, the National Monuments Authority recommended that all actions as mentioned in the Heritage Impact Assessment Report should be followed, but the process of implementation of the recommendations and monitoring is weak. For this, the role of institutions is important. Institutions have the capacity for neutral monitoring, as they have no financial stake in the process. Their recommendations are based on professional ethics. So I feel that building formal processes between governmental authorities and institutions can be one of the methods that can ensure effective monitoring.

- The current developments in Varanasi and Central Vista (Delhi) and the ongoing debates also reveal process related issues. These projects are backed by the Government. Environmental Impact Assessments and Heritage Impact Assessments are necessary for such projects. Though protocols for such processes are there on paper, such protocols are bypassed. Projects should not be allowed to bypass protocols. There is a tendency to bypass procedures.
- This reveals that conservation processes and development projects/ government driven projects become a battle of binaries. It becomes a debate about developmental agenda v/s anti-development. In the conservation profession there is a need to re-structure our language. Miles Glendinning, in ‘Conservation Movement’ mentions that conservation is in reaction to destruction. This is an important reason why our language is always accusatory, we say there is ‘imminent threat’, we always identify threats.
- It is important to bring a shift to the language of the conservation profession. We shouldn’t always be confrontational in trying to counter developmental processes but devise ways to counter the narrative. Mainstreaming conservation in developmental processes and trying to communicate conservation’s role in building a sense of place, in its integral role in the act of citizenship through participatory processes, etc. and understand that the process of change is constant.

7.3.3. Korea

Response from: Member, ICOMOS Korea (Member, ICOMOS-ICORP & ISCARSAH)

Date of receipt: 15th June 2020

1. **Working Process of addressing ‘Heritage at Risk’:** How are the activities/ efforts of the National Committee of your country, to safeguard Heritage at Risk structured? Is there a dedicated Heritage at Risk Scientific Committee or a working group related to Heritage at Risk? Is there a Heritage at Risk Alert System that ICOMOS uses at the National level?

In Korea, recently, one working group on climate change initiated. And there are some members interested in heritage at risk. But unfortunately, there is no heritage at risk alert system that ICOMOS uses at the national level.

2. **National level Heritage at Risk activities:** What are the current or recent activities/ initiatives of the national Committee of ICOMOS which relate to Heritage at Risk? Are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? It would be very helpful if you could name a few. (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or reconstruction efforts, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

About national level activities/initiatives of national committee of ICOMOS, as I mentioned above, one working group on climate change and cultural heritage is just started. Their aims are: 1. study on climate change and cultural heritage at home and abroad, and analyze & share policy trends 2. risk and impact of cultural heritage due to climate change, 3. present the academic direction of domestic climate change policy.

3. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ICOMOS National Committee is facing to tackle 'Heritage at Risk' in the country? Are there any country specific programmatic improvements or any specific programmatic improvement at the international level or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ICOMOS National Committee has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

In this year, Icomos Korea organized 2 forums on fortress & military heritage and DeMilitarised Zone of Korea. In last year, it hosted 4 forums on rural landscape as a cultural heritage. And Icomos-Korea has organized special forum in 2013 on conservation problem of Bangudae petroglyph which is repeatedly submerged throughout the year.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by ICOMOS at the National level in Nepal to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme?

I did not hear about any specific measures on this pandemic by Icomos Korea. Because, maybe, Korean government do everything that it can at the national level about pandemic. Even Cultural Heritage Administration is also doing its best to manage infectious diseases in cultural heritage. Therefore, it may be unnecessary to argue the pandemic in Icomos committee. I will check it later, but until today, I have not heard of any specific discussion from Icomos committee of Korea.

5. **Your personal experience:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically with Heritage at Risk, based on your past experience with heritage at risk? This could include comments that you think are

important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ ideas for ICOMOS's role and future action in this field of work.

Well, eventually, our ultimate purpose or goal would be a finding better way to conserve our precious cultural heritage. So regardless of any form or platform, I'm willing to ask for help if it helps, and I'm willing to offer help. If the programme shows a more specific layout, I am able to give a more detailed opinion on it.

