



Dr. Mechtild Rössler
Director
World Heritage Centre
UNESCO Heritage Division



The role of UNESCO

- Only UN Agency with a mandate in field of culture and repository of relevant international legal standards;
- Laboratory of ideas;
- Coordinator of international efforts and link with UN humanitarian and security framework;
- Provider of technical assistance.





Key International normative instruments



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



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



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



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



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



Cultural Expressions

Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)

#UNITE4HERITAGE

Challenges

 Crises and transition have become the new normal;

- New conflicts of the 21st century;
- The growing role of culture in conflicts;
- Attacks against heritage and cultural diversity as a security and humanitarian imperative.



Opportunities

Culture may play a positive role in conflicts;

 Growing number of actors with significant capacity, including NGOs;

Potential of new technologies;

Current conflicts have raised global awareness.





Growing global awareness

- United Nation Security Council and General Assembly Resolutions;
- UNESCO General Conference Resolutions;
- European Union Parliament Resolution;
- Council of Europe "Namur Call";
- Cairo Declaration for the protection of Cultural Property;
- Porto Novo Call against the destruction of cultural objects in Africa;





Strategy on the reinforcement of UNESCO's actions for the protection of culture heritage and the promotion of cultural pluralism during conflicts

(Adopted at the 38th General Conference of UNESCO)

- Strengthen the ability of Member States to prevent, mitigate and recover the loss of cultural heritage and diversity as a result of conflict
- Incorporate the protection of culture into humanitarian action, security strategies and peacebuilding processes by engaging with relevant stakeholders outside the culture domain.





Partner Organizations























Advocacy and diplomacy

- Work with United Nations SC and GA
- High-level meetings/events to mobilise political support
- Informal and formal diplomacy at regional and national level (EU, AU, Arab league etc.)









Director-General at UN Security Council, 27 April 2015

Working with humanitarian, IHL and security actors

- Partnerships with humanitarian and security actors (UNDPKO, OCHA, UNDPA, UNWGT, OHCHR, UNOSAT, UNODC, INTERPOL, WCO, NATO, ICRC, ICC, etc.)
- Establishment of national rapid response mechanisms

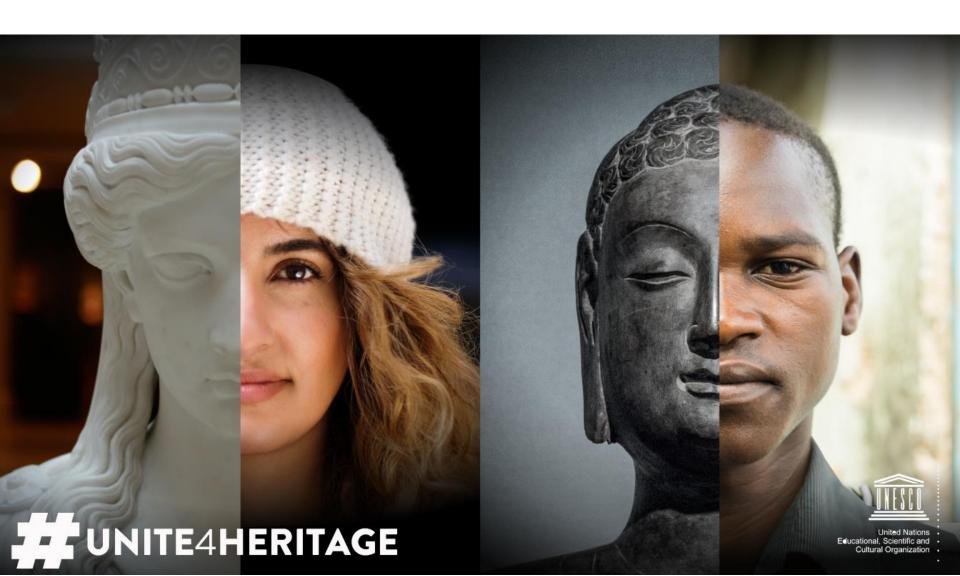








UNESCO's Actions





MINISTÈRE DE LA CULTURE

NORD MALI TOMBOUCTOU · GAO · KIDAL

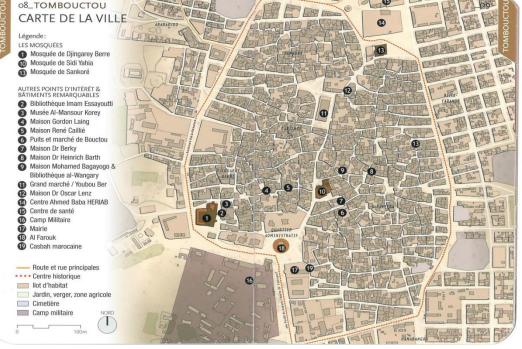
PASSEPORT PATRIMOINE

BIENS CULTURELS À PRÉSERVER

Réalisé avec le soutien de



Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation la science et la culture

