7.3.4. Nepal

Response from: President, ICOMOS Nepal

Date of receipt: 10th & 14th June 2020

1. **Working Process of addressing ‘Heritage at Risk’:** How are the activities/ efforts to safeguard Heritage at Risk, of the National Committee of your country structured? Is there a dedicated Heritage at Risk Scientific Committee or a working group related to Heritage at Risk? Is there a Heritage at Risk Alert System that ICOMOS uses at the National level?

Heritage at risk is possibly the main focus of ICOMOS Nepal, therefore it is not organized as a separate National Committee. Particularly due to the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake, a lot of focus has been on post-disaster response and rehabilitation, which in many cases have not been going too well. During such vulnerable periods monuments that weren't affected are also targeted.

2. **National level Heritage at Risk activities:** What are the current or recent activities/ initiatives of the national Committee of ICOMOS which relate to Heritage at Risk? Are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? It would be very helpful if you could name a few. (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or reconstruction efforts, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

ICOMOS Nepal recently completed an inventory of 19th and 20th century architectural and industrial heritage (volume 1). We are working on the restoration of the Tribhuvan University Central Library building, a modern heritage building from the 1960s.

There are also on-going discussions on Authenticity in the context of Post-Earthquake Reconstruction.

ICOMOS Nepal was involved in post-earthquake guidelines for rehabilitation. In 2013, in preparation for an earthquake a symposium was organized together with ICOMOS Nepal, ICORP, Revisiting Kathmandu

3. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ICOMOS National Committee is facing to tackle 'Heritage at Risk' in the country? Are there any country specific programmatic improvements or any specific programmatic improvement at the international level or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that the ICOMOS National Committee has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

Definitions: Do we only look at World Heritage? The standard definition that something has to be 100 years old to be heritage.

Monitoring is possibly the main problem at all levels. This is also a problem with World Heritage, where there seems to be growing confusion about what the convention is actually about.

Specifically, in Nepal, the problem is the transitional governance system, from a Monarchy to a Republic, and a new Constitution. This is both exciting considering opportunities, as well as frustrating because of the chaos.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by ICOMOS at the National level in Nepal to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme?

Discussions have been carried out and the main four points that are being discussed are:

1. Impact on rituals, festivals and museums
2. Impact on economy and resources
3. Impact on management and multi-hazards
4. Impact on historic urban areas

Once these have been identified more in detail, measures will be considered. However, this links closely with the general resilience of the heritage and should not be seen solely as an issue of the pandemic.

5. **Your personal experience:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically with Heritage at Risk, based on your past experience with heritage at risk? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ ideas for ICOMOS's role and future action in this field of work.

N/A

6. **Additional Question:** The Heritage at Risk research in a dedicated section, is trying to understand the various modes of engagement of ICOMOS. In this context, I have one more question regarding your response. You have mentioned that ICOMOS Nepal is working on the restoration of the Tribhuvan University Central Library building. I would like to know what ICOMOS's mode of engagement for this project is. For example, is it involved in offering design consultation or preparing guidelines for design or organisation of stakeholder engagement, etc.?

The Library building is listed in our inventory for early modern architectural heritage. We prepared a proposal for funding from Getty, which didn't come through, so we are working on it locally. We are considering setting up an inventory specifically for buildings of Tribhuvan University, linking it to regular maintenance. We are providing free technical service for this, with the Library Building being our case study.

7.3.5. New Zealand

Response from: Chair of Heritage@Risk Committee, ICOMOS New Zealand

Date of receipt: 22nd July 2020

1. **Working Process of addressing 'Heritage at Risk':** How are the activities/ efforts to safeguard Heritage at Risk, of the National Committee of your country structured? Is there a dedicated Heritage at Risk Scientific Committee or a working group related to Heritage at Risk? Is there a Heritage at Risk Alert System that ICOMOS uses at the National level?

The Heritage@Risk Committee monitors heritage at risk and reports to the Board. We have recently developed a heritage at risk register which we use to monitor and report on risk. We have shared this with the national heritage body – Heritage New Zealand, with the aim of fostering collaboration. We aim to make this available on the ICOMOS NZ website once we have developed transparent criteria to justify places to be included on the register.

2. **National level Heritage at Risk activities:** What are the current or recent activities/ initiatives of your National Committee of ICOMOS which relate to Heritage at Risk? Are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

Regular reports to the board

Regular committee meetings

Preparation of occasional papers – e.g. fire risk, planning provision issues – soon to be published on the website

Contribution of cttee members to sharing lessons learnt – presentation at chch earthquake symposium, ICOMOS International case study on reconstruction for Christchurch.

Participation in joint working risk preparedness group with Australia ICOMOS

Preparation of submissions and letters – e.g. to local and central government about proposed planning and legislative changes (with the Legislative and Policy cttee)

Newsletter articles – e.g. re COVID risks to heritage, issues and resources

Members involved in advocacy and training for disaster management – e.g. Christchurch workshops on bringing heritage and emergency management together, and writing emergency management plans.

3. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ICOMOS National Committee is facing to tackle ‘Heritage at Risk’ in the country? Are there any country specific programmatic improvements or any specific programmatic improvement at the international level or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that your ICOMOS National Committee has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

We are dependent on the spare time of heritage professionals to progress this work. There are few heritage professionals specifically trained in heritage risk and emergency management. There is a lack of available training.

Local training opportunities, fostered international collaboration and sharing of expertise would assist. As would standard best practice guidance. We are seeking to progress these things through the joint Australia / nz working group. Time and resources are an issue.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by ICOMOS at the National level in your country to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme?

We have raised awareness and shared resources.

We submitted to central government’s proposal for legislative change to enable a fast track consenting process which would enable economic development but potentially remove adequate heritage protection.

We are supporting Experts and Practitioners with a targeted more affordable agm conference. We have advocated for heritage to play a key role in recovery. The international statements on this have been very useful.

5. **Your personal experience:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically with Heritage at Risk, based on your past experience with heritage at risk? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ ideas for ICOMOS's role and future action in this field of work.

A package of standard guidance and templates and local training opportunities would be ideal.

Key also is for heritage Experts and Practitioners to collaborate across heritage sectors and also with emergency services – all the best practice heritage guidance methodology possible shared amongst ourselves only has limited impact. Building relationships and bringing the worlds of heritage and emergency management together is vital. Heritage Experts and Practitioners need to be upskilled on ALL stages of emergency management – reduction, readiness, response and recovery. We have found often attention is focused on the latter two stages.

It is a challenge for us to influence change in this respect locally and nationally. If ICOMOS can assist at the international guidance and policy level this would be valuable.

Internationally consistent criteria for national at risk registers would also be useful.

7.4. Europe and North America

7.4.1. Portugal

Response from: Member of the Board of the National Committee, ICOMOS Portugal

Date of receipt: 8th July 2020

1. **Working Process of addressing 'Heritage at Risk':** How are the activities/ efforts to safeguard Heritage at Risk, of the National Committee of your country structured? Is there a dedicated Heritage at Risk Scientific Committee or a working group related to Heritage at Risk? Is there a Heritage at Risk Alert System that ICOMOS uses at the National level?

There is no scientific committee or working group for heritage at risk. The members of ICOMOS Portugal and other entities, who are aware of the cultural heritage at risk, alert the Board of ICOMOS PT. ICOMOS PT usually issues an official communication to the institution in charge of the Portuguese cultural heritage management and, if necessary, alerts other national institutions, such as parliamentary groups with seats in the National Assembly. ICOMOS PT is also part of the Portuguese National Council of Culture, a privileged place to alert,

debate and defend heritage at risk in a “closed circuit”. In extreme cases, where the responsible entities are not sensitive to ICOMOS PT’s alerts, there are other ways of acting, such as reporting the situation to ICOMOS international (in the case of WHS) or making a press release alerting civil society and other stakeholders. The national ICORP committee will start its activity as soon as possible.