Maison Gordon Laing, 1826 8 Heinrich Barth, 1853 René Caillié, 1828

 Musée Al Mansour Korev Autres: maisons traditionnelles













Examples: Monitoring & Capacity Building







Fight against illicit trafficking





- UNSC res. 2199
- Coordination with INTERPOL, WCO, UNODC, UNIDROIT, ICOM and heritage experts to track and identify illicitly traded cultural artefacts
- Capacity building through training of police, custom, heritage administrators
- Advocacy with Museums, Art Market, public in general on need for due diligence
- Mediation on return of properties illicitly exported

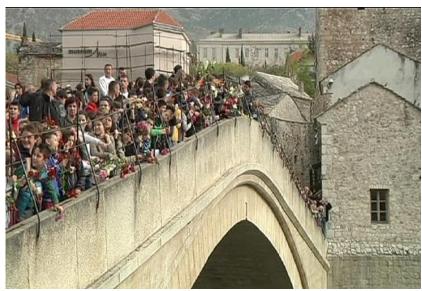




Recovery in post-conflict











Awareness-Raising













Project "Emergency Safeguarding of the Syrian Cultural Heritage" (1)

- Managed by UNESCO Office in Beirut
- **2 500 000€** European Union
 - **170 000\$** Government of Flanders
- International Observatory
- → Planning of coherent future and post-conflict reconstruction activities;
- → Minimize duplication of actions/activities in post-conflict reconstruction efforts









Project "Emergency Safeguarding of the Syrian Cultural Heritage" (2)

3-prongued approach reflecting UNESCO's strategy in emergency situations:

- **Monitoring** of the situation through damage assessment, mapping and inventories
- **Technical assistance** and **trainings** for national actors and beneficiaries
- Communication and awareness-raising campaign





Project "Emergency Safeguarding of the Syrian Cultural Heritage" (3)



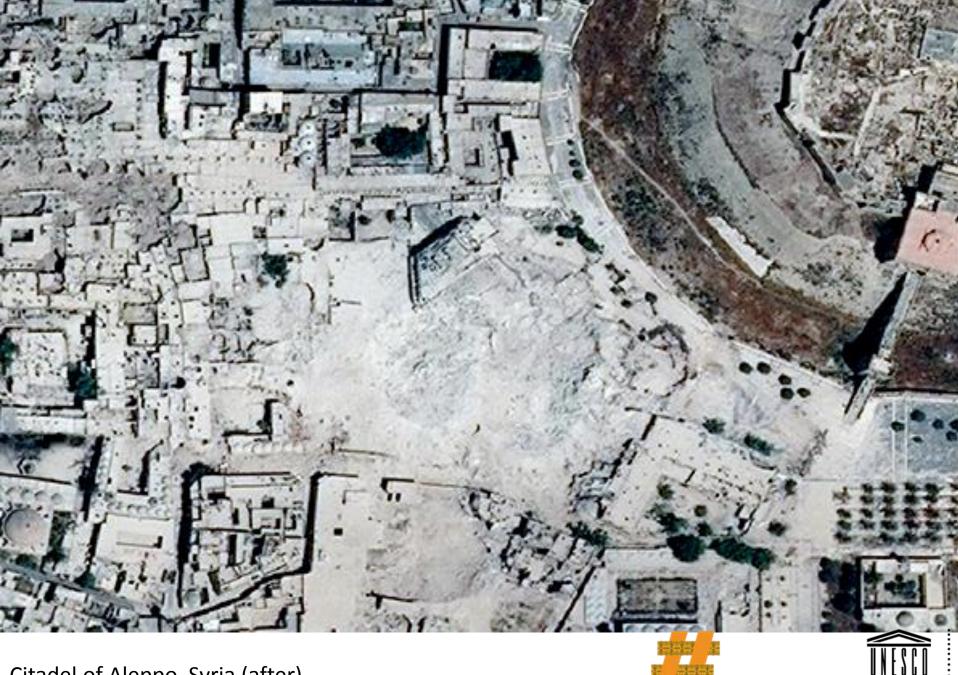
Liaison with other monitoring organisations such as UNITAR-UNOSAT and others

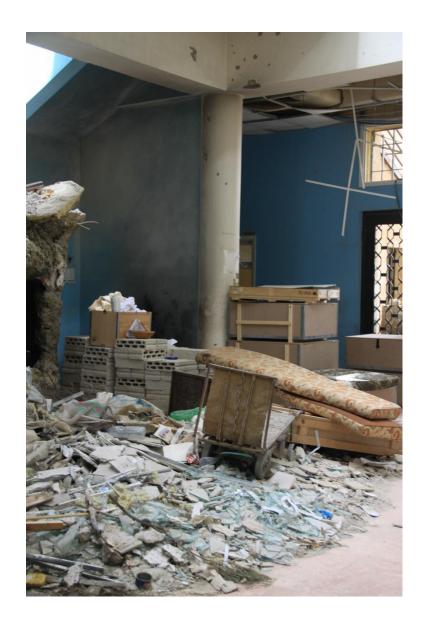
Looting in Apamea, Syria

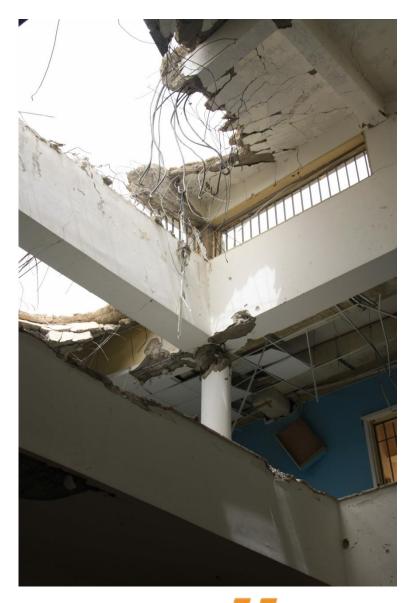










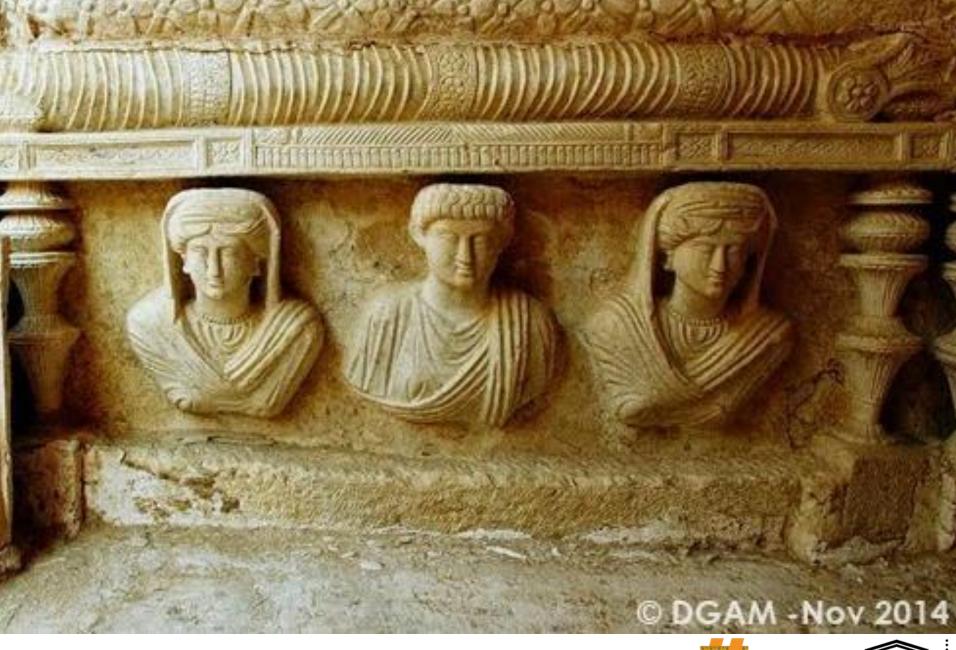












Taibul Tomb, Palmyra, Syria, November 2014 (before)







Taibul Tomb, Palmyra, Syria (after)





New Paths to Explore

- Protected Cultural Zones;
- Integration of heritage into peace-keeping missions, conflict prevention and humanitarian aid;
- Refugees and displaced;
- Engaging Armed non-State Actors (ANSAs);
- Monitoring of "cultural cleansing" as early warning tool for prevention of genocides;
- Use of culture as an instrument for resilience in post-conflict Reconstruction;
- Digital Inventories, crowd-sourcing, drones;





European Agenda

 The Council of Europe's conventions and discussion on a new Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property

International Coordination

UNSDGs: 2030 Agenda







Europe-Periodic Reporting Second Cycle Results

- 48 out of 49 European States Parties responded
- General trends that emerged from the data:
 - state of conservation is rated as good and the
 Outstanding Universal Value is maintained for most
 - major factors affecting properties in Europe are:
 - built environment (housing/transportation)
 - tourism/visitor/recreation facilities
 - factors relating to climate change
 - general awareness of the World Heritage Convention was found to be relatively low

Helsinki Action Plan

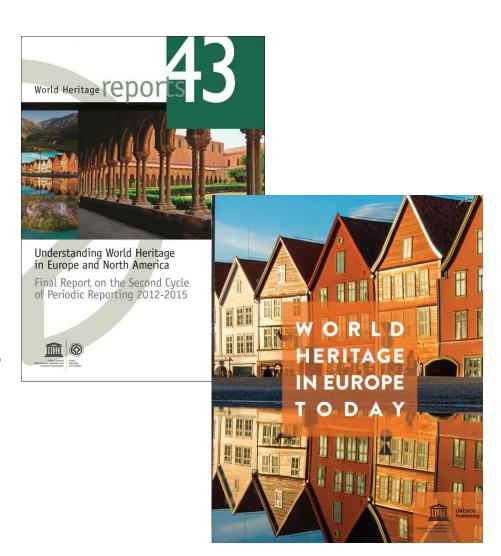
- Elaborated in consultation with Focal Points using the data from Periodic Reporting
- Priorities identified include:
 - Effective management of World Heritage properties through activities that clarify the roles and responsibilities between national, regional and local authorities, involving local communities
 - Increased awareness of the Convention, through activities that engage and empower local communities to participate in the protection and management of World Heritage properties



Follow-up Activities

Two publications:

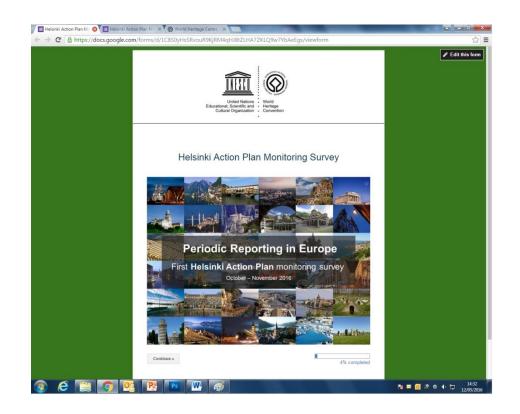
- World Heritage in Europe Today
- "Final Report of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting", World Heritage Paper Series No. 43





Helsinki Action Plan Monitoring Survey

- simple electronic tool for States Parties to report on progress
- survey to be run every two years, until the end of the Third Cycle
- States Parties to provide quantitative information on activities relating to the regional targets set out in the Helsinki Action Plan





"#Unite4Heritage – Cultural Diversity under Attack: Protecting Heritage for Peace" (Brussels, 9-10 June 2016)

- Strengthen policy advocacy for a better recognition of cultural diversity in strategies for reconstruction and peacebuilding.
- Deepen policy thinking on the role of culture as a factor for social cohesion and reconciliation in post-conflict recovery.
- Develop recommendations for better taking into account the culture dimension and its potential in the work of the humanitarian and security sectors.
- The results of the discussions will help finalize the Action Plan for the UNESCO Strategy for the protection of cultural heritage and promotion of cultural pluralism.





Call on European Heritage Heads

- Enhanced International Cooperation among the different bodies
- Support for UNESCO's action at global scale
- Shared experiences in dealing with heritage under threat and post-trauma recovery