2. **National level Heritage at Risk activities:** What are the current or recent activities/ initiatives of your National Committee of ICOMOS which relate to Heritage at Risk? Are there specific initiatives that you would like to mention as examples? (these could be preventive measures or measures to safeguard heritage facing threat or rehabilitation efforts, efforts to mobilize funding, through conferences, capacity building, research dissemination or any mode of intervention applicable)

Regarding WHS, several technical reports were made by ICOMOS PT regarding rehabilitation / demolition works and / or licensing of construction of new buildings that assail integrity and authenticity of these WHS. Some of these reports have been sent to ICOMOS International.

Regarding Portuguese heritage not classified as WHS, technical reports were also issued, whenever it became known that cultural heritage assets were being be threatened. We have to mention 3 success cases, in which ICOMOS PT collaborated with National Heritage Associations and the local population. Due to the involvement of society and the use of legal support, it was possible to promote: the Conservation of Fort Salazar, which was degraded due to abandonment; Suspension of 2 demolition works of historic buildings in Lisbon’s center city (on the World Heritage Tentative List), due to real estate speculation caused by tourism and gentrification.

ICOMOS PT's activities in 2019 related to heritage at risk were diverse: ICOMOS PT in cooperation with UNESCO, ICCROM, GAMNC and ICOM, participated in the publication “Património em Risco. Evacuação de Emergência de Bens Culturais Móveis”, Portuguese translation for "Endangered Heritage. Emergency Evacuation of Heritage Collections”, (printed and digital), edited by UNESCO, ICCROM, Group of Friends of the National Coach Museum (GAMNAC).

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000372178>

ICOMOS-PT collaborated with ICCROM in providing consultancy for the publication of the 2 volumes First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crises Handbook and Toolkit respectively edited by ICCROM and the Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development.

NC of ICOMOS PT participated in the report “**Future of Our Pasts: Engaging Cultural Heritage in Climate Action**”. ICOMOS Climate Change and Heritage Working Group.

ICOMOS PT participated in the workshop First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Emergencies organized by ICOM PT, in order to alert to the risk in the Built Heritage.

ICOMOS PT presented the poster “**Loosing heritage, what does this mean?**” at ICOMOS University Forum Workshop "Thinking and planning the future in heritage management", organised by the UNESCO Chair on Heritage Futures at Linnaeus University, Sweden; the School for Heritage, Memory and Material Culture, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, ICOMOS International and ICOMOS Netherlands

3. **Issues/ Gaps:** What are some of the most predominant problems that the ICOMOS National Committee is facing to tackle ‘Heritage at Risk’ in the country? Are there any country specific programmatic improvements or any specific programmatic improvement at the international level or concerns that you would like to suggest? Are there specific gaps/ problems that your ICOMOS National Committee has faced in the past while trying to safeguard specific cases of Heritage at Risk?

The National Committee of ICOMOS, in view of its positions defending heritage, has gained some “enemies” with political power (in decision-making bodies), who understand the position of preserving the heritage of ICOMOS as a backward and anti-development position because they fail to understand the added value of heritage preservation, preferring “fachadism” actions and trivialization of assets. The biggest problems of the immovable cultural heritage in Portugal, and in view of its large quantity, are the degradation, the abandonment, the difficulty of managing WHS, and the alienation of heritage classified under the responsibility of the state and / or private due to economic pressure due to pre-COVID-19 tourism.

At the international level, the problems that the NC faces are the lack of transparency in the processes related to the WH, since the NC does not have access to the final result of the technical opinions it sends, either on its own initiative or in response to ICOMOS international requests. The NC is also not involved in monitoring the processes. This procedure renders the various alerts on heritage at risk ineffective, as has been the case for many years, due to the misunderstandings it causes, in the relationship with the management and supervisory entities, with the media and society in general. ICOMOS-Portugal has expressed this concern within the Europe Group since 2018. It recently collaborated in the creation of the WH Europe Working Group - the role of the NCs, together with ICOMOS-Spain,

ICOMOS-Belgium and ICOMOS-France, a proposal presented in the last Europe Group meeting on 6/11/2020.

4. **Pandemic:** It is evident that the current pandemic is already posing as well as can pose a serious threat to cultural heritage. Are any specific measures being taken or are being planned by ICOMOS at the National level in your country to respond to this issue? Are there any specific concerns or suggestions for this that can be incorporated as an integral part of the Heritage at Risk Programme?

ICOMOS PT is accompanying this subject. It has responded to the different surveys prepared by other entities. ICOMOS PT also joined the call for COVID-19 Focal Points and ICOMOS webinar series, launched recently by ICOMOS international.

5. **Your personal experience:** Would you like to give any other feedback or comments on where ICOMOS can engage programmatically with Heritage at Risk, based on your past experience with heritage at risk? This could include comments that you think are important but have not been addressed in the above questions or your own vision/ ideas for ICOMOS's role and future action in this field of work.

We reiterate that ICOMOS must strengthen its response capacities in this field. This requires a continuous work and a close and good relationship between ICOMOS International (which is related with the World Heritage Committee) and NCs (which are in connection with cultural heritage management entities). We consider that this point is essential for ICOMOS.

7.5. Latin America and the Caribbean

N/A

8. Annexure 8: ICOMOS Call for Proposals: Heritage at Risk



ICOMOS Call for Research Proposals: Heritage at Risk

Identifying heritage at risk and advocating and supporting its safeguarding is at the core of ICOMOS' mission. In the 1990s, ICOMOS was one of the pioneers in this field setting up one of the first heritage at risk programmes. Since then, a number of similar programmes have emerged among the organizations operating in the field of cultural heritage conservation. Most of these programmes were established with the objective of doing advocacy work, raising awareness for particular sites at risk, raising funds for these threatened sites and/or for the organisations that are running the programmes.

Today, 20 years later, it is opportune and necessary to gain an overview of all these heritage at risk programmes and assess their effectiveness. For the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), a study of its own heritage at risk programmes compared with similar programmes run by like-minded organizations represents an opportunity to optimize efforts in favour of heritage at risk within and/or beyond ICOMOS, amplifying its contribution to safeguarding endangered sites and contributing to sustainable development.

The proposed research on the scale of a master's thesis should therefore contain a comparative study of all major programmes for endangered heritage within and outside of ICOMOS, their objectives, structure (funding, activities etc.) and their effectiveness, as well as gaps, in order to develop conceptual ideas for an ICOMOS flagship/umbrella programme that combines, articulates and maybe expands already existing ICOMOS initiatives.

In terms of programmes of like-minded organizations the study should cover selected actors from all regions of the world; including all types of organizational structures (private, public, NGOs, foundations, etc.); concerned with the safeguarding of heritage at risk through various modes of interventions (conservation measures, advocacy, capacity building, research, fundraising, etc.). Beyond this, the study should include a concise description and assessment of ICOMOS' internal heritage at risk programmes, including the mapping of informal mechanisms linked to safeguarding of heritage at risk. The study will identify ICOMOS' strengths and weaknesses in terms of its heritage at risk activities and will provide baseline data for developing a thematic framework and scenarios for a strategic umbrella programme.

Applicants should demonstrate fulfilment of the following requirements:

- an educational background in the humanities or heritage studies with keen interest in communications and media sciences / or a background in communications or media sciences with keen interest in cultural heritage;
- be enrolled in a relevant post-graduate degree programme that requires a research-based master thesis;
- excellent research and analytical skills;
- the ability to work independently and in a team;
- excellent communication and writing skills in English.

- Other languages could be an asset.

ICOMOS will offer a 4-month research grant of 500 EUR per month.

Applications must include:

- a cover letter explaining your interest in the topic and previous relevant professional and research experience; explain clearly how the topic is integrated into the general project of your master thesis;
- C.V. (no longer than 2 pages); and
- a short research proposal on how to analyse effectiveness and develop ideas for the optimization of heritage at risk programmes, as described in the above outline, including a well-established methodology and a draft workplan/timeline.

Timeframe: approx.. 1st March to 1st July 2020

Application Deadline: 30 January 2020, applications should be sent to clara.rellensmann@b-tu.de or clara.rellensmann@icomos.org.

The selected student/researcher will be mentored by a task team of the ICOMOS Board supported by ICORP (ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness).