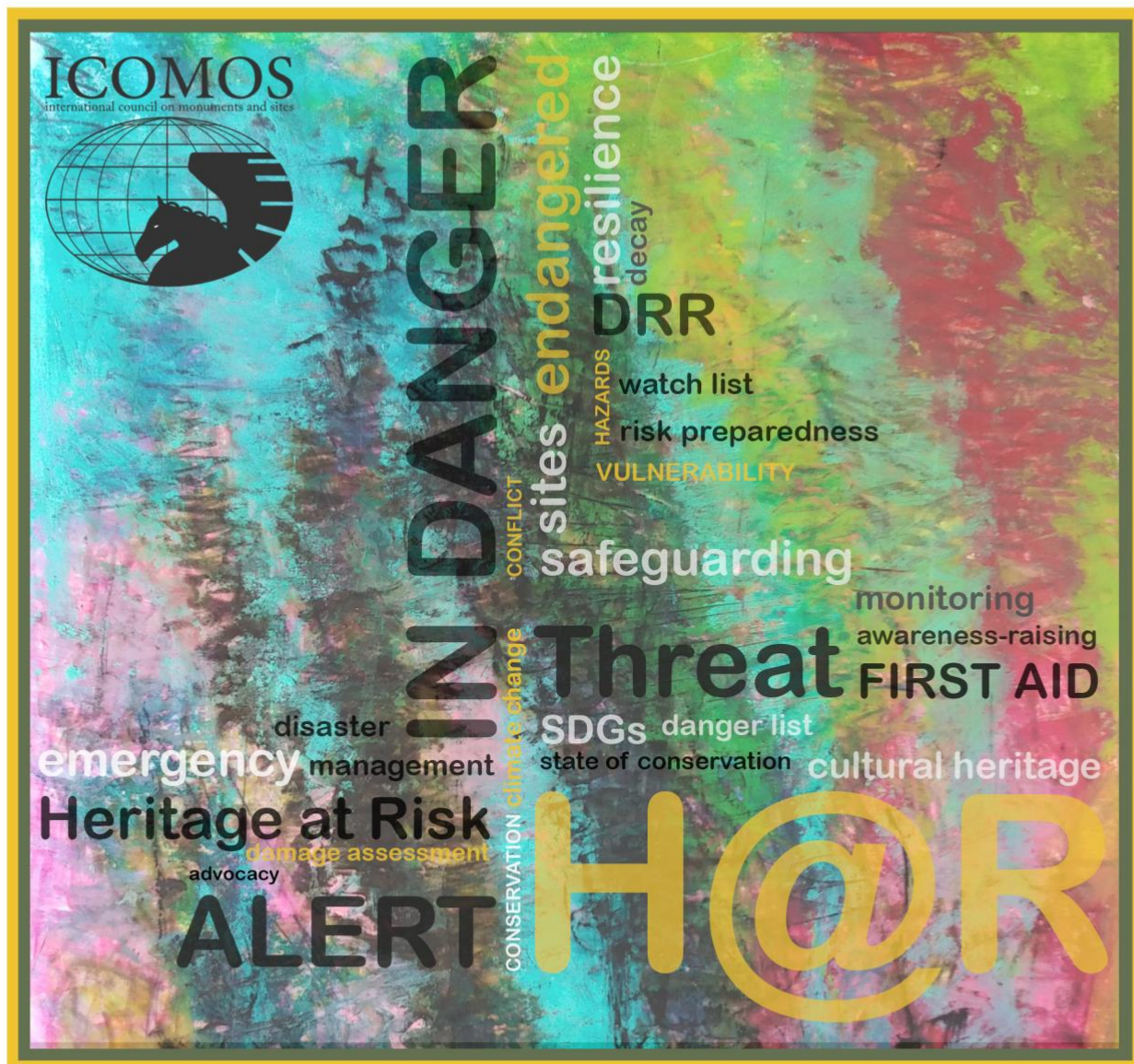


Optimising ICOMOS' 'Heritage at Risk' Initiatives:

Towards a Comprehensive Framework for Cultural Heritage at Risk



Master's Thesis

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Master's Programme: World Heritage Studies

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Optimising ICOMOS' 'Heritage at Risk' Initiatives:

Towards a Comprehensive Framework for Cultural Heritage at Risk

TITLE OF MASTER'S THESIS (German)

Optimierung der ICOMOS 'Heritage at Risk' Initiativen:

Hin zu einem umfassenden Rahmenkonzept für gefährdetes Kulturerbe

A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts

in

World Heritage Studies

by

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Date of Submission: 18th February 2021

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The first five months (April – August 2020) of the research for this master’s thesis have been conducted within the framework of the research supported by ICOMOS International as mentioned in ICOMOS’ call for proposals for ‘Heritage at Risk’ (Refer to Annexure 10). This format of conducting the research and integrating it into the master’s thesis has been mutually agreed by the World Heritage Studies Master’s Programme of BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg and ICOMOS (ICOMOS’ International Board and Secretariat). The research data, findings and conclusions of these five months constitute the preliminary data for formulation of this master’s thesis. The findings of the preliminary stage were presented in the form of a report to the ICOMOS International Secretariat and the Heritage at Risk Task Team of the ICOMOS Board on 7th September 2020 **for internal use only and has not been published till the submission and examination of the master’s thesis.** The report to ICOMOS is titled, “Analysing the Effectiveness of the ‘Heritage at Risk’ Initiatives of ICOMOS and Developing Ideas for a Comprehensive Framework for ‘Cultural Heritage at Risk’”.

In this master’s thesis submitted to BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germany, data for contents of the “Background and Rationale” as well as Part 1, 2, 3, and many aspects presented in Part 4 has been collected and worked on during this period of five months. After this period, the contents have been reworked on, further analysed and reformatted as per the need of this master’s thesis. All contents of the thesis have been submitted after all due permissions from ICOMOS’ International Secretariat, mentors from the ICOMOS International Board and the supervisors of this thesis. The part on “Literature Review for a Theoretical Background to the ‘Heritage at Risk’ Framework” has been done after the duration of working on the ICOMOS report and was not a part of the report. All findings, derivations and interpretations based on the theoretical framework derived from the literature review, as reflected in 4.1., 4.2. or in any other part wherever specified in the thesis were not a part of the report presented to ICOMOS and belongs to the author.

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Abstract

Cultural heritage faces many types of threats such as neglect, conflicts, disasters caused by natural and human induced hazards, unplanned infrastructure projects, climate change, etc. Over time, a number of institutions, organisations, programmes and initiatives to address the issues related to heritage at risk through varied modes of interventions such as advocacy work, conservation efforts, funding, awareness-raising regarding particular sites, etc. have emerged. Despite the stimulus and support of the various institutions, organisations and initiatives, diverse threats continue to impact cultural heritage in present times with some factors amplifying more than before, leading to the subsequent damages to or losses of heritage assets. Though reasons for these issues are varied and complex, one of the important factors to look into is the agency of the diverse ‘Heritage at Risk’ programmes or initiatives. ICOMOS being one of the pioneers in this global discourse of threatened heritage, its role is strategically vital. 20 years after ICOMOS’s first attempts to initiate one of the first ‘Heritage at Risk’ programmes, this research is an opportunity to re-examine and analyse the effectiveness of ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme within the current organisational/ institutional landscape of initiatives in the field of heritage at risk, that ICOMOS is embedded in. It is also an opportunity to situate the programme within the diverse views of the heritage at risk framework and the continuing shifts in the foundational paradigms of the international discourse on heritage conservation. 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.

Keywords

ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme, ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives, endangered heritage, heritage in danger, heritage safeguarding, cultural heritage at risk, heritage at risk framework, threat based approach to heritage conservation, H@R (Heritage at Risk/ Heritage@Risk), Heritage Alerts, ICOMOS, preventive conservation, risk mitigation, resilience of cultural heritage, sustainable development

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ICOMOS' 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 Issues
ICOFORT	: International Committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage
ICORP	: International Committee on Risk Preparedness
ICUCH	: International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage
IIBC	: 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 20 th Century Heritage
ISCIH	: International Committee on Industrial Heritage
ISCOMP	: 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

Other Acronyms and Abbreviations

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
ASDRR	: Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
ArcHerNet	: Archaeological Heritage Network
ASCOBA	: The Association of Community Councils and Organisations of the Lower Atrato
ASI	: Archaeological Survey of India
ASOR	: American Schools of Oriental Research
BACA	: The Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities
BIOPAMA	: Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management
BNPB	: Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management
BSI	: Blue Shield International
CATF	: Cultural Antiquities Task Force (of Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of United States)
CCAS	: Center for Cyber-Archaeology and Sustainability
CCHWG	: Climate Change and Heritage Working Group
CCI	: Canadian Conservation Institute
CCP	: Climate Change Programme
CfR	: Code for Resilience
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)

DG ECHO	: Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
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
EPWG	: Emerging Professionals Working Group
EU	: European Union
EYCH	: European Year of Cultural Heritage
FRH	: Future for Religious Heritage
FISCH	: Foro Interétnico Solidaridad Chocó (Chocó Inter-Ethnic Solidarity Forum)
FLR	: Forest Landscape Restoration
FPAN	: Florida Public Archaeology Network
GA	: General Assembly
GAR	: Global Assessment Report
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)
HERACLES	: Heritage Resilience against Climate Events on Site
HIA	: Heritage Impact Assessment
H@R	: Heritage at Risk (sometimes referred as Heritage@Risk)
HUL	: Historic Urban Landscape
HMS	: Heritage Monitoring Scouts (of FPAN)
HSMBC	: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
IAP	: International Advocacy Programme (of IFLA)
ICA	: International Council of Archives
ICH	: Intangible Cultural Heritage
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
IRP	: International Recovery Platform
IMP	: Intangible Cultural Heritage and Museums Project (of ICOM)
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 (ISCs – plural)
ISCR	: Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro (High Institute for Conservation and Restoration)
KBA	: Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs – plural)
LAC	: Latin America and the Caribbean
LAS	: League of Arab States
MAPS	: Moscow Architecture Preservation Society
MarEA	: Maritime Endangered Archaeology
MENA	: Middle East and North Africa
N/A	: Not Available or Not Applicable
NC	: National Committee (NCs – plural)
NDMA	: National Disaster Management Authority (India)
NDPB	: Non Departmental Public Body
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organisation
NSC	: National Scientific Committee
OCDI-RBA WG	: ‘Our Common Dignity Initiative’ Rights-based Approaches Working Group
OCHA	: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OpenDRI	: Open Data for Resilience Initiative
PROCULTHER	: Protecting Cultural Heritage from the Consequences of Disasters
RDMZ	: Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg (The Netherlands Department for Conservation)
RIS	: Reference Information System
RLI	: Red List Index
ROAM	: Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology
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
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs – plural)
SFVC	: Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments (Platform)
SHOSI	: Safeguarding the heritage of Syria and Iraq
SHPO	: State Historic Preservation Office
SoE	: State of Environment
STAMP	: Shipwreck Tagging Archaeological Management Program
STORM	: Safeguarding Cultural Heritage through Technical and Organisational Resources Management
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
UNDRR	: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (formerly UNISDR: United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction)
UNEP	: United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNITAR	: United Nations Institute for Training and Research
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
WCED	: World Commission on Economic Development
WDPA	: World Database on Protected Areas
WG	: Working Group (WGs – plural)
WHC	: World Heritage Centre or World Heritage Committee
WHITRAP	: World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and Pacific Region
WMF	: World Monuments Fund
WRI	: World Resources Institute

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Introduction

Background and Rationale

Cultural heritage faces many types of threats such as neglect, conflicts, disasters caused by natural and human induced hazards, unplanned infrastructure projects, climate change, etc. A number of organisations, institutions, programmes and initiatives to address issues related to heritage at risk through varied modes of interventions such as advocacy work, conservation efforts, funding, awareness raising, etc. have emerged over time. Despite the stimulus and support of such varied institutions, organisations and initiatives, diverse threats continue to impact cultural heritage in present times with some factors amplifying more than before, leading to the subsequent damages or losses of heritage assets. This raises questions such as - Despite a wide range of initiatives dedicated to heritage at risk, why are we losing invaluable heritage? Why are the positive impacts of the initiatives not sustained? Despite funds being allocated to heritage at risk, why is the reality on ground different from theoretical discussions? Though reasons for these issues are varied and complex, one of the important factors to look into is the agency of the various 'Heritage at Risk' programmes or initiatives.

One such programme committed to safeguard threatened heritage is the 'Heritage at Risk' programme of ICOMOS. In the 1990s, ICOMOS was one of the pioneers in this field setting up one of the first 'Heritage at Risk' programmes. Since then, many similar programmes have emerged among the organisations operating in the field of cultural heritage conservation. 20 years after ICOMOS's first attempts to initiate one of the first 'Heritage at Risk' programmes, this research is a step towards the process of gaining an overview of the current organisational/ institutional landscape of initiatives addressing heritage at risk and to assess the effectiveness of ICOMOS' programme within this landscape. This study is also an opportunity to initiate the process of setting up baseline data for the possibility of 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 initial proposal for this research was submitted in response to ICOMOS' call for research proposals published in January 2020. The call for proposals distributed to Master's Programmes of selected academic institutions is available in Annexure 10 for reference. The rationale of the call and the need for the study was presented at the Scientific Council Meeting of ICOMOS held in Marrakesh in October 2019.¹ The rationale stated that since the launch of ICOMOS' first 'Heritage at Risk' initiative in 1999 at the ICOMOS General Assembly in Mexico, over time various initiatives within ICOMOS addressing heritage at risk have arisen independently. Therefore, there is a need to gain an overview of ICOMOS' current 'Heritage at Risk' initiatives for programme improvement and optimisation, to understand the lessons learnt from 20 years of running the programme, to identify appropriate partners to collaborate with and to generate ideas for future course of action. The research, as mentioned in the call for proposals, was planned and designed to be integrated into the master's thesis of the researcher. The preliminary research for ICOMOS, over a period of five months, has been

¹ The researcher was not present at the Scientific Council Meeting in Marrakesh.

mentored by a Task Team of the ICOMOS Board (Teresa Patricio, Clara Rellensmann, 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 Master's Programme, World Heritage Studies of BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germany has been mentored by Alexandra Skedzuhn-Safir and Clara Rellensmann.

Literature Review for a Theoretical Background to the 'Heritage at Risk' Framework

Prior to embarking upon the task of attempting to address the issue of optimisation of the 'Heritage at Risk' programme of ICOMOS, there is a need to gain an overview of the inception and the historical development of the discursive framework of 'Heritage at Risk'. It is also necessary to gain an overarching understanding of the existing views regarding the 'Heritage at Risk' framework within existing scholarly literature for a foundational theoretical understanding. The history and development of philosophies of cultural heritage conservation have shaped and transformed over time. The aim here is to trace the roots of the framework within this overarching history, understand the influences of the framework on heritage discourse and practice as well as gain an insight into the existing debates ensuing from it.

Tracing the roots of the framework at the international level

Glendinning (2013) in his book, 'The Conservation Movement', says, "Modern conservation was, and is, always most effectively mobilised by threat" (p. 144). The types of threat and scales of reactionary engagements have changed over time and have also differed from case to case. Concentrated international efforts in the protection of architectural heritage first emerged on a global scale during the interwar period between the first and the second World Wars (Ibid., p. 198). A critical examination of the sequential actions that led to the globalisation of heritage reveals that the concept of international collaboration to safeguard cultural heritage was first discussed in the 1931 Athens Charter which became an important marker for the idea of common heritage (Harrison, 2013, p. 57; Cameron & Rössler, 2016, p. 1). Following this, within the broader context of an international system of co-operation, a series of international organisations including the United Nations (UN), were formed in the immediate aftermath of the massive destruction of the Second World War (Harrison, 2013, p. 56-57). Growing concerns about the severe consequences of armed conflict on cultural heritage resulted into the development of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague Convention) adopted in 1954 (Ibid.). According to Harrison, in the following years, the "new sense of global responsibility for cultural monuments" found expression through a number of safeguarding campaigns which ultimately informed the drafting of the World Heritage Convention (Ibid, p. 42, 57).

The first of such campaigns, was the Abu Simbel campaign of UNESCO, devised in reaction to the threat to the Abu Simbel Temples posed by the Aswan High Dam project. The dominant narrative adopted by UNESCO in the campaign was that of safeguarding the ancient Egyptian and Nubian monuments that were threatened (Harrison, 2013; Stubbs, 2009). The salvage mentality exhibited during the campaign institutionalised and catalysed the future

direction of saving endangered heritage through technocratic prowess (Meskell, 2018, p. 44 - 48). Subsequent safeguarding campaigns of UNESCO for threatened sites were that of Venice in Italy (1966 onwards) and Moenjodaro in Pakistan (1974-97), amongst others (Harrison, 2013, p. 59). In context of particular threats, such campaigns established a sense of urgency for preserving heritage and were successful in a global mobilisation of efforts and resources (Ibid.). Campaigns to protect individual monuments had occurred much earlier at the national scale. For example, the foundation of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) in 1877, led by William Morris was a precursor to all modern conservation campaigning, engaging in confrontational public agitation on a national scale in reaction to threats to old buildings (Glendinning, 2013, p. 122). With the internationalisation of the cause of heritage safeguarding, campaigns began to operate at a global scale.

Simultaneous to the Abu Simbel campaign, the Second Congress of Architects and Specialists of Historic Buildings gathered in Venice in 1964, which led to the creation of the Venice Charter and the formation of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) to oversee the implementation of the charter (Harrison, 2013, p. 61). Subsequently, in 1972 the General Conference of UNESCO adopted the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention). The origins of the concept of the World Heritage Convention, is rooted in the concern for the ‘threat’ of loss of past legacies, reflected in the Preamble of the Convention. The Preamble states:

“...the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction, ...deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world”.
(UNESCO, 1972)

The widespread war-related damage to historic buildings in the two World Wars propelled the move to protect special places through the formation of the World Heritage Convention (Harrison, 2013, p. 56; Cameron & Rössler, 2013, p. 2). Two important movements which stem from the concept of threat also had influential traces in the Convention text, which are, the ‘architectural conservation movement’ and the ‘environmental conservation movement’. Until the 1970’s these parallel movements were disjointed, led through the efforts of different organisations, involved independently in cultural and natural heritage (Cameron & Rössler, 2016, p. 2). The architectural conservation movement gained impetus in reaction to the threat of increasing change in the built environment due to the Modernist movement in urban planning and architecture (Rico, 2015, p. 148). The environmental conservation movement gained impetus due to excessive damages caused by increasing industrialisation and urban growth (Harrison, 2013, p. 45). Through the collective conscience of the international community, the need for the cultural and natural sectors to co-operate towards preventing the degradation and loss of both, cultural and natural heritage in the common interest of humanity emerged and got credence under a common system of international protection in the World Heritage Convention (eds. Francioni & Vrdoljak, 2020, p. 251). The rationale of the

preservation of the world's heritage as a reaction to threat is thus embedded in the historic formation of the World Heritage Convention and the ensuing global discourse.

The concept of sustainable development that encapsulates “economic viability, environmental and heritage conservation, and social equity” was conceived through the environmental movement of the 1970s (Labadi & Gould, 2015, p. 196). Over time, sustainable development has become integral to the development of the World Heritage Convention. It is necessary to state that the idea of sustainable development is also embedded in the idea of tackling risks. In 1987, the ‘Report of the World Commission on Economic Development: Our Common Future’, also known as the Brundtland Report, called for a multilateral approach to urgently tackle the environmental concerns that threaten to deteriorate the planet, towards a sustainable development (WCED, 1987). The World Heritage Convention itself does not directly mention the concept of sustainable development, but the idea of the need to protect natural and cultural heritage from varied threats paved the way for the Brundtland Report (Labadi & Gould, 2015, p. 207-208). Subsequently, over a series of successive conferences, efforts to shape policies and debates at multiple international, national and local levels, the term ‘sustainable development’ has gradually gained traction in the international discourse of heritage conservation and management. Despite being positioned as an approach that promotes sustainability rather than focus on loss, the inception of the idea of ‘sustainable development’ is also rooted in the dire need of the world to address threats to be able to sustain in the future.

In the World Heritage Convention text, in addition to a World Heritage List, defined in Article 11, Paragraph 2, the option for protecting endangered World Heritage, is defined in Article 11, Paragraph 4 through the provision for the List of World Heritage in Danger. The Danger List provides opportunity for the affected governments to be able to obtain additional attention to threatened sites and aid them with financial, political and advisory support (Albert & Ringbeck, 2015, p. 2). Taking cue from UNESCO and the World Heritage Convention, the fundamental endangerment sensibility has gradually become a formal framework for the efforts of various international and national organisations involved in heritage conservation, visible through tools such as identification of heritage at risk through lists, concern with disasters and disaster preparedness, reports identifying and assessing threats, management of heritage emergencies and other such initiatives (Rico, 2014, p. 161-162; Rico, 2015, p. 149). In the cultural heritage sector, the need for a ‘cultural heritage at risk’ framework has been emphasised for disaster preparedness to focus the attention of the conservation profession from curative to preventive conservation and to promote a continuous care framework rather than action in relation to emergencies (Stovel, 1998, p. 16; Jokilehto, 2000, p. 179). Additionally, the recognition of the inherent capacity of the risk-based framework to provide strategic relevance through increased visibility and a public profile, has led to diverse organisations to adopt it for their advocacy work. Some apparatuses and initiatives of international organisations employing the endangerment sensibility, operating across cultural and natural heritage preservation, conservation and management contexts are ICOMOS’ Heritage at Risk (H@R) Reports, IUCN’s Red Lists, Global Heritage Fund’s report - Saving Our Vanishing Heritage: Safeguarding Endangered Cultural Heritage Sites in the Developing World, World Monuments Fund’s World Monuments Watch List, ICCROM’s manuals on

risk preparedness and Heritage at Risk Register of English Heritage, amongst others (Rico, 2014, p. 162; Rico, 2015, p. 149; DeSilvey & Harrison, 2020, p. 1; Stubbs, 2009, p. 115).

‘Heritage at Risk’ thus, through a series of developments has become an integral tool for the global discourse and practice of heritage conservation. The rationale of the framework and its widespread adoption seems to indicate that all heritage is inevitably considered to be at risk, is at risk or is feared to be lost.

Critical views on the ‘Heritage at Risk’ framework

Countering the hegemony of the ‘Heritage at Risk’ framework, some authors have presented critical views regarding its inherent limits. A recurring view which ties together aspects of the varied counterviews is the centrality of Western modernity within the concept of ‘Heritage at Risk’. Despite conservation often being presented as a non-modern or anti-modern phenomenon, it is on the contrary integral to Western modernity that has shaped its values in reaction to the mainstream in the form of binary oppositions such as “old versus new, static versus dynamic, mixed as opposed to segregated, etc.” (Glendinning, 2013, p. 4). This notion of Western modernity in the concept of risk to heritage reveals itself in various aspects of heritage conservation and management frameworks.

An important direction of critique is the re-questioning of the dominant scientific rationale in the current heritage discourse and practice which by extension is embedded in the threat based approach to heritage conservation and management. Dominant knowledge production methods associated with heritage conservation are deeply embedded in Western modernity. The ideas of Western modernity rooted in scientific enquiry which can be traced back to Enlightenment, found its way into the 1964 Venice Charter and the 1972 World Heritage Convention (Winter, 2013, p. 537-538). The scientific paradigm gets reflected in the fabric-centric concept of conservation that privileges scientific and technical aspects of material conservation. This is evident in the institutional culture that emphasises the need for scientific studies, risk assessments, surveys, technical reports, use of digital knowledge tools, etc., a language that privileges the expert (Ibid. p. 539). In the past few decades, according to Rico (2015), this technocratic emphasis has intensified in the communication and standardisation of documentation of heritage at risk (p. 153). Such a discourse, considers “scientific knowledge as apolitical, objective and value neutral”, which is problematic (Winter, 2013, p. 539). “A material, objective, scientific approach may not be adequate” as the manner in which an object is “perceived, understood or valued by the observer” dictates the conservation process (Munoz-Vinas, 2012, p. 27). Moreover, processes of heritage preservation are not merely technocratic acts, as any heritage that has or has not been preserved has emerged from interdependent processes of “human know-how, its tangible and technical implementation, and the societal forces that support or oppose it” (Albert & Ringbeck, 2015: p. 2).

Questioning of the doctrinal certainties of the 1972 World Heritage Convention have found visibility and voice through texts such as the 1979 Burra Charter and its revisions, 1992 Nara Document on Authenticity along with a range of emerging conventions, charters and guidelines (Glendinning, 2013, p. 414, 429; Stubbs, 2009, p. 139-140; Cameron & Rössler,

2013, p. 85-90). Important aspects within such questioning include - placing importance on significance of cultural heritage sites over fabric-centred values (Australia ICOMOS, 2013); the possibility of co-existence of cultural values as well as conflicting values (Ibid.); and cultural diversity, the associated tangible and intangible expressions and its co-relation to authenticity (ICOMOS, 1994). According to Rico (2015), the variable of the “degree of vulnerability” to risk responds to the question of essentially what is at risk in heritage at risk and the answer is associated with differing world views centred around authenticity and integrity (p. 154-155). She says that the perception of risk and values associated with material decay is culturally contingent. This contingency, according to her, should be a key decisive factor of whether something is at risk or not. In the value-based approach, heritage may be at risk and not at risk in parallel, depending on the values that are considered to be vulnerable and their co-relation with threats. Moreover, within the area of risk research, the gaps between public and expert perceptions of risk have been highlighted (Douglas, 1992, p. 11). It is inevitable to state that the value based approach has its limitations. The lack of reference to standard criteria of authenticity and lack of doctrinal obstructions to change within the multiple and shifting value based system, can lead to justification of appropriation of nationalistic or commercial agendas disguised in the form of reference to the authenticity criteria of spirit and feeling (Glendinning, 2013, p. 446 - 448).

The definition and common understanding of risk in itself, is a field of critique. The concept of risk is used in multiple fields. In the discipline of heritage, terms such as, hazard, threat, risk and danger are considered similar as illustrated in their interchangeable use in the Operational Guidelines of UNESCO’s World Heritage Convention (López, 2016, p. 167-168). However, in López’s opinion such terms have their differences in use and interpretations creating misunderstandings in decision making processes, insisting that risk is a polysemic concept (Ibid). An aspect that ties together the polysemic concept of risk to the discussion of knowledge production is the lack of importance given to local knowledge systems. Due to the hegemony of State-based systems and modern conservation discourse, heritage professionals have not sufficiently emphasised community based systems in heritage conservation and management (Ngoro & Wijesuriya, 2015, p. 146). Quoting Mumma, Ngoro and Wijesuriya (2015) say that integrating community based systems is instrumental to a sound conservation and management approach, for the sustainability of local cultural heritage (p. 146). This is extremely relevant for risk management and local perceptions of risk to heritage.

The hegemony of the ‘Heritage at Risk’ framework in the orientation of any and all heritage methodologies is yet another aspect of concern. According to Rico (2014), due to the centrality of the endangerment framework for heritage, the validity and eventual decision-making regarding heritage not considered to be ‘at risk’ becomes questionable (p. 158- 159). In her opinion, this necessitates situating the tools and methods of conservation of all heritage within this type of a risk-based context for legitimacy. An epistemic issue within such a methodology is that it assumes a static conception of heritage, resorting to continuous reference to a heritage value held prior to a natural or human induced disaster, irrespective of its relevance in the specific time or context post disaster, thus resisting the emergence of any new forms of heritage interpretations or identities (Ibid., p. 172).

According to Meskell (2018), an essentially fabric-based approach leads to such ossification of an arbitrary moment in the past that an ‘expert’ may consider important to preserve, undermining the dynamism of the lives, traditions and living histories of communities associated with the heritage (p. 117). She says that there is a need to probe deeper to understand who the beneficiaries of conservation efforts are and what or who is at risk. She adds that social injustices and human rights issues in conservation efforts of heritage places need to be confronted rather than merely saving the future of monuments. Douglas (1992) says that a policy issue that emerges from debates centring around risk is that the disadvantaged or minority groups are most exposed and vulnerable to risks, but are often marginalised or stigmatised in varied types of risk situations (p. 34-37). From a similar perspective, Hall’s (1999) question “Whose heritage?” is extended in DeSilva and Harrison’s discussion in the context of heritage at risk. They mention that decision-making regarding safeguarding is ultimately a political one and questions that need to be simultaneously asked are, whose heritage is being valorised and whose heritage will be lost (DeSilva & Harrison, 2020, p. 3). These questions entail diverse complexities. A factor that Stubbs (2009) points out is that the variables and benefits of the socioeconomic impact of conservation projects on communities are not easily measurable leading to lack of sufficient understanding (p. 15).

The critical investigation of emerging heritage values is also entwined with the acceptance of the inevitability of loss of some heritage values. As mentioned by Holtorf (2020), loss and destruction are not contradicting ideas rather are constitutive of heritage making. DeSilva and Harrison (2020) put forth the idea of the significance of and potential in accepting loss of heritage value (p. 3). The roots of the theoretical framework for accepting loss can be traced back to early 20th century, in Riegl’s (1982) description of age value, where he recognises the partial loss of the fabric as a positive value rather than a risk, under circumstances where age value does not contradict with use value. An emerging direction of enquiry related to this is the importance of forgetting to let go of assets, practices or beliefs that could make situations worse rather than aiming to reverse change (DeSilva & Harrison, 2020: p. 3-4).

These critical views indicate that there are definite gaps in the ‘Heritage at Risk’ framework. This highlights the need to relook at the current initiatives addressing heritage at risk to generate alternate ideas to address the gaps for the future course of action.

Positioning the research

The historical background and the existing critical perspectives of the ‘Heritage at Risk’ framework forms the theoretical base within which this research is positioned. In context of continuing risks to cultural heritage assets, increasing number of initiatives to address heritage at risk, lack of a comprehensive database of current efforts in the sector, the critical views on the dominant heritage at risk framework and the continuing shifts in the foundational paradigms of the international discourse on heritage, it is necessary to relook at the organisational/ institutional landscape of the current ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives to chart ideas for the way ahead. ICOMOS being one of the key players in this global discourse of ‘Heritage at Risk’, its role is strategically vital. 20 years after the initiation of ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme, this research is an opportunity to re-examine it and to set up

baseline data for future research and development of the programme and its objectives. The data is necessary to examine the existing heritage at risk paradigm while simultaneously critically assess possible scenarios for a thematic framework for a strategic umbrella programme for cultural heritage at risk within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.

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.

Primary Research Question

How can the efforts of ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives be optimised in favour of cultural heritage at risk within and/ or beyond ICOMOS so as to improve the organisation’s ability to contribute towards safeguarding heritage at risk, increasing the resilience of cultural heritage, and sustainable development?

Subsidiary Research Questions

1. What is the extent of visibility of ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme within the organisational/ institutional landscape of ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives?
2. What is the extent of effectiveness of ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme and what are the issues/gaps?
3. What are the current or emerging patterns of engagement of organisations/ institutions/ initiatives within the ‘Heritage at Risk’ sector?
4. What are the possible ideas to optimise efforts of ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives in favour of cultural heritage at risk, within and/ or beyond ICOMOS?

Methodology

Structure

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
Objective: 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 and to identify areas of collaboration for ICOMOS.
2. Critical Analysis of ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ Initiatives
Objective: Analyse ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives to assess their effectiveness.
3. Comparative Analysis of Selected Organisations and their ‘Heritage at Risk’ Initiatives
Objective: 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 following sources of data have been utilised for this research: 1). official websites or blogs of organisations/ institutions and programmes/ initiatives, 2). literature review (publications, reports, annual reports, strategic plans, research papers, papers presented in meetings), 3). webinars and online meetings, 4). selected online/ telephonic interviews, 5). feedback through questionnaires. The selection of interviewees is based on the need to understand some of the mapped initiatives in more detail, for which the format of an interview has been chosen to allow for open-ended, conversational responses. A selected few interviews have also been conducted to accommodate the respondents' preference of an interview format of feedback rather than a questionnaire. Two standard questionnaires, one for ICOMOS' International Scientific Committees (ISCs) and the other for the National Committees (NCs) have been designed for the feedback. All additional questions have been formulated depending on who the questionnaire is for, background information available from the website or specific resource persons, additional information required (e.g. Heritage Alerts process) from specific committees and nature of the first round of responses, on a case to case basis. 5 broad areas of enquiry for the ISCs and 4 for NCs have been framed into questions inviting comments and open-ended feedback, to understand the opinions of ICOMOS colleagues from different regions. An additional question has been framed for both ISCs and NCs to accommodate responses that the respondent 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 2 standard questionnaires, along with the aims of framing each of the questions are provided in Annexure 5 (ISCs) and Annexure 8 (NCs). The feedback from the ISCs and NCs through the questionnaires are available in Annexure 6 and 9 respectively. The detailed methodology for data collection, analysis and the scope and limitations of the individual 4 parts is as follows:

Methodology for Part 1

The mapping begins with first defining risk to be able to categorise the activities addressing risks. Preliminary tables indicating the organisations/ institutions, their aims or mission, initiatives, modes of engagement and stage of risk addressed were made. Though these detailed tables have not been presented in this thesis for the limitation posed by their length, the key findings through them, have aided the process of categorising the organisations/ institutions and the initiatives as presented in 1.2. The mapping consists of current/ recent activities, not the historical development of initiatives. Visibility of ICOMOS' modes of engagement with heritage at risk is then traced within this entire landscape of organisations, institutions, programmes and initiatives. Scope and limitations of the mapping exercise are:

- Varied 'Heritage at Risk' initiatives operate at the international, regional, national and local (varied levels within the nation) levels operating through diverse organisational structures. Most nations have dedicated ministries/ departments/ agencies/ institutions for culture or disaster risk mitigation and other related activities. Moreover, organisations/ institutions may have initiatives despite not having dedicated programmes. It is not possible to map and analyse all such initiatives for the purpose of this research. The mapping therefore, is not exhaustive, but merely representative of types of initiatives.

- The mapping covers selected actors from all regions of the world, including all types of organisational structures, that are concerned with the safeguarding of heritage at risk through various modes of interventions (conservation measures, advocacy, capacity building, research, fundraising, etc.). Varied organisations/ institutions that contribute to 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 organisations 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.
- The grouping of regions of the world considered for the purpose of this study utilises UNESCO’s system of regional classification, as follows: Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North America, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).²
- Representative actors from the following groups are studied: a). International: IGO’s (public sector), INGO’s (private, civic, hybrid sectors), b). Public Sector: Nation-State/ governmental bodies, non-departmental public bodies/ State Agencies, ministries and departments, public institutions, etc. c). Private Sector: business corporations, private institutions, etc., d). Civic Sector: NGOs, foundations, volunteer organizations, citizen’s advocacy groups etc., e). Hybrid: collaboration and partnerships of sectors. For the private sector, important programmes or initiatives have been mapped. This results to the mapping concentrating on the private non-profit sector and institutions. Mapping the engagement of the private for-profit sector and funding through CSR projects is beyond the scope of this research (unless otherwise specified).
- The mapping exercise has been done in April 2020, making it possible to indicate some immediate responses of organisations to the COVID-19 pandemic. The initiatives indicated are not exhaustive, but indicative of the types of initiatives announced through online media (unless otherwise specified) during the 1st 2-3 weeks of April 2020.

Methodology for Part 2

Part 2 contains a critical analysis of ICOMOS’ internal ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives as mapped in Part 1. The analysis relies on multiple data sources for data triangulation. The aim here is to eventually analyse the effectiveness of ICOMOS’ initiatives. 4 different evaluation criteria have been used to assess the effectiveness of the initiatives - ‘Relevance, Processes, Impact and Sustainability’. To be able to assess the effectiveness of the initiatives, for each initiative, depending on questions that need to be addressed (a list of indicators and questions for the 4 evaluation criteria is provided in 2.4.), a method of analysis specific and suitable to the particular initiatives has been used as described below:

Heritage at Risk (H@R) Report Series: Studying all the national reports is beyond the scope of this study. For a representative analysis, to understand the patterns, strengths and weaknesses of the reports and reporting methodology, the following 4 tools are used:

- Quantitative analysis of the number of national reports from each region

² Egypt is considered in the group Arab States; USA and Russian Federation in Europe and North America.

- 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 and synchronic analysis and analysis of the thematic, regional and other additional reports, strengths and weaknesses of the reports are qualitatively evaluated through three indicators - Content, Format and Contributors. An additional provision of 'Other' is provided for open ended observations. To derive the strengths and weaknesses, detailed preliminary/ working tables (not included here for the constraint of their length) were made for each of the reports, including comments and observations regarding each of the indicators.

Heritage Alerts: The Heritage Alerts process, has been analysed through the following:

- Firstly, a detailed study of the Heritage Alerts section published under the 'Current Alerts' section of ICOMOS' Website has been done. Data has been collected during a period of 2-3 weeks in May-June 2020. The raw data collected has been provided in Annexure 2 for reference. This step is to make unbiased observations based on information available on ICOMOS' website, the primary medium of communication of the Heritage Alerts.
- Secondly, feedback from the ISCs and NCs, interviews and secondary literature have been used to trace issues/ gaps. This enables identification of re-iterations or divergent views along with problems faced by ICOMOS members with the initiative, to facilitate the process of verifying and supplementing the observations made in step 1.
- To present the data from the first two steps, all the information sources have been combined, thematically categorised and analysed. The presentation includes issues/ gaps; types of issues/ gaps; impact of the issues/ gaps; root causes wherever mentioned or possible to trace; and suggestions for the issues/ gaps wherever provided and possible.

ICORP and ICORP-On The Road Initiative: The analysis here relies on official websites of ICOMOS, ICORP and ICORP-On The Road, online interviews of selected ICORP members and feedback from ICORP through the questionnaire. The analysis follows these steps:

- The first step is an analysis of current/ recent activities of ICORP to understand modes of engagement and target areas. This is presented in 2.3.2. to avoid information duplication.
- The second step is a qualitative analysis to understand the issues/ gaps identified by members of ICORP (excluding ICORP-On The Road) in the field of heritage at risk and their ideas regarding ways to address them 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 data has been thematically grouped in text format to avoid duplication of information and to emphasise reiterations.
- ICORP-On The Road being an important tangible output of ICORP, the third step is a SWOT Analysis of the initiative based on online interviews with selected ICORP members associated with the initiative and observations based on the official websites.

Blue Shield and ICOMOS: 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 is collected through ICOMOS' and Blue Shield's websites and/ or

statutory documents. This step is designed as such to make unbiased observations based on information available from the public domain. The activity areas of Blue Shield are verified for their relevance to ICORP's goals, followed by a quantitative analysis of the National Committees of ICOMOS and Blue Shield to aid possibilities of collaboration.

- The second step is to understand currently existing issues/ gaps in the co-relation of activities of ICOMOS and Blue Shield gathered through feedback from ICOMOS members and ICOMOS' current representative on the Board of Blue Shield International. This has been done by means of a preliminary root cause analysis (RCA) of the issues, which is presented here in text format by first identifying the issues and then wherever possible, stating their impact, root causes and suggestions. This step facilitates the process of verifying and supplementing the observations made in step 1 of the analysis.

Heritage on the Edge: Based on the data available through ICOMOS' website, 'Heritage on the Edge' platform and an interview with the co-ordinator of the 'Hidden Heritage' initiative to understand the differences or similarities between both the initiatives, the initiative is studied through a SWOT Analysis.

Hidden Heritage: The data for the analysis has been collected through an online interview with the co-ordinator of the initiative. Some members of the ICOMOS Board's Heritage at Risk Task Team were also present for the discussion, whose views have also been utilised. Since the initiative hasn't been officially launched, rather than evaluating it for strengths and weaknesses, it has been evaluated for the opportunities it presents and possible areas of threat.

ICOMOS and World Heritage: The analysis here attempts to enlist the modes of engagement of ICOMOS with World Heritage within its advisory role to UNESCO's World Heritage Committee. Providing examples of activities within the various modes of engagement falls beyond the scope of this research. The data 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.

International Scientific Committees (ISCs): The analysis is carried out through the following:

- The first step is a quantitative analysis of the current or recent activities of the ISCs. The analysis relies on data from official websites of ICOMOS and the ISCs; selected webinars organised by ICOMOS; and feedback from the ISCs. A comprehensive list of all data gathered are provided in Annexure 4 and feedback from the ISCs are provided in Annexure 6. 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 and their individual selection of examples. It is also dependent on data available from 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 activities are considered important to be mentioned by the members, possible areas of engagement within ICOMOS that need alternative modes of dissemination to be visible, etc.

- The second step is a qualitative analysis to understand the issues/ gaps faced by members of the ISCs in the field of heritage at risk and their ideas to address these issues/ gaps to optimise ICOMOS' efforts in favour of cultural heritage at risk. This has been done by means of a root cause analysis (RCA) of the issues by first identifying the issues and then wherever possible, their impact, root causes and suggestions. Data has been collected through feedback by means of the questionnaire and online interviews. Though feedback from all ISCs would have been preferable, the available responses have been utilised.

International Regional Group, Working Groups and the Heritage at Risk Task Team: Examples of activities of ICOMOS' International Working Groups and the Regional Group of Europe addressing heritage at risk, along with their respective target areas of engagement and modes of engagement are presented here. Data for this section has been collected primarily from ICOMOS' website. Views of the Task Team have been presented here, data for which has been collected primarily through online interviews/ meetings. Some views of members of the Task Team presented in webinars or through the questionnaires have also been utilised.

National Committees (NCs) and Transnational Committee: The analysis is carried out through the following steps:

- The first step is a quantitative analysis of NCs with and without websites. The website being the principal online medium of communication and dissemination of ICOMOS's activities, this step attempts to trace gaps in the connectivity and visibility of the NCs.
- The second step is an analysis of the current/ recent activities of selected NCs of ICOMOS. This relies on multiple sources such as official websites of ICOMOS and the NCs; selected webinars organised by the NCs; and feedback from the NCs. Wherever collecting feedback has not been possible, the analysis relies on information from official websites. A comprehensive list of all the data of current/ recent initiatives can be found in Annexure 7.2 and 7.3. and feedback from the NCs can be found in Annexure 9. A limitation of this analysis is that it relies on information of selected NCs, as studying all NCs lies beyond the scope of the study. For other limitations and opportunities, refer to the 1st step of ISCs as they are similar for the NCs.
- The third step is a qualitative analysis to understand the issues/ gaps faced by members of the NCs in the field of heritage at risk and their ideas to optimise ICOMOS' efforts in favour of cultural heritage at risk. This is done by means of a root cause analysis of data gathered through feedback. Though equal number of responses from all regions would have been preferable, points from available responses have been utilised. Unfortunately, no responses from Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have been received.

ICOMOS' International Secretariat: Observations on the role of the Secretariat as revealed from the analysis of all the previously mentioned initiatives of ICOMOS are mentioned here.

Methodology for Part 3

The data here has been collected primarily through official websites. Selected webinars and meetings have also been utilised. The framework for analysis is based on 3 key criteria - 'Monitoring', 'Advocacy/ Awareness-raising' and 'Communication/ Dissemination'.

Analysing all organisations/ institutions mapped in Part 1 is beyond the scope of the study. The ones that categorically engage in all 3 criteria as indicated in Table 18 have been selected. Analysing national level agencies and NGOs operating at the national level is also beyond the scope. The rationale for selection of criteria and organisations are mentioned in 3.1.

Methodology for Part 4

For a summary of findings and conclusions, critical views of the ‘Heritage at Risk’ framework presented in the literature review have been discussed along with the findings from the first 3 parts of this research. This has then been taken as a base for developing and recommending ideas for an overarching thematic framework and scenarios for an umbrella programme for optimisation of heritage at risk initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS. The recommendations are based on the same 4 criteria used to assess the effectiveness of ICOMOS’ internal initiatives – ‘Relevance, Processes, Impact and Sustainability’.

Scope and Limitations of the Research

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 programmes, initiatives and activities.
2. The number and type of case studies of organisations, programmes and initiatives as well as the methodology for data collection and analysis have been selected and finalised based on feasibility of study during the available time frame.
3. The questionnaires have been designed for qualitative analysis, to be able to collect targeted information from a small sample size. However, it has been possible to devise selected quantitative analyses based on the types of comments received.
4. For feedback from ICOMOS, questionnaires were sent to selected members for thematic analysis (e.g. Heritage Alerts, Blue Shield), to all ISCs and selected NCs based on sufficient representation from all regions. Responses were received from 14 out of 29 ISCs. From a total of 29 representative NCs from all regions of the world, to which questionnaires were sent, only 8 responses (none from the NCs of LAC) were received.
5. Questionnaires were sent through e-mail to: Presidents and/ or persons mentioned in the contact information of ISCs and NCs available on ICOMOS International’s website; and 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 from Blue Shield, Annexure 6 for feedback from ISCs, Annexure 9 for feedback from NCs).
6. 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.
7. To access the hyperlinks provided for the examples of initiatives in the mapping (Part 1), the soft copy (in pdf format) of the Thesis needs to be referred to.

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

1.1. Defining Risk

The mapping exercise of organisations currently operating within the heritage at risk sector begins with a dilemma of what exactly ‘risk’ means and by extension what does ‘heritage at risk’ and ‘cultural heritage at risk’ mean. Any attempt to initially browse through websites of organisations/ institutions operating within the cultural heritage sector to search for their efforts directed towards heritage facing threat seems to indicate that almost all efforts address the task of safeguarding heritage either facing threat or to prevent heritage from facing threat in one way or the other. It is the review of scholarly literature, which in case of this research was done after the initial attempts of mapping, that clarifies the reason for such a dilemma. Since the foundational paradigm of the international discourse of heritage conservation is based on the premise of safeguarding heritage facing threat, the pervasiveness of the risk based approach to heritage conservation is apparent. It therefore is crucial to define ‘risk’ to arrive at the scope and limitations of the mapping exercise which aims to map the organisational/ institutional landscape of ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives that ICOMOS is embedded in. For this, the definition of risk needs to cater to variables such as types of heritage (tangible, intangible, movable, immovable, cultural, natural), risks, geographical and cultural context, modes of interventions and institutional structures. This leads to another dilemma. Bracketing of risk definitions for a broad range of such categories within universal and common parameters is not only a colossal task that has not yet been achieved but also an emerging field of critical enquiry as indicated by various scholars (Refer to literature review). Since the intention here is not to devise risk definitions but to provide a working framework for the mapping, existing definitions have been utilised and modified as appropriate in context of this research. Though this may be a limitation of the study, it indicates that devising context specific risk definitions is a necessary area of enquiry in the future course of action.

The lexicon of risk discussions has recurring use of words such as vulnerability, exposure, sensitivity, probability, hazard, agent of deterioration, source of risk, impact, magnitude of risk, threat, danger, emergency, disaster, adaptive capacity, resilience, etc. As the literature review reveals, the lexicon is constantly evolving, meanings of many words have transformed over time, are defined differently in different disciplines and are dependent on contextual risk perceptions. For this mapping, 3 sets of terminologies have been considered. These are terminologies from: 1). ICCROM and Government of Canada, Canadian Conservation Institute’s (2016) guide to risk management of cultural heritage; 2). Terminologies utilised by UNDRR, which is based on the terminologies related to disaster risk reduction (DRR) devised for a common understanding of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (UNDRR, n.d.d; UN, 2016); 3). Guidelines and criteria for inscription of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger (UNESCO WHC, 2019). In all the 3 systems of terminologies, similar concepts are sometimes explained through slightly varying words. Despite this limitation, a working system for categorising organisations/ institutions and their initiatives, using a combination of these 3 systems has been employed here.

Since this research intends to eventually recommend ideas for a comprehensive framework for ‘cultural heritage at risk’, existing risk definitions from a cultural heritage background are most relevant. An important document in the cultural heritage management context is ICCROM and Government of Canada, Canadian Conservation Institute’s (2016) guide to risk management of cultural heritage. The definitions and methodology for risk management in this guide caters to the overarching requirements of cultural heritage management, but stems from a risk management context of museums and collections. Irrespective of the context, the document encompasses a range of risks to cultural heritage such as sudden and catastrophic events, gradual and cumulative processes, and also intangible aspects such as loss of information or access (Ibid). In the terminologies related to DRR utilised by UNDRR for the implementation of the Sendai Framework, though cultural heritage at risk is not separately defined, ‘culture’ and ‘cultural heritage’ are integral components of the Sendai Framework. As mentioned in the Preamble of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the framework applies to, “... the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors” (UN, 2015, p. 11).

An observation is that while ‘threat’ and ‘danger’ are used interchangeably to imply agents of deterioration in ICCROM and Government of Canada, Canadian Conservation Institute’s guide, these words are not separately defined in the terminologies for the common understanding of the Sendai Framework. These two words are integral to the inscription of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger. In the operational guidelines to the World Heritage Convention, section IV.B specifying the guidelines for the inscription of properties on this list, two criteria for inscription are mentioned – 1) Ascertained Danger; 2). Potential Danger. In both, threat and danger are associated with serious risk. In context of this mapping exercise, the word ‘threat’ will be used to imply serious risk conditions. The guideline for ascertained and potential danger for World Heritage, acknowledges not just hazards leading to disaster risk but varied factors for danger such as: deterioration of materials, structure and/ or ornamental features, architectural or town-planning coherence, urban or rural space, or the natural environment; loss of historical authenticity; loss of cultural significance; modification of juridical status of the property diminishing the degree of its protection; lack of conservation policy; threatening effects of regional planning projects/ town planning; outbreak or threat of armed conflict; impacts of climatic, geological or other environmental factors (UNESCO WHC, 2019, p. 51-52).

Some important risk and related definitions are mentioned below:

Risk: As mentioned in the ‘Understanding Risk’ section of UNDRR’s (n.d.) website, “Risk is the probability of an outcome having a negative effect on people, systems or assets. Risk is typically depicted as being a function of the combined effects of hazards, the assets or people exposed to hazard and the vulnerability of those exposed elements”.

Cultural Heritage at According to ICCROM and Government of Canada, Canadian Conservation Institute’s (2016) guide to risk management of cultural heritage, ‘cultural heritage at risk’ implies, “Many things can happen that will have a negative impact on heritage collections, buildings, monuments, sites, and on our

- Risk:** objectives concerning their use and preservation. The impact of risks... is expressed in terms of the expected loss of value to the heritage asset” (p.10).
- Disaster Risk:** Instead of defining ‘risk’, the terminologies developed for the common understanding of the Sendai Framework mentions ‘disaster risk’ as, “The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity” (UNDRR, n.d.d).
- Disaster:** ‘Disaster’ is defined as, “A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts” (Ibid.). The word ‘emergency’ is sometimes used interchangeably with disaster.

Based on these explanations, for the purpose of this mapping, ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives are categorised into 3 types as follows:

Table 1: Type of activity based on stage at which risk is addressed

Stage of Risk	Type of activity based on stage at which risk is addressed
1	Measures for ‘preparedness’ and ‘prevention’ of likely risks
2	Measures for ‘prevention’ and ‘mitigation’ of imminent and current threats
3	Measures to ‘recover/ rehabilitate/ reconstruct/ build back better’ post disaster

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. The terminology is related to DRR utilised by UNDRR, so they focus on natural and human induced disasters, but the mapping will include all types of risk factors leading to threat/ danger as mentioned in ICCROM and Government of Canada, Canadian Conservation Institute’s guide and the operational guidelines to the World Heritage Convention. Again, this indicates the limitations of existing risk related definitions. 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 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 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 categorisation. Instead, co-relation of ‘stage at which risk is addressed’ with ‘time’ is indicated with words such as ‘likely, imminent, current and post (-disaster)’. ‘Likely’ indicates probability in future, ‘imminent’ indicates immediacy of the risks, ‘current’ indicates ongoing risks, and ‘post-disaster’ indicates after disaster.

Table 2: 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 3: Explanation of the measures included within the categorisation of the 1st stage of risk

Code	Type of activity based on stage of risk
1	Measures for ‘preparedness’ and ‘prevention’ of likely risks
Preparedness	Preparedness implies, “The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organisations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters” (UNDRR, n.d.d).
Prevention	Prevention implies, “... the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts of hazardous events. While certain disaster risks cannot be eliminated, prevention aims at reducing vulnerability and exposure in such contexts where, as a result, the risk of disaster is removed” (Ibid.). Though in the definition of ‘prevention’ adopted by UNDRR, measures during or after a hazardous event or disaster to prevent secondary hazards or their consequences, are included, measures taken during imminent and current disaster risks that are high / extreme/ catastrophic (as per Table 2), that can potentially result to high / extreme/ catastrophic damage or loss (as per Table 2) are not included in this stage as categorized in this mapping exercise.
	<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:

<p>Planning and preparatory measures preceding the actions; Actions to detect the early signs (low/ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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Table 4: Explanation of the measures included within the categorisation of the 2nd stage of risk

Code	Type of activity based on stage of risk
2	Measures for ‘prevention’ and ‘mitigation’ of imminent and current threats
Prevention	Prevention at this stage implies measures taken immediately before or during a hazardous event or risk (high / extreme/ catastrophic) that can potentially result to high / extreme/ catastrophic damage or loss of the heritage asset and its values.
Mitigation	Mitigation at this stage implies measures for the lessening or minimizing of the adverse impacts of an imminent or current hazardous event.
	<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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Table 5: Explanation of the measures included within the categorisation of the 3rd stage of risk

Code	Type of activity based on stage of risk
3	Measures to ‘recover/ rehabilitate/ reconstruct/ build back better’ post disaster
Recover	Measures to recover imply, “The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and ‘build back better’, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk” (UNDRR, n.d.d).
Rehabilitation	Measures to rehabilitate imply, “The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster” (Ibid.).
Reconstruction	Measures for reconstruction imply, “The medium and long term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and ‘build back better’, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk” (Ibid.).
Build back better	Measures to build back better imply, “The use of the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases after a disaster to increase the resilience of nations and communities through integrating disaster risk reduction measures into the restoration of physical infrastructure and societal systems, and into the revitalisation of livelihoods, economies and the environment” (Ibid.).
<p>▪ 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 through various modes of interventions. These include:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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.</p>	

Additionally, initiatives in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have been colour coded as:

	Initiative in response to COVID-19
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1.2. Mapping

1.2.1. ICOMOS’s Internal ‘Heritage at Risk’ Initiatives

The report on ICOMOS’ initiatives related to heritage at risk, presented at the Scientific Council Meeting held at Marrakesh in October 2019, proposes 6 current initiatives to be grouped under an overarching ‘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 initiatives (5 and 6) have updated as of 2020. These initiatives are: 1). Heritage at Risk Publication Series (H@R), 2). Heritage Alert, 3). ICORP - International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness of ICOMOS and ICORP- ‘On the Road’ Initiative, 4) The International Committee of the Blue Shield with ICOMOS as a founding member, 5). Hidden Heritage, 6). Heritage on the Edge. Additionally, ICOMOS’ website reveals that the organisation’s advocacy role in the field of heritage at risk is demonstrated through other activities undertaken by the various statutory bodies of ICOMOS, groups such as Working Groups, Regional Groups, etc. within ICOMOS, and collaborations amongst its internal groups or with other organisations. These are indicated under: 1). ICOMOS and World Heritage, 2). ICOMOS’ International Scientific Committees, 3). ICOMOS’ International Working Groups, Regional Groups and Heritage at Risk Task Team, 4). ICOMOS’ National Committees and Transnational Committee, 5). ICOMOS’ International Secretariat.

Table 6: ICOMOS’ internal ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives

Organisation: ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), Organisational Structure: INGO			
The Proposed Heritage at Risk Programme/ Observatory			
No.	Initiative	Mode of Engagement	Type
1.	Heritage at Risk (H@R) Report/ Series	Publication, awareness raising, monitoring/ reporting (ICOMOS Germany, n.d.b)	1 2 3
2.	Heritage Alerts	Monitoring/ Reporting mechanism	2
3.	ICORP – International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness and ICORP-‘On the Road’ Initiative	ICORP: Risk management, training, capacity building, scientific research, developing instruments in risk reduction, representation in Blue Shield, co-ordination during disasters (ICORP, n.d.) ICORP-On The Road: Visual documentation (documentaries), awareness-raising and dissemination	1 2 3
4.	The International Committee of the Blue Shield with ICOMOS as a founding member	Representation of ICOMOS on the Blue Shield International Board	1 2 3
5.	Hidden Heritage (Collaboration with Google Arts and Culture)	Awareness-raising, dissemination	1 2
6.	Heritage on the Edge (Collaboration with Cyark, Google Arts and Culture)	ICOMOS’s role: Expertise/ Advisory capacity; Initiative: Awareness-raising, dissemination	1 2
Other Associated Activities Related to ‘Heritage at Risk’			
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. (ICOMOS, n.d.)	1
2.	ICOMOS International Scientific Committees		
3.	ICOMOS International Working Groups, Regional Groups and H@R Task Team		2
4.	National Committees and Transnational Committee		3
5.	ICOMOS International Secretariat		

1.2.2. Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs)

Three IGOs are key players in the field of ‘Heritage at Risk’. They are: 1). United Nations (UN), 2). World Bank, 3). ICCROM. 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 dedicatedly focus on a specific stage of risk as well as initiatives that encompass two or all three stages of risk. The United Nations system is large, complex and multi-faceted. UN’s work related to heritage is channelled primarily through UNESCO, but in addition to UNESCO, some of UN’s other organisations are also important for the field of heritage at risk. The organisations within the UN that are most relevant for the ‘Heritage at Risk’ sector are: 1). United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), 2). United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), 3). United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 4). United Nations Office for the co-ordination of Humanitarian affairs (UN OCHA) and 5). United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

“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). UNITAR’s mission is, “To develop the individual, institutional and organisational 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.). UNDP is the United Nations’ network for global development, advocating and assisting countries to, “...develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results” (UNDP, n.d.). The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) is a body established to strengthen the international response to emergencies, bringing together humanitarian actors and ensuring a workable framework within which each actor can contribute to emergency response (UN OCHA, n.d.).

UNESCO “seeks to build peace through international cooperation in Education, the Sciences and Culture” (UNESCO, n.d.). Within UNESCO, the World Heritage Centre is the Secretariat of the World Heritage Committee, which co-ordinates all matters related to World Heritage under the 1972 World Heritage Convention. ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN are the advisory bodies to the World Heritage Committee. The World Heritage Listing process under the Convention is the primary instrument for safeguarding cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value. The World Heritage in Danger List under provision of the World Heritage Convention is a list of threatened World Heritage sites. Monitoring and reporting mechanisms are important procedural aspects of the properties on the World Heritage List. There are three kinds of monitoring and reporting mechanisms: 1). State of Conservation Reports; 2). Periodic Reporting; and 3). Reactive Monitoring. International Assistance through the World Heritage Fund is “a financial assistance granted to the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, in order to help them protect the cultural or natural heritage sites” on the List of World Heritage or World Heritage in Danger (Ibid.). Assistance can support projects under categories of emergency assistance, conservation and management, or preparatory assistance. In addition to World Heritage, UNESCO is involved in devising and implementing campaigns, projects and programmes addressing heritage at risk through its diverse instruments, offices and networks. Moreover, UNESCO has other lists and programmes for different types of cultural heritage such as the Intangible Cultural Heritage List, Memory of the World Register, UNESCO Atlas of the World’s Languages in Danger, Creative Cities and for Natural Heritage such as the Man and Biosphere Programme and UNESCO Global Geoparks. Within the expertise area of Culture, apart from the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO has conventions and activities directed towards related areas such as Armed Conflict and Heritage; Illicit Trafficking, Return and Restitution of Cultural Property; Underwater Cultural Heritage; and Diversity of Cultural Expressions. Additionally, it has initiatives under the theme of Museums. With increasing emphasis in the global heritage discourse on the inter-relations between Culture and Nature, the paradigm shift from a fabric based concept of heritage conservation to a value based approach including intangible heritage and on the integral role of culture for the Sustainable Development Goals, these initiatives are important for a comprehensive view of the field of heritage at risk. Heritage at risk is also addressed through UNESCO’s networks such as the UNITWIN/ UNESCO Chairs Programme, UNESCO’s Category 2 Centres and UNESCO’s regional offices, which are significant for the execution of UNESCO’s strategic priorities and agendas, training, capacity building, knowledge production, research, policy advice, communication, dissemination of information and formation of regional networks (UNESCO, n.d.; WHITRAP, n.d.).

The World Bank Group is a significant source of “funding and knowledge for developing countries” and its engagement with heritage at risk is important to the sector (World Bank, n.d.). GFDRR managed by the World Bank, is dedicated to support disaster management projects across the world (GFDRR, n.d.). Capacity building and training is another area of work important for the field of heritage at risk. ICCROM is engaged in the heritage at risk sector through various modes of engagement, but its key engagement is through capacity building for all three stages of risk. It is necessary to mention that IGOs and their specialised agencies are important funding sources in the heritage at risk/ risk sector. (e.g. UNDP, UN OCHA, UNESCO, World Bank, GFDRR).

Table 7: IGOs and their ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives

Programmes/ Initiative		Mode of Engagement	Type
United Nations (UN)			
UNDRR (n.d.a.) (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)			
Sendai Framework Monitor (Monitoring Tool – Submission from National Governments and SFVC Platform)		Monitoring, networking	1
			2
			3
DRR Platforms : Global, national and regional platforms		Advocacy, networking, influencing policy design and implementation, reviewing progress, knowledge sharing, discussing trends	1
			2
			3
Disaster Risk Reduction Community: PreventionWeb (Theme: Cultural Heritage has a separate section/ filter); IRP		Knowledge dissemination	1
			2
			3
Monitoring the Implementation of Sendai Framework for DRR; Global Assessment Report on DRR; Words into Action Guidelines for DRR		Publications, research and dissemination, advocacy	1
			2
			3
DisInventar		Data Collection for monitoring: Tool for creation of National Disaster inventories and databases of damage, losses and in general the effects of disasters	1
			2
			3
Examples of ‘The Sendai Framework in Action’/ Initiatives for implementation of the Framework	GETI (Global Education and Training Institute)	Training and capacity building	1
	Making Cities Resilient	Campaign, advocacy, training and capacity building	1
	Sasakawa Award	Award, recognition, advocacy (for Disaster Risk Reduction)	1
UNITAR (n.d.) (United Nations Institute for Training and Research)			
Resilience and DRR 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 (n.d.) (United Nations Development Programme)			
Social and Environmental Standards (SES) Toolkit (Standard 4: Cultural Heritage) ; Disaster 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; publications	1
			2
			3
UN OCHA (n.d.) (United Nations Office for the co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs)			
Initiatives to strengthen the international response to complex emergencies and natural disasters		Coordination, humanitarian financing, policy, advocacy and information management	1
Agenda for Humanity		Agenda	1
			2
			3
OCHA Tools and Services		Specialized digital service of OCHA	2
ReliefWeb : e.g. Database of National Disaster Management Authorities		Humanitarian information portal	2
			3

CERF Central Emergency Response Fund	Funding	2 3	
UNESCO (n.d.) (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation)			
UNESCO (Lists in Expertise Area: Culture)			
World Heritage Centre	World Heritage	Convention; Recommendations; Listing; Protection and Management; Reporting and Monitoring; Funding	1
	World Heritage in Danger	Listing; Allocation of immediate funds	2
	Rapid Response Facility (RRF)	Funding in the event of a sudden crisis, financing initiatives aimed at reducing the impact of disasters affecting wildlife in Natural World Heritage sites.	2
Intangible Cultural Heritage		Representative list; Register of Good Safeguarding Practices; Periodic Reporting; Online Tools	1
		Urgent Safeguarding List; International Assistance	2
Creative Cities		List; Peer learning and collaboration	1
Memory of the World Register		Recommendations; Memory of the World (Register; Jikji Prize; Global Policy Forum)	1
		Memory of the World Projects (Partial Funding) – facilitating preservation, access and awareness raising	1 2
UNESCO (Other Lists)			
UNESCO Atlas of the Worlds Languages in Danger			2
Lists in Expert Area – Natural Sciences: Biosphere Reserves (Network of Biosphere Reserves of the MAB Programme), UNESCO Global Geoparks			1
UNESCO (Themes/ Initiatives in the Expertise Area: Culture), UNITWIN/ UNESCO Chairs Programme			
Culture in Emergency		Strategy; Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit; Heritage Emergency Fund Projects	2 3
Armed Conflict and Heritage		Convention and Protocols; International Fund; Lists – Enhanced Protection, Special Protection; Awareness-raising, Resources and Publication; Training	2 3
Illicit Trafficking, Return and Restitution of Cultural property		Convention; Codes, Legal Texts and Practical Instruments; Diplomatic and legal actions, negotiations and mediation; Training; Funds	2 3
Underwater Cultural Heritage		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		Convention; Awareness-raising; Capacity Building; Monitoring; Research; Data Collection; Education; International Fund for Cultural Diversity	1
Museums		Recommendations; Best Practices; UNESCO-ICOM Museum Studies Training Programme; Movable Heritage Outreach Programme	1
		Projects; Museums under Threat	1 2 3
UNESCO Chair on Cultural Heritage and Risk Management , Ritsumeikan University e.g. Training Course on Disaster Risk Management		Education, research, training and capacity building	1 2 3
UNESCO Chair on Heritage Futures Linnaeus University, Sweden, e.g. From Corona Crisis to Heritage Futures (webinar)		Discussions	1 2
UNESCO World Heritage Centre Activities			
e.g. 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 (n.d.), e.g. International Workshop – World Heritage and Disaster Risk Mitigation: For Sustainable Heritage Tourism; Training on Impact Assessments for Heritage; UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Approach Training and Guidebooks		Strengthening the implementation of the World Heritage Convention through capacity building, training, research, communication, dissemination of information and establishment of a regional network	1 2 3

Some other UNESCO Campaigns, Programmes and Projects		
Global Coalition: Unite for Heritage, Campaign: Unite4Heritage	Coalition to mobilise players beyond the cultural/ heritage communities for awareness raising to safeguard heritage in areas threatened by extremists	2 3
Observatory of Syrian Cultural Heritage (UNESCO Agency, project management office in Beirut, Lebanon); The Emergency Safeguarding of the 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	Protection and management measures	2
Heritage site monitoring application in times of Quarantine (COVID-19); UNESCO Bangkok; (Hosking et al., Online Meeting, 2020)	Monitoring (Project in progress, discussion and viability stage)	1 2
World Bank (n.d.)		
Sample initiatives: DRM Hub; Japan-World Bank Program for Mainstreaming DRM in Developing Countries; GFDRR (Refer to INGOs section)	Policy advice, research and analysis, financial and technical assistance	1 2 3
Disaster financing and Covid-19 (Published on Sustainable Cities)	World Bank Blog, also published on GFDRR website	2 3
ICCROM (n.d.) (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property)		
Disaster Resilient Heritage ; Preventive Conservation ; Heritage Science ; World Heritage ; People and Heritage ; Materials in Focus	Training, information, research and dissemination, publications, cooperation and advocacy	1 2 3
Heritage in times of COVID	Tools for Identifying Risks, Monitoring Impacts, Assessing Needs	2
First Aid to Cultural Heritage (FAC). Emergency Response	Post event damage assessments; on-site training to salvage and stabilize damaged heritage; capacity building for post-disaster recovery	2 3

1.2.3. Regional Intergovernmental Organisations (Regional IGOs)

In addition to the key IGOs, regional IGOs are also important players in the international public sector. Regional IGOs are primarily engaged in two types of activities relevant to the field of heritage at risk. The first type of activity is to foster co-operation, diplomatic relations and collaborations amongst countries of a region, such as through strategies, setting up of centres, support through services, etc. Examples of organisations engaging in these activities are South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), Association of Caribbean States, League of Arab States (LAS), European Union (and European Commission) and Council of Europe. Inclusion of culture and heritage at risk in strategic frameworks and issues of disaster risk reduction are important themes for co-operation. To address issues of regional co-operation for preparedness and mitigation of national disasters, SAARC has set up a Disaster Management Centre (SAARC Disaster Management Centre, n.d.). The Association of Caribbean States has a Directorate of Disaster Risk Reduction that promotes co-operation for disaster planning and relief (Association of Caribbean States, n.d.). Similarly, LAS as part of its goal to encourage and co-ordinate co-operation between Member States has devised the Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 (ASDRR) in collaboration with other stakeholders (League of Arab States, n.d.). The Copernicus (n.d.) service in support to EU external action offers services for cultural heritage in crisis such as identifying, assessing, monitoring, etc. Council of Europe (n.d.) focuses on human rights. Its EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement (n.d.) promotes co-operation between Europe and the South of the Mediterranean in the field of natural and technological disasters. The agreement covers DRR, focusing on “knowledge, prevention, preparedness, risk management and post-crisis analysis”, with cultural heritage included in the agreement (Ibid.). Specialised centres have

been set up under the agreement to develop projects at national and regional levels, of which, CUEBC-European University Centre for Cultural Heritage, focuses on cultural heritage.

Inclusion of ‘Culture’ and ‘Heritage at Risk’ in strategic regional frameworks and initiatives for co-operation can be seen in the efforts of EU and EC. The European Commission (EC) plays an instrumental role in developing the EU’s overarching strategy and in implementing EU policies and programmes. (European Union, n.d.a) The EC’s priorities for 2019-2024 are relevant for co-operation in the field of culture at the level of the EU (Ibid.). Example of an important contribution is the European Framework for Action. It aims to utilise the success of the European Year of Cultural Heritage (EYCH) 2018, which had the goal of encouraging engagement with Europe’s cultural heritage to reinforce a sense of belonging to a common European space. Of the 10 initiatives of EYCH 2018, Initiative 7 was dedicated to ‘Heritage at Risk’. The European Framework for Action proposes actions to be implemented by the EC in 2019 and 2020, focused around five interlinked thematic areas (mentioned verbatim):

- 1). Cultural heritage for an inclusive Europe: participation and access for all
- 2). Cultural heritage for a sustainable Europe: smart solutions for a cohesive and sustainable future
- 3). Cultural heritage for a resilient Europe: safeguarding endangered heritage
- 4). Cultural heritage for an innovative Europe: mobilising knowledge and research
- 5). Cultural heritage for stronger global partnerships: reinforcing international cooperation. (European Union, n.d.b)

The digital turn in the cultural heritage sector, also relevant to the ‘heritage at risk’ sector is being promoted through initiatives such as Europeana, a web portal created by the EU through collaboration of three interlinked expert organisations, Europeana Foundation, Europeana Network Association and Aggregator’s Forum (Europeana, n.d.). The relevance of this web space to heritage at risk is illustrated through the online exhibition ‘Heritage at Risk’.

The second type of activity that regional IGOs are engaged in is funding initiatives addressing heritage at risk in the region through financial, technical and/ or advisory support. Such funding is initiated either by entities that are regional associations of nations or by regional multilateral developmental banks. The funding is usually complemented with background research, publications and processes to aid responsible funding. Such examples can be seen in the efforts of European Union (EU) and European Commission (EC), African Development Bank Group (AfDB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB). The initiatives of EU (and EC) illustrate the engagement of an economic and political union of member states. Examples of processes of developmental banks to aid responsible funding are: 1). Safeguards and Sustainability Series of AfDB (n.d.); 2) funding, research and publications of ADB within thematic areas relevant to both, cultural and natural heritage, such as agriculture and food security, climate change and disaster risk management and SDGs (ADB, n.d.).

One of the ways by which EU’s programmes and policies focus on safeguarding and improving Europe’s cultural heritage is by supporting research and innovation through funding. EU has compiled some research projects it has supported, in the publication, ‘Heritage at Risk: EU research and innovation for a more resilient cultural heritage’. Two

examples of EU programmes significant for funding projects relevant to the heritage at risk field are FP7 funding programme (2007 to 2013), and Horizon 2020 (latest iteration is Horizon 2021). Examples of projects funded under FP7 programme are: TRANS-SAHARA and REGOTHICVAULTDESIGN. The HERITAGE PLUS (ERA-NET Plus on Cultural Heritage and Global Change Research) initiative is also funded under the FP7 programme. Example of a research project within the HERITAGE Plus initiative is PROTHEGO: Protection of European Cultural Heritage from Geo-Hazards. Examples of projects funded under Horizon 2020 are: STORM: Safeguarding Cultural Heritage through Technical and Organisational Resources Management; HERACLES: Heritage Resilience against Climate Events on Site; and PERICLES Maritime Cultural Heritage. EU funding also occurs through specific directorates or departments within the EU. For example, PROCULTHER: Protecting Cultural Heritage from the Consequences of Disasters is a project co-funded by the European Commission Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO). It is built on the outcomes of a previous EU funded project PROMEDHE: Protecting Mediterranean Cultural Heritage During Disasters. Another project funded by the European Commission DG ECHO is RESCULT: Increasing Resilience of Cultural heritage: a supporting decision tool for the safeguarding of cultural assets.

Table 8: Regional IGOs and their ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives

Region	Programme/ Initiative	Activity	Type
Africa	African Development Bank Group (AfDB, n.d.)		
	Safeguards and Sustainability Series	Publications	1
Arab States	LAS (League of Arab States) (LAS, 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) (ADB,n.d.)		
	Sample Thematic Areas: Agriculture and Food Security; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Sustainable Development Goals	Funding, Research and Publications	1
			2
			3
	SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SAARC Disaster Management Centre, n.d.)		
	e.g. Capacity building programmes	Advocacy, Capacity Building, Research and Networking	1
			2
			3
Europe and North America	EU (n.d.a) (European Union) and EC (n.d.) (European Commission)		
	10 Initiatives of EYCH 2018, Initiative 7: Heritage at Risk; Heritage at Risk: EU research and innovation for a more resilient cultural heritage ; ERA-NET Plus on Cultural Heritage and Global Change Research ; RESCULT ; PROCULTHER ; STORM ; PERICLES ; PROMEDHE ; HERACLES ; PROTHEGO ; Copernicus Service	Advocacy, financial and technical assistance, research and publication	1
			2
			3
	Europeana (Europeana, n.d.)	Digital transformation in the heritage sector	1
			2
			3
	Supporting cultural heritage professionals in the time of COVID -19	Dissemination, training	2
	Council of Europe (n.d.)		
	EUR-OPA – Major Hazards – Topic: Cultural Heritage; CUEBC – European University Centre for Cultural Heritage	Co-operation and collaborations	1
			2
			3
LAC	Association of the Caribbean States (n.d.)		
	Directorate for Disaster Risk Reduction	Co-operation for disaster planning and relief	1
			2
			3

1.2.4. Key International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs)

The key INGOs that engage in the field of heritage at risk are of diverse organisational structures and operate within sectors such as not-for-profit, private or civic sectors. ICOMOS and IUCN that are advisory bodies to UNESCO’s World Heritage Committee, (the third being ICCROM which is an IGO), in addition to their advisory role to World Heritage in the cultural and natural sector respectively, also engage with heritage that doesn’t fall within the purview of World Heritage criteria. Both have a large membership base, a network of experts in their respective fields, and are involved in all three stages of risk through varied modes of engagement. ICOMOS (for monuments and sites), ICOM (for museums), IFLA (for libraries) and ICA (for archives) are INGOs with expertise and advisory capacities in specific sub-categories within the cultural sector. These four organisations are the founding members of Blue Shield, an organisation that was specifically formulated for the protection of cultural and natural heritage, tangible and 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 optimisation of efforts towards cultural heritage at risk.

INGOs significant for their engagement with financial and technical assistance in the 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. Docomomo, WATCH. 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 such INGOs are: ICOMOS, ICOM, IFLA, IUCN, Docomomo and Europa Nostra. All these examples stated have large membership networks.

Table 9: Key INGOs and their ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives

Programme/ Initiative	Activity	Type
ICOM (n.d.a.) (International Council on Museums)		
Heritage Protection (DRMC- Disaster Risk Management Committee, The Museum Emergency programme – MEP, The Blue Shield International)	Red Lists; International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods; Emergency Preparedness and Response; Intangible Heritage	1
		2
		3
Social Role of Museums	Sustainability and Local Development; Cultural democracy and Inclusion; Peace and Human Rights	1
Publications; ICOM Learning; ICOM Information Centre	Research and development (research, awareness raising, knowledge dissemination)	1
IFLA (n.d.) (International Federation of Libraries Associations)		
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
		3
ICA (n.d.) (International Council of Archives)		
Professionals Programme, Expert Groups, Africa Programme, Training Programme		1
Expert Group on Emergency Management and	Coordinate initiatives, exchange good practices in	1

Disaster Preparedness (EG EMDP): Mitigation, Preparedness, response and Recovery	emergency management and disaster preparedness (including mitigation, planning, response, recovery, facilitating professional mobilization and solidarity)	2 3
Disaster Relief Fund	Funding	2 3
UNESCO Statement for Covid	Published on ICA website for circulation/ awareness	2
Blue Shield International (n.d.)		
Sample Initiatives: Cultural property protection (CPP) in the event of armed conflict and natural/ human-made disasters	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, education and training; co-ordination – of Blue Shield members and with partner organisations	1 2 3
IUCN (n.d.) (The International Union for Conservation of Nature)		
Red Lists (of Ecosystems and Threatened Species)	Listing	2
World Heritage Outlook	Assessment and monitoring	1 2
ECOLEX (environmental law); PANORAMA (peer learning); InfoFLR (FLR resources and information); World Database on Key Biodiversity Areas ; Protected Planet (WDPA)	Databases, Online Visual Interfaces and Web platforms	1
ROAM	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 (n.d.) (World Monuments Fund)		
World Monuments Watch Some activities: Annual Magazine; Watch Day	Partnering with local stakeholders to design and implement conservation programs, advocacy, planning, education, and physical interventions	2
Crisis Response Fund	Funding	2 3
Special Initiatives: e.g. Modernism at Risk, Iraq Cultural Heritage Conservation, etc.	Initiatives that address broader themes in heritage preservation	2
Hadrian Award at annual Hadrian Gala (annual benefit dinner) in New York	Recognition of contribution of international leaders in the preservation of art and architecture	1
GFDRR (n.d.) (Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery)		
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
Understanding Risk Platform	Knowledge sharing platform regarding disaster risk	1
Docomomo International (n.d.) (International Committee for Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement)		
Research projects : e.g. RMB - Reuse of Modern Buildings, MODSCAPES, MoMoVe	Research and dissemination	1
Heritage in Danger	Advocacy, awareness raising, knowledge dissemination	2
Europa Nostra (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
GHF (Global Heritage Fund) (GHF, n.d.)		
AMAL in Heritage	Heritage management programme supported by a technology platform for preparedness, response, and recovery from damage caused to heritage areas, buildings or	1 2 3

	artefacts; Mobile and web application	
Cultural Emergency Program (CEP)	Emergency and programmatic support to sites affected by conflict or natural disaster; 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 (Global Centre for the responsibility to protect, n.d.)		
Protecting cultural heritage	Research and advocacy for the responsibility to protect.	2 3
WATCH (WATCH, n.d.).		
Initiatives to foster safeguarding of cultural heritage based on the 1954 Hague Convention e.g. WATCH facts	Advocacy and awareness raising, collaboration and networking; training and capacity building; research and dissemination, expertise	1 2 3

1.2.5. Public Sector Organisations/ Institutions (National)

The Public Sector at the national level (and other subsidiary-levels within the governance structure of individual nations) is instrumental to the heritage at risk sector, as 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 (measures for prevention and preparedness) of addressing risks to cultural heritage.

Nations/ States have different mechanisms for protecting and managing 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, this role may fall under different ministries or a combination of ministries.); Heritage Registers (countries may have a varied hierarchy of registers e.g. national, state, local etc.); State Agencies/ Non-Departmental Public Bodies responsible for protection and management of cultural heritage listed on the registers (countries may have a hierarchy of organisations and responsibilities; mechanisms of protection and distribution of responsibilities may also differ). Table 10 indicates examples of State Agencies responsible for the protection and management of cultural heritage. Since such Agencies are funded by the Nation-State, the funding is dependent on the economic condition of the Nation-State, directly affecting the resources allocated. This in turn impacts the quality of maintenance/ monitoring/ management and the quantity of heritage assets that can be managed by the State. Examples of some ‘Heritage at Risk’ registers maintained by State Agencies to monitor the state of conservation of and risk to cultural heritage are the Heritage at Risk Register of Historic England and Welsh Historic Monuments. Historic Environment Scotland is an example of a State Agency that has begun to acknowledge public participation as a complementary means of monitoring cultural heritage sites.

In addition to State Agencies, there are some patterns in the engagement of other public sector organisations/ institutions with heritage at risk. There are State funded institutions/ networks/ organisations dedicated to specific aims within the sector or may be special operating agencies. e.g. National Institute of Disaster Management in India, ISCR in Italy, Canadian

Conservation Institute and Florida Public Archaeology Network. Projects within Public Universities/ Research Institutions, are also engaging with heritage at risk. Such projects may also receive external funding. e.g. The Zamani Project of the University of Cape Town, EAMENA and MarEA operating under University of Oxford along with University of Durham and Leicester and projects of Smithsonian Institution. Some such institutions/ networks/ organisations use and promote citizen science and digital humanities as complementary means of monitoring cultural heritage sites. e.g. Florida Public Archaeology Network. Some ministries or departments of State or State supported organisations/ institutions are engaged in the sector through financial or technical assistance or research targeted towards fostering co-operation 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 of Norway - EEA and Norway Grants, British Council - Cultural Protection Fund, Dutch Culture, US Ambassador’s Fund for Cultural Preservation and Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development. Some State supported organisations are dedicated grant making/ funding instruments. Funding through such organisations is not periodically allocated to heritage places, rather needs to be acquired through application and is subject to selection. e.g. National Heritage Lottery Fund and Arts and Humanities Research Council. Ministries and Departments of State also have specific initiatives targeted towards specific themes within the ‘Heritage at Risk’ sector, such as initiatives targeted towards prevention of trafficking of cultural antiquities. e.g. Cultural Antiquities Task Force of the Cultural Heritage Centre in the US.

Table 10: Selected National/ State Agencies for the protection of cultural heritage

Region & Country		Organisational Structure	Heritage at Risk Initiative	Activity	Type
Africa	South Africa	SAHRA (n.d.) (South African Heritage Resource Agency)			
		Statutory entity for protection of cultural heritage (Agency of the Department of Arts and Culture)	Range of Initiatives e.g. SAHRIS	Open source web based heritage management system (register, permits, impact assessment, survey, grading, declaration etc.)	1
Arab States	Bahrain	BACA (n.d.) (Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities)			
		Affiliate of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Culture	e.g. Bahrain Pearling Path website , Virtual Tours Infrastructure projects	Awareness raising, tourist information and promotion	1
Asia and the Pacific	Australia	Representative example of Victoria			
		Heritage Council of Victoria (n.d.)			
		Independent statutory body	Range of initiatives	Advice, promotion, heritage register administration, archaeological activities	1
		Heritage Victoria (n.d.)			
		Principal cultural (non-Indigenous) heritage agency and part of Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning	e.g. Living Heritage Programme	Recommendations to the Heritage Council for the inclusion of places and objects in the Heritage Register; Grants administration of Heritage Act	1
Office of Aboriginal Victoria (n.d.)					
Government’s central point of advice on Aboriginal affairs	Initiatives in partnership with communities and government departments	Focal point of advocacy, management and promotion of aboriginal cultural heritage	1		

Asia and the Pacific	India	ASI (n.d.) (Archaeological Survey of India)			
		Indian government agency attached to Ministry of Culture	Range of initiatives within the various branches	Listing and implementation; survey, documentation, research and publication; conservation; monitoring	1
Europe and North America	Belgium	Flemish Organisation for Immovable Heritage (Onroerend Erfgoed, n.d.)			
		Cultural heritage agency sponsored by Flemish government	e.g. Heritage Monitor	Inventories, executing policy, advocacy, publication, dissemination, registrations	1
	Netherlands	The Netherlands Department for Conservation (Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg, n.d.)			
		Departmental Cultural Heritage Agency of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science	e.g. Earthquakes and heritage	Advocacy, listing, storage and restoration, subsidizing grants	1 3
			Safe heritage	Advocacy, awareness raising	1 2 3
			Heritage and the Corona crisis	Subsidy	2
	Norway	The Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Norway (n.d.)			
		Ministry of Environment's advisory and executive body for management of architectural and archaeological monuments, sites and cultural environments	Conservation programmes	Conservation, protection, advocacy, publications, awareness raising	2
			e.g. EEA and Norway Grants Culture; Environment and ecosystems	Funding	1 2
	Poland	National Heritage Board of Poland (n.d.)			
		Governmental Agency under Ministry of Culture and National Heritage	e.g. Together for Heritage Programme	Funding	1
			Landscape of my City	Campaign	2
	Sweden	Swedish National Heritage Board (n.d.)			
		Governmental Agency under Ministry of Culture	e.g. BeBr (Built Heritage), Fornsök (Archaeological Heritage)	Database	1
	UK	Historic England (n.d.) (Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England)			
Non-departmental public body sponsored by Department for Culture, Media and Sport		e.g. Heritage at Risk (HAR)	Register/ survey/ monitor; expert advice and guidelines; advocacy; publication and dissemination	2	
Historic Environment Scotland (n.d.)					
Executive non departmental Public Body		e.g. Monument Monitor (with UCL)	Monitoring with visitor photographs	2	
Welsh Historic Monuments (n.d.)					
Governmental Agency under Welsh National Assembly	e.g. Unloved Heritage?	Community archaeology activities	1 2		
	Listed buildings at risk	Monitoring, management	2		
Canada	HSMBC (n.d.) (Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada)				
	Advisory Board for Historic Site Preservation to Government of Canada	e.g. Multimedia – 360° video series	Promotion, interpretation and advocacy	1	
USA	National Park Service (n.d.)				
	Bureau of the US Department of the Interior	e.g. Community Assistance Programs	Technical and financial assistance	1	
	SHPO (State Historic Preservation Office), e.g. Office of Historic Preservation, California (n.d.)				
State Governmental function	e.g. Tribal Historic Preservation Programme	Communication, awareness-raising, assistance to tribes	1		
LAC	Chile	National Monuments Council (Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales, n.d.)			
		Government agency	e.g. CMN Geoportal	Georeferenced information system	1
			Illicit Trafficking	Working groups in the legal field; field of education, training and dissemination; operational technical field	1 2

Table 11: Other Public Sector Organisations/ Institutions/ Trusts

Region & Country	Organisational Structure	Heritage at Risk Initiative	Activity	Type	
Africa	South Africa	The Zamani Project (n.d.)			
		Non-profit research group in the University of Cape Town (Public Research University)	-	Documentation	1
Asia and the Pacific	Australia	Australian Government, Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (n.d.) SoE Report			
		Governmental Department	State of the Environment (SoE) Report 2016	Report (pressures, effectiveness of management, state and trends, etc.)	1
					2
Asia and the Pacific	India	NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority) (NDMA, n.d.)			
		Body of Government of India under Ministry of Home Affairs	e.g. National Disaster Management Guidelines: Cultural Heritage Sites and Precincts	Policies for disaster management	1
					2
				3	
		National Institute of Disaster Management (National Institute of Disaster Management, n.d.)			
	Institute working under Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India	Projects, Publications, Training workshops; Projects – e.g. India University and Institution Network for DRR	Planning, promoting, training, research, documentation, expertise	1	
				2	
			3		
New Zealand	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand Aid Programme (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand, n.d.)				
	Ministry of New Zealand	e.g. Humanitarian action	Aid and Funding	2	
				3	
Europe and North America	Germany	Federal Foreign Office (German Federal Foreign Office, n.d.)			
		Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany	Cultural Preservation Programme	Funding and other activities to support preservation	1
					2
				3	
	Italy	ISCR (n.d.) (Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro: High Institute for Conservation and Restoration; formerly ICR (Istituto Centrale del Restauro – Central Institute of Restoration))			
		Technical body of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities	e.g. Risk Map of Italian Cultural Heritage (GIS database)	Research, Documentation and Monitoring (vulnerability of monumental and archaeological heritage in historic cities)	1
				2	
	Netherlands	Dutch Culture (n.d.)			
		Point of contact for the cultural sector in the Netherlands and Dutch diplomatic posts abroad	Shared Cultural Heritage, Europe + Heritage	Funding for knowledge exchange, collaboration	1
			COVID-19: Actual measures for financial support	Funding, resource for funding	2
Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development (n.d.)					
Foundation supported by Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Dutch Postcode Lottery, private individuals, corporations		Cultural Emergency Response Programme	Funding	2	
	Emergency Preparedness for Cultural Heritage under Threat	Funding (Joint Call with Gerda Henkel Foundation)	3		
UK	National Heritage Lottery Fund (n.d.)				
	Non-departmental Public body	National Lottery Grants	Funding	1	
				2	
		Heritage Emergency Fund (in response to COVID-19)	Funding, skill development and training	2	
	British Council (n.d.)				
Cultural Institution (Public corporation, non-departmental public body governed by a Royal Charter)	Cultural Protection Fund	Funding	2		

Europe and North America	UK	AHRC (n.d.) (Arts and Humanities Research Council)			
		Non Departmental Public Body	AHRC Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) Pilot Urgency Grants scheme	Research Grant	2
		University of Oxford along with Durham and Leicester EAMENA (n.d.) and MarEA (n.d.)			
	Projects under Public Research Universities	EAMENA	Identifying, recording, monitoring, training, dissemination, conservation, awareness-raising; networks; assisting law enforcement	2	
		MarEA			
	Canada	CCI (n.d.) (Canadian Conservation Institute)			
		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	Awareness raising and guidelines	2
		Cultural Heritage Centre (Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, n.d.)			
	Centre within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (US Department of State)	US Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	Funding	1 2 3	
		Cultural Antiquities Task Force e.g. Training programme: 'Preventing Trafficking and Protecting Cultural Heritage'	Training and capacity building	2 3	
		Iraq Cultural Heritage Initiatives, Syria Cultural Heritage Initiative	Assistance (Technical, planning, management, financial, etc.)	2 3	
		FPAN (n.d.) (Florida Public Archaeology Network)			
		State supported Organisation of regional centres, assisting municipalities and the Florida Division of Historical Resources	Heritage Monitoring Scouts (HMS Florida)	Public outreach; promote and facilitate the conservation, study and public understanding of archaeological heritage	1 2
	STAMP- Shipwreck tagging archaeological Management Program				
	Group of museums and research centres administered by the Government of the United States	Smithsonian Institution (Smithsonian Institution, n.d.; Smithsonian Global, n.d.; SCRI, n.d.)			
		SHOSI Safeguarding the heritage of Syria and Iraq	Research, training, capacity building, public outreach and use of technology to monitor destruction of cultural heritage	1 2 3	
				SCRI – Smithsonian Cultural Rescue Initiative	2 3

1.2.6. Organisations Supporting State Agencies (National)

Some organisations/ institutions support 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 as public benefit, not-for-profit organisations. e.g. Monumentenwacht in Belgium and Association of Provincial Monument Guards in Netherlands (both operate as independent maintenance advisors), National Trust of Australia and National Trust for Canada. Some such organisations maintain Heritage at Risk Registers. e.g. 11 Most Endangered Programme of National Trust for Canada.

Table 12: Other Organisations/ Institutions/ Trusts operating within or supporting Public Sector Organisations in the field of ‘cultural heritage’ at ‘cultural heritage at risk’

Region & Country	Organisational Structure	Heritage at Risk Initiative	Activity	Type
Asia and the Pacific	Australia	National Trust of Australia (n.d.) (Officially Australian Council of National Trusts ACNT)		
		National peak body of National Trusts (Community-based, non-government not-for-profit organisations)	Range of initiatives. e.g. Heritage at Risk	Advocacy, research, protection, education of indigenous, natural and cultural heritage at risk
Europe and North America	Belgium	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
	Netherlands	MonumentenwachtNL / Vereniging Provinciale Monumentenwachten Nederland (n.d.) (Association of Provincial Monument Guards in Netherlands) e.g. of Provincial Monument Guard: Monumentenwacht Noord-Brabant (n.d.)		
		<u>MonumentenwachtNL</u> : Statutory Association of Provincial Monument Guards <u>Monumentenwacht Noord-Brabant</u> : Non-profit Public Benefit Organisation	Range of initiatives	Monitoring, inspections and conservation (encouraging owners for regular maintenance to avoid costlier and large-scale restoration), conservation subsidy/ grant
	Canada	National Trust for Canada (n.d.)		
Registered Charity (not-for-profit)		National Trust Endangered Places List	Advocacy, awareness raising, campaigns	2
		Regeneration Works	Website - tools, advice, training opportunities	1 2
	This Place Matters; Resource for sourcing other funds	This Place Matters: Crowdfunding competition	1 2	

1.2.7. Private Sector Organisations/ Institutions (International and National)

Example of an international network of private agencies in the cultural heritage and heritage at risk sector is the Aga Khan Developmental Network. As mentioned on their website, the network has an allocated annual budget for non-profit development activities and also generates revenue through its economic development arm, the surpluses of which are re-invested in further development activities (AKDN, n.d.). The role of the online media in the heritage at risk sector is important. Google Arts and Culture, developed by the multinational technology company Google Inc. (now Google, LLC) is an online platform promoting cultural heritage and increasing the visibility of efforts towards safeguarding ‘cultural heritage at risk’. At the national level, private academic or research institutions are engaged with the field of heritage at risk. e.g. ASOR and Institute for Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage, Ritsumeikan University. The role of the private non-profit sector is significant in the field of heritage at risk. Some grant making organisations operate as private foundations or charity organisations focusing on cultural heritage protection. Though registered in a particular country, such organisations offer financial and/ or technical assistance to other countries as well. Some of their grants focus on particular regions or thematic areas. Examples of grant-making organisations are Volkswagen Stiftung, Gerda Henkel Stiftung, Arcadia Fund, Ford Foundation, Whiting foundation, etc. Some private trusts or foundations address heritage at risk through engagements such as research, documentation, funding,

conservation projects, awareness-raising, etc. either in the country where they are located (e.g. Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz, National Trust for Historic Preservation of USA) or across the world (e.g. J. Paul Getty Trust). Another method of engagement of the private non-profit sector is through specific services. Though such an organisation may be registered in a particular country, its work may be international. e.g. CyArk (expertise in documentation)

Table 13: Private Sector Organisations/ Institutions (International/ Regional)

Organisational Structure	Heritage at Risk Initiative	Activity	Type
AKDN (n.d.) (Aga Khan Development Network)			
Network of private, non-denominational development agencies	Agencies: AKA, AKAH, AKAM, AKES, AKF, AKFED, AKHS, AKTC, AKU, UCA	Focus on health, education, culture, rural development, institution building and economic development	-
AKAH (Aga Khan Agency for Habitat)			
NGO, Private non-denominational philanthropic foundation (Agency of AKDN)	Activity Areas: Housing and Habitat; Disaster Preparedness; Humanitarian Response; Water and Sanitation; Environmental Stewardship	Training, capacity building, expertise, assessments, research, advocacy, awareness-raising etc.	-
	Disaster Preparedness ; The Disaster Risk Management Initiative	Education, training, awareness raising, hazard assessments, mitigation	1 2 3
	AKPBS Aga Khan Planning and Building Services, e.g. Habitat Risk Management Programme	Training and capacity building, awareness raising etc.	1 2 3
AKF (Aga Khan Foundation)			
NGO, Private non-denominational philanthropic foundation (Agency of AKDN)	AKF works primarily in six areas: Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Inclusion; Education; Early Childhood Development; Health and Nutrition; Civil Society	Implementing organisation leveraging the capabilities of multiple AKDN agencies; funding/ 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	Conservation and re-generation of cities in the Muslim world through expertise, consultation, creation of networks, financial (through AKF) and technical assistance, etc.	1 2 3
	Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Initiative	Digital library accessible through Archnet	1 2 3
Google Arts and Culture			
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	1 2

Table 14: Private Sector Organisations/ Institutions (National)

Region & Country	Organisational Structure	Heritage at Risk Initiative	Activity	Type
Asia and the Pacific	Japan	Institute for Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage, Ritsumeikan University (n.d.) (UNESCO Chair – Refer to UNITWIN/ UNESCO Chairs Programme)		
		Private University	Range of initiatives	Development of technology, education, research, training, capacity building, dissemination

Europe and North America	Germany	Volkswagen Stiftung (n.d.)				
		Private Foundation	e.g. Global Issues – Integrating Different Perspectives on Social Inequality	Funding for research	1 2 3	
		Gerda Henkel Stiftung (n.d.)				
		Private Foundation	Funding Initiative Patrimonies	Funding	1 2	
			‘Emergency Preparedness for Cultural Heritage under Threat’ (with Prince Claus Fund); Funding Programme: Lost Cities	Funding (Research Grant)	2	
			Funding Programme: Lost Cities	Research Grant	2 3	
		Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz (n.d.)				
		Private non-profit foundation	Monuments in need	Advocacy, funding through fundraising	2	
			Denkmal Activ: Kulturerbe macht Schule	Awareness raising, education (school children)	1	
		UK	Arcadia Fund (n.d.)			
			Charity	Range of grants	Funding	2
		USA	Whiting Foundation (n.d.)			
	Private Foundation		Programme Area: Cultural Heritage , e.g. First Aid Grants for Documentary Heritage Worldwide (with Prince Claus Fund)	Funding	1 2 3	
				Ford Foundation (n.d.)		
				Private Foundation	Range of initiatives	Funding
	NYC COVID-19 Response & Impact Fund		Funding		2	
	ASOR (American Schools of Oriental Research) (ASOR, n.d.; ASOR Blog, n.d.; ASOR CHI, n.d.)					
	Corporation (Organised for charitable, educational and scientific purposes)		Monitoring damage to archaeological sites	Monitoring using citizen science/ digital humanities	2 3	
			Cultural Heritage Initiatives ; Shepherd Urgent Grants (within Cultural Heritage Initiatives) to carry on emergency conservation activities	Research, education and stewardship; planning and implementing emergency and post-war responses; documenting damage and awareness raising; grants	2 3	
				J. Paul Getty Trust (n.d.)		
	Getty Foundation, Getty Research Institute, Getty Conservation Institute		Ancient Worlds Now: A Future for the Past (Getty Foundation, Research Institute, Conservation Institute, and Museum)	Funding, research and documentation, exhibition, awareness raising, creating conservation strategy	1	
			COVID-19 Arts Relief Fund	Funding	2	
			Southern African Rock Art Project (2003–2014)	Education and training, local capacity building	2	
			Building an Emergency Plan: A Guide for Museums and Other Cultural Institutions	Publication	1	
			Arches Project	Open Source data management platform for the cultural field	1 2 3	
	National Trust for Historic Preservation (n.d.)					
	Private Trust, member supported organisation founded by congressional charter	America’s 11 Most Endangered Historic Places	Advocacy, awareness raising, campaign	2		
African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund ; National Trust Preservation Funds and Special Grants Programmes		Advocacy, Grants	1 2			
CyArk (n.d.)						
Private Non-Profit Organisation	Varied Projects with the goal of conservation, recovery and/ or discovery	Recording and digital documentation				

1.2.8. Civic Sector Organisations (International and National)

Various types of organisations within the civic sector are engaging in activities addressing heritage at risk. CIVICUS is an example of a global alliance of civil society organisations dedicated to strengthening citizen action. Though not directly operating within the heritage sector, it has instruments that have the potential to aid mechanisms of civil society participation for cultural heritage and for rights based approach to cultural heritage. Details of Europa Nostra have been provided in 1.2.4. Some non-profit associations and networks operating on a membership basis 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 or the world. e.g. ICONIC HOUSES, Future for Religious Heritage, and World Heritage Watch. Within the National level civic sector, several non-profit organisations or foundations are doing important work at their respective national and local levels, engaging with heritage at risk through diverse modes such as advocacy, fundraising, listing, research, publications, etc. e.g. Egyptian Heritage Rescue Foundation, INTACH, Cultural Heritage Without Borders, Nova Scotia Lighthouse Preservation Society, etc. Some non-profit organisations or foundations have a regional/ thematic focus and extend their work internationally. e.g. Antiquities Coalition, Alliance for the Restoration of Cultural Heritage.

Examples of civil society/ volunteer-led organisations or citizen’s groups advocating for the safeguarding of cultural heritage are - The Day After (TDA) in Syria, SAVE Britain’s Heritage, Preservation Chicago and Commission of Guardians of the Atrato in Colombia. 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.). SAVE and Preservation Chicago, both work towards fighting for threatened historic buildings and sustainable reuses through advocacy (SAVE Britain’s Heritage, n.d.; Preservation Chicago, n.d.). The Commission of Guardians of the Atrato has been granted biocultural rights through Judgement T-622/16 (the Atrato River Case) of the Constitutional Court of Colombia (Tierra Digna, n.d.; FISCH, n.d.). The commission is formed of representative members of six civic sector organisations and is an example of a rights based approach to heritage conservation.

Table 15: Civic Sector Organisations/ Institutions (International and National)

Region & Country	Organisational Structure	Heritage at Risk Initiative	Activity	Type
Global Alliance	CIVICUS (n.d.)			
	Global alliance of civil society organisations and activists	Crisis Response Fund	Funding	2
		Civicus Solidarity Fund		3
		CIVICUS Monitor: Tracking Civic Space	Monitoring	1
	CIVICUS Datashift (citizen generated data)	Capacity building		
Arab States	Egypt	EHRF (n.d.) (Egyptian Heritage Rescue Foundation.)		
		Non-profit Organisation/ NGO	Training and Capacity Building; Projects, (International, Regional and National courses) e.g. Save the Chiraibi Bath; Preventing the danger of fire in Al-Azhar and Al-Ghouri	Documenting and digitizing museum collections, capacity building in risk assessment and mitigation, upgrading and reusing historic buildings.
				2

Arab States	Syria	TDA (n.d.) (The Day After)			
		Syrian-led civil society Organisation	Heritage Protection Initiative , e.g. Site Monitors Project	Advocacy, awareness, monitoring, research and dissemination	2 3
Asia and the Pacific	India	INTACH (n.d.)			
		Non-profit charitable organisation	Heritage@Risk : 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-raising, expertise, protection, documentation, heritage policies, emergency response, generating sponsorships	2 3
			Heritage Listing	Documentation, inventory	1
Europe and North America	Belgium	FRH (n.d.) (Future for Religious Heritage)			
		Non-faith, not for profit Organisation	e.g. FRH Torch , Religiana , ALTERheritage , SKIVRE	Advocacy, vocational learning, interpretation	1
			FRH Inform , other surveys	Research and dissemination	1
		FRH Biennial conference	Networking, dissemination	1	
Germany	World Heritage Watch (n.d.)				
	NGO (registered association)	e.g. WHW Network, World Heritage Watch Report , Conferences	Advocacy, awareness raising, publications	1 2	
Europe and North America	Netherlands	ICONIC HOUSES (n.d.)			
		Foundation (not-for-profit organisation)	ICONS at Risk	Advocacy, awareness raising and supporting house owners to raise action	1 2
	Sweden	CHwB (n.d.) (Cultural Heritage Without Borders)			
		Foundation	e.g. Regional restoration camps , Balkan aid response for emergencies , etc.	Education; capacity building; funding; promotion; awareness raising; co-ordination	1 2 3
	UK	SAVE Britain's Heritage (n.d.)			
		Charity	e.g. Publications , Buildings at Risk Register , Campaigns	Publications, awareness-raising	2
	Canada	Nova Scotia Lighthouse Preservation Society (n.d.)			
		Non-profit charitable organisation	Various initiatives Coaching Grant Programme (free coaching to tackle COVID-19)	Database, advocacy, magazine Grant	1 2
	USA	Antiquities Coalition (n.d.)			
		NGO	e.g. Cultural Piracy: Mapping Antiquities Seizures Around the Globe ; Buyer Beware Awareness Campaign ; Culture Under Threat Task Force	Advocacy, awareness raising, documentation, research, publications, monitoring, etc.	1 2 3
Preservation Chicago (n.d.)					
Volunteer Organisation	Chicago 7 Most Endangered	Advocacy, campaign	2		
	Neighbourhood preservation workshops	Education, training	1		
Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia	Commission of Guardians of the Atrato (Tierra Digna, n.d. and FISCH, n.d.)			
		Committee of members of the civic sector	Citizen mobilization for Judgement T-622/16 (NGO's: FISCH, ASCOBA, COCOMACIA, Tierra Digna, COCOMACIA, and Mesa Social Y Ambiental El Carmen De Atrato)	Conservation and protection, rights based approach to heritage	1 2

Some multi-stakeholder alliances and networks are working towards safeguarding cultural heritage. Their contributions are diverse, such as financial and technical assistance, training and capacity building, awareness-raising, development of early detection system of risks, etc. ALIPH Foundation is an example of an international alliance (between several States, private partners and experts) with a thematic focus on funding for protection of heritage in conflict areas. At the national level, some alliances and networks are working towards building synergies and collaborations amongst stakeholder groups such as varied sectors, organisational structures, disciplines, professions and capacities. e.g. ArchHerNet in Germany and Japan Consortium for International Co-operation in Cultural Heritage. Such networks are open to engagement in all 3 stages of risk. The idea for ArchHerNet is to create synergies to preserve, protect and restore monuments as well as to contribute to the economy in the host and partner countries through research, education, expertise in protection and conservation of heritage, events, publications, etc. (ArchHerNet, n.d.). The aim of Japan Consortium for International co-operation in Cultural Heritage 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, organisations that support international co-operation, public organisations and private-sector aid organisations.

Table 16: Collaboration of Sectors (International and National)

Region & Country	Organisational Structure	Heritage at Risk Initiative	Activity	Type	
International	ALIPH Foundation (n.d.) (International Alliance for the protection of Cultural Heritage in Conflict Areas)				
	Foundation (international alliance)	e.g. Grants for Emergency Relief ; Call for Projects: Heritage at risk due to conflict	Funding (financial and technical assistance)	1	
				2	
			COVID-19 Emergency Grants	Emergency funding	2
Asia and the Pacific	Japan	Japan Consortium for International co-operation in Cultural Heritage (n.d.)			
		Consortium	Sections: Resource and Systems Research, Conservation Design, Conservation Practice	International co-operation in cultural heritage	1
					2
			3		
Europe and North America	Germany	ArchHerNet (n.d.) (Archaeological Heritage Network)			
		Network of experts, supported by German Foreign Office and co-ordinated by the German Archaeological Institute	e.g. Post Conflict Recovery of Urban Cultural Heritage: A Toolkit for Practitioners	Publication	1
					2
	Stunde Null – A Future or the Time After the Crisis	Capacity building, training and education	3		

1.3. Types of ‘Mode of Intervention’ and ICOMOS’ Visibility in the Landscape of Organisations/ Institutions

The mapping indicates diverse modes of engaging with heritage at risk, which have been identified into 12 types as listed in Table 17, along with explanatory notes regarding each. Table 18 provides an overview of the organisations/ institutions mapped, categorised based on

types of ‘mode of intervention’. Table 18 also indicates ICOMOS’ modes of engagement within the landscape of organisations/ institutions operating in the ‘Heritage at Risk’ sector.

Table 17: 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	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	<p>Types of Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Doctrine/ Discourse ▪ Policy/ Strategy/ Guidelines ▪ Inclusion/ Exclusion of heritage assets in heritage register/ lists ▪ Assessments/ Evaluation ▪ Technical (structural, architectural, landscape, material science, heritage protection/ preservation/ conservation/ revitalisation, etc.) ▪ Financial ▪ Legal ▪ Design/ Planning ▪ Monitoring and Management ▪ Risk (identification, preparedness, prevention, reduction, mitigation, response, recovery, monitoring) ▪ Interpretation and promotion ▪ and/ or any other <p>Modes of Engagement within ‘Expertise’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussions and development of ideas/ doctrine/ discourse ▪ 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/ impact/ 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) ▪ 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.

Table 18: An overview of organisations/ institutions categorised based on types of ‘modes of intervention’

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

Region	Country	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													
-	-	UNDRR	√	√		√		√	√	√	√	√	
-	-	UNITAR				√		√	√	√	√	√	
-	-	UNDP	√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
-	-	UN OCHA	√	√			√	√	√		√	√	√
-	-	UNESCO	√	√	√		√	√	√		√	√	√
-	-	World Bank ³	√				√	√		√	√	√	√
-	-	ICCRIM					√	√	√	√	√	√	
Regional IGOs													
Africa	-	AfDB								√	√		√
Arab States	-	LAS	√									√	
Asia and the Pacific	-	ADB							√	√	√	√	
		SAARC Disaster Management Centre						√	√	√	√	√	
Europe and North America	-	EU	√					√	√	√	√	√	√
		Council of Europe	√						√			√	
LAC	-	Association of Caribbean States										√	
Key INGOs													
-	-	ICOM	√	√				√	√	√	√	√	√
-	-	IFLA	√	√				√	√	√	√	√	√
-	-	ICA	√					√	√	√	√	√	√
-	-	Blue Shield			√			√	√	√	√	√	
-	-	IUCN		√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√
-	-	WMF		√				√	√	√	√	√	√
-	-	GFDRR	√			√		√	√	√	√	√	√
-	-	Docomomo		√				√	√		√	√	√
-	-	Europa Nostra		√				√			√	√	√
-	-	GHF				√		√	√	√	√	√	√
-	-	Global Centre for the R2P			√	√		√		√	√	√	
-	-	WATCH						√	√	√	√	√	
National/ State Agencies													
Africa	South Africa	SAHRA		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
Arab States	Bahrain	BACA		√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	
Asia and the Pacific	Australia	Heritage Council Victoria	√	√		√		√		√	√		
		Heritage Victoria			√	√	√	√			√		√

³ GFDRR mentioned separately

Region	Country	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	
Asia and the Pacific	Australia	Office of Aboriginal Victoria			√	√	√	√	√			√	√		
	India	ASI		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
Europe and North America	Belgium	Flemish Organisation for Immovable Heritage		√	√	√	√	√	√			√			
	Netherlands	The Netherlands Department for Conservation		√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	
	Norway	The Directorate for Cultural Heritage	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	
	Poland	National Heritage Board of Poland		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Sweden	Swedish National Heritage Board			√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√		
	UK	Historic England		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
		Historic Environment Scotland		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		Welsh Historic Monuments		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Canada	HSMBC		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
	USA	National Park Service		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
SHPO			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
LAC	Chile	National Monuments Council		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
Other Public Sector Organisations/ Institutions/ Trusts															
Africa	South Africa	The Zamani Project									√	√			
Asia and the Pacific	Australia	SoE Report				√					√	√			
	India	NDMA	√		√				√	√		√	√		
		National Institute of Disaster Management						√	√	√	√	√	√		
New Zealand	New Zealand Aid Programme												√		
Europe and North America	Germany	Federal Foreign Office, Cultural Preservation Programme												√	
	Italy	ISCR				√		√		√	√	√	√		
	Netherlands	Dutch Culture							√				√	√	
		Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development							√					√	
Europe and North America	UK	National Heritage Lottery Fund						√	√					√	
		British Council												√	
		AHRC												√	
	Canada	EAMENA, MarEA				√		√	√	√	√	√	√		
Europe and North America	USA	CCI						√	√	√	√	√	√		
		Cultural Heritage Centre						√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
		FPAN				√		√	√	√	√	√	√		
		Smithsonian institution				√		√	√	√	√	√			

Region	Country	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	
Organisations Supporting State Agencies															
Asia and the Pacific	Australia	National Trust of Australia		√			√		√	√	√	√	√		
Europe and North America	Belgium	Monumentenwacht Vlaanderen vzw				√	√	√	√			√			
	Netherlands	Monumentenwacht Noord-Brabant				√	√	√	√			√		√	
	Canada	National Trust for Canada		√				√	√	√		√	√	√	
Private Sector Organisations/ Institutions (International and National)															
-	-	AKDN						√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
-	-	Google Arts and Culture										√	√		
Asia and the Pacific	Japan	Institute for Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage, Ritsumeikan University						√	√	√	√	√	√		
Europe and North America	Germany	Volkswagen Stiftung												√	
		Gerda Henkel Stiftung												√	
		Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz							√	√			√	√	
	UK	Arcadia Fund							√					√	
	USA	Whiting Foundation													√
		Ford Foundation													√
		ASOR				√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		J. Paul Getty Trust						√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		National Trust for Historic Preservation		√					√	√		√	√	√	√
		CyArk						√		√	√				
Civic Sector Organisations (International and National)															
-	-	CIVICUS				√			√	√	√	√	√	√	
Arab States	Egypt	EHRF						√	√	√	√				
	Syria	TDA				√			√		√	√	√		
Asia and the Pacific	India	INTACH		√				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Europe and North America	Belgium	FRH						√	√	√	√	√	√		
	Germany	World Heritage Watch							√		√	√	√		
	Netherlands	ICONIC HOUSES		√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√		
	Sweden	CHwB						√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	UK	SAVE Britain's Heritage		√				√	√			√	√		
	Canada	Nova Scotia Lighthouse Preservation Society		√				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	USA	Antiquities Coalition				√		√	√		√	√	√		
		Preservation Chicago		√				√	√	√		√	√		
LAC	Colombia	Commission of the Guardians of the Atrato				√	√		√	√			√		

Region	Country	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
Collaboration of Sectors (International and National)														
-	-	ALIPH Foundation												√
Asia and the Pacific	Japan	Japan Consortium for International Co-operation in Cultural Heritage						√	√	√	√	√	√	
Europe and North America	Germany	ArcHerNet						√	√	√	√	√	√	

The mapping exercise reveals that ICOMOS being the advisory body of UNESCO and 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. With the operating mechanism of its Secretariat, International Scientific Committees and Working Groups, National Committees and a wide membership network, ICOMOS has the potential to operate at varied scales to engage with heritage at risk. Table 18 indicates that currently 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' initiatives include activities targeted towards all three stages of risk as defined for the mapping. Initiatives of other organisations/ institutions with similar modes of engagement, or organisations engaging in areas where ICOMOS is not directly involved, can be studied for filling in gaps, collaboration and synergies.

A key observation is that ICOMOS' H@R 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. Other Watch lists and monitors 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 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.

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

2.1. Defining Target Areas

Prior to 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 recognises three target areas for capacity building - practitioners, institutions, and communities and networks (UNESCO WHC, 2011, 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 of legitimisation of actions for advocacy and awareness raising - political, professional and democratic/ popular (Kisić and Tomka, 2018, p. 7-8). These three sources of legitimisation can be traced back to the target areas stated in the previously mentioned two publications. This indicates that to effectively address issues of heritage at risk, it is important to devise 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. Explanations of the target areas are provided below. Terminologies have been modified from a World Heritage context to suit all types of heritage (UNESCO WHC, 2011, p. 5).

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, national and local levels 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. The Proposed 'Heritage at Risk' Programme/ Observatory

2.2.1. Heritage at Risk Report/ Series

The World Reports on Monuments and Sites in Danger, named as the Heritage at Risk Series (H@R Series/ Reports) was the first tangible output of ICOMOS' 'Heritage at Risk' programme. The Series is ICOMOS' attempt to raise awareness regarding and monitor risks

to cultural heritage. There are 8 issues published till date (2000, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2010, 2011-2013, 2014-2015) and 3 special editions. The special editions are: Underwater Cultural Heritage at Risk: Managing Natural and Human Impacts (2006), The Soviet Heritage and European Modernism (2007), and Cultural Heritage and Natural Disasters: Risk Preparedness and the Limits of Prevention (2008). In H@R 2014-15, the introductory section states that the series was requested to be continued and actions were requested to be taken to enhance its ‘communication’ and ‘impact’ to better serve ICOMOS for its strategic priorities (ICOMOS, 2016, p. 8). The analysis of the series is an attempt to understand existing patterns and gaps to provide information for programme improvement.

1. Quantitative Analysis of National Reports

The objective here is to analyse patterns in submissions and inclusion of national reports from different regions of the world. The analysis is based on a comprehensive region-wise list of national reports of all countries/ Nation-States prepared through a study of all volumes of the series (Refer to Annexure 1 for the list). Figure 1 indicates the number of national reports from the different geographic regions of the world.

Figure 1: Number of national reports from different geographic regions in the H@R Reports (for preliminary list of national reports of all countries/ Nation-States, refer to Annexure 1)

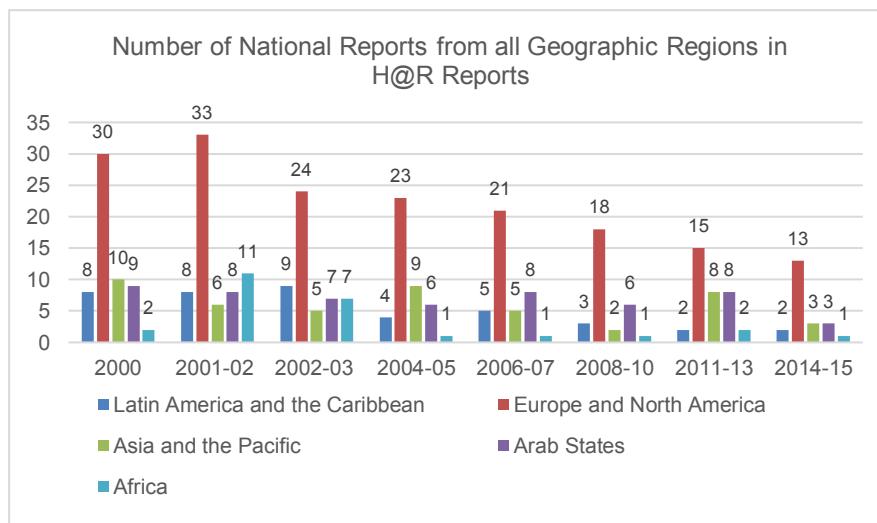


Figure 1 leads to some important observations. The maximum number of national reports in all the 8 volumes are from the region of Europe and North America. The minimum number of national reports in all the 8 volumes are from the region of Africa. The number of national reports included in the individual volumes have decreased over the years except for the 2001-02 volume in which there was a slight increase in the number. There are also some other observations based on the comprehensive year-wise list (Annexure 1) of national reports from all regions included in the H@R volumes. 4 countries/ Nation-States have reports in all 8 volumes. These are: Australia from Asia and the Pacific and 3 countries from the regional classification of Europe and North America, which are Austria, Germany and Russia. Another set of important observations are regarding the countries/ Nation-States with maximum national reports in the volumes of H@R from each region. They are: in Africa, South Africa has reports in 3 volumes (2000, 2001-02 and 2002-03) and Kenya also has reports in 3

volumes (2000, 2001-02 and 2006-07); in the Arab States, Afghanistan has reports in 6 volumes (2000, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2004-05, 2008-10, 2011-13); in Asia and the Pacific, Australia has reports in all 8 volumes; in Europe and North America, Austria, Germany and Russia have reports in all 8 volumes; in Latin America and the Caribbean, Mexico has reports in 6 volumes (2000, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2004-05, 2006-07, 2014-15).

2. Diachronic Analysis of Representative Examples of National Reports

The objective of this section is to analyse patterns in the reporting methodology of the same country/ Nation-State over time. One country/ Nation-State with reports in maximum number of volumes from each region is selected as a sample for analysis to allow for a wider range in comparative material. All the available national reports from all the volumes published of the following national reports are chosen for analysis: 1). Kenya (currently, no ICOMOS National Committee as per ICOMOS website) from Africa; 2) Afghanistan (does not have an ICOMOS National Committee) from Arab States; 3). Australia from Asia and the Pacific; 4). Germany from Europe and North America; 5) Mexico from Latin America and the Caribbean

National Reports of Kenya (Region: Africa)

Based on the reports of Kenya available in 3 volumes, the following are the strengths and weaknesses of the reporting methodology.

S	STRENGTHS
	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is mentioned in all the 3 reports 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. The clearly stated aim demonstrates clarity regarding the target area to be addressed. ▪ Emerging solutions and gaps have been briefly mentioned, which can act as the point of departure for chalking out areas of engagement for the ICOMOS National Committees.
W	WEAKNESSES
	<p>Number of reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Due to sporadic reports, the publication cannot be effectively used to track trends regarding risks. <p>Format</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All 3 reports are in the format of presenting 1 or 2 case studies. This format cannot present an overview of trends of risk at the national level. <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types of heritage addressed are architectural/ monumental/ archaeological. This is neither a comprehensive 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 presented in the previous reporting cycle are mentioned in the next report. Due to lack of updates, whether the publication has been successful to trigger responsible action of the concerned authorities cannot be monitored, inhibiting the publication from being a tool for continuous programme evaluation. <p>Contributors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Names of individual authors of the report have not been mentioned.

National Reports of Afghanistan (Region: Arab States)

Based on the reports available in 6 volumes, the following are the strengths and weaknesses of the reporting methodology.

S	STRENGTHS
	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report acts a tool for awareness-raising and monitoring for the context in Afghanistan and for ICOMOS’s engagement, over the years of the reporting cycles of the publication. There is continuity of content in the reports over consecutive volumes which enables tracking successes, failures, planning, stakeholders involved in the process and for recommendations.
W	WEAKNESSES
	<p>Number of reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICOMOS has no National Committee in Afghanistan. ICOMOS’ engagement in the Bamiyan Budhhas Project has been monitored till H@R 2008-10. Since no more reports are available, it cannot be ascertained whether ICOMOS’s activities encouraged the Afghan Government to further its preservation efforts nor the 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. <p>Contributors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Authorship of the reports has not been specified, except in the 2008-10 volume.

National Reports of Australia (Region: Arab States)

Based on national reports of Australia available in all 8 volumes, the following are the strengths and weaknesses of the reporting methodology.

S	STRENGTHS
	<p>Format</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In most volumes (except H@R 2008-09, which is a thematic report of an issue contemporary to the reporting cycle), the report is presented in the format of periodic reporting. This methodology presents an overview of the state of heritage in Australia; discussion of issues and trends contemporary to the reporting cycle of the publication; and Australia ICOMOS’s contributions at the national level. This aids in understanding the progress in the National Committee’s efforts. <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The reports present the overall heritage monitoring ecosystem in Australia within which ICOMOS operates, simultaneously pointing out areas of concern where ICOMOS can contribute in future. Presenting gaps is an important aspect to get to the root of the issues for preventive actions. ▪ Australia ICOMOS’s method of inter-linking their report with information from other monitoring mechanisms at the national/ international level, such as State of Environment Report (SoE) and UNESCO World Heritage Asia Pacific Cycle of Periodic Reporting, positions ICOMOS’s report as an aid to other existing heritage monitoring mechanisms. This provides ICOMOS with the opportunity to be a part of the larger ecosystem of monitoring national heritage rather than competing with other types of monitoring, providing insufficient reports or raising ad hoc alerts.
W	WEAKNESSES
	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case studies indicating concerns/ risks are not always followed through in the next report/ volume. ▪ Though some setbacks in ICOMOS’s attempts have been mentioned, areas where ICOMOS could not make a significant impact are not sufficiently highlighted in the reports. Description of types of efforts that didn’t work has the potential to act as an integral element of ICOMOS’s reporting and monitoring mechanism for continuous programme improvement. <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report in H@R 2011-13 brings to notice the limitations in ICOMOS’s expressions of concern, as the final decision lies within the purview of decision and policy-makers. This indicates that the tool of ICOMOS’ reporting mechanism is not sufficiently integrated into the ecosystem of monitoring at the national level, thus, its agency is limited.

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

Based on national reports of Germany available in all 8 volumes, the following are the strengths and weaknesses of the reporting methodology.

S	STRENGTHS
	<p>Format</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The reports in most volumes use the most significant case studies of threats to heritage in the country. In such a format of reporting, the report can be used as a tool by the National Committee to continuously monitor the state of heritage in the country and define its priorities for action.▪ 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 reports include points regarding actions of ICOMOS which did not work (e.g. H@R 2000, H@R 2001-02. This is important to understand gaps in the heritage protection mechanism. <p>Contributors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Names of contributors have been mentioned in most reports, names of reference groups involved are mentioned in some. Providing information regarding the contributors provides a background to the views presented and possibilities for future networking.
W	WEAKNESSES
	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The selection of case studies to be presented can be subjective to the curatorial team. <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The H@R Report has limited agency as it is not sufficiently linked to the monitoring mechanisms of organisations responsible for protection/ management of heritage at the national and local levels.

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

Based on national reports of Mexico available in 5 volumes, the following are the strengths and weaknesses of the reporting methodology.

S	STRENGTHS
	<p>Format</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reporting is mainly done through a case study/ studies (except for H@R 2000, where a summary of information sent by ICOMOS Mexico has been presented). This method can be useful to provide a very detailed description of the case for the readers. <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Cases studies where recommendations have been mentioned, can be useful to decide further course of action for ICOMOS regarding the threats to the case studies mentioned.
W	WEAKNESSES
	<p>Format</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ For the methodology of reporting through case studies, a single/ few case(s) 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 previously expressed concerns is 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 in the same reporting cycle. All national reports of the latest volume are analysed.

S **STRENGTHS**

Content

- Countries that have a well-established national level monitoring system for heritage at risk use the information of these systems for the H@R publication of ICOMOS. e.g. Australia ICOMOS uses the SoE Report, ICOMOS US uses cases of ‘11 Most Endangered Historic Places’ programme.
- The publication is utilised as a tool for additional visibility, advocacy and dissemination of risk information 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.

W **WEAKNESSES**

Format

- National reports of all countries adopt different reporting methods. e.g. 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 make 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. The format and presentation might not be best suited to communicate concerns regarding the risks within the civil society, sectors other than the cultural sector such as the development sector, decision and policy-makers, etc.

Content

- Though analysis of trends is not comprehensive in the earlier volumes of H@R, it is more detailed than in H@R 2014-15. The introduction in H@R 2014-15 gives an overview of what to expect in the report, types of threats and issues to heritage worldwide, but this is insufficient for an in-depth analysis of trends in threats, issues, initiatives, best practices and unsuccessful attempts.
- The language of the publication determines its reading audience. Some reports are published in one language, very few in two.
- Recommendations are not mentioned in many reports. Such reports can probably act as a tool to discuss threats but raise questions such as: Who within ICOMOS is responsible to address the threats mentioned? Who is the publication addressing? Is it reaching the target audience?

Contributors

- Author names are not mentioned in many of the national reports.

4. Thematic, Regional, Additional Reports and Special Editions

The objective of analysing 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. Following are the strengths and weaknesses of the Thematic Reports, Additional Reports and Special Editions.

S **STRENGTHS**

Format

- The range of contributions include varying 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 and inclusion of diverse perspectives.

Content

- There is an attempt to include current issues and themes in the heritage discourse and new initiatives.

Contributors

- Contributions from a range of authors from ISCs, individual members, partner organisations, etc. ensures representation of a wide range of types of heritage, threats and geographic regions.

W

WEAKNESSES

Format

- 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. 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 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 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 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. The objectives of the Heritage Alerts are (mentioned verbatim):

- 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
- Alert the public to the significance and threat to the property at risk using ICOMOS networks to publicise 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.)

The initiative has been analysed here to evaluate whether these objectives are being achieved and whether the initiative is able to effectively safeguard cultural heritage facing threat. Various Alerts are published on ICOMOS International's website, distributed through other relevant websites of ICOMOS' ISCs and NCs as well as through social media such as through facebook. In addition to the Heritage Alerts, ICOMOS issues statements expressing concern over various types of natural and human induced threats to cultural heritage. These are posted in the news section of the website. Two examples of statements are ICOMOS' concern over sudden floods in Yemen, written on 23rd April 2020 and ICOMOS and ICOM's Joint Statement on Hagia Sophia, Istanbul, Turkey, written on 16th July 2020.

Based on data from the Heritage Alerts section of ICOMOS International's website, 3 types of observations have been made, of issues/ gaps related to: Types of alerts; Processes; and Communication and dissemination. In the feedback from ICOMOS members and secondary data, in addition to these 3 types, 2 more types of issues have been identified. These are issues

related to: Programme and its objectives; and Resources. Combining these data sources, the issues/ gaps have been described under: 1). Types of alerts, 2). Programme and its objectives 3). Processes, 4) Resources, 5). Communication and dissemination. Data regarding Heritage Alerts published on the website during the analysis are provided in Annexure 2. Feedback from the ISCs and NCs have been provided verbatim in Annexure 6 and 9 respectively.

Types of alerts

The analysis of the Heritage Alerts section on ICOMOS' website reveals important observations related to types of alerts. The first is that alerts are predominantly from Europe and North America (10 out of 14 which is 71.42 % of the total alerts published), 3 out of 14 from Asia and the Pacific and 1 out of 14 from the Arab States. This can indicate either/ all of the following: 1). Less awareness of the Heritage Alerts process in regions other than Europe and North America; 2). Mechanism 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.

The second observation is that 13 out of 14 Alerts are of heritage assets located in urban contexts. 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 contexts; 5). Conflicting interests of urban development and protection of heritage. In the feedback received through the questionnaire, an expert advisory member of the International Committee on Cultural Landscape (ISCCCL) (2020b) re-iterates that the protection of heritage assets is often seen to be in conflict with urban development leading to Alerts being unsuccessful. In reference to the efforts to protect Canberra's central cultural landscape of a lake and surrounding parklands, she says that neither the Heritage Alert notification followed by a GA 2017 resolution nor the letter from ICOMOS' President, deterred the development threatening the landscape. The root cause for this is that the government is focused on the benefits of utilising the area for the development of high rise leading to the intentional prevention of any heritage listing (Ibid).

The third observation is that the reason for threat in all 14 cases indicates processes related to redevelopment, reconstruction and demolition. This may indicate insufficient engagement with stakeholders at the national and local levels, involved with development processes, at the preventive stage. The last observation is that, 8 out of 14 (57. 14%) Alerts have been initiated by ISC20C. This may indicate any/ all of the following: 1). Lack of awareness of the values of 20th C heritage; 2). Insufficient mechanisms for protection of 20th C heritage; 3). Conservation of 20th C heritage may be a more difficult process; 4). Members of ISC20C may be more active in the Heritage Alert process; 5) The Heritage Alert section on the ISC20C website may be a useful tool to aid the process of raising alerts.

Programme and its objectives

In reference to the six objectives of the Heritage Alerts initiative as mentioned on ICOMOS' website, the Vice-President of the International Committee on Wood (IIWC) states, "In my

opinion ICOMOS is failing on all but 2 or 3 of those objectives” (IIRC, 2020b). The impact is the lack of a responsive ‘Heritage at Risk/ Alert’ programme. The reasons in his opinion are that the ICOMOS website does not explain the importance of the ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme, rather directly terms the initiative as ‘Heritage Alerts’; ICOMOS does not sufficiently encourage contributions from ISCs and NCs to the initiative; the ‘Heritage at Risk’ publication is sporadic, leading to insufficient monitoring and awareness raising regarding threats; in the current Heritage Alerts section of ICOMOS’ website, it is difficult to differentiate between new or outdated alerts and the listing process is not transparent; since 2010 the Alert template has not been updated; statistical data and analysis of building types under threat, locations, scale and nature of the threats, etc. is not published by ICOMOS (Ibid.). This indicates that the Heritage Alert process needs to be re-structured.

Processes

The Heritage Alerts section on the website reveals that alerts are pre-dominantly initiated by ICOMOS, the NCs and ISCs and their members. This may indicate that either there is less awareness regarding the alert raising process within the civil society and other organisations or there is a lack of processes regarding the same. In the feedback, the National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India (2020b) acknowledges this gap stating that in India, ICOMOS’ Heritage Alerts can be raised only by ICOMOS members. The root cause for this may be the limited presence of ICOMOS’ NCs within the civil society and the current mechanism of raising alerts (Ibid.). Possible suggestions to address this could be to raise awareness of the Heritage Alert process in civil society and to devise a method to accept alerts from various organisations, civil society organisations and members of the civil society as a tool to promote stewardship of cultural heritage.

Another observation from the website is that the process of submission of a Heritage Alert has a template, but the method of publishing alerts and ICOMOS’ actions vary. The website also reveals that the current process of submission through use of the template and mailing it to the International Secretariat may have limitations such as lengthy process, time available amongst staff, subjectivity of situations for response and case specific process. The President of the International Committee on 20th C Heritage (ISC20C) (2020) states in the feedback that full blown Heritage Alerts are extremely time consuming and they require the member network’s help in investigating as well as confirming the facts as reported to the ISC, which can be a slow and cumbersome process. A member of ICOMOS Board’s Heritage at Risk Task Team (2020a) expresses in an online meeting organised for the purpose of this research, that the lengthy process of the initiative often renders it ineffective as it may be too late to save the heritage from threat. The President of ISC20C (2020) mentions in the feedback that 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?” He says that based on their experience over the last year, they have seen that a letter issued from ISC20C is a faster way to act in cases of imminent threat to a heritage site and may be as effective as raising a full-blown Alert (Ibid.). This indicates that 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, processing and disseminating information is required to facilitate ease of access and understanding for diverse stakeholder groups. An improved user-friendly web-interface for raising alerts may be helpful for this.

The lack of protocols can be seen in two other aspects of the Alert process, namely, the lack of protocols for raising alerts at the national level and legal protocols. Moreover, based on members' feedback, every National Committee has a different working mechanism to deal with issues of heritage at risk. The feedback from the President of ICOMOS Mauritius (2020) and a member of ICOMOS Korea (2020), both state that there are no structured systems to raise alerts at the national level. The feedback from the National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India (2020b) states that within ICOMOS India, an attempt was made to respond to concerns through members' emails regarding heritage at risk. She says, "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" (Ibid.). The lack of formal protocols to respond to heritage at risk concerns at the national level results into a gap in the Heritage Alert process. To address the issue, with respect to ICOMOS India's efforts, she says, "...the first step would be to formalise the response structure. Apart from that, Heritage at Risk is also one of the thematic area[s] [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.). In reference to issues faced by ICOMOS Belgium in the Heritage Alert Case of Tournai for the water gate 'Pont des Trous', where the main part of the monument was demolished despite ICOMOS' efforts, Bruno Merckx points out legal issues of the case. Merckx (2020) says, "...the NC was summoned in front of a local jurisdiction. Who is the assigned representative between the NC and ICOMOS International?" The reason for such a dilemma is the lack of established protocols regarding legal representation in Alert cases. Merckx suggests, "...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).

The recurring responses of the Heritage Alert process, as revealed through ICOMOS' website, are letters, press releases, meetings, and advocacy. Out of 14 Heritage Alerts published, only 1 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 show further expressions of concern. This indicates two points: 1). Decision regarding the case ultimately falls within the purview of the responsible authorities/ owners/ custodians of the heritage asset. To address this, work is needed towards bringing change in National level policies to accord more agency to the alert raising mechanism and stakeholder consultations for any changes to heritage assets; 2) Updating the current status of cases and results of follow up on the website can be useful as examples of success or loss and related learnings.

There may be several reasons for the low success rates of the Heritage Alerts initiative, some of which are revealed in members' feedback. In reference to a case in Ireland, the feedback from President of the International Committee on Energy and Sustainability and Climate Change (ISCES) (2020) mentions that the review committee set up to review a Heritage Alert case for a flooding neither had any experience in flooding nor climate change. The feedback also states that sometimes there may be conflicts of interests arising due to the manner in which Alert cases are adjudicated (Ibid.). The impact of both these issues is poor decision making with respect to Heritage Alert cases. The root cause of both is the method of processing Heritage Alerts. To address this, the President of ISCES says that 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). The Vice President of the International Committee on Wood (IWC) (2020b) states that a reason for the unresponsiveness of the Heritage Alert initiative is the lack of risk knowledge. He says, 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.). The current structure and processes of the 'Heritage at Risk' programme are at the root of this issue. He suggests that all ISCs should undertake research to determine such information regarding heritage assets (Ibid.).

Members' comments also reveal that there is a lack of sufficient participation and utilisation of the expertise available within the ISCs for Heritage Alert cases. The President of the International Committee on Energy and Sustainability and Climate Change (ISCES) (2020) states that the Committee has not been requested to look into an alert case but says that the ISC would welcome the opportunity to collaborate to develop the initiative. According to the feedback from the Vice-President of IWC (2020b), "The IWC does not have its own heritage alert/ heritage at risk webpage/ programme". The root cause for this issue again is the current Heritage Alert structure and process. The Vice-President of IWC mentions that he has proposed to the Bureau, that IWC should start its own Heritage Alert initiative similar to ISC20C (Ibid.). He also 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.).

Another issue of the Heritage Alerts process is that it could often lead to strained relations with the national agencies or other organisations involved in the change or threat to heritage. According to the feedback from the National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India (2020b), the existing binary approach to heritage discourse leads to the discourse being of an accusatory nature. As a suggestion, to avoid conflicts in cases of Heritage Alerts, she 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" (Ibid.).

Resources

The feedback from the President of ISC20C (2020) points out an important resource related issue within the ‘Heritage Alerts’ initiative. He states, “We [ISC20C] work on heritage alerts through our advocacy committee led by [the] Vice President [of the ISC] ... He does not always get the support he would like from committee members”. The impact of this lack of human resources is that there is a lot of work load for the person leading the Heritage Alerts cases in the ISC (Ibid). The root cause for this issue may be the lack of sufficient support from committee members due to the voluntary nature of member engagement or lack of time.

Communication and dissemination

There are some issues with the manner in which the Heritage Alert information is communicated through ICOMOS’ website. The analysis of the ‘Heritage Alerts’ section reveals that archival information regarding the cases is not available. The process of heritage advocacy is lengthy with varied timelines, depending on individual cases, which indicates the need for a mechanism for managing archival data, with the possibility of open and restricted access based on data type for future reference. An archives section can also be useful to sort the current issue of Alert links not working due to removal of content. Another issue is that the current status and date of publishing the alerts are not mentioned for all cases. A ‘current status’ section can aid effective communication and navigation, and it can also become part of the larger system of monitoring the state of conservation of and risks to heritage assets. One more issue is that the method of publishing statements related to current issues is different from statements in response to the Heritage Alert process. A standard method of publishing various types of Alerts, Statements and news regarding threats needs to be devised.

A significant gap leading to the lack of clear communication and dissemination of risks through heritage alerts is the lack of visibility of the initiative across heritage types and ISCs. The President of the International Committee on 20th C Heritage (ISC20C), an ISC instrumental in starting the ‘Heritage Alerts’ initiative suggests that it would be best for ICOMOS to devise an overarching ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme, with a wide presence across heritage types and clear protocols for the method of raising alerts, disseminating news and follow up (Ibid.). He suggests referring to other heritage advocacy programmes as examples such as Docomomo International and WMF and Docomomo US.

Another gap is in the area of communication between the international and national levels within ICOMOS. Citing from her experience of the Heritage Alert case in Tournai, Belgium, Merckx (2020) says, “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?” The possibility of conflicts between ICOMOS members at the international and national level can lead to an ineffective Heritage Alert mechanism. The root cause for such a probability is the lack of clear protocols for allocating responsibilities, again indicating the need for establishing protocols. The feedback from a member of the Board of ICOMOS Portugal (2020) points out another problem stating, “At the international level, the problems that the NC faces are the lack of transparency in the processes related to... WH”. Mentioning the 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". According to her, "[The issue] ... 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.). She adds that since 2018, this concern has been expressed by ICOMOS Portugal within the Europe Group and the committee has recently collaborated in the formation of the WH Europe Working Group, wherein the role of the NCs is being discussed. In collaboration with the NCs of Spain, Belgium and France a proposal regarding the issue has been presented in the Europe Group meeting on 11th June 2020 (Ibid.). The feedback from the President of the International Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL) (2020b) re-iterates issues related to requests to respond to threatened World Heritage properties, while stating another issue, that sometimes the ISCs and the concerned NCs do not share the same view regarding the negative developments leading to advocacy efforts getting stymied. This indicates differing threat perceptions or possibly conflicts of interests.

2.2.3. ICORP and ICORP 'On the Road' Initiative

ICORP is ICOMOS' international scientific committee on risk preparedness. The goals of ICORP are:

"...to enhance the state of preparedness within the heritage institutions and professions in relation to disasters of natural or human origin, and 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. 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. ICORP also supports ICOMOS in its role as the founding partner of the Blue Shield". (ICORP, n.d.)

ICORP-On The Road's website states:

"'ICORP-On The Road' is an initiative launched by ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP) that will 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] Project will aim 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 ICORP-On The Road initiative was proposed in the ICOMOS General Assembly in 2017 and launched on 18th April 2018 as Celebration of World Heritage Day. The key aspects of the initiative are provided here, as mentioned by its co-ordinator Zeynep Gül Ünal in an online interview conducted for the purpose of this research. Gül Ünal (2020) mentions in the interview that her first-hand experience with cultural rescue operations inspired her to initiate

a project to film and disseminate stories of people who risk their lives during emergencies to protect their heritage. She took the opportunity of her selection in ICOMOS' Board to propose the idea. Kai Weise suggested filming the first episode in Nepal. In the current structure and working process, the project's core team first contacts the National Committee (NC) and ICORP members of that Committee where the documentary is intended to be filmed. Usually, the core team is foreign to the host country, so they may be aware of the issues due to the natural or human-induced disaster but may not be aware of the local dynamics (Ibid.). Therefore, collaboration with local experts is integral to the project. The core team prepares questions for local experts and then, along with the local team (ICOMOS NC President and other NC members), decides aspects such as - Who should be interviewed? Which areas should be covered? Which aspects need to be communicated? Members of the NCs provide background information and collaborate in story writing, organising local teams and establishing contacts. The core team then prepares the story-line based on the views and information collected. According to Gül Ünal, not being part of the local culture allows a fresh perspective and an objective view to the issues.

With respect to its resources, the initiative has a core team and a technical team (cameraperson, editors, etc.). Gül Ünal mentions that she prefers the technical team to remain constant so that they do not have to be trained repeatedly. The initial two documentaries were prepared through the voluntary contribution of individuals but third episode onwards, funding could be arranged for, accepted in the form of air fare, accommodation, etc. and participation of young ICOMOS members was encouraged. This, according to her is an important direction for the initiative. She says that in Brazil, India and Pakistan, they had a young team and in India, they had an all-women team. The next episodes are planned in Yemen, Syria and Iraq, depending on funds that can be arranged, for which various sources are being explored. For disseminating the initiative, through the course of stay in the host country for filming, the team delivers lectures, organises conferences and other participatory events. This also enables understanding the views of local people. Gül Ünal says that she participates in scientific conferences where she shows excerpts from the episodes. The initiative's website has a section that indicates a call for ideas or collaboration. Contributions currently can be made through a standard contribution form that can be accessed through the website.

The following section is an analysis of ICORP and ICORP-On The Road.

1. Qualitative Analysis of Issues/ Gaps

4 types of issues have been identified from members' feedback through the questionnaire and selected interviews. They are issues related to: 1). Programme/ Initiative, 2). Processes 3). Resources 4). Types of threat to heritage 5) Communication and dissemination. Issues related to resources have been included in 2.3.3 to avoid duplication. ICORP's feedback through the questionnaire has been provided verbatim in Annexure 6.8.

Programme/ Initiative

In an online interview conducted with the representatives of the Heritage at Risk Task Team (2020b), ICORP's President says that in addition to ICORP-On The Road, other tangible

outputs need to be planned within ICORP, without which, there may be a lack of visibility of ICORP's engagement. A strategic overarching plan for ICOMOS' 'Heritage at Risk' programme may be a way to address this for which ICORP's (2020) feedback suggests, "It may be of interest to broaden who is involved in this programme from the various ISCs".

Processes

A more pro-active leadership in cultural heritage risk reduction is necessary. The feedback from ICORP (2020) suggests:

"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".

Types of threat to heritage

In the online interview conducted to understand the ICORP-On The Road initiative, Gül Ünal (2020) mentions that in the heritage sector, less attention is paid to measures for preparedness and early warning systems for heritage in danger. The root causes are the lack of research in the area, lack of capacities and insufficient capacity building activities. She 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 this. We are now concentrating on early warning systems. UN humanitarian aid and the army usually uses such systems. Now we are using the same tools in trying to understand if heritage will be in danger. In the close future we will have more chance to work in a more pro-active manner rather than reactive." (Ibid)

Communication and dissemination

In the online interview conducted with the representatives of the Heritage at Risk Task Team (2020b), ICORP's President, says that dissemination of ICORP's activities and the website need to be improved. He says that there are plans of organising an Annual Symposia, improving communication within the scientific community and with the public through online forums. ICORP's (2020) feedback through the questionnaire mentions the main modes of communication to be email, listserve, ICORP Website and Facebook. The feedback also mentions using methods of dissemination such as, "...hosting, organising or participating in

conferences, workshops, seminars, webinars, etc. and publications (both general/ mainstream and scientific)” (Ibid.). While mentioning gaps in ICORP’s activities, the feedback points out the need for a more versatile website or a platform that can allow ICORP’s website to function as “an aggregator/ repository/ pointer of existing worldwide publications addressing cultural heritage & DRR/ DRM and searchable for information” (Ibid.).

2. SWOT Analysis of ICORP-On The Road Initiative

S	STRENGTHS
	<p>Initiative and its objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The initiative is an attempt to increase ICORP and ICOMOS’s visibility in and engagement with the civil society. The medium employed simplifies ICOMOS’ language 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 towards the perception of both being simultaneous necessities as both are interlinked. <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The process of building teams with people local to the country where the documentary is shot enables collaboration and provides an insider’s perspective to the history and heritage of the place. <p>Structure and processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The initiative is ICOMOS’ first attempt at visual documentation of people’s stories for future generations from their perspective rather than from an expert’s perspective. ▪ The collaborative process of production of the documentaries enables ICORP to build networks and engage with ICOMOS members of the NCs, national and local governmental bodies, communities and other stakeholders (Gül Ünal, 2020). <p>Communication and dissemination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The documentaries are open source materials which can be used for varied educational purposes. Gül Ünal says that some universities have started using the documentaries as educational material and she herself is using them for training the NATO army (Ibid). ▪ Gül Ünal says that though heritage is for all people, in today’s times, lack of tools for reaching the internet makes one become invisible. According to her, it is important to reach regions and communities whose voices are not sufficiently heard, listen to their stories and issues and make them heard. 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 the local team. This is important as sometimes people use specific local terminologies which is an opportunity to reflect on the traditional methods of resilience inbuilt in local cultures (Ibid.).
W	WEAKNESSES
	<p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A consultant in the core team of the initiative, mentions that it needs dedicated efforts and time of the team during filming and pre-production. This necessitates that the initiative has a continuous funding source for its sustainability and a strategic plan for this needs to be prepared (Heritage at Risk Task Team, 2020b). ▪ Gül Ünal (2020) says that funding the project is important but not the main issue since, the first 5-6 episodes can be shown as examples of outputs to apply for funding. The main challenge is the process of convincing people to collaborate. For the project to be successful, there is a need to involve ICOMOS members, young members, members of the ISCs and NCs. <p>Structure and processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Currently the core team is small and most efforts are initiated through the focal point of this team. <p>Communication and dissemination</p>

- The website of the initiative is not sufficiently linked to/ embedded in ICOMOS' main website and websites of the National Committees of ICOMOS. The website needs to be developed more, made more user friendly and more approachable for diverse interested stakeholders.
- The team hasn't received any ideas as yet through the contribution form on the website (Ibid.). This could indicate any/ all of the following - lack of awareness regarding the initiative; more streams of dissemination 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 contributions possible, who the initiative is for and who can participate needs to be provided.
- The primary medium of dissemination through YouTube and the internet inherently limits the reach of the documentaries. Alternative media of dissemination 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.
- The release of the episodes needs wider dissemination to increase its reach and visibility through strategic planning (Heritage at Risk Task Team, 2020b).

O

OPPORTUNITIES

Initiative and its objectives

- The initiative can be utilised for promoting and enabling stewardship in heritage conservation, monitoring and management within ICOMOS' overarching 'Heritage at Risk' framework.

Resources

- The initiative can contribute to a strategic document for the 'Heritage at Risk' programme, which in turn can be utilised for a comprehensive fundraising proposal for the programme (Ibid.).
- The documentaries are not only awareness-raising media but also important for ICOMOS and ICORP to build networks and enable the communities to gain access to scientific support from the ICOMOS network if need arises in future (Gül Ünal, 2020).
- The initiative has the potential for innovative cycles of collaboration, such as - internships; collaboration with educational institutions or emerging professionals for content creation; field schools; student competitions; grants for smaller outputs of the initiative, etc. Such participative processes can increase the initiative's visibility, generate interest of varied members of the civil society and academia, build capacities of the younger generation and enable creation of networks.

Communication and dissemination

- Gül Ünal mentions that each episode is 26 minutes in length but there is almost 6-7 hours of unseen footage for each episode. She is now attempting to procure permissions for an open source repository of all such interviews for educational purpose, which is planned to be disseminated through the website (Ibid.). Making this material available through alternate media of dissemination such as archives/ exhibitions/ digital libraries etc. may also be helpful.
- The educational potential of the outputs such as documentary, workshops, exhibitions, etc. positions the initiative to be able to collaborate with a range of organisations/ institutions such as institutions targeted at various tiers of education; disciplines such as heritage, humanities, history, architecture, social sciences, etc.; local museums; archives; oral history repositories; UNESCO C2Cs and UNITWIN Networks; humanitarian aid organisations, etc. The documentary-making process can be utilised for building capacities of the communities and experts over time.
- The outputs need to be diversified and alternate media for dissemination to places without internet access or digital tools need to be planned. Such media may include radio, television, regular community screening cycles, events, copies in libraries, educational institutions, etc.

T

THREATS

Structure and processes

- For the initiative to be sustainable, effective and to be adopted by ICOMOS' large membership and its networks, a method of decentralising the initiative needs to be deliberated.

- 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 stakeholders involved. The initiative needs to be conscious regarding the lens through which the narrative is being portrayed and its multiple perspectives. A mechanism for reflection needs to be built within the working strategy to deliberate on the objectives of the initiative regularly 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(s) over time, need to be constructed in a manner that allows diverse story-telling methods.

Processes

- Gül Ünal mentions that with the available episodes as templates, a professional documentary maker can be appointed, but she is apprehensive whether the process will retain its current spirit of participation. Participation is an important aspect of the initiative and should not be lost. (Ibid.)
- Since the initiative is at a nascent stage, the core team is small. It can be anticipated that the scope of the initiative may grow in the future. The initiative needs to carefully curate and monitor the content of the documentaries and other outputs produced at all stages in the future.

2.2.4. Blue Shield and ICOMOS

The International Committee of the Blue Shield was established in 1996 by the four NGOs, ICA, ICOM, ICOMOS and IFLA (Blue Shield, n.d.). The Blue Shield constitutes of National Committees, co-ordinated 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 have a representative each on the International Board. Blue Shield's aims are:

To protect “cultural and natural heritage, tangible and intangible, in the event of armed conflict, natural or human made disaster”; to promote “the ratification and implementation of, respect for the 1954 Hague Convention and its protocols”; to raise awareness “of the importance of protecting cultural property and heritage in emergency situations”; to promote and provide “relevant training”; to promote “community engagement with and participation in protecting cultural property”; to encourage “co-operation with, and between, other relevant entities involved in disasters”. (Blue Shield Statutes, 2016, Article 2, p. 3-4)

The similarity of the goals of ICORP (as mentioned in 2.2.3) and Blue Shield make it clear that the areas of activity of both are interlinked and mutually relevant.

1. Overlapping areas of activity between Blue Shield and ICORP

Blue Shield's mission and goals are delivered through six activity areas in which Blue Shield works with respect to cultural property protection (CPP) in the event of armed conflict and natural/ human-made disasters. These areas are: “1) Proactive protection and risk preparedness; 2). Emergency response; 3). Stabilisation, post-disaster recovery, and long-term/ ongoing support activities; 4). Legal compliance, policy, and their implementation; 5). Capacity building activities, and education and training in support of the Blue Shield's Areas of Activity; 6). Co-ordination of Blue Shield members and with partner organisations” (Blue Shield, n.d.). The activities under the broad activity areas are realised by Blue Shield International and Blue Shield National Committees in the international and national contexts

respectively. All the six activity areas are relevant for ICORP’ goals and by extension for ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme. The activity area number 6 is important to note as it focuses on co-ordinating the work of Blue Shield National Committees; Blue Shield International’s work with international partners such as UNESCO, ICA, ICOM, ICOMOS, IFLA and other international heritage organisations; NATO and other multi-national forces; other international organisations involved in CPP. Table 19 is a quantitative analysis of the region wise distribution of the National Committees of ICOMOS and Blue Shield, the resources of which can be utilised to aid collaboration between both organisations.

Table 19: Region-wise statistical data of Blue Shield National Committees and ICOMOS National Committees (Based on data from preliminary lists provided in Annexure 3.1. and 7.1. for reference. Data for the lists has been derived from the websites of ICOMOS International and Blue Shield International)

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 with 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 in future							
No. of countries with an ICOMOS National/ Transnational Committee and with 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 with an ICOMOS National/ Transnational Committee but without an existing/ under construction National Blue Shield Committee (indicated along with total no. of current ICOMOS NCs/ Transnational Committee)	3/ 6	11/ 12	17/ 19	31/ 47	15/ 19	0/ 1	77/ 104
Countries where ICOMOS can utilise Blue Shield’ resources to collaborate							
No. of countries with a National Blue Shield Committee but without 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 in future.							
No. of countries with a National Blue Shield Committees under construction but without an ICOMOS National Committee	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

2. Qualitative Analysis of Issues/ Gaps

3 types of issues/ gaps in the co-relation of activities of ICOMOS and Blue Shield have been identified. These are issues related to: 1). Programme/ Initiative, 2). Processes, 3). Communication and Dissemination. The analysis is presented through a description of issues/ gaps and if possible, the impact, root causes and suggestions.

Programme/ Initiative

A key issue is the gap in the co-operation between the activities of ICOMOS and Blue Shield leading to ICOMOS’ expertise network not being utilised effectively for Blue Shield’s activities. The root cause is that both organisations have overlapping programmatic objectives but there is a lack of shared planning regarding their engagement. The feedback from the current representative of ICOMOS in the Board of Blue Shield International (2020) states:

“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... 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”.

The representative says that since Blue Shield’s main focus has been on armed conflict and co-operation with the military, natural hazards have not received sufficient attention. He suggests that ICOMOS with its experience in addressing the issues of natural hazards and climate change can offer “in-depth knowledge and expertise on this topic” (Ibid.). The Vice-President of the International Committee on Wood (IWC) (2020b) in the feedback says that there is a lack of transparency in the difference between ICOMOS’s ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme and that of Blue Shield. He suggests the need for the difference to be transparent and enabling both organisations to complement one another (Ibid.).

Processes

An issue is that the current mechanism of decision making in the International Board of the Blue Shield has gaps, leading to a limited agency of ICOMOS within Blue Shield. Indicating the root cause, feedback from ICOMOS’ current representative on the Board of Blue Shield International (2020) 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”. He suggests, “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.).

Communication and Dissemination

Pointing out a gap, ICOMOS’ representative on the Board of Blue Shield International says, “Blue Shield uses its website and newsletter for disseminating information to its membership base. 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.).

2.2.5. Heritage on the Edge

Heritage on the Edge is a new initiative with the aim of advocating for and raising 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 in US ICOMOS’s (n.d.) website, “This project digitally documents and shares the stories of five World Heritage sites around the world, experiencing

the impacts of climate change”. Fives examples from Chile, Tanzania, Scotland UK, Bangladesh and Peru are showcased. The online platform features exhibitions, interviews, augmented reality galleries and 3D models. The project is a joint initiative of ICOMOS, Google Arts and Culture, CyArk, and local site managers. All the stakeholders of the project have contributed to the project in distinct ways. The project was initiated by CyArk, an institutional member of US ICOMOS through receiving funding from Google Arts and Culture (Heritage at Risk Task Team, 2020b). ICOMOS collaborated with CyArk wherein ICOMOS’s role was to facilitate networking, enable access to sites and provide climate change expertise. Google Arts and Culture provided the online platform and CyArk did the documentation (US ICOMOS, n.d.). ICOMOS Climate Change and Heritage Working Group provided heritage and climate change expertise, networking and advisory support to the site managers with on-site conservation and local training programmes to assess site vulnerabilities (Ibid.). ICOMOS’ International Secretariat and other ICOMOS members provided the network base. Experts from individual countries and local stakeholders helped in providing access to sites and gathering details of site vulnerabilities (Ibid.). The launch of the platform was announced through ICOMOS’ website and other social media streams. Access to the platform through Google Arts and Culture ensures open access.

SWOT Analysis

Based on ICOMOS’ website, ‘Heritage on the Edge’ platform and an interview conducted with the co-ordinator of the ‘Hidden Heritage’ initiative, to understand the differences between both the initiatives, the following is a SWOT Analysis of ‘Heritage on the Edge’.

S	STRENGTHS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project contributes to documenting and monitoring threats of climate change to the sites. ▪ The initiative is an example where ICOMOS’ expertise has been utilised for creating networks and partnerships with other stakeholders in the ‘Heritage at Risk’ sector. ▪ 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.
W	WEAKNESSES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to the platform is dependent on access to the internet, which by default is exclusionary. ▪ There is a possibility that the funding for the project might not be extended (Heritage at Risk Task Team, 2020b).
O	OPPORTUNITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The multi-stakeholder approach of the project is a step in the direction of advocating for the necessary shift from an expert-led idea of heritage conservation and monitoring to a people centred approach.
T	THREATS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If the project does not get further funding, the platform at the current stage might be the project’s entire scope (needs to be cross checked with the Climate Change and Heritage Working Group). So, 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. Data for this section has been collected through an interview with Mario Santana, who is the co-ordinator of the initiative. Representative members of the Heritage at Risk Task Team of ICOMOS’ Board were also present for the discussion. The initiative

currently is structured in the form of a working group and there is no formal mechanism to select sites or submit sites for the platform. Regarding the resources utilised by the project, 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. It has also received other support such as from academic institution(s) through resources for preparing data, expertise required for documentation, etc. The platform has open accessibility. Approximately 60% of data for the platform has not been launched yet. Since the platform has not formally launched, its access currently is limited. After its launch, the platform needs to be linked to the various platforms available within ICOMOS for dissemination through hyperlinks, keywords, etc.

Analysis of Opportunities and Threats

Since the initiative hasn’t been officially launched yet, rather than 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 simplifies the language of ICOMOS and heritage at risk to reach a wider audience who may not necessarily be experts in the cultural heritage sector. ▪ The platform has the potential to attract funding for and provide visibility to both, ICOMOS and the heritage sites/ assets showcased on it as well as raise awareness regarding the values of the heritage sites/ assets (Heritage at Risk Task Team, 2020b). ▪ The initiative has the potential of diversifying heritage, providing visibility to unlisted heritage and of bringing a shift from a predominantly expert-led approach to heritage at risk (Ibid). ▪ The format of the platform has the potential to introduce data analytics modules. ▪ 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In deciding the direction of the initiative, it is important that it does not replicate what organisations such as WMF, etc. are already doing. (Ibid). ▪ Santana mentions that ICOMOS has to be careful regarding the method of selection of projects for the platform. Permissions from responsible agencies, site custodians and other stakeholders should be acquired to avoid conflict of interests and to encourage collaboration. In this context, 2 different ways of looking at the role of ICOMOS emerged during the discussion: 1). Santana insists that confrontation with agencies managing heritage leads to more problems and one must find ways to build healthy working relations; 2). Countering this, in the view of a representative of the Heritage at Risk Task Team, heritage activism is part of ICOMOS’s role (Ibid.). ▪ The initiative needs an editorial/ curation team to conduct quality check of the data before it is published on the platform. This implies that the initiative needs a continuous source for funding.

2.3. Other Activities Related to ‘Heritage at Risk’

2.3.1. ICOMOS and World Heritage

ICOMOS’ website in its ‘World Heritage’ section under ‘What we do’ provides latest information regarding ICOMOS’ engagement with World Heritage. Table 20 enlists the modes of engagement of ICOMOS with World Heritage within its role as an Advisory Body to the World Heritage Committee. The data 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 WHC, 2019: p. 15-16).

Table 20: ICOMOS’ modes of engagement with World Heritage

No.	The Roles of Advisory Bodies (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2019, I.G, 31, p. 15-16)	Role of ICOMOS
a	“advise on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the field of their expertise”;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing inputs and support for the World Heritage convention through advisory assistance (UNESCO WHC, 2019, VI. p. 57-60).
b	“assist the Secretariat, in the preparation of the Committee’s documentation, the agenda of its meetings and the implementation of the Committee’s decisions”;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scientific and professional assistance and advice to the World Heritage Committee on Cultural Heritage issues (Advisory Missions), assessing the cultural and mixed properties proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List; ensuring the implementation and intellectual development of the World Heritage Convention’s principles through initiatives benefitting from the NCs, ISCs and individual members; working in close collaboration with the World Heritage Centre, IUCN and ICCROM (ICOMOS, n.d.).
c	“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”;	
d	“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”;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring the state of conservation of World Heritage cultural properties (UNESCO WHC, 2019, I.G, 34, p. 16), through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periodic Monitoring (Expert advice for state of conservation reports) (Ibid., V, p. 55-57) - Reactive Monitoring (Ibid., IV, p. 49-55). - Review and Assessment of International Assistance requests submitted by State Parties, evaluation and follow up of International Assistance (Ibid., I.G, 34-35, p. 16 & 65). - Advisory role with respect to Cultural Properties to be inscribed on World Heritage in Danger List (Ibid., IV.B, 184, p. 49-55).
e	“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”;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation of cultural properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List. (Ibid., I.G, 35, p. 16).
f	“attend meetings of the World Heritage Committee and the Bureau in an advisory capacity”.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “...scientific and professional assistance to the World Heritage Committee” (ICOMOS, n.d.).

2.3.2. 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 here are: to trace patterns of existing activities to safeguard heritage at risk; to trace instruments used by the ISCs that may be utilised to aid the ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme; to understand the issues/gaps in the field of heritage at risk; and to understand views regarding ways to optimise ICOMOS’ efforts in favour of cultural heritage at risk within and/ or beyond ICOMOS.

1. Quantitative Analysis of Current or Recent Activities of the International Scientific Committees of ICOMOS

A list of sample initiatives of the diverse ISCs of ICOMOS, that are either related to heritage at risk or may be utilised as instruments to aid ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives are indicated in Annexure 4 (4.1. and 4.2). 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 scientific information and knowledge related to heritage at risk, that falls within the purview

of individual ISCs. Some ISCs 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 from ISC members and the researcher’s own experience of browsing through the official websites of ICOMOS and its ISCs some observations are: 1). Some links to the web pages of the ISCs don’t work on the website of ICOMOS International; 2). All the current activities mentioned in the members’ feedback are not updated on the websites, which indicates that all work done by ISCs is not visible on the online platform; 2). If the ISC is involved in specific modes of engagement but members have missed mentioning them or not chosen to mention them as an example 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 or accessible on the official websites of ICOMOS. The findings regarding current/ recent modes of engagement of ICOMOS’ ISCs to address heritage at risk interpreted from the list of all the data gathered are indicated in Figure 2 and 3.

Figure 2: Analysis of modes of engagement of the International Scientific Committees of ICOMOS with ‘Heritage at Risk’ (Refer to Annexure 4)

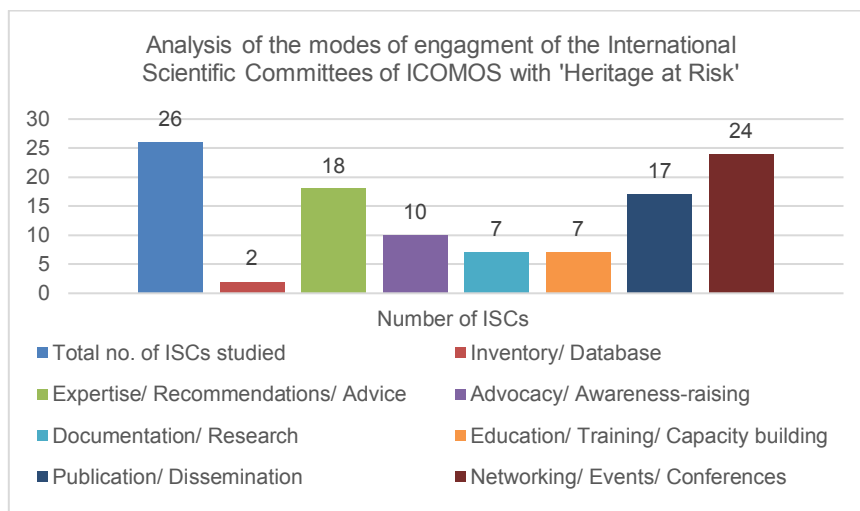
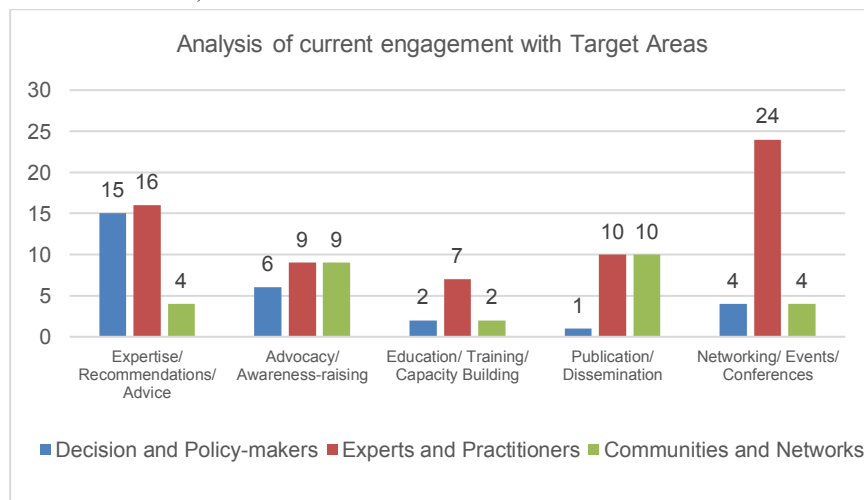


Figure 3: Analysis of current engagement of International Scientific Committees of ICOMOS with the different target areas (Refer to Annexure 4)



An analysis of Figure 2 and 3 leads to some important observations. Maximum activities are directed towards ‘Experts and Practitioners’. ICOMOS’ diverse modes of engagement such as conferences, meetings and events ensure that research is disseminated amongst ‘Experts and Practitioners’, but there is lower level of engagement with the other two target areas of ‘Decision and Policy-makers’ and ‘Communities and Networks’ through the varied modes of engagement. There is least engagement through the three modes of Inventory/ Database, Documentation/ Research and Education/ Training/ Capacity Building. This indicates that for these modes of engagement, the expertise of the ISCs is not sufficiently utilised.

2. Qualitative Analysis of Issues/ Gaps

Issues/ Gaps have been identified and categorised into 5 types. These are issues/ gaps related to: 1). Programme/ Initiative, 2). Processes, 3). Resources, 4). Types of threat to heritage, 5). Communication and dissemination. The analysis of the issues has been done through a root cause analysis of the issues by first identifying the issues and then wherever possible, stating their impact, identifying their root causes and providing suggestions to address the issues.

Programme/ Initiative

The feedback from the International Polar Heritage Committee (IPHC) (2020) points out a gap in ICOMOS’ existing ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme, stating that there is a lack of a framework to address “Space Heritage at Risk”. The feedback suggests establishing a new International Scientific Committee dedicated to “Space Heritage”. The suggestion also 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.) ICOMOS’ agency within the heritage at risk sector is another issue revealed. The President of the International Committee on the Rock Art (CAR) (2020) says in the feedback, “...it is difficult for CAR to gain anything other than political traction in the field of heritage at risk. 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”.

Processes

In the feedback, the President of the International Committee on Energy and Sustainability and Climate Change (ISCES) (2020) says with respect to suggestions regarding the measures to tackle the impacts of the pandemic, “[despite being] 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”. This may indicate that the processes within ICOMOS, of acting in reaction to sudden threats is not sufficiently clear. Members may also be refraining from such actions due to the voluntary nature of contribution. The impact is the limited/ lack of participation of ICOMOS members in cases of sudden threats.

Inadequate collaboration amongst the diverse ISCs of ICOMOS to address issues related to heritage at risk, despite overlapping interests is another issue stated by some members.

Specific collaborations to enhance the efforts of individual ISCs in the field of ‘Heritage at Risk’ have also been indicated in the feedback. The President of the International Committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage (ICOFORT) (2020) recommends future collaboration of ICOFORT and ICORP. The President of the International Committee on Rock Art (CAR) says that the scientific committee has common interests with the “Intangible Heritage ISC” and the “Landscape Archaeology ISC” (CAR, 2020). The President of the International Committee on 20th C Heritage (ISC20C) (2020) says that there have been collaborations with ISCARSAH and ISCES, and recommends collaborations with Theophilos, CIAV, ISCIH, ISCLL, ISCEC, IPHC and ICORP along with exploring the possibility of joint virtual symposia. The President of the International Committee on Wood (IIBC) (2020b) says, “I have proposed collaborations with other ISCs on several topics: with IIBC, ICORP and PRERICO on fire risks in historic buildings...and with PRERICO, ICORP, ICICH and ICTC on places of faith, mass tourism, transitioning from place of faith to museum and vice versa”. However, the President of ISC20C (2020) mentions that more collaboration amongst ISCs is sometimes difficult as managing the ISC’s own activities takes up most of the time. As a recommendation of programmatic engagement to support heritage at risk, the President of the International Committee on Heritage Documentation (CIPA) (2020) highlights, “Heritage Documentation is a cross-cutting theme within ICOMOS and across the other ISC[s]”.

A recurring opinion revealed in the feedback from the ISCs is the under-utilisation of expertise and advisory capacities of the wide membership base of the ISCs. The President of the International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH) (2020) says that ICOMOS is well positioned in the field of heritage at risk with well-regarded experts in the field being part of ICOMOS and ICORP and with a large membership base from across the world. With the availability of such resources, ICOMOS’ actions in addressing heritage at risk in individual countries can be improved (Ibid.). The Secretary General of the International Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues (ICLAFI) (2020) says that ICLAFI currently is not dealing separately with heritage at risk but is available to queries of other ISCs. A gap in the Heritage Alerts initiative is that it does not have standard protocols for action in case of legal issues (Refer to 2.2.2) and ICLAFI is positioned well to address this. The root cause of the issue of insufficient utilisation of expertise may be the lack of a mechanism to synchronise and synergise efforts across ISCs for the theme of heritage at risk.

The lack of Heritage at Risk Registers leading to a gap in monitoring the state of conservation of and risk to cultural heritage is an issue stated by some members in the feedback. The President of the International Committee on Training (CIF) (2020) strongly recommends the need for Heritage at Risk Registers. The Vice-President of the International Committee on Wood (IIBC) (2020b) 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”. The impact is visible in the insufficient monitoring of the state of conservation of and risk to cultural heritage across regions (Ibid).

An issue related to the process and structure of addressing heritage at risk is the top down approach of ICOMOS’ current ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme. The impact is the insufficient

participation and agency of ICOMOS members in the programme and the lack of integration of heritage stewardship. The Vice-President of IICW says that currently the “ownership” of the programme is with the International Secretariat, rather than being with ICOMOS members which is an aspect of the problem (Ibid.). He suggests:

“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.)

In the online interview conducted for information on ICORP-On The Road, an issue with the field of heritage at risk and research undertaken to understand risk factors is indicated by Gül Ünal, who is also a member of ICORP. She mentions that heritage at risk is often embroiled with political issues and sometimes people cannot and do not say what really is happening on ground (Gül Ünal, 2020). Due to this, the reality may be different from what is presented in reports. This indicates that field-work is an important component of understanding issues as without a thorough understanding of the core issues, solutions cannot be found.

Resources

Issues related to resources as mentioned in the feedback point towards lack of human resources, insufficient scientific research and the resulting lack of primary data, insufficient risk knowledge and databases, lack of agency due to limited reach of available human resources, and lack of funds or fundraising mechanisms.

An expert advisory member of the International Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL) says that while dealing with an issue of heritage at risk, “...communication needs to be undertaken with all interested groups from local neighbourhood groups to higher level political groups” through a wide array of awareness-raising methods which demand a lot of effort (ISCCL, 2020b). This points towards the time and resources that need to be invested for advocacy. The President of the International Committee on Energy and Sustainability and Climate Change (ISCES) (2020) points out that the ISC lacks time, qualified people as well as financial resources to develop and maintain a website. The impact is the lack of visibility of activities of the ISC in the public domain. The root cause may be the voluntary nature of participation of members and lack of fundraising mechanisms. As mentioned in CAR’s feedback, a significant gap in existing risk knowledge is insufficient scientific research on the impact of development on rock art in specific regions for which new studies are necessary to recommend appropriate ways to mitigate future damage (CAR, 2020). CAR’s President says that the root cause of the insufficiency is that though many members are keen on such a project and would work pro bono, such a series needs funding which is currently insufficient (Ibid.). He suggests commissioning new research and a publication series to provide visibility to the research (Ibid).

Pointing towards the lack of risk knowledge, the Vice-President of the International Committee on Wood (IWC) (2020b) says, “[There is a] lack of information on other HAR programmes in other organisations and countries around the world”. This leads to insufficient knowledge to be able to create synergies between organisations. IWC’s President says in the feedback that the committee does not have dedicated initiatives to address heritage at risk (IWC, 2020a). This leads to under-utilisation of the expertise. He recommends, “...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 of ‘Heritage at Risk’, if this is possible/ reasonable” (Ibid.).

The International Committee on Stained Glass (ISCSG) (2020) highlights the limitations in the agency of the existing membership base of the stained glass community, stating, “Stained-glass conservation community is a very small one and most of its members are engaged in private practice rather than institutional activity”. The nature of engagement limits the capacity to impact the heritage at risk agenda (Ibid.).

Types of threat to heritage

In his feedback, the President of the International Committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage (ICOFORT) (2020) says that 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 the threat of loss of the resource. He emphasises that if this persists it could result into the loss of typologies of fortified heritage of the region that have universal value but may not have been represented in the World Heritage List, thus necessitating “identification, documentation, and evaluation” (Ibid.). The root cause of the issue is that inventories are not a priority for governments due to limited budgets (Ibid.). His suggestions to ICOMOS include the production of a documentary on Americas’ forgotten fortifications, workshops and supporting ICOFORT’s Monument Inventory Project and through publication of the Inventory of Americas’ Fortification (Ibid.). Underlining another issue, he says that fortifications “become targets for oblivion and collective rejection in times of... political adversity” (Ibid.). The impact is the neglect of the heritage type, the root cause being their characteristic to represent “warlike conflicts” (Ibid.). He suggests supporting the type of heritage for their educational potential to carry a message of peace through learnings from history (Ibid.).

Stating the example of an issue that the International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH) is currently addressing, its President says in the feedback, “... [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” (CIVVIH, 2020). This leads to the heritage assets being at risk due to neglect. While the underlying reasons for this may be complex, two causes for the risk may be the insufficient state of conservation of heritage assets due to lack of sense of ownership due to political issues and urban development projects that fail to consider heritage conservation as an integral part of development efforts. CIVVIH is currently evaluating a heritage alert for the town of Vyborg. Political issues are also revealed in the

feedback from the International Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL). Based on her own experience, an expert advisory member of ISCCL states in the feedback that most threats to heritage are at the national or local level, embedded in local political issues and dealing with developers (ISCCL, 2020b). Another issue is that World Heritage Cities are facing threats in Arab countries. The President of CIVVIH (2020) 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”.

Infrastructure and development related issues are also a source of concern for the International Committee on Rock Art (CAR). CAR’s President says in the feedback, “[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” (CAR, 2020). The reasons for 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). He adds that the most visible impact on rock art in present times is through mining and infrastructure projects which find visibility in news headlines and social media, but what remains invisible is the massively detrimental cumulative impact caused due to multiple 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.). This is due to the lack of understanding regarding cumulative impacts. He recommends maintaining a list of the top 50 world rock art sites in danger, for the efforts of the ISC to gain traction, to exert pressure on negligent States and companies and to highlight cumulative impacts (Ibid.).

The International Polar Heritage Committee’s (IPHC) (2020) feedback indicates the impact of climate change and human activity such as increased or uncontrolled tourism to be the driving issues in the polar regions. It highlights that the polar regions are “vast, hostile and potentially dangerous environments” and a central issue is such large scale monitoring. Stating a solution, the feedback mentions, “...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 tusks – frequently from archaeological sites” (Ibid.). Stating the impact of issues in access and monitoring in the polar regions for research due to restrictions of the Pandemic, the feedback mentions that national programmes in the Antarctic (free from COVID 19 till now) are concentrating on “core operations and longitudinal studies” (Ibid.). Reduced funding for further research may be an economic impact of the pandemic, but conversely, online conferences have enabled increased engagement within polar heritage colleagues. However, the feedback cautions that since Antarctic heritage is “located within contested territorial claims (albeit they are on hold under the Antarctic Treaty)”, conversations to resolve several issues are essential that cannot realistically happen online (Ibid.).

In addition to IPHC and CIVVIH, the adverse effects of climate change have also been highlighted by the International Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL) and the

International Committee on Training (CIF). ISCCL's feedback, quoting from its Annual Report 2019 highlights, "The diversity within cultural landscapes and their management systems can aid community resilience and support multiple strategies that improve adaptation to change" (ICOMOS-ISC, Feedback, 2020b). The President of CIF (2020) points out that the effect of Climate Change in coastal areas is presently a critical area of work, but insufficient leading to heritage assets gradually disappearing. Indicating a gap, she says, "[There are] methods and technologies that can be put in use in conservation but unfortunately the dissemination of science is sometimes difficult" (Ibid.). She suggests ICOMOS to create a platform that is more effective in disseminating conservation science, examples of good practices as well as build capacities in conserving heritage more effectively (Ibid).

Use related issues are highlighted by the International Committee on Stained Glass (ISCSG), the International Committee on Wood (IIBC) and the International Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL), along with other individual threats. ISCSG's (2020) feedback mentions that presently, the pressure on places of worship and their communities is the most significant risk factor for stained glass heritage. Stained glass windows are most commonly found in Church buildings and the universal decline in congregations is resulting to loss of buildings and changes in use, some of which are detrimental to stained glass windows (Ibid.). Changes in use also results into "ever-diminishing resources for maintenance, protection and conservation" as the custodians of the heritage assets are not able to fund preventive conservation measures (Ibid.). IIBC's (2020a) President states that wooden heritage faces risk pre-dominantly due to "fire, decay and lack of use and maintenance". The President of ISCCL (2020b) states that the pre-dominant issues with cultural landscapes are degradation due to inappropriate actions, intensive use, or neglect. She mentions that public cultural landscapes are often critical spaces for gathering and communication for post-disaster recovery, but there are examples where use of cultural landscapes as solutions for natural disasters can be detrimental. She says, "For example, as proposed in some shoreline areas, employing a wider landscape to take up impacts of water elevation rise or storms events. This type of use can adversely impact the historic landscape while suiting it to these new environmental imperatives" (Ibid.). She raises concerns regarding sustainability of intensive farming as observed in the ISC's study of rural cultural landscapes, and suggests that the recommendations of the study need to be encouraged (Ibid.).

The President of the International Committee on Vernacular Architecture (CIAV) (2020) says that vernacular architecture most often consists of modest structures and the public understanding and awareness regarding their values and traditional building techniques is limited. The impact is the heritage type being threatened by factors such as demolition, abandonment, growing urbanism, damage from wars, climate change, etc. The feedback mentions that the most important task of CIAV is to raise awareness regarding the values of vernacular architecture (Ibid.). The International Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL) (2020b) states that most often risks to cultural landscapes stem from their values not being understood or appreciated and also by being overshadowed by a "world heritage level threshold". The feedback suggests:

“The term ‘cultural landscapes’ needs to be part of the general language and understanding as a basic step to understanding ‘heritage at risk’. Increased awareness and learning is the seed to understanding the value of cultural landscape and this needs to be promoted with school children through their general environmental education. It would be useful if ICOMOS could engage in developing a school education program of understanding cultural landscapes and their ever-increasing value in our modern world particularly with the effects of climate change and the pandemic. This would then follow on to identifying how this rich and vital international resource is under threat and at risk.” (Ibid.)

Highlighting issues of the COVID-19 Pandemic, IIRC’s (2020b) Vice President says that the neglect of cultural heritage assets due to the restrictions of the Pandemic is of great concern. According to him, the impacts the Pandemic on cultural heritage are, “...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.). The root cause is that rather than supporting cultural heritage, “... countries are responding to the more responsive to, immediate and long-term threats” (Ibid). The feedback from the International Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCL) highlights the significance of the role of cultural landscapes through recommending:

“Cultural landscapes from the undeveloped natural to manicured parks are critical to human health and well-being particularly in the coping with a pandemic... People [due to the Pandemic] are using public parks for running, walking and cycling far more than previously and the pandemic has underscored the use of public open space for social well-being and mental health. This means a greater need to value cultural landscapes of major and minor heritage significance to ensure their availability [for resilience]”. (ISCL, 2020b)

As recommendations that can be incorporated as an integral part of ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme, the President of the International Committee on Heritage Documentation (CIPA) (2020) suggests extending the ISC’s online campaign to share 3D data as a response to the pandemic, to share experiences in the field of heritage and documentation and collaboratively planning a long-term proposal based on the learnings. This recommendation can contribute towards digital archiving and remote access to heritage sites.

Communication and dissemination

3 types of broad issues related to communication and dissemination have been identified. They are: 1). ICOMOS’ internal issues, 2). Issues within the scientific community, 3). Issues related to general awareness raising in the civil society.

Insufficient communication within and amongst ISCs is a recurring issue stated, such as by the International Committee on Training (CIT), the International Committee on Heritage Documentation (CIPA), the International Committee on Vernacular Architecture (CIAV), the International Committee on Wood (IIRC) and the International Committee on 20th Century Heritage. Most members have suggested enabling, improving and encouraging communication amongst ISC members, with other ISCs and amongst ICOMOS members. CIT’s (2020) President says that the complexities in dealing with heritage at risk necessitates

close collaboration amongst ISCs. IIWC's (2020b) 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".

Gaps in communication and dissemination in the scientific community are revealed by the International Committee on Rock Art (CAR) and the International Committee on Stained Glass (ISCSG). CAR's (2020) President says that their newsletter, the International Newsletter on Rock Art (INORA), has been focusing on new finds and research and now there is a need to refresh its editorship as the current editor (for 30 years), is in his mid 80s. Limited human resources and insufficient inter-generational knowledge transfer are at the root of this issue. CAR's President says that he would like to convert the newsletter into an online one, refresh its editorship and shift its focus to issues of conservation and management (Ibid.). The President of ISCSG (2020) says that their 2020 Forum was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic and rescheduled.

Communication issues with the civil society are emphasised by the International Committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage (ICOFORT) (refer to 'Types of threats to heritage'), International Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL) and the International Committee on Training (CIF). An expert advisory member of ISCCL (2020b) says that due to the complexity of cultural landscapes, information regarding their value needs to be simplified for a public understanding through awareness raising. CIF's (2020) President says that many people currently train in conservation because of witnessing decayed or destroyed heritage, not because of inspiration from success stories due to a lack of awareness of successful examples. She hopes that in the coming years people will want to train due to inspiration from successful conservation of heritage at risk. In her opinion, Heritage at Risk Registers can play a key role to attract attention and prevent further damage to heritage (Ibid.).

2.3.3. International Working Groups, Regional Group and Heritage at Risk Task Team

1. Target Areas and Modes of Engagement of International Working Groups and Regional Group: Europe

Examples of activities related to heritage at risk of the International Working Groups (WGs) and the Regional Group: Europe are mentioned in Table 21 and 22 respectively. The target areas of engagement and modes of engagement have also been indicated.

Table 21: Examples of current/ recent activities of ICOMOS' International Working Groups

No.	Working Groups	Target Area	Mode of Engagement
1.	'Our Common Dignity Initiative' Rights-based Approaches working group (OCDI-RBA WG)		
	<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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Rights and COVID-19: Response to call from the Office of the UN High Commissioner (Deadline: 19th June 2020); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/

<p>Reflections about Covid-19 Pandemic affecting cultural heritage sites and communities across the world (Statement published on 31st March 2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural Rights and Climate Change: Response to call for inputs for a report to be presented at the UN General Assembly (October 2020); prepared jointly by CCHWG, OCDI-RBA WG, and SDGWG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advice ▪ Advocacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In ICOMOS GA 2018, the WG issued a call to all NCs and ISCs to provide feedback; focus of the WG 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: ‘Heritage Communities and Human Rights’ (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"> ▪ Resolution on indigenous heritage at the ICOMOS General Assembly in Delhi in 2017, which led to the formation the working group 	N/A	<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 (7-16 July 2020), on virtual platform, a side event titled, ‘An Accelerator Under-Used? Realising the potential of culture for short-term recovery and long-term sustainable development’ (13th July 2020) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations
<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 ICOMOS Website on 20th April 2020) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendations ▪ Advocacy
4. Emerging Professionals Working Group		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organising Webinars, e.g. Heritage Futures (29th March 2020); Culture-Nature Journey (16th May 2020) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Journeys to Authenticity: EPWG Project - national, regional, and international interpretations of the concept of ‘Authenticity’ (ICOMOS Portugal, n.d.) 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise
5. Syria/ Iraq Working Group		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluating the situation: Permanent monitoring of the war-affected region, documentation and field visits; Knowledge and understanding of challenges, needs, opportunities, actors and stakeholders; database preparation 	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 	<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 Providing interviews to the media and papers in scientific publications; Promotion of ‘ICORP on the Road’ 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training/ Capacity Building

		and Networks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing advice and assistance 	N/A		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in international programmes e.g. Definition and implementation of EU funded UNESCO programme for the Safeguarding of Syrian Heritage based in Beirut 	<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.) 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 (launch programme held on 24-25th October 2019): A multi-stakeholder network attempting to harness the strength of cultural heritage for climate action; ICOMOS is a member of the network and the WG is involved in staffing the network 	<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 events, e.g. Webinar: Heritage and Climate Change (18th July 2020); Online course: Climate Change and Risk Assessment for Cultural Heritage within the framework ‘New approaches to cultural and natural heritage’ (10th August 2020) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking/ Events/ Conferences Dissemination Expertise
<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 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 22: Examples of current/ recent activities of ICOMOS’ Regional Group: Europe

Regional Group: Europe		Target Area	Mode of Engagement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe Group Meetings/ Scientific Colloquium/ Sub Regional Meetings, e.g. (3-6 June 2017, Europe Group Meeting, Berlin): Examples of Topics: EYCH 2018; Reflection Group on EU & Cultural Heritage; Our Common Dignity; Culture-Nature Journey; European Heritage Alliance, SDGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking/ Events/ Conferences Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Quality Principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication: Guidance on quality principles for all stakeholders directly or indirectly engaged in EU-funded heritage conservation and management 	<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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online conference: Promoting Europe’s Cultural Heritage and Diversity – Who? How? With Whom? (13- 14 July 2020) 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-publication: Scientific symposium held during the Annual Europe Group Meeting (Berlin, 3-6 June 2017). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publications/ Dissemination

It can be observed that the International WGs and the Regional Group are attempting at transversal engagement across ISCs and working groups to address heritage at risk. Emphasis is being laid on concentrating efforts towards preventive measures and multi-stakeholder engagement including decision and policy makers at the international level. Some significant examples are - conceptual discussions such as EPWG's Journeys to Authenticity, engagement with policy makers to emphasise the need to monitor quality in conservation projects ('European Quality Principles for EU-funded Interventions with Potential Impact upon Cultural Heritage'), and efforts in database creation and monitoring threats in Syria and Iraq.

2. Issues/ Gaps based on Feedback from the Heritage at Risk Task Team

5 types of issues/ gaps have been identified from the views of the Heritage at Risk Task Team of the ICOMOS Board. These are related to: 1). Programme/ Initiative, 2). Processes, 3). Resources, 4). Types of Threat to Heritage 5). Communication and dissemination

Programme/ Initiative

As mentioned in an online interview conducted for the purpose of this research, a member of the Heritage at Risk Task Team (2020b) is of the opinion that ICOMOS needs to rethink what the organisation wants to be and how it wants to position itself within the 'Heritage at Risk' sector. Another member in the same interview says that arriving at the objective of ICOMOS as an organisation with regards to heritage at risk requires strategic planning. Two members of the Task Team are of the opinion that funding is a key concern for almost all initiatives addressing heritage at risk and there needs to be a strategic business plan for ICOMOS to raise funds (Ibid). A strategic document for the 'Heritage at Risk' programme, could be an opportunity to source the necessary funds (Ibid.).

Processes

According to a member of Task Team, the process of monitoring heritage at risk within ICOMOS is primarily top-down in approach (Ibid.). Inadequate incorporation of civil society in monitoring related activities and the lack of participatory monitoring mechanisms for the current 'Heritage at Risk' programme leads to ineffective monitoring of heritage at risk. To address the issue, there is a need to devise mechanisms within ICOMOS to shift from a primarily top-down approach and devise ways to incorporate the civil society as well as all types of concerned members of ICOMOS for a participatory monitoring process.

Resources

An issue revealed through views of the various members of the Task Team is that the current initiatives are not sustainable due to problems of understaffing and lack of funding. The impact is that the initiatives are inefficient or ineffective as ideas for programme improvement or initiating specific activities exist but cannot be executed. The root cause for this may be the lack of an overarching fundraising strategy for activities addressing heritage at risk. A member of the Task Team says that suggestions have been made with regards to a Working Group within ICOMOS, focusing on fundraising, but nothing has materialised as yet (Ibid.). Another member adds that a cohesive fundraising strategy for the 'Heritage at Risk'

programme could feed into more relevant research and could assist in developing tangible outputs such as texts, guides, reports, awareness-raising, capacity building or training to assist all types of stakeholders of cultural heritage (Ibid.; ICORP, 2020). Pointing out a concern for the cultural sector, Jigyasu says that the sector is not funded well (ICOMOS India NSC-RP, Webinar, 2020). This leads to adverse effects such as lack of or insufficient maintenance of heritage assets and funding for initiatives related to cultural heritage. He says that the reason for the issue is the lack of understanding regarding the economic and social values of culture. He recommends a stronger voice to advocate for heritage to communicate that heritage is not merely about monuments rather it is about people, livelihood and economies (Ibid).

Types of threat to heritage

Jigyasu mentions that the Pandemic has indicated a lack of preparedness in dealing with risks (Ibid). He is of the opinion that there are some common concerns across nations that have gained visibility due to the Pandemic, which are issues related to communication, governance and capacities. The impact is the mismanagement of cultural heritage during disasters such as the Pandemic. According to him, one of the causes for communication related issues is the that different sectors work in silos. He adds that there are gaps in governance and insufficiency in capacities of addressing risks (Ibid.). He suggests that ICOMOS at the international and national levels should engage in strengthening the following:

1. Communication: To advocate for different sectors to collaborate and communicate
2. Governance: To make voices heard, focusing simultaneously at the higher levels in positions of authority as well as district levels; to focus on the role of institutions and local urban bodies; to study whether development policies and heritage are integrated
3. Capacities: To rethink the following questions: How do we build capacities across sectors such as development sector, disaster management sector, etc.? How do we build capacities of decision makers and those in position of power? How do we ensure that marginalised communities are empowered and have awareness regarding laws, access to laws and the ability to demand for rights? (Ibid.)

Communication and dissemination

A member of the Heritage at Risk Task Team (2020a) says that ICOMOS' website is not well developed and all the individual websites of ISCs and NCs are different in design, format and stages of development. The impact is that ICOMOS' virtual interface lacks a standard visual identity and quality. A reason for this may be the lack of overarching strategies for organisational identity on the web space such as standard logos, guidelines, etc. Another member mentions that all ISCs and NCs are not able to maintain their individual websites (Ibid). This leads to the lack of visibility of their activities and the limited potential for interconnecting individual websites for processes related to heritage at risk. The root cause for this is insufficient funds. According to the member, ICOMOS' Secretariat was working at providing visibility to NCs who do not have the financial resources to maintain their own websites by providing them virtual space through ICOMOS' primary website. The current status of this proposition needs to be checked, developed and followed through. (Ibid.).

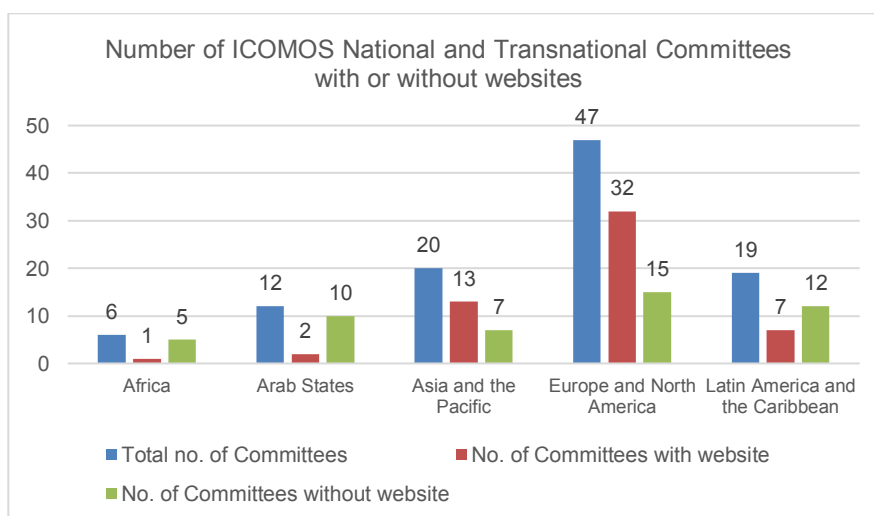
2.3.4. National Committees and Transnational Committee

Activities concerning heritage at risk at the national and local levels falls within the purview of ICOMOS National Committees (NCs). The NCs are involved in a range of 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 identify instruments or devices used by the NCs that may be utilised to aid ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives; to understand the issues/ gaps faced by members of the NCs in the field of heritage at risk; and to understand views of the members of ways in which efforts of ICOMOS can be optimised in favour of cultural heritage at risk.

1. Quantitative Analysis of Websites of the National Committees of ICOMOS

ICOMOS has a total of 103 National Committees (NCs) and 1 Transnational Committee. Based on data from ICOMOS’ website, out of a total of 104 NCs (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 7.1. A region-wise quantitative analysis of NCs with and without websites is indicated in Figure 4. Some observations from Figure 4 are: 1). A little less than half of the NCs don’t have their own websites; 2). Maximum number of websites are of NCs from Europe and North America; 3). Only 1 and 2 NCs from Africa and the Arab States respectively have websites. Websites for individual NCs 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 NC can be particularly helpful. There may be several reasons for the lack of websites such as economic disparities, insufficient financial resources, lack of internet access and/ or digital tools, political or socio-economic conditions of the region, etc. There is a need to address the gaps in visibility on the web space and a need to create alternate means of communication, access and visibility based on context specific surveys.

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 selected National Committees of ICOMOS

Based on the list of all the data gathered regarding current/ recent initiatives of ICOMOS' NCs from official websites and feedback from selected NCs (Refer to Annexure 7.2. and 7.3.), the findings are indicated in Figure 5 and 6. Some observations from the figures are indicated here. While the maximum number of 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, 'Decision and Policy-makers' and 'Communities and Networks' (especially for Networking/ Events/ Conferences and Publications/ Dissemination). There is least engagement through the modes of Inventory/ Database and Education/ Training/ Capacity Building and a little less than half of the NCs who have responded have mentioned activities engaging in Documentation/ Research. There is no mention of training or capacity building activities targeted towards 'Decision and Policy-makers'. Maximum engagement with the target areas of 'Decision and Policy-makers' and 'Communities and Networks' is through Expertise/ Advice/ Recommendations and Advocacy/ Awareness-raising.

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

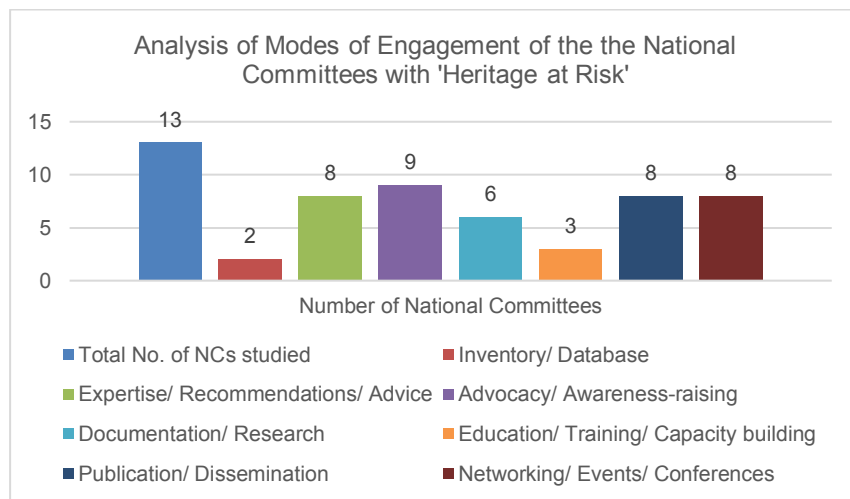
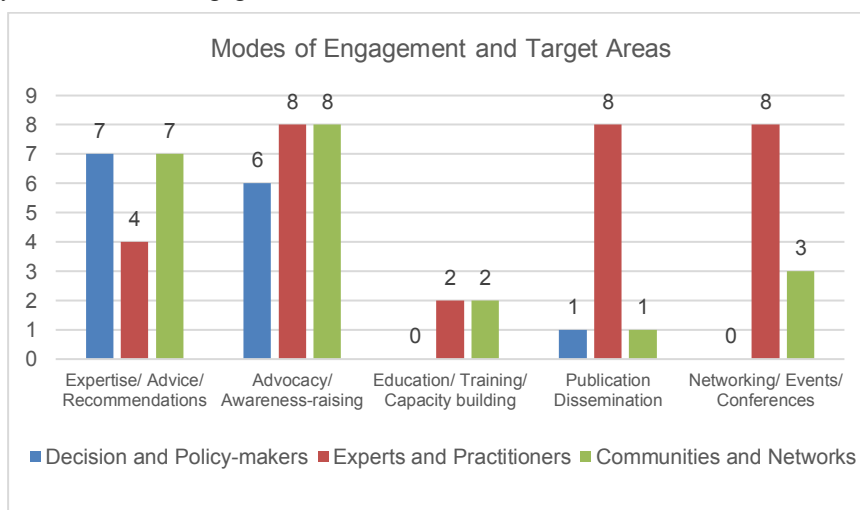


Figure 6: Analysis of modes of engagement of the National Committees of ICOMOS with 'Heritage at Risk'



3. Qualitative Analysis of Issues/ Gaps

4 types of issues/ gaps have been identified from the feedback received from the National Committees and selected webinars. These are issues related to: 1). Processes, 2). Resources, 3). Types of threat to heritage, 4). Communication and dissemination. The analysis of issues/ gaps is presented through a description of the issues, and wherever possible, their impact, root causes and suggestions to address the issues.

Processes

From Africa, President of ICOMOS Mauritius (2020) mentions issues related to the dynamics of international relations. He says that local expertise is often derided, so ICOMOS needs to maintain close relations with its National Committees for an international voice of support and for credence to local initiatives to protect heritage.

Monitoring related problems have been emphasised by the National Committees of Jordan from the Arab States and India as well as Nepal from Asia and the Pacific. ICOMOS Jordan (2020) mentions, “In Jordan there is a lack of mobilisation and training with regards to systematic and organised work”. The suggestion 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” (Ibid.). Another issue is the legal status of groups carrying out research (Ibid.). The feedback points out, “...people who monitor [these sites] could be accused of the damage, trespass, overstepping, etc.” (Ibid.). The root cause is the lack of legal authority of ICOMOS members to monitor sites. According to the National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India (2020b), protocols such as those for conducting Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) exist on paper and all actions as mentioned in the HIA may be recommended by the National Monuments Authority, but what happens on ground is different from what is recommended. The impact is that heritage is often at risk or is demolished in case of development projects. The root cause is weak implementation and monitoring of recommendations (Ibid). For monitoring related issues, 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)

ICOMOS Nepal’s President re-iterates, “Monitoring is possibly the main problem at all levels” (ICOMOS Nepal, 2020).

Lack of preparedness is an issue pointed out by the National Committee of New Zealand from Asia and the Pacific. 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 and that it a challenge for them to influence a change in attitude towards this locally and nationally (ICOMOS New Zealand, 2020). The impact is the lack of readiness in emergency management at national and local levels. Stating the root

cause, she says that there are limited heritage professionals specially trained in emergency management and heritage risk and also a lack of training opportunities regarding the same (Ibid). She suggests:

“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... 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.)

Issues related to power dynamics and political processes have been indicated by the National Committees of India and Nepal from Asia and the Pacific and Portugal from Europe and North America. In the opinion of the National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India (2020b), for large scale projects in heritage precincts, projects backed by the Government bypass processes such as EIA and HIA leading to risks to heritage assets. She suggests that projects should not be allowed to bypass protocols. ICOMOS Nepal’s President says, “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.). According to a member of the Board of ICOMOS Portugal (2020), “...political power (in decision-making bodies) ... understand the position of preserving the heritage [,] of ICOMOS as a backward and anti-development position”. Regarding the impact, she adds, “The National Committee of ICOMOS, in view of its position of defending heritage, has gained some ‘enemies’ with [the] political power” (Ibid.). The root cause for this may be that decision-making bodies lack understanding regarding the values of heritage preservation or the benefits/ incentives (Ibid.).

A governance related issue is revealed from a webinar titled, ‘Decoding Disaster Management Act 2005 and Covid19: An enquiry’. In the webinar, in context of management issues brought forth by the pandemic, members of ICOMOS India discussed 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, 2020). The impact of the issue is inefficient management of cultural heritage at the time of a disaster. It was mentioned in the webinar that it is important to understand that acts and laws are overarching frameworks, while management plans can make context specific use of the frameworks. As experts, ICOMOS members need to address both ends of the spectrum simultaneously for legitimacy of action, from top down as well as bottom up. While engagement with policy makers is important, equally necessary is execution at the community level and understanding people’s perspective on the values of heritage attached to their livelihood. (Ibid.) As discussed by another ICOMOS India member, there are gaps in the co-ordination between humanitarian aid and the cultural heritage sector (Ibid.). This leads to ineffective first aid to cultural heritage during

emergency situations. The root cause of this issue is the lack of preparedness and inter-sectorial co-ordination. In her opinion, there is a need to position our roles as professionals at the intersection between both these sectors. To ensure effective response to heritage and heritage places during emergencies, there is a need for communicating the values of the cultural sector to various other inter-connected sectors for co-ordination (Ibid.).

The President of ICOMOS Nepal points out a key issue in the definitions of heritage at the national level. He says, “Do we only look at World Heritage? The standard definition is that something has to be 100 years old to be heritage” (ICOMOS Nepal, 2020). The impact of the issue is the threat faced by various types of young heritage. The root causes for the issue is the nature of the heritage discourse in the country, inadequate definitions of heritage and existing legal mechanisms of according heritage status. This indicates that definitions and legalities of heritage are necessary areas of work.

Resources

Insufficient financial resource has been stated as a concern in the feedback received from the National Committee of Mauritius from the region of Africa. The President of ICOMOS Mauritius (2020) 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. As a result of the issue, there is a lack of international support and expertise being brought into the country. The root cause of this issue is that limited local competence leads to relying on external expertise, but getting external help is not always possible as Mauritius is a small, isolated country with limited resources (Ibid.).

Issues related to lack of research and resources related to risk knowledge have been indicated by the National Committee of Jordan from the Arab States and India from Asia and the Pacific. Members of ICOMOS Jordan (2020) state, “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”. This leads to threats to cultural heritage such as “vandalism, demolishing, encroachment,” etc. (Ibid.). Stating the 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.). 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 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 also help to understand the problematic sites to tackle future awareness campaigns”. (Ibid.)

The National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India (2020b) states, “Most members in India have deep concerns for heritage at risk, but there is limited primary research to deliberate and articulate concerns”. The impact is that there is insufficient primary research or baseline data. The root cause may be the limited capacity to do primary research on behalf of ICOMOS owing to the voluntary nature of contribution of members.

Lack of capacities in the field of heritage at risk leading to insufficient or inefficient engagement in the field is revealed through the comments from the National Committee of New Zealand from Asia and the Pacific, and the National Committee of Portugal from Europe and North America. According to the Chair of the ICOMOS NZ Heritage at Risk Committee, limited time and resources for heritage at risk related activities are an issue (ICOMOS New Zealand, 2020). Stating the root cause, the feedback expresses, “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” (Ibid.). Her suggestion 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. Time and resources are an issue”. (Ibid.)

A member of the Board of ICOMOS Portugal (2020) says:

“ICOMOS must strengthen its response capacities in this field [Heritage at Risk]. 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”.

Types of threat to heritage

Issues highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic have been mentioned by the National Committees of Mauritius from Africa, Jordan from the Arab States and Australia as well as Nepal from Asia and the Pacific. ICOMOS Mauritius’ (2020) President says in the feedback that in response to the pandemic, at the national level, the Committee has not proposed any structured measures for heritage. ICOMOS Jordan (2020) mentions, “Unfortunately, during the pandemic there was a notable increase in illicit excavations, even at WHL sites”. Stating the root cause of ICOMOS’ inability to address the issue, 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.). The feedback suggests, “...academic members of ICOMOS should be encouraged to tailor their research within aspects related to mitigate heritage risks” (Ibid.). Australia ICOMOS’s (2020) feedback regarding the pandemic mentions that in Australia there has been a coordinated response through “Blue Shield Australia and... [the] Australian equivalents of ICOM, IFLA and ICA” with regards to “museums, archives and galleries”. With regards to heritage sites, the feedback mentions:

“[In Australia] 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”. (Ibid)

According to the President of ICOMOS Nepal (2020), the four important points being discussed in context of the pandemic are the impact “on rituals, festivals and museums”; “on economy and resources”; “on management and multi-hazards”; and “on historic urban areas”. He says that measures will be considered after impacts have been identified in more detail and also points out that these impacts are intricately linked with “the general resilience of the heritage and should not be seen solely as an issue of the pandemic” (Ibid.).

Some issues related to specific types of threat to heritage from the region of Asia and the Pacific have been indicated by the National Committees of Korea and Nepal. A member of ICOMOS Korea (2020), says that fortress and military heritage; de-militarized zone of Korea; rural landscapes; conservation of Bangudae petroglyph which is repeatedly submerged throughout the year are some threats to cultural heritage in Korea. He says to address these issues ICOMOS Korea has organised forums on these themes (Ibid.). The President of ICOMOS Nepal (2020) says, “Heritage at risk is possibly the main focus of ICOMOS Nepal... 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”. The impact of the issue may be the use of post-disaster reconstruction as a pretext to demolish heritage assets as well as possible loss of authenticity of heritage due to inappropriate conservation measures. He says, “There are ...on-going discussions in the context of post-earthquake reconstruction” (Ibid.).

From the region of Europe and North America, ICOMOS Portugal (2020) points out another issue, that of a large quantity of immovable cultural heritage leading to economic pressure and pre-COVID-19 tourism related issues. The impact according to the feedback is, “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” (Ibid.). Root causes for the issue stated are the lack of financial resources and over-tourism.

Communication and dissemination

Diverse issues related to communication and dissemination have been indicated by the National Committees of Australia, India and Nepal from the region of Asia and the Pacific. Emphasising gaps in the communication between sectors, Australia ICOMOS (2020) 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”. The root cause according to the feedback is that heritage is not sufficiently valued “as an economic driver, as a source of resilience or as a source of community cohesion and identity” in Australia (Ibid.). 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.)

Issues with the heritage discourse have been indicated by the National Scientific Counsellor of ICOMOS India (2020b), stating, “Language of the conservation profession tends to be accusatory”. The impact is that the debate surrounding conservation processes becomes a battle of binaries, where the agenda of development projects or government driven projects is positioned against the role of conservation as being anti-development (Ibid.). Pointing out the root cause, she says, “The discussion about conservation is usually always 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” (Ibid.). 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.)

Another issue is the lack of communication with communities. As mentioned in the question and answer session of a webinar organised by ICOMOS India, there is a lack of awareness regarding traditional methods of resilience of communities resulting into the loss of traditional knowledge systems (ICOMOS India NSC-RP, 2020). To address this, there is a scientific need for experts to understand these in-built systems and integrate them into overall risk management mechanisms (Ibid.). The role of communities is instrumental for this. The Secretariat Executive Officer of Australia ICOMOS (2020) says that in attempting to bring about an improved outcome for heritage, new terms of reference have been drafted for the ANZCORP Joint Working Group of Australia ICOMOS and ICOMOS New Zealand’s

conversion into a National Scientific Committee, which include more details on “indigenous heritage, traditional and local knowledge” and are scheduled to be endorsed in August [2020]. The President of ICOMOS Nepal (2020) indicates that monitoring is a problem with World Heritage as, “...there seems to be growing confusion about what the convention is actually about”. The issue is due to lack of clarity of the term ‘Authenticity’ and lack of understanding regarding “what the Convention is actually about” within various stakeholder groups (Ibid.).

2.3.5. 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 (n.d.) website has three main points (mentioned verbatim):

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

In fulfilling its mission, 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 dissemination of information of ICOMOS’s initiatives related to heritage at risk. It also plays a key role in the Heritage Alert process (Refer to 2.2.2.). An important medium for disseminating ICOMOS’ activities and other relevant information concerning the heritage sector is ICOMOS’ main website (of ICOMOS International). This website is linked to other individual websites of the various ISCs, NCs, partner organisations and other social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, LinkedIn and Instagram. 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, other publications and resources relevant to the cultural heritage sector are all disseminated through the website. Currently the website is managed by the Secretariat.

2.4. Assessing the Effectiveness of ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ Initiatives

To comprehensively present the 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 criteria of ‘Relevance’ and ‘Impact’ are opportunities to evaluate the inputs, outputs and outcomes of the initiatives. The criteria of ‘Processes’ enables evaluating the procedural aspects and ‘Sustainability’ enables evaluating the long term sustenance of the inputs, outputs, outcomes and the processes. The following indicators and questions have been utilised to assess effectiveness of the initiatives.

Table 23: Criteria to assess the effectiveness of the ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives of ICOMOS, indicators and questions to assess effectiveness

Indicators	Questions to Assess Effectiveness
Note: Each question to assess effectiveness in the categories of Relevance, Processes and Impact is accompanied by the question: What are the issues/ gaps?	
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?
	To what extent do the inputs, outputs and outcomes of the individual initiatives fulfil the objectives of the Heritage at Risk programme?
	To what extent is the initiative able to address the current issues of heritage at risk?
Diversity	Is the programme adequately able to cater to the different stages of addressing Cultural Heritage at Risk?
	Is the initiative adequately able to address the diversity of risks to cultural heritage?
	Is the initiative adequately able to address the diverse types of cultural heritage?
Target Areas	Which target audience are the outputs and outcomes aimed at?
Processes	
Objectives	To what extent are the processes involved in achieving the objectives of the ‘Heritage at Risk Programme streamlined?
Diversity	Are the formal and informal processes associated with the initiative adequate to cater to the different stages of addressing Cultural Heritage at Risk?
	Are the formal and informal processes associated with the initiative adequate to cater to the diversity of risk to cultural heritage?
	Are the formal and informal processes associated with the initiative adequate to cater to the diverse range of cultural heritage?
	Is the initiative adequately able to address the diverse types of cultural heritage?
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?
	Which stakeholders have the most and least influence in the processes of the initiative?
	To what extent do the format of the processes allow engagement of the beneficiaries?
Target Areas	To what extent are the issues/ gaps in the processes affecting the effective reach of the initiative?
Time/ Duration	To what extent is the time taken by the processes affecting the outcomes of the initiative?
Visibility	To what extent are the issues/ gaps in the processes affecting the visibility of the initiative?
Impact	
Objectives	Have the objectives of the programme/ initiative been achieved? or Are they being achieved?
Diversity	For which stages of heritage at risk can the initiative create the most and least impact?
	For which types of risk can the initiative create the most and least impact?
	Which types of heritage at risk are most and least impacted by the initiative?
Target Areas and Stakeholders	To what extent are the inputs (resources), outputs (the activities of the initiative) and outcomes (that the outputs aim to achieve) of the programme able to create an impact on the target audience?
	What is the impact of the initiative on the diverse stakeholders of cultural heritage?
Visibility	What is extent of the visibility of the initiative?
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 available resources?
Impact	To what extent do the outcomes of the initiatives create a positive impact on 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 these criteria, indicators and questions, the following are the findings and conclusions regarding the effectiveness of ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ initiatives.

2.4.1. Relevance

Programme, Structure and Objectives

The H@R Reports and Heritage Alerts initiative of ICOMOS together form 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 both the initiatives to the field of heritage at risk. The inception of all the existing initiatives within ICOMOS that address heritage at risk have started at different points in time. A significant issue is that all these initiatives currently have individual aims and operate almost individually without an overarching programmatic vision, objectives and structure to address heritage at risk. Due to this, individual initiatives, though doing significant work, or attempting to do so, currently have overlapping objectives and gaps due to need for interconnected processes. There is a resulting lack of synergy amongst the various initiatives. The individual ISCs, WGs 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 initiatives due to lack of synergy are mentioned below.

Firstly, the three initiatives, ICORP-On The Road, Heritage on the Edge and Hidden Heritage, though having significant individual aims and outputs (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 ICOMOS' language 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 thus, currently lacks a clear direction for all such initiatives as a whole. The second example is that of the need for interconnected processes for the H@R Reports and the Heritage Alerts initiative to achieve the aim of monitoring threats to cultural heritage. Currently, both initiatives function almost distinct from each other with occasional mention of the Alerts in the reports. The third example is the lack of acknowledgement of the interconnectedness of the first group of initiatives (Heritage Alerts and H@R 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 programme. The fourth example is the lack of systematic co-ordination between ICOMOS' 'Heritage at Risk' programme and Blue Shield despite programmatic overlaps and their complementary roles.

Diversity

The H@R Reports have some issues/ gaps in its ability to address different regions, types and stages of cultural heritage and risks. The inputs of the initiative have some gaps related to addressing diversity. Some examples are mentioned here. Firstly, some regions have more number of national reports than others. This implies that baseline data of all regions is not equally represented. The second issue is that all types of threats within a single country are not well represented for all reports. The third observation is that ICOMOS NCs in their

individual capacities cannot provide comprehensive reports on heritage at risk of their respective countries.

Based on analysis of ICOMOS members' feedback and study of the Heritage Alerts section on ICOMOS International's website, some observations regarding the Heritage Alerts initiative are stated here. ICOMOS' Heritage Alerts currently are mostly being raised by ICOMOS members. The knowledge about the system of Heritage Alerts has little presence and relevance amongst the civil society. The Alerts published on the website are predominantly from the region of Europe and North America; predominantly are located in urban contexts; the threat is predominantly related to redevelopment/ reconstruction/ demolition; and a little more than half of the alerts are raised due to threats to 20th C heritage.

All the three initiatives, ICORP-On The Road Initiative, Heritage on the Edge and Hidden Heritage are relatively new and are attempting to diversify types of heritage, stakeholders involved in 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 through facilitating public understanding regarding diverse heritage types.

The ISCs, International WGs and NCs of ICOMOS are engaged in work related to heritage at risk that falls within the purview of their respective expertise/ region. There are thematic issues 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. There are some region specific issues that are being addressed by selected ISCs, International WGs and NCs. An example is the issue of human-induced conflict and related threats in the MENA region. The comments from IPHC (2020) mentions that issues related to 'Space Heritage at Risk' are not being sufficiently addressed.

Target Areas

The H@R Reports have some issues/ gaps in its ability to address the necessary target audience. Based on a study of the reports, there are some issues/ gaps in the inputs, outputs and outcomes of the initiative. At the input level, all the national reports have different formats and writing styles. Each type of format and presentation is suitable for a particular target audience. At the output level, three main issues have been identified. Firstly, 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 may not reach the necessary audience. Secondly, the current format of the report and its primary method of dissemination (through ICOMOS' website) limits its effective reach. The report in its current format is most suited for experts and practitioners. Thirdly, 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. Two main gaps have been identified at the outcome level. Firstly, the

publication raises awareness of experts regarding threats to cultural heritage across the world, but it does not sufficiently act as a medium of advocacy for decision and policy-makers as well as communities and networks. Secondly, the publication addresses Stage 1 of risk, acting as an awareness raising tool, but 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.

Another concern is the agency of Heritage Alerts. ICOMOS' recurring responses in the Heritage Alert process are letters, press releases, meetings, and advocacy. Observations from ICOMOS' website and members' feedback reveal that very few alerts have led to successful results. A reason for this is that decisions regarding the heritage/ risk ultimately falls within the purview of the responsible authorities/ owners/ custodians of the heritage asset.

The three initiatives, ICORP- On the Road, Hidden Heritage and Heritage on the Edge present some opportunities as well as weaknesses. ICORP-On The Road 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. Based on the analysis in 2.2.5, the online platform of Heritage on the Edge is well-suited for visibility of threats to heritage sites due to climate change but 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 can act as a data repository that grows over time with contributions from and targeted towards a diverse audience base. For Hidden Heritage, the platform of Google Arts and Culture enables the 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 has the potential of enabling ICOMOS to reach out directly to the user groups of the heritage assets.

2.4.2. Processes

Objectives

Several process related issues hindering the objective of ICOMOS' Heritage at Risk programme to address and finally reduce risks, mitigate risks and create resilience towards risks have been identified through the analysis of the various initiatives. Findings regarding the following initiatives have been indicated - Heritage at Risk Reports, Heritage Alerts, ICORP- On the Road, Hidden Heritage, ICOMOS' involvement with Blue Shield and World Heritage as well as the initiatives of ICOMOS' ISCs, International Working Groups and NCs.

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. Two main gaps in the process of the reports that hinder its objectives have been identified. Firstly, the mechanism of trend analysis is dependent on the inputs in the report, but the reports have varying content,

formats, writing and presentation styles. This leads to insufficient data for comprehensive analysis. Linked to this is the issue that the current process of acquiring quantitative and qualitative data is lengthy and subjective, which may also lead to inaccuracies. Secondly, 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.

Three key issues in the Heritage Alerts initiative are stated here, which are related to - lack of protocols, issues with the current alert-raising mechanism and issues inherent in the nature of the initiative. Firstly, there is a lack of standard protocols for raising varying degrees of alerts, protocols for processes such as requirement of sites to be considered to be at risk, acceptance, response, selection of experts to address the case, publication format of the alerts, issues of representation in cases of legal action, etc. Moreover, neither do all NCs have a standard method and structure for raising alerts at the national level nor do all ISCs currently have methods within their committees to raise alerts. Second is the issue related to the alert-raising mechanism. The current method of centralised submission of Alerts is lengthy, slow and ineffective and the mechanism for adjudicating cases to necessary experts is insufficient to ensure sound decision making. Verifying facts of an Alert case faces challenges leading to the process becoming slow, ambiguous and inconsistent. There is also a lack of awareness regarding the initiative within the civil society, lack of protocols regarding participation of members of the civil society in raising Alerts and a lack of sufficient utilisation of expertise available within the various ISCs, and International WGs for the Alert cases. The third issue is that resulting from the inherent nature of the initiative. Heritage Alert is the last resort to safeguard heritage. There is a lack of knowledge and resources for heritage at risk due to lack of comprehensive statistical data regarding building types, locations, scale and nature of threats, etc. This leads to issues related to monitoring threats. Moreover, 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 existing heritage discourse and the Alerts process.

Both, ICORP-On The Road and Hidden Heritage currently operate through a centralised core working team, which in future may be a contributing factor to inhibiting engagement across regions and issues regarding ownership of the initiative. Moreover, standard protocols for engagement need to be established for the Hidden Heritage initiative. For the co-ordination between ICOMOS and Blue Shield, ICOMOS has limited agency in the activities and decision-making of the Blue Shield. An important reason for this is the lack of parity in the Blue Shield Board representation. An important gap in ICOMOS' engagement with World Heritage, revealed through members' feedback is that the NCs face the issue of lack of transparency in monitoring/ alert processes and the issue of differing threat perceptions between ISCs and NCs. There are issues regarding access of the final result of the technical opinions sent by the NCs regarding World Heritage Properties and insufficient involvement of the experts from ICOMOS' NCs in monitoring processes. Such gaps render the various alerts related to World Heritage ineffective due to misunderstandings at multiple levels.

For ICOMOS' ISCs, mechanisms such as the system of organising conferences and seminars, paper presentations, meetings, as well as newsletters or publications exist within almost all Committees. Though such forums are not solely dedicated to heritage at risk, they accommodate, activities addressing all 3 stages of risk. ISCs are also involved in dedicated activities to address risk to heritage typologies that fall within the purview of their expertise. Though collaborations between ISCs, NCs and WGs occur from time to time, members have cited insufficient responsiveness of members due to limited time and resources available. The International WGs are currently involved in various thematic activities focused on specific types of risk, geographic region, etc. Such transversal engagement in specific themes is important but there are several ISCs that are also engaging in activities with similar aims. An example is the overlapping interests stated by CIAV and CIVVIH with the Syria and Iraq Working Group. Similar examples can be seen for issues related to climate change or human rights. For the NCs, working structures for addressing heritage at risk differ from country to country. Structures range from National level committees in risk preparedness, working groups dealing with risk or thematic areas of risk such as climate change. The definition of what risk is and what an initiative to address heritage at risk means also varies. Feedback from members indicate that most members perceive the 'Heritage at Risk' programme to be dealing with threats at stage 2 or 3. Limited members have stated activities related to risk preparedness and prevention. Some have cited gaps in capacities in risk preparedness.

Diversity

Hidden Heritage, Heritage on the Edge and ICORP-On The Road are attempting to diversify heritage and the public understanding of heritage through advocacy and promoting heritage stewardship. The processes of ICOMOS' engagement with World Heritage reveals that ICOMOS in its advisory role can make recommendations, but ultimately the agency for action lies within the purview of the respective national/ local level managing bodies. ICOMOS' engagement with national/ local level authorities responsible for the maintenance, management and protection vary from country to country. There is no protocol for formal engagement with such organisations but vary, ranging from informal relationships, MoUs, advisory roles, etc. ICOMOS' large membership base is associated with varied types of organisations such as academic and research institutions, private and public organisations, etc. and much of ICOMOS' work at the national and local levels rely on informal relationships and work done by members in an individual capacity rather than initiatives facilitated by ICOMOS. Such informal networks need more integration with ICOMOS' working process. Moreover, agency of the ISCs and NCs at the national level is limited due to the largely informal role of ICOMOS. Additionally, there are process related issues in context of the cultural heritage sector leading to inefficient management of cultural heritage during emergencies such as gaps in inter-sectorial communication, in the governance structure and processes and in capacities. These gaps lead to a lack of preparedness.

Stakeholder Engagement and Accessibility

Some process related issues and gaps have been indicated for H@R Reports, Heritage Alerts, Hidden Heritage and ICOMOS' involvement with Blue Shield, while some strengths have been observed for ICORP-On The Road and Heritage on the Edge.

The H@R Reports are a curated collection of reports from NCs, ISCs, 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 agencies. Data from end-users of cultural heritage assets, diverse communities and networks is absent. For the Heritage Alerts initiative, the expertise of the diverse ISCs 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 lack of dedicated Heritage Alert mechanisms within individual ISCs. Currently, such a mechanism exists within ISC20C. The process of participation of members of the civil society in raising alerts through ICOMOS is unclear. There is also a lack of awareness of the Alert process within the civil society. For the Hidden Heritage initiative, protocols for submission, selection, peer-reviewing, use of data analytics have not been set up yet. Systems to avoid conflicts with relevant stakeholders also have not been set up. Another area of stakeholder engagement where ICOMOS is not directly involved is Blue Shield's training programmes.

ICORP-On The Road 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 multiple stakeholders. Currently the core team of the initiative is small, with most efforts being initiated and managed through the focal point of this team. The Heritage On the Edge project is an example where ICOMOS has partnered with other organisations and contributed to heritage sites facing climate change impact. Such collaboration and process of engagement is a good example of utilisation of ICOMOS' membership base and networks.

Target Areas

An analysis of the target areas addressed by the current/ recent activities of ICOMOS' ISCs and NCs reveals that maximum activities are directed towards 'Experts and Practitioners'. There is lower level of engagement with 'Decision and Policy-makers' as well as 'Communities and Networks'. An analysis of the activities of the ISCs indicates that there is least engagement through the three modes of - Inventory/ Database, Documentation/ Research, and Education/ Training/ Capacity Building. This indicates insufficient utilisation of the expertise of the scientific committees for these modes of engagement. Comments from ISCs mention the lack of collaboration amongst 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/ ISC level.

For the NCs, a little less than half of the NCs who have responded have mentioned activities 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'. The analysis of current/ recent activities of the NCs indicates least engagement through the modes of Inventory/ Database and Education/ Training/ Capacity Building. Comments from the NCs reiterate the lack of capacities and activities supporting capacity building related to 'risk reduction' at the national level and the need for more educational

activities. Many comments point toward the lack of national and local level databases of risk/ heritage assets and primary research as being causes for inefficient monitoring of the state of conservation of and risk to cultural heritage assets. Some members have stated concerns regarding the lack of legal agency of ICOMOS and protocols in legal situations to be able to engage effectively in monitoring, heritage alerts and cultural rescue during emergencies.

Time/ Duration

The Heritage Alert process is lengthy and slow due to reasons such as the centralised mechanism, lack of standard protocols and challenges faced in the verification of facts. In cases that require immediate action, instead of a full scale alert, statements and letters are being issued, but there is a lack of standard protocols for varying degrees of alert.

Visibility

ICOMOS' online presence 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. Despite the key significance of the website, some issues related to the website have been observed. Several ISCs and NCs do not have websites, some links in ICOMOS' main website to other websites or resources do not work, and the websites of ICOMOS International, ICOMOS' ISCs and NCs are not sufficiently user-friendly. Additionally, all the individual websites of ISCs and NCs are different in design, format and stages of development. Since the International WGs do not have their own websites, their activities are disseminated through the news section of the website of ICOMOS International. An important issue with the format of the website is that the current status of all the Heritage Alert cases and archival information are not available. There is a lack of a standard format/ template for publication of information regarding the Alerts. A specific observation regarding ICORP-On The Road initiative's website is that it has a contribution form allowing for submission of ideas and collaboration, but the initiative hasn't received any direct contributions through the form yet. This may indicate either or all of the following: a lack of sufficient awareness regarding the initiative; lack of access to the website; lack of clarity regarding possible modes of engagement and contribution; lack of understanding regarding incentives/ objectives of involvement; lack of diversity in engagement methods. Another key area of concern is that ICOMOS' engagement and efforts with World Heritage is not sufficiently communicated with the civil society.

2.4.3. Impact

Objectives

Observations related to the objectives of H@R Reports, Heritage Alerts and the group of initiatives - Heritage on the Edge, Hidden Heritage and ICORP-On The Road have been identified. For the H@R Reports, since all the reports do not mention the current status of the issues and updates from previous reports, whether the report has aided the process of risk reduction or mitigation cannot be evaluated through its medium. The most significant outcome of the initiative is awareness amongst experts regarding issues and efforts from around the world. This is insufficient to create a positive impact towards preventing, reducing, mitigating, responding to and recovering from risk. The information produced by the reports

is insufficient for systematic monitoring of diverse types of threats, heritage, regions and stages of threats. The reports are not able to create the desirable impact due to insufficient baseline data, lack of systematised data analysis and lack of agency of the publication as a monitoring mechanism at national and local levels. The Heritage Alerts section of ICOMOS' website and members' feedback indicate low success rate of the Heritage Alerts process. Since Heritage on the Edge, Hidden Heritage and ICORP-On The Road are at their nascent stages, assessing their impact is not possible, but it is necessary to mention that their online format can allow for data analytics to be used to analyse trends. In the case of ICORP-On The Road, the growth of stakeholder networks and participation 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 can also be indicators for its impact.

Diversity

The statistics of success cases of the Heritage Alerts and feedback from ICOMOS members reveal that the Alerts process does not often lead to positive results. The process sometimes leads to strained relations with the national agencies or other organisations involved in the change/ threat. 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 (Stage 2) is not preferable, most often ineffective and is the last resort. Another finding is that the cultural sector is not funded well in most regions leading to adverse effects on cultural heritage. Some types of threats have been mentioned in the comments from ICOMOS members as important reasons for insufficient impact of ICOMOS' efforts such as lack of awareness regarding the values of the heritage, vulnerability of heritage assets due to lack of preparedness, monitoring issues, and lack of awareness and visibility of the cumulative impacts of small scale threats.

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 through attempts such as the document on European Quality Principles, 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 in national level policies and heritage 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

Of the four observations related to visibility of initiatives, two are strengths and two are weaknesses. For the strengths, firstly, the use of Google Arts and Culture for Hidden Heritage and Heritage on the Edge are attempts to increase ICOMOS' visibility and simplify its language. Secondly, initiatives such as the Climate Heritage Network and the European Quality Principles are good examples of formats for multi-stakeholder engagement and increasing the visibility and reach of ICOMOS. For weaknesses, firstly, the H@R Reports are not sufficiently able to distribute risk information in the public domain to be able to impact

sound decision-making. Secondly, other than the online medium, most of ICOMOS' events are targeted towards experts and practitioners through conferences and meetings. Its visibility in the civil society, communities and networks such as user groups of heritage places, decision and policy-makers at the national and local levels is less than that amongst experts.

2.4.4. Sustainability

Processes

Four main process related issues that hinder the sustainability of ICOMOS' efforts have been identified. Firstly, despite the resource of ample expertise being available across diverse ISCs, NCs and International WGs, the expertise base is not sufficiently being utilised by the current initiatives of the 'Heritage at Risk' programme. Secondly, based on members' 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. Thirdly, the process of monitoring heritage at risk within ICOMOS is primarily top-down and ICOMOS does not have the capacity in its current form to effectively and sustainably monitor the enormous range of heritage assets and threats in all regions of the world. A centralised mechanism within ICOMOS leads to the process of monitoring, trend analysis and heritage alerts being inadequate. The fourth is a set of issues in the existing heritage discourse. Some of these are the accusatory nature of the conservation discourse; lack of awareness regarding traditional methods of resilience within communities; issues in monitoring due to lack of understanding regarding the World Heritage Convention; issues in the understanding of the term authenticity, risk definitions, lack of awareness of heritage values, requirements for heritage designation and legal provisions for varied cultural heritage.

Resources

An issue for most initiatives is that of understaffing and funding. For the Heritage Alerts initiative, the current process of submitting an Alert through use of the template and mailing it to the secretariat has resource related limitations such as time available amongst staff, understaffing leading to lack of efficient response, subjectivity of situations, case specific processes, etc. Feedback from ISCs and NCs indicate that most are interested in and are open to collaborations, but due to the voluntary nature of participation and limited time available to members, efforts are often limited. Many ISCs and NCs do not have the resources for their individual websites. Some ICOMOS members have also stated resource related issues within ICOMOS to be able to do primary research or to maintain heritage at risk registers.

Impact

ICOMOS' diverse modes of engagement such as conferences, meetings and events ensure that research and expertise is disseminated amongst experts and practitioners. ICOMOS' Heritage Alerts and H@R Reports are not structured well enough to be able to promote participation of the diverse stakeholders and end-users of heritage resulting into insufficient impact of the initiatives. At the level of NCs, ICOMOS' efforts have limited impact on the target areas of 'Decision and Policy-makers' as well as 'Communities and Networks'. For most NCs, the agency to contribute to heritage safeguarding at the national level is dependent on informal relationships resulting into the efforts in heritage safeguarding having limited impact.

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

3.1. Defining Criteria for Analysis and Selection

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 risks to and 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 Heritage Alerts, H@R Reports and ICOMOS’ engagement in advisory capacity with World Heritage indicate the organisation’s engagement with processes of monitoring. Additionally, the critical analysis of ICOMOS’ initiatives in Part 2 indicates that monitoring and its 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 to understand how other like-minded organisations at the international level are currently engaging with processes related to monitoring heritage.
2. **Advocacy/ Awareness-raising:** ICOMOS’ important initiatives such as Heritage Alerts, H@R Reports, Heritage on the Edge and Hidden Heritage 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 to trace the types of activities that like-minded organisations at the international level are currently engaging in for advocacy and awareness-raising.
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”.⁴ In 1999, the ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme was endorsed by ICOMOS members and the H@R Report was its first important tangible output, 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 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 or media for communication and dissemination of information of initiatives related to heritage at risk. The analysis primarily describes strategies of communication and dissemination amongst stakeholders such as 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.

⁴ The Call for Proposals is provided in Annexure 10 for reference.

For ICOMOS, these 3 criteria are interlinked for many activities. For example, the H@R Reports have a role to play in ICOMOS' engagement with monitoring risks to and state of conservation of cultural heritage; it is an advocacy tool to raise awareness regarding threats to cultural heritage; and the publication is the medium of communication regarding threats, primarily disseminated through ICOMOS's website. It is possible that for other organisations too, these 3 criteria may be inter-linked and it may not always be possible to make clear distinctions between them. 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, 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 criteria unless they are integral to the selected criteria for analysis.

The method for the selection of organisations/ institutions is based on the following steps. The method of selection allows analysis of a range of organisations, such as those focusing on: heritage; cultural heritage; immovable heritage; risk reduction; emergency response; and citizen participation to provide references of good examples within these areas.

1. The types of 'modes of intervention' mentioned in the mapping section (Part 1) of the research that correspond to the 3 criteria chosen for analysis are mentioned below. Monitoring is a process involving multiple stages. To include possibilities of engagement in diverse stages of the monitoring process, organisations/ institutions involved in either of the two, 'Monitoring' or 'Register/ Inventory/ Database/ List', have been traced.

Criteria	Mode of intervention indicated in Table 12
Monitoring	1). Monitoring; 2). Register/ Inventory/ Database/ List
Advocacy/ Awareness-raising	Advocacy/ Awareness raising
Communication/ Dissemination	Publication/ Dissemination

2. Organisations/ Institutions that categorically engage in all 3 criteria have been selected. ICOMOS being an international non-governmental organisation, 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, is important from the viewpoint of this study. Though organisations operating at the national and local levels are not analysed, the analysis may include attempts of international/ regional organisations to provide visibility to their efforts or for the positive impacts of international efforts to reach the national and local levels. EAMENA, MarEA, ASOR, Smithsonian Institution and Antiquities Coalition have initiatives for the MENA region, but analysing all 5 is lengthy for the purpose of this Thesis. So, EAMENA and Antiquities Coalition are chosen as examples for analysis here.

3.2. Comparative Analysis

3.2.1. UNDRR

Monitoring

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). These individual actions are structured into a mechanism that informs the other actions, wherein 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 of the monitoring mechanism are Sendai Framework Monitor and DisInventar; Sendai Framework Monitoring Tool and Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments (SFVC Platform).

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:

1. 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, with clear guidelines for types of acceptable sources.
2. 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.).

While, the Sendai Framework Monitoring Tool is designed to accept submissions of commitments from national governments, Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments (SFVC Platform) is an online platform devised for contributions from varied partners and stakeholders (private sector, civil society organisations, academia, media, local governments, etc.) towards the Sendai Framework implementation (UNDRR, n.d.a). The SFVC Platform allows disseminating the work of diverse stakeholders and enables potential collaborations. There is a standard format for submissions and a standard protocol for follow up and updates.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Some methods of promotion of UNDRR's recommended actions are campaigns, awards and celebration of special days. 'Making Cities Resilient' (MCR) is an example of UNDRR's campaigns. Its objective is to raise awareness of citizens and governments regarding the necessity of reducing urban risks; to identify sound investment decisions for disaster risk reduction (DRR) within local government plans; and to advocate for the incorporation of DRR in urban development planning (UNDRR, n.d.c). The initiative has devised tools to assist local leaders in assessing, monitoring, documenting and improving DRR activities. Some tools are - 'Ten Essentials' for making cities resilient checklist, the 'HFA Local Government Self-Assessment Tool' (LG-SAT), handbook for local government leaders on how to make cities more resilient, etc. (Ibid.). The first phase of the campaign (2010-2015) focused on raising awareness and advocacy. The priority for the second phase (2016-2020) was to ensure incorporation of commitments made by governments into the local context and encourage private sector partners to contribute towards creating urban risk reduction solutions (Ibid.). The campaign identifies DRR practitioners as 'MCR Campaign Advocates', who voluntarily provide support through promotion and technical assistance. Another method for promotion is the United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Award is

for an individual or institution for efforts in reducing disaster risk in their communities and for DRR advocates. UNDRR also promotes special days such as International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction and World Tsunami Awareness Day (UNDRR, n.d.a).

Communication/ Dissemination

Some important media for dissemination of information, adopted by UNDRR are the UNDRR Community, PreventionWeb, International Recovery Platform (IRP), Global Assessment Report (GAR) and other publications. 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 (Ibid.). Building a UN Disaster Risk Reduction Community (UNDRR 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 already known as well as emergent risks. The community is formed of two different platforms, PreventionWeb and International Recovery Platform (IRP). PreventionWeb is a global platform for knowledge on disaster risk and resilience. It sources information from individuals, experts, communities and organisations (UNDRR & PreventionWeb, n.d.). The theme of cultural heritage has a separate section or filter within the platform. IRP has a more specialised role of acting as an international mechanism for sharing experiences and lessons associated with build-back-better. Due to its limited capacity and staff, IRP does not implement projects but acts as a platform for sharing and collaboration between interested partners (IRP, n.d.). It advocates cross-sectorial co-operation with partners from the development sector, regional organisations (IGOs as well as other regional organisations and platforms) for DRR, advocating for and building capacities for build-back-better outcomes (IRP, n.d.). The platform organises an Annual International Recovery Forum and has an interactive website.

The Global Assessment Report (GAR) on Disaster Risk Reduction, published biennially, collates contributions of multiple stakeholders such as nations, public and private sectors, disaster risk-related science and research, etc. (UNDRR, n.d.b). The report has a dedicated interactive website. The contents of the report include information about the current status of the Sendai Framework implementation; key issues and risks; current and emergent trends; and recommendations for the way forward. In addition to the GAR, UNDRR publishes diverse materials that aid information dissemination regarding DRR, distributed through all its important online information sharing platforms. An example is the ‘Words into Action Series’, which provides practical guidelines to assist implementation of the Sendai Framework, to ensure engagement of diverse stakeholders in DRR activities (UNDRR, n.d.).

3.2.2. ICOM

Monitoring

Two important initiatives of ICOM to engage with monitoring threats to cultural heritage are the Red Lists and the Disaster Risk Management Committee (DRMC). Published since 2000, the ICOM Red Lists of Cultural Objects at Risk are practical tools to keep the illegal trafficking of cultural objects in check (ICOM, n.d.a). The Red Lists are inventories of cultural objects most vulnerable to illicit traffic, which aim to assist the identification of

objects at risk, to prevent illegal sale or export (Ibid.). They are designed for individuals, organisations or positions of authority such as police or customs officials. The Lists are published in different languages, subject to the context and have free access in digital format through the organisation's website. The Lists in booklet format are distributed to law enforcement agencies. ICOM encourages its dissemination to maximise their use and impact (Ibid). As part of its emergency preparedness and response mechanism, ICOM has a Disaster Risk Management Committee, which maintains Museum Watch Lists for emergencies and makes contributions to No-Strike Lists for escalating military unrest situations (Ibid.).

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Two examples of methods used by ICOM to promote its objectives are the International Museum Day and campaigns for cultural democracy and inclusion. ICOM celebrates the International Museum Day since 1977 to raise awareness about Museums as being important cultural assets (Ibid.). ICOM is also involved in campaigns and activities to promote cultural democracy and inclusion to address issues such as, “participation, accessibility, well-being, gender, marginalization and inclusion/ exclusion” (ICOM, n.d.b.). One example is ICOM's campaign for inclusion, 2017 onwards, promoting the role of women in museums during International Women's Day through the hashtag #WomenInMuseums, used in various social media platforms. For 2019, the motto was “A woman's place is in the museum” which aimed to highlight ways in which women shape museums, to shift narratives. (Ibid.)

Communication/ Dissemination

The ‘International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods’ and the ‘Intangible Cultural Heritage and Museums Project’ (IMP) are important tools for communication and dissemination devised by ICOM. Launched in 2013, the ‘International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods’ is a 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 policy orientation (ICOM, n.d.a; ICOM International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods, n.d.). It also works as an international networking platform, encouraging the participation of partners and stakeholders such as, “...international organisations, law enforcement agencies, research institutions and external expert stakeholders” (ICOM, n.d.a.). Annual meetings are also organised to share experiences of the various stakeholders. Through such multi-stakeholder networking, the Observatory aims to aid monitoring methods, awareness raising about illicit trafficking of cultural goods, data gathering, scientific research and encourage exchange of good practices. The Observatory thus acts as a tool for a continuous process of research and reporting. It has a dedicated website and can also be accessed through ICOM's website. The Intangible Cultural Heritage and Museums Project, initiated in 2017, explores 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 creates a network for sharing good practices. The IMP website acts as a repository of resources such as reports of meetings, keynote speeches, position papers, references, toolkits for museums professionals for safeguarding ICH, etc.

3.2.3. IFLA

Monitoring

IFLA maintains an inventory of documentary heritage through the IFLA Risk Register, which collects information from diverse sources such as individuals, institutions and communities holding documentary heritage. The information is confidential, with provision for access to the Blue Shield partners and UNESCO for a swift response in case of threats. An online form is available on the website for ease of registering documentary heritage (IFLA, n.d.).

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Some advocacy and awareness-raising tools of IFLA are ‘Library Map of the World’, ‘IFLA International Advocacy Programme’ and ‘IFLA Corporate Supporter Programme’. The ‘Library Map of the World’ is a tool to disseminate and promote information and awareness regarding activities and contribution of libraries (IFLA, Library Map of the World, n.d.). It is an online portal that maps the libraries of the world, providing 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’, which is an attempt to demonstrate the contribution of libraries to improved outcomes across SDGs (Ibid). These are narratives about activities, projects or programmes, conducted by a library or in partnership with a library, for library users and communities at the local, regional or national levels (Ibid.). Guidelines for the narration of stories have been provided on IFLA’s website. The initiative has a curation team that works in collaboration with the contributors of the stories (Ibid). Stories can be submitted through an online form. The initiative has a presence on social media platforms. As mentioned on IFLA’s website, “The IFLA International Advocacy Programme (IAP) was a capacity-building programme... [between 2016-2018], designed to promote and support the role libraries can play in the planning and implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda and the SDGs” (IFLA, n.d.). Workshops were conducted to raise awareness of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, and to develop capacities of participants to undertake advocacy activities at national and regional levels to engage in processes to enable libraries to get included in national level development plans. An advocacy initiative of IFLA, partnering with the private sector is the ‘IFLA Corporate Supporter Programme’. Through it, companies providing services and products to the library community join as Corporate Supporters of IFLA. Though not risk related, this is an example of IFLA’s strategy to receive financial support for activities, while corporate supporters receive benefits to allow promotion of their businesses to IFLA members (IFLA, n.d).

Communication/ Dissemination

Two examples of tools devised by IFLA for communication and dissemination are the IFLA Governance Review Process and IFLA Standards. IFLA is currently discussing possibilities of transforming its governance structure through a Governance Review Process. One survey to collect opinions of its membership base was conducted in October 2019 (IFLA, n.d.). Announcement of the survey, the plan of action and all related information is available on IFLA’s website. An online platform ‘IFLA Global Vision Ideas Store’ (n.d.) for collecting ideas for this process has been created. In addition to allowing libraries to submit ideas

through a standard online template, the platform allows non-librarians to submit ideas and also viewing a range of ideas. The platform is planned as a continuously evolving repository of ideas. A significant method of distribution of guidelines and best practice models is the IFLA Standards. IFLA produces a range of standards in diverse fields of library and information services to support the International Library Community, which 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.

3.2.4. 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. Key tools for monitoring threats to natural heritage are mentioned here.

The IUCN Red Lists measure the pressures and threats acting on species and ecosystems, which in turn inform conservation actions to prevent extinctions. IUCN's website clearly mentions the intended target audience for the database and also the individual purposes for which each could use the data. The target audience includes national and international government agencies, wildlife departments, conservation-related non-governmental organisations, natural resource planners, educational organisations, zoos, aquariums, students, media and business community (IUCN, n.d.). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is an inventory of the conservation status of plant and animal species across the world. A set of quantitative criteria is used to evaluate the extinction risk of species. All data sources are reviewed by the team at IUCN. The inventory has a dedicated website. The method of collecting and processing data, criteria for evaluation, methods of documentation, requirements and other such guidelines are freely accessible on the website (IUCN, n.d.; IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, n.d.). The IUCN Red List Index (RLI) is an online interface that illustrates trends in overall extinction risk for species, that can be utilised to monitor biodiversity loss reduction targets. (Ibid.). The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems (n.d.) is a standard for assessment of conservation status of ecosystems. The standard is applicable at local, national, regional and global levels and has a set of criteria for scientific assessments of the risk of ecosystem collapse. The assessments are based on quantitative thresholds and are grouped into 8 categories of risk for each ecosystem. The List has its own website. The production of both Lists is enabled through collaboration in the form of expertise, investment of time and financial resources of diverse partners and their respective networks (IUCN, n.d.; IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, n.d.; IUCN Red List of Ecosystems, n.d.).

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. IUCN World Heritage Outlook is an independent online interface that provides assessment of the conservation prospects for natural World Heritage, thus making IUCN's efforts available for

easy access within the public domain. World Heritage Outlook 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.)

Some other tools of IUCN that aid monitoring related processes are World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Planet and BIOPAMA RIS. 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.). 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 information from varied stakeholders such as governments, experts, communities and the civil society. The Protected Planet (n.d.) website states that to make the interface more user-friendly, in 2015 and 2016 improvements to the online platform were made, such as making the download process more effective, improving the search function and enabling users to access statistics and country-specific comparative data. The changes led to an eight-fold increase in the dataset downloads from the website (Protected Planet, n.d.). 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 data is geo-referenced and includes modules such as analytics module, module for assessments, tracking conservation targets, etc. (BIOPAMA RIS, n.d.).

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

An important method of promotion of IUCN's activities is its diverse knowledge products. In addition to those mentioned in the section on 'Monitoring', some other tools developed to promote good practices are ROAM and PANORAMA. The Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM), co-produced by IUCN and the World Resources Institute (WRI), provides a readily accessible framework for rapid identification and analysis of areas for forest landscape restoration (FLR) (IUCN, n.d.). Handbooks, guides and other such materials to aid learning the method of using the framework are accessible through the IUCN website. The handbook has 6 language options.

PANORAMA is a collaborative initiative of 7 conservation and development organisations. It is a web platform promoting 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 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 inspiration for learning and applicability across themes and context. All solutions are peer-reviewed before publication. For browsing through the solutions, various access options and filters are available, 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. The individual scope of all collaborators are mentioned on the website (IUCN, n.d.; PANORAMA, n.d.). Recognising the need for integrated heritage protection and management of natural and cultural heritage for sustainable development, the World Heritage Leadership Programme launched the Nature-Culture thematic community on the PANORAMA platform on 7th October 2020 on the occasion of the ICOMOS GA2020 marker event (PANORAMA, n.d.). This thematic community is collaboratively coordinated by ICCROM, IUCN and ICOMOS. It highlights the significance of integrated heritage protection and management for sustainable development, including good approaches of the use indigenous and local knowledge systems and the participation of local communities across varied types of territories and landscapes

Communication/ Dissemination

In addition to methods mentioned in ‘Monitoring’ and ‘Advocacy/ Awareness-raising’, some other tools for dissemination are ECOLEX and InfoFLR. ECOLEX is a web-based environmental law information service, which acknowledges the importance of environmental law in environmental and resource management and the difficulty in accessibility of relevant data (ECOLEX, n.d.). The platform is jointly managed by FAO, IUCN and UNEP since 2001 and gains from 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 for a range of audience such as “legal professionals, academics and researchers, policy and decision-makers as well as civil society” (Ibid.). For ease of access, the online platform has a search function and the data is categorised. Another example is InfoFLR. Devised as part of IUCN’s contribution to the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration, the web based platform was launched in 2016 for reliable content such as news, current events and resources on forest landscape restoration. 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.). It includes an interactive map for a country-specific overview of activities (InfoFLR, n.d.).

3.2.5. World Monuments Fund

Monitoring

The World Monuments Watch programme, launched in 1995, aims at identifying cultural heritage sites in danger and supporting them through financial, technical and advisory aid (WMF, n.d.). The Watch List is a biennial selection of sites, based on a nomination process.

The organisation's website has clear directions for the process. Nominations are assessed for their potential to enhance the lives of communities, the cultural significance of the site, the need for urgent action, and feasibility of the proposed actions (Ibid). After each watch cycle, new sites are nominated. In exceptional cases, on submission of a new nomination, a site may be included again on the List. On selection, a two-year process of engagement begins, including activities such as identifying, developing and managing projects; building local partnerships and networks; attracting complementary funding, etc. Nomination submissions are open to everyone, including, "...private individuals and representatives of civil society organisations, community groups, government agencies, educational institutions, or other entities" (Ibid.). In addition to heritage conservation groups, WMF is encouraging organisations in a broad range of allied fields to submit nominations to the World Monuments Watch' (Ibid). 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

An important goal of the World Monuments Watch programme is to promote and enable sustainable conservation through the integral role of communities (Ibid). Some methods of promotion of the organisation's work and its values are the Hadrian Award, Watch Award and Watch Day. 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.). 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 organised 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 organise 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 integral to the communities (Ibid).

Communication/ Dissemination

The organisation's website provides information regarding all its activities, announcements, updates, etc. It has a social media presence and also has a YouTube Channel. The Watch Magazine is an annual report of updates from sites and projects announced in the biennial cycle of the World Monuments Watch List. The content of the magazine, aiming to reach all members of the civil society, is written and presented in a manner that can be read, enjoyed and understood by non-experts as well. Stories, interviews and experiences of people involved in the projects in various capacities are included. The organisation has a newsletter which can be accessed through a subscription process that is open to all through the website. All Press releases made by the organisation are also available on the website in a section titled 'Press Room'. Within the section, there is a specially designed Press Kit for Journalists for the 2020 Edition of World Monuments Watch. The website has another section titled 'Sites and Projects Archive', which is an interactive archive of all projects of the World Heritage Fund.

3.2.6. 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. Two priority areas directly related to assistance in developing monitoring mechanisms are - GFDRR Labs and Hydromet Services. GFDRR also engages in developing online utilities for information collection, collation and dissemination (Refer to 'Communication/ Dissemination' section).

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 organises its grants through eight priority areas of engagement: 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. The organisation advocates for these overarching themes through its funding mechanism. The various online tools developed by GFDRR also contribute to advocacy and awareness-raising.

Communication/ Dissemination

An important initiative of GFDRR for collaboration and knowledge sharing regarding disaster risk information is the Understanding Risk (UR) Platform. UR is an international community of experts working in the areas of creation, identification, communication and use of disaster risk information (Understanding Risk, n.d.). Members of the community are diverse, ranging from government agency representatives, multilateral organisations, the private sector, NGOs, research and academic institutions, civil society organisations as well as the civil society.

Additionally, GFDRR's website publishes news, videos and updates. World Bank has a blog where all articles relevant to the organisation's objectives are published. The GFDRR Knowledge Hub section on the organisation's website has 3 sub-sections: Publications, e-learning and Online Utilities. All resources and publications of GFDRR can be accessed through the 'Publications' section which has a search function with filters such as content type, region, country, type of hazard, date, etc. The e-learning platform is directed at DRM professionals. It disseminates self-paced courses that are designed based on the latest expertise in the field. The 'Online Utilities' section provides access to GFDRR's tools that allow communities and decision-makers to collect, collate, disseminate, and understand risk information. Each of these tools have dedicated online portals. Some of these tools are Code for Resilience, OpenDRI, ThinkHazard!, GeoNode, InaSAFE, and OpenDRI Index.

Code for Resilience (CfR) engages with 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 using principles of community-led design and open innovation (Cfr, n.d.). The Open Data for Resilience Initiative (OpenDRI) (n.d.) applies 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 web based portal is interactive, providing access to information to projects related to OpenDRI. ThinkHazard! (n.d.) 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. The hazard levels are sourced from authenticated public, private and academic organisations. GeoNode (n.d.) is “a web-based application and platform for developing geospatial information systems (GIS) and for deploying spatial data infrastructures (SDI)”. InaSAFE (n.d.) is free software jointly developed by World Bank (GFDRR), Indonesia (BNPB) and Australia (Australian Government), that simulates impact scenarios of natural hazards to facilitate improved preparedness. OpenDRI Index along with ThinkHazard!, Geonode, and Inasafe, aims at providing better access to risk data. The platform is managed by OpenDRI. The data is sourced from and updated voluntarily by the ‘Understanding Risk’ community and reviewed by a team consisting of DRM and Open Data specialists (OpenDRI Index, n.d.).

3.2.7. 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, news and updates on heritage at risk are published in this section. Regular updates of the threatened heritage are also mentioned along with details regarding the nature of Docomomo’s involvement in the process. Each case study is tagged with keywords such as current status of the risk/ case study (saved, threatened, best practices, etc.), date of the status update, etc. Docomomo’s ‘Heritage in Danger’ section thus, acts as a risk monitor for heritage of the Modern Movement.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

The Docomomo Virtual Exhibition - MoMove advocates for the safeguarding of heritage of the Modern Movement. The exhibition, hosted on a dedicated online platform is a curated selection of buildings, sites and tours of the Modern Movement across the world. All the sites are geo-tagged on an interactive map which can be navigated to search for specific buildings. A search function enables the possibility for search with keywords. Curated tours to specific buildings are organised that 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 scientific dissemination and workshops for students. Though not specifically dedicated to risk to heritage, Docomomo

Journal is a bi-annual publication that features articles by architecture practitioners, scholars and experts addressing facets of Modern Movement architecture. The Journal is distributed to Docomomo members and partners and are free to access through the organisation's website.

3.2.8. Europa Nostra

Monitoring

The '7 Most Endangered Programme' is Europa Nostra's tool to enlist, respond to, campaign for and save heritage in danger. Europa Nostra launched the programme in January 2013, with European Investment Bank Institute as the founding partner and Council of Europe Development Bank as an associated partner (Europa Nostra, n.d.). The programme is a civil society campaign, not a funding programme. The list of selected endangered heritage of Europe is aimed to catalyse action through example. As an exception, in the 2021 edition, it has been announced that the selected sites will be eligible for an EIB Heritage Grant (Ibid.). Important criteria for selection on the 7 most endangered list are - exceptional cultural and heritage value; vulnerability to imminent threat; degree of commitment of local communities; public and private stakeholders involved in protecting the site; and the site's potential to catalyse sustainable socio-economic development. The selected sites are evaluated by a multidisciplinary team and assisted in formulating an action plan in dialogue with local stakeholders. Observations and recommendations are compiled into technical (accessible through the website) and financial reports. For this programme, the will of members of the civil society to save the heritage is the motivating factor that enables work towards protection of the sites. The programme therefore, is aimed at promoting heritage stewardship. For this, sites are selected through a nomination process. Nominations can be made in the capacity of a Europa Nostra member or as an associate organisation or as a new individual member.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

The 7 Most Endangered Programme is the key advocacy initiative of the organisation to promote the care of heritage sites. For ease of submissions and to encourage members to participate, prior to 2021's 7 Most Endangered List nominations, Europa Nostra organised online consultation sessions with members eligible to nominate and/ or vote. Within its capacity as an organisation that represents the voice of the civil society, Europa Nostra 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 (ICOMOS Germany, 2020). Europa Nostra through its representative presented suggestions on ICOMOS's document, 'European Quality principles for EU-funded Interventions with Potential Impact upon Cultural Heritage' published in 2019. A key recommendation made was the need for all organisations and initiatives to collaboratively work towards advocating for cultural heritage and integrating culture in policy level instruments. Additionally, some other methods of promotion are the Europa Nostra Digital Agora, Europa Nostra Awards, Campaigns, Publications, etc.

The Europa Nostra Digital Agora is a virtual platform to promote digital best practices associated with cultural heritage. Launched in 2020, the initiative responds to the challenge of COVID-19 and the related change to people's interaction patterns. The digital platform aims

to provide more visibility to and contribute towards the understanding of Europe's cultural heritage, advancing the digital shift of cultural content and optimising confinement time induced by the pandemic (Europa Nostra Digital Agora, n.d.). European Heritage Awards or Europa Nostra Awards is a public choice award for a site which gets most number of public votes from the selection list of the 7 Most Endangered Programme. Votes can be cast by anyone, not necessarily a Europa Nostra member, through the website. Europa Nostra also runs campaigns beyond the framework of the 7 Most Endangered Programme to safeguard heritage assets facing threats. The organisation's website has various resources, which are also important advocacy tools. Significant examples are 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. The website also provides access to a newsletter, subscription to which is open to all. The organisation is involved in various events and press releases in support of specific causes from time to time and 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'.

3.2.9. Global Heritage Fund

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

Monitoring

Amongst the projects that GHF is engaged in, the initiative of developing AMAL is discussed here for its contribution to the field of monitoring cultural heritage. The product has been developed to aid communities that don't have the capacity or resources to build their own customised solutions (Ibid). The programme's aim is to provide access to information, training and tools for risk preparedness, response and recovery in the cultural heritage sector. A rapid risk and impact assessment mobile app was launched as an initial product, which offers standard modules for risk and damage assessment, mapping, rapid documentation and guidelines. Providing insight about the research prior to the development of AMAL, Hosking says that they studied all the available platforms in the market, such as ODK, Martus, etc. to avoid duplication. The research revealed that despite the advantages of the available products, they lacked the functionality necessary to support the needs of the cultural heritage sector. Hosking emphasises that AMAL is a tool that can be inter-connected with diverse databases irrespective of the type and language of use. The use of the HerBridge extension enables the app to provide users with the ability to choose the collection destination for the data. The current content of the app was developed by ICCROM in 2016-17 (Ibid.). The next steps for AMAL's expansion are to increase localisation of the app and 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' (Ibid).

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Hosking mentions that in GHF, the 4 most important criteria for selection of projects are, “local leadership, community buy-in, government support and co-funding” and GHF’s international networks are utilised to identify, fund and amplify the efforts of communities to protect cultural sites (Ibid). Regarding the advocacy strategy of AMAL, Hosking and Rouhani consider that for the app development, understanding user experience was most important. The user interface development was informed by workshops and feedback loops between heritage professionals, custodians in the MENA region and software developers. 5 workshops were held in Egypt, Bahrain, Sharjah, Morocco, Tunis and Toronto, as part of large academic institutions or in collaboration with heritage custodians. Continuous interaction with diverse stakeholder groups acted as the key strategy for advocacy of the app, its use and its objectives. While discussing the potential of developing AMAL for UNESCO Bangkok, in their attempts to use crowdsourced data for remote monitoring of heritage sites, Hosking says that for crowdsourcing, technical data collection might not be appropriate and for the app to be accessible to a variety of users, it 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, larger projects and expert users who would require special access. For example, special access is provided to contributors working with EAMENA. However, Hosking adds that rigorous ethical and regulatory controls need to be embedded within the app for crowdsourcing data to ensure appropriate collection and analysis and crowdsourcing should be complementary to technical monitoring. Hosking mentions that Arabic language for the app has been a priority as its current partners are primarily in the MENA region. French and Spanish are being considered for their prevalence in the region. She says that for localisation of the app, one needs to be aware that it is not merely a matter of translation. It requires coding and rethinking 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 engagements through its website, newsletter, social media platforms, YouTube and podcasts. In Hosking’s opinion, partnerships are integral to AMAL, for app development and its dissemination. GHF encourages its networks and partners to disseminate information regarding the app. Elaborating on the partnerships, she mentions that the app is currently used by EAMENA and its network, GHF’s partners at Asociata Monumentum in Romania for the Ambulance for Monuments Project, at LaCiudad perdida in Colombia, and by GHF’s partners in Morocco for the Communal Granaries Project. The last three projects are examples of community engagement in the process. Regarding the app access, she says that the android version can be downloaded from Google Play. For the iOS version, users currently need to go through a Testflight. She adds that the intended trajectory for AMAL is to explore an open source code, but this requires review by GHF’s legal team.

3.2.10. 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 that makes information available in 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 various methods for advocacy and awareness-raising of the norm of R2P including advocacy at the UN, global network of R2P focal points, improving peacekeeping and civilian protection, protecting cultural heritage, and engagement with diverse stakeholders through hosting and participating in policy forums at national, regional and international levels (Global Centre for the R2P, n.d.). The Centre’s engagement with the UN and its advocacy efforts for creating support amongst policy makers for the norm of R2P and its implementation are central to their work. The Global Network of R2P Focal Points, initiated in September 2010 is a step to implement the norm. The website states, ‘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.’ (Ibid.). The Centre works towards improving peacekeeping and civilian protection through threat assessments and enabling policy makers to identify early warning signs for mass atrocities through capacity building and training workshops (Ibid.). Recognising the link between destruction of cultural heritage and mass atrocity crimes, protecting cultural heritage is an important theme of the advocacy work. The Centre encourages and partners with relevant actors to explore ways to halt destruction of cultural heritage in armed conflict and in crimes against humanity through hosting events, campaigns, forums, etc. (Ibid.).

Communication/ Dissemination

Publications available in the archives section of the organisation’s website are in formats such as documents of official statements, media interviews and other external resources. The publications are on issues such as mass atrocity prevention, the norm of R2P and populations at risk aim to provide research related to policies and strategic guidance to stakeholders such as governments, officials of the UN and the civil society.

3.2.11. ICONIC HOUSES

Monitoring

The ‘ICONS at Risk’ initiative of ICONIC HOUSES is an attempt to draw attention to vulnerable and endangered houses that are 20th century heritage assets. The organisation aims to raise public awareness and build supportive structures for the owners or 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 on the website is an interactive online interface, with a mapping of modern houses with geo-tagged locations. Information about each asset with visual and descriptive information is available along with categorisations such as ‘Saved’, ‘Demolished’ or ‘At Risk’. 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

The 'ICONS at Risk' section of the website, allows raising an alert for a heritage asset of the Modern Movement that is in danger by means of a standard template. Anyone can raise an alert, not necessarily an expert. The 'ICONS for Sale' and 'Restoration' section on the organisation's website and the 'IH on Tour' initiative are some awareness-raising methods of the organisation. 'ICONS for Sale' is a listing service hosted on the website, which intends to enable 20th century heritage houses on the market to find committed owners and to reduce the assets' time on the market (Ibid.). The section 'Restoration' provides updates on restoration at varied heritage properties enlisted by the organisation. Latest information is provided, such as organisations or people involved in the process, post-restoration plans, planned tours, awards won, etc. The 'IH on Tour' initiative, launched in 2014, is an Annual Lecture Tour that intends to raise awareness about modern house museums and the challenges they face (Ibid.). People directly associated with processes related to the heritage are invited as speakers. All previous lectures are available on YouTube with direct links on the organisation's website.

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 website also has a section named as the 'Expertise Centre' which is reserved for members of the network.

3.2.12. EAMENA

Monitoring

Established in January 2015 in response to the rapidly increasing threats to archaeological heritage in the MENA region, EAMENA project uses satellite imagery to rapidly record information and build a database of archaeological sites and landscapes in danger (EAMENA, n.d.). EAMENA's spatial database intends to monitor, mitigate and manage threats to cultural heritage in the MENA region (Ibid.). 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, Online Meeting, 2020). The project is supported by the Arcadia Fund and the Cultural Protection Fund. The project is based at the Universities of Oxford, Leicester and Durham. Heritage management being the project's core intention, EAMENA collaborates with relevant local authorities, sharing information and technical expertise to strengthen networks and raise awareness regarding threats as well as possible solutions.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Some methods for promoting participation in EAMENA's work are Grants; Protecting the Past (PtP) Series; training workshops, conferences and publications; and exhibitions. As mentioned in the 'Contact' section of its website, GHF launched a grant scheme, through the J.M. Kaplan Fund, to aid documentation projects to be conducted by heritage experts trained by EAMENA in the MENA region and are planned to be added to the EAMENA database (EAMENA, n.d.). A call for applications titled, 'From Training to Implementation: Awards Presented by GHF', was made. The PtP Series is an international conference and workshop

series organised by EAMENA in collaboration with international and regional partners in the MENA region, including ICCROM-Sharjah and GHF (Ibid). Videos of 2018 PtP are available on YouTube. EAMENA has also organised training workshops for heritage professionals in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine and Tunisia, 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.).

EAMENA's website in its 'Resources' section states that their exhibitions are designed to raise awareness amongst non-professionals regarding threats to the archaeological heritage of the MENA region (Ibid.). The exhibitions are designed as travelling exhibitions intended to tour to schools, museums, public places, in urban and remote areas of countries in the region. The aim is to inculcate a sense of pride and ownership of the heritage assets in local communities to inspire participation and action. The exhibitions are curated and presented in collaboration with relevant partner countries. Each exhibition is designed as 12 banners across 3 themes - 1). remote sensing, EAMENA project and training; 2) heritage and history of individual countries; 3) current and potential threats to heritage and mitigation possibilities. Banners are designed to allow easy transportation and colour coded for easy assembly. Texts in the panels follow museum readability standards and are translated in the local languages, mostly Arabic, and French where applicable. (Ibid.)

Communication/ Dissemination

Fieldwork and outreach are two essential components of EAMENA. The team communicates with national authorities to share their data and findings (Ibid.). The EAMENA project has a dedicated website and a blog. The website is interactive and categorically presents the threats to the region with satellite imagery, photographs and explanations.

3.2.13. Antiquities Coalition

Monitoring

Understanding cultural racketeering is central to the efforts of Antiquities Coalition. The Coalition supports research and documentation related to looting of cultural objects through satellite imagery to monitor the state of cultural assets in danger (Antiquities Coalition, n.d.). The data contributes to building the political will necessary to confront the crisis. Two important projects of the Coalition are 'Modelling the Antiquities Trade in Iraq and Syria' (MANTIS) and 'Culture Under Threat smart mobile app' (Refer to 'Advocacy/ Awareness-raising'). The MANTIS project, works towards collating information such as satellite imagery, archaeological and market data to represent facts related to trafficked artefacts.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

Two examples of methods employed by the Coalition for awareness-raising are campaigns and the #CultureUnderThreat Task Force. The #BuyerBewareAwarenessCampaign, promoted through various social media networks, including YouTube, highlights the consequences of illicit trade of cultural assets and aims to mainstream the conversation in people's daily lives. The #CultureUnderThreat Task Force is a joint initiative of the Antiquities Coalition, Asia Society, and Middle East Institute. It explores means of resolving the crisis of illicit trade and

looting of cultural material in the Middle East, providing resources to policy makers. As a part of the initiative, the Coalition co-created the ‘Culture Under Threat Map’, which can be accessed through a mobile app. The map consists of current high-resolution satellite imagery allowing users to view interactive timelines to understand the evolution of the destruction of heritage sites in the MENA region and trace patterns of destructions.

Communication/ Dissemination

The Coalition’s website has a news section providing access to press releases, publications, presentations and their blog. The Coalition disseminates their research through online tools on their website. Some online tools are mentioned here. ‘The Long Journey Home: Story Maps of Cultural Racketeering’ is an online mapping project that allows users to follow narratives of cultural racketeering through interactive visualisations. ‘Interactive Timelines’ illustrates success stories of the fight against cultural racketeering, allowing users to explore policies, legal developments and international agreements related to the issue through a visual timeline. The tool ‘Infographics’ provides easy to understand graphics to simplify complex concepts. The ‘Before and After Series’ provides interactive images, with the hashtag #CultureUnderThreat and explanations of the cultural heritage that is lost, to convey the gravity of the ongoing crisis to evoke action. ‘Digital Library of the Middle East (DLME)’ is another endeavour of the Coalition. The Council on Library and Information Resources, Antiquities Coalition and other institutions jointly initiated the feasibility studies and technical prototyping of the digital library (Ibid.). DLME provides a common digital platform to “archives, manuscripts, museum objects, media, and archaeological and intangible heritage collections” to provide access to information through digitisation and documentation, to mitigate looting and illegal resale of cultural materials of the region (Ibid.). The platform integrates diverse metadata, describing cultural materials through varied perspectives such as contested meanings, history, facts regarding their provenance, etc. The public release of the platform was announced on the organisation’s website on 16th July 2020.

3.2.14. CIVICUS

Monitoring

CIVICUS’ Strategic Plan 2017-2020 mentions three strategic goals. Goal 3 is, “Empowering a more accountable, effective and innovative civil society” (CIVICUS, 2017). One of the changes that this goal seeks to make is to encourage civil society actors in testing new methods such as the use of citizen-generated data and feedback loops (Ibid.). A significant initiative in this direction is the CIVICUS Monitor, designed to track civic spaces. The Monitor is an interactive web platform embedded within CIVICUS’s website. The platform acts as a tool for research, through providing data on the state of the civil society and civic freedom. The data is sourced through collaborative efforts of civil society partners, and contributions from independent human rights assessments. Countries are categorized for their civic spaces as one of the 5 – closed, repressed, obstructed, narrowed or open, along with 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.

Advocacy/ Awareness-raising

CIVICUS runs campaigns through signing petitions, open letters, social media, etc. to make voices of the civil society heard. Theme based initiatives such as ‘Youth Action Lab’ are organised to contribute to the process of building a resilient and participatory civil society.

Communication/ Dissemination

The media section of CIVICUS’s website has four streams: news; reports and publications; newsletters; and resources. News involves media releases, CIVICUS Blog, interviews and updates. Reports and publications section has theme based publications, research reports and online platforms. Subscription option to four different newsletters is available. The resources section provides access to toolkits, guides and external resources. CIVICUS DataShift and Innovation for Change (I4C) are examples of online platforms that act as tools for sharing the strategic goals of the organisation. CIVICUS DataShift is a multi-stakeholder platform that engages in capacity building of the civil society to generate, analyse and use citizen-generated data (CIVICUS, n.d.). It documents existing reporting mechanisms for citizens and identifies gaps and needs to mobilise citizen monitoring resources (Ibid.). I4C is an international network working towards protecting civic space. It has an online platform to exchange ideas about successes, challenges and opportunities in the efforts for social change (Ibid).

3.3. Patterns of Engagement

The following are observations regarding key patterns, trends or themes within the ‘Heritage at Risk’ sector, in activities related to monitoring, advocacy/ awareness raising and communication/ dissemination.

3.3.1. Target Audience

Based on the institutions/ organisations analysed, it can be observed that advocacy and awareness-raising activities are directed towards the following 3 types of audience: 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. Some activities are specifically designed for active engagement of all three target groups. One such example is the facilitation, design and provision of diverse information management systems (Refer to 3.3.2).

3.3.2. Activities related to ‘Monitoring’

The key patterns in initiatives related to ‘Monitoring’ along with examples of organisations/ institutions engaged in the respective strategy are:

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 building mechanisms to collect, collate, manage and analyse the huge repository of data related to heritage/ risk/ heritage at risk. Attempts are being made to create an ecosystem of information sources from international, regional, national and local levels to benefit from the positive impact of the synergies created. e.g.

UNDRR (Sendai Framework Monitor), ICOM (International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods), IUCN (Red Lists and Red List Index, World Heritage Outlook, BIOPAMA RIS), GFDRR (GFDRR Labs, Hydromet Services, CfR, OpenDRI), EAMENA, Antiquities Coalition, CIVICUS (CIVICUS Monitor).

2. Digital/ Web-based Tools, Applications and Platforms: Diverse digital/ web-based tools are being devised, experimented with and deployed for effective management of information collection, analysis and dissemination. e.g. UNDRR (Sendai Framework Monitor), ICOM (International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods), IUCN (Red Lists and Red List Index, World Heritage Outlook, BIOPAMA RIS), GFDRR (GFDRR Labs, Hydromet Services, CfR, OpenDRI), GHF (AMAL), Global Centre for the R2P, Docomomo, EAMENA, Antiquities Coalition, 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, institutions, communities and individuals of the civil society. Approaches of initiating engagement amongst such stakeholders and benefitting from the positive impact of the synergies created in monitoring processes are being experimented with. e.g. UNDRR, ICOM, IUCN, WMF, GFDRR, GHF, Europa Nostra, Global Centre for the R2P, ICONIC HOUSES, EAMENA, Antiquities Coalition, CIVICUS.
4. Multi-disciplinary and Cross-sectorial Approaches: It is being recognised that effective monitoring requires knowledge and skill sharing across diverse disciplines and expertise. The need for cross-sectorial knowledge-transfer and engagement is being recognised and encouraged, such as, amongst the development sector, heritage sector, policies and planning sector, legal and administrative sectors, rural and urban development sector, etc. e.g. UNDRR, IUCN, WMF, 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 participatory processes and stewardship of communities in monitoring-related processes for effective conservation of heritage assets are 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, WMF, GFDRR, Europa Nostra, GHF (AMAL), EAMENA, CIVICUS. (For initiatives in citizen science and digital humanities, also refer to FPAN and ASOR in the Mapping Section)
6. New Technologies: Research, development and use of diverse new technologies is being encouraged to aid the process of identifying, assessing, analysing and monitoring data/ heritage/ risk. e.g. GFDRR, GHF, EAMENA, Antiquities Coalition, CIVICUS.
7. Inventories/ Database: There is a lack of inventories/ 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, WMF, GFDRR, Docomomo, Europa Nostra, GHF, ICONIC HOUSES, EAMENA, Antiquities Coalition, CIVICUS.

8. Watch Lists: Diverse Watch Lists are being published through various platforms with the aim of generating awareness regarding threats and to encourage action. e.g. ICOM (Red Lists), IFLA (Risk Register), IUCN (Red Lists), WMF (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).

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

The key patterns in approaches used for activities aimed at ‘Advocacy/ Awareness-raising’ along with examples of organisations/ institutions using the approach are:

1. Activities addressing different stages of risk as well as activities that fall beyond the risk framework but are preventative in nature. e.g. All organisations/ institutions mentioned
2. Advisory/ Financial/ Technical support. e.g. All organisations/ institutions mentioned in any/ all capacities.
3. Awards. e.g. UNDRR (Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction), WMF (Hadrian Award and Watch Awards), Europa Nostra (Europa Nostra Awards), EAMENA (GHF launched a grant scheme through sponsorship of J.M. Kaplan Fund).
4. Campaigns. e.g. UNDRR (Making Cities Resilient Campaign), ICOM (Campaigns for Cultural Democracy and Inclusion), Europa Nostra, Antiquities Coalition (#BuyerBewareAwarenessCampaign), CIVICUS (Petitions, Open Letters).
5. Celebratory Events. e.g. UNDRR (International Day for DRR, World Tsunami Awareness Day), ICOM (International Museum Day), WMF (Watch Day).
6. Contextualisation. e.g. WMF (context specific events), GHF (context specific language, modification of app based on user group), EAMENA (context specific exhibition content).
7. Creation of networks/ partnerships at international, regional, national and local levels. e.g. All organisations/ institutions mentioned in any/ all levels.
8. Development of data repositories through crowdsourcing / multiple sources. e.g. UNDRR, ICONIC HOUSES, EAMENA, Antiquities Coalition, CIVICUS.
9. Education/ Training/ Capacity building activities. e.g. UNDRR, ICOM, IFLA, IUCN, Global Centre for the R2P (ICCROM and Blue Shield, not analysed here, are significant for capacity building and training in risk reduction, management, mitigation and recovery)
10. Publication of Reports/ Toolkits/ Guides. e.g. UNDRR, ICOM, IFLA, IUCN, Europa Nostra, Global Centre for the R2P.
11. Research/ Development/ Provision of digital/ web-based tools, applications and platforms. e.g. Refer to ‘Digital/ Web-based Tools, Applications and Platforms’ in 3.3.2.
12. Research for and development of standard setting instruments. e.g. ICOM, IFLA, IUCN.
13. Hosting/ Organising exhibitions, creating exhibition content. e.g. Docomomo, EAMENA.
14. Initiatives providing incentives/ services. e.g. IFLA, EAMENA, ICONIC HOUSES
15. Multi-stakeholder/ Cross-sectorial/ Multi-disciplinary approaches. e.g. All organisation/ institutions selected, in varying degrees of engagement.
16. Promotion of open access data. e.g. All organisations aiming to create awareness through research/ development/ provision of digital/ web-based tools, applications and platforms.

17. Promoting people centred approach. e.g. UNDRR, IFLA (Governance Review Process), GFDRR, Europa Nostra, GHF, EAMENA, CIVICUS.

3.3.4. Strategies for ‘Communication/ Dissemination’

The key patterns in media for ‘Communication/ Dissemination’ along with examples of organisations/ institutions using the media are:

1. Conferences/ Seminars/ Lectures/ Events: Forums involving large gatherings are being utilised for targeted communication, dissemination and networking. The content of such events varies, depending on the target audience. For example, scientific conferences may have research paper presentations; forums with decision and policy-makers may include recommendations of experts and views of policy makers; lectures for the civil society may adopt a format 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 organisations/ institutions either host or participate.
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, workshops or seminars are being organised. Dissemination of research through conferences and publications is enabling peer-based learning. Diverse knowledge products are being devised to cater to the varied stakeholders of heritage. Some factors influencing the content of the knowledge products are age, gender, geographical region, access to internet or digital tools, access to resources, access to heritage site, language, etc. Many knowledge products are being disseminated through web-based utilities. e.g. UNDRR, ICOM, GHF(AMAL), EAMENA, CIVICUS.
4. Exhibitions: Digital or tangible exhibitions are being used to increase the visibility of efforts in the heritage at risk sector and to expand discussion regarding threats to heritage within 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 are being utilised to create multiple communication and dissemination streams and to mobilise support from diverse stakeholders. Stakeholder participation 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 in varying degrees of engagement and in 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 (IMP), IUCN (PANORAMA), IFLA ('SDG Stories' of the 'Library Map of the World'), GFDRR (OpenDRI Index), Docomomo (MoMoVe).
8. Reports/ Publications: Reports and publications are being used to disseminate research findings. Most publications are being disseminated through the website, some through the format of dedicated online user-friendly platforms such as UNDRR's Global Assessment Report (GAR). e.g. UNDRR (GAR), WMF (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 to manage heritage at risk. To simplify/ diversify the language of heritage at risk information to reach a larger segment of the civil society and diverse stakeholders, approaches such as user-friendly web-based portals, exhibitions, simplified mobile applications, context specific communication strategies, etc. are being used and devised. Simplification aims to enable communication with a wide spectrum of audience including non-experts and promote heritage stewardship. Diversification aims to enable engagement and inclusion of varied stakeholders, types of heritage and types of risks to heritage. e.g. Europa Nostra, GHF (AMAL), Antiquities Coalition, CIVICUS.
10. Open letters/ Statements/ Media interviews: These are being used for formal communication regarding the organisation's opinion regarding events or issues and for visibility of the views in the public domain. e.g. All Organisations/ Institutions mentioned.
11. 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. Standard 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 for a credible online presence. Provision of refined search options is allowing better navigation and access to information for a user-friendly website. e.g. WMF (Sites and Projects Archive), Docomomo (tagging 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. Ideas for a Comprehensive Framework for Cultural Heritage at Risk

4.1. Summary of Findings and Conclusions

To recommend ideas to ICOMOS for a comprehensive framework for cultural heritage at risk, the findings and conclusions from Part 1, 2 and 3 have been summarised here. Firstly, observations regarding the current efforts of ICOMOS and other organisations in the heritage at risk sector, in context of the critical themes discussed in the literature review have been presented. This is followed by an overview of ICOMOS' visibility in the heritage at risk sector. Finally, the issues and gaps identified in ICOMOS' initiatives and in the heritage at risk sector, where ICOMOS can potentially contribute have been summarised. These together contribute to inform the recommendations for the way forward for ICOMOS in 4.2.

4.1.1. Current Efforts vis-à-vis the Critique of the 'Heritage at Risk' Framework

The Dominant Scientific Rationale

The critical questioning of the dominant scientific rationale, the technocratic and finally the digital turn in the field of 'Heritage at Risk' has been mentioned in the literature review (Rico, 2014; Rico, 2015; Winter, 2013; Albert & Ringbeck, 2015). Lack of importance given to local knowledge systems in addressing risks to heritage, problems associated with Western perceptions of conservation and risk, and issues with standardisation of risk criteria are important components of this critique (Ndoro & Wijesuriya, 2015; Winter, 2013; Rico, 2015).

1.3. clearly indicates that organisations and institutions in all regions of the world are involved in the heritage at risk sector through the modes of 'Register/ Inventory/ Database/ List' and 'Monitoring'. Despite this, in the critical analysis of ICOMOS' initiatives (Part 2), the lack of risk registers is revealed to be a significant factor for gaps in monitoring processes. This indicates the need for multiple organisations in varying capacities at various levels to be involved in creating inventories that monitor risks to heritage assets. Simultaneously, it is important to critically examine the process of preparation and maintenance of such inventories, monitoring methods, criteria for risk assessment and the types of actors involved. While the involvement of experts is necessary, community stewardship and democratisation of heritage are important factors to be considered. Understanding multiple and shifting risk perceptions is also extremely important. Part 1, 2 and 3 of this research clearly indicate the digital turn in the heritage at risk sector. While the digital turn increases the effective reach and visibility of initiatives, alternative strategies for locations without access to the internet or digital tools are essential. Some organisations have begun to acknowledge the role of citizens in monitoring processes, such as FPAN, EAMENA and MarEA. Use of citizen science and digital humanities is an attempt to combine the digital turn with the need for a public understanding of heritage assets. It may be useful to analyse whether local risk perceptions and traditional methods of resilience are embedded within such monitoring methods.

In the critical analysis of ICOMOS' activities, while some ICOMOS members reveal the need for standard protocols and comprehensive risk information for initiatives such as Heritage Alerts and Heritage at Risk Reports, some members also indicate problems associated with standardisation. Examples of areas where standardisation has been questioned are,

understanding of the concept of ‘authenticity’ in case of post disaster reconstruction (ICOMOS Nepal, 2020) and the acknowledgement of the changing values and uses of heritage assets (ISCSG, 2020; IIRC, 2020; ICOMOS ISCCL, 2020b; ICOMOS India, 2020b). ICOMOS’ International Committee on Training (CIF) (2020) mentions that methods and technologies related to conservation science exist but face gaps in dissemination. Dissemination of conservation science is extremely important, but it is necessary to simultaneously integrate conservation science with local and traditional knowledge systems such as local construction techniques and traditional management frameworks which might have been lost or are insufficiently integrated in contemporary heritage management (CIF, 2020; CIAV, 2020; ICOMOS India NSC-RP, 2020; Australia ICOMOS, 2020).

ICOMOS’ ISCs, NCs and webinars have begun to acknowledge the lack of importance given to local knowledge systems in addressing risks to heritage and building resilience to disasters. ICORP-On The Road is also attempting to document and engage with communities to make their stories heard, but it is important to mention that the analysis of the initiatives of ICOMOS’ ISCs and NCs reveals limited direct engagement with committees and networks. Other than ICOMOS, several other organisations have begun to integrate the role of communities within their objectives, such as UNDRR (in building resilience towards disasters and disaster risk reduction), CIVICUS (capacity building in using citizen generated data), ICCROM (people centred approach) and UNESCO (Historic Urban Landscape Approach). The processes of implementation and impact of such efforts over time need to be analysed.

Re-questioning of Doctrinal Certainties

Continuing paradigmatic shifts in the foundational principles of the international discourse of heritage (Glendinning, 2013; Stubbs, 2009; Cameron & Rössler, 2013; Australia ICOMOS, 2013; ICOMOS, 1994) and their reflection in risk discussions (Meskell, 2018; Rico, 2014; Rico, 2015) have been discussed in the literature review. Cultural contingencies in authenticity expressed through tangible and intangible expressions and the shift towards a value based approach in cultural heritage conservation are two important aspects emphasised.

The shift to a value based approach necessitates participation and co-operation amongst multiple stakeholder groups. The mapping and comparative analysis of organisations reveal that several organisations and initiatives within and beyond the cultural heritage sector attempting to address risk or heritage at risk are advocating for the need of multi-stakeholder, cross-sectorial, multi-disciplinary and people centred approaches. ICOMOS’s initiatives such as ICORP-On The Road, Heritage on the Edge and Hidden Heritage are attempting the same for creating awareness regarding risks to cultural heritage. The co-ordinated role of ICOMOS’ International Working Groups and ISCs is necessary for doctrine development with respect to risk to diverse types of heritage within the paradigmatic shifts.

A gap in the existing value based discourse and practice of heritage conservation is the inability to effectively integrate the combined action of decision and policy-makers, experts and practitioners, and communities and networks to identify, assess, monitor and manage risks, especially for monuments, groups of building and sites. Risk identification, assessment

and monitoring in practice is dominated by scientific assessments and expert-led initiatives. This has been revealed from the critical analysis of ICOMOS' initiatives and comments from ICOMOS members regarding the cultural heritage sector. Gaps in communication amongst sectors is a key issue identified. The mapping section also reveals that despite a large body of existing literature on risk, specific methods to integrate value based risk assessment in practice and accommodate cultural contingencies within risk-preparedness and risk reduction with respect to monuments, groups of buildings and sites are necessary areas of work.

Risk Definitions, Common Understanding of Risk and Risk Perceptions

Cultural contingency and contextual changes in risk perceptions have been mentioned in the literature review (Douglas, 1992; López, 2016, Rico, 2014; Rico, 2015). Varying terminologies and definitions in the field of risk have been revealed in the attempts to define risk in the mapping exercise (Part 1). While the definitions related to disaster risk reduction adopted by UNDRR lay emphasis on natural and human induced 'disasters', the operational guidelines to the World Heritage Convention provides more clarity regarding risk factors for heritage such as over-tourism, lack of conservation measures, neglect leading to state of decay, etc. All such varying risk factors are highlighted in the feedback received from ICOMOS members. Contextual risk perceptions are evident in the varying responses, hinting at members' perception of what a 'Heritage at Risk' programme means. Most members have recommended that there is a need to address issues with the Heritage Alerts initiative and H@R Reports of ICOMOS which may indicate that a 'Heritage at Risk' initiative is perceived as an initiative designed to address risks at stage 2 and 3. Issues arising from varying risk perceptions between ISCs and NCs of ICOMOS and between governmental bodies, developers, heritage professionals and user groups of heritage properties have also been revealed though the feedback from ICOMOS members. Another observation is that many ICOMOS members have cited changes in use and neglect as significant reasons for threats to heritage assets. Such reasons are intrinsically linked to perceptions of risk and values of heritage for the communities directly involved with the heritage assets. Many members have mentioned devising standard criteria for inclusion of cases in Heritage at Risk registers, but it is necessary to mention that such criteria need to be devised through multi-stakeholder consultations and context specific research of risk perceptions. This is necessary to complement inventories maintained by the State Agencies.

Hegemony of 'Heritage at Risk' framework

The critical views on the dominance of the heritage at risk framework to legitimise any and all preservation and conservation practices has been mentioned in the literature review (Meskell, 2018; Rico, 2014; Rico, 2015).

This issue of the pervasiveness of the risk based approach to conserve heritage indeed became apparent during the mapping exercise in Part 1 of this research and is reflected in its contents. Mobilisation of efforts to safeguard heritage being maximum in the face of threats is revealed through ICOMOS member's feedback and the central role of the Heritage Alerts initiative in ICOMOS' 'Heritage at Risk' programme. While it is imperative to direct attempts towards reducing risks and increasing resilience of communities to disaster risk as highlighted by the

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, it is also important to integrate heritage conservation in mainstream development processes to bring a positive shift from a risk based to a value based approach to heritage conservation. This need is emphasised in the comments received from the International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH), the International Committee on Training (CIF) and ICOMOS India. This indicates the importance of embracing changes of use, shifting values of heritage and the relevance of cultural heritage to livelihoods and in the creation of a sense of ownership through participation. The capacity of cultural heritage for the resilience of communities is also important to be advocated.

In parallel with efforts aimed at risk reduction, education, capacity building and learning through good practices are important areas of work. Some examples of organisations at an international or regional scale, making such efforts are, IUCN, World Monuments Watch, EAMENA, GHF's development of AMAL and Europa Nostra's 7 Most Endangered programme. An observation though is that such efforts still have to rely on an endangerment sensibility of producing Watch lists and monitoring of extreme and continuing threats.

Emergence of New Forms of Heritage and the Idea of Loss

Ideas related to loss and forgetting (DeSilva & Harrison, 2020; Holtorf, 2020; Riegl, 1982) and the need to accommodate the emergence of new heritage interpretations (Meskell, 2018; Rico, 2014) form an important part of the critique to the 'Heritage at Risk' framework. Some examples of on-going debates and crises surrounding younger forms of heritage or emerging heritage values have been revealed through the analysis of ICOMOS' initiatives in Part 2. For example, 20th C heritage faces threat across the world. Another example is insufficient understanding of 'authenticity' in case of post-earthquake reconstruction efforts and heritage legislations requiring assets to be at least 100 years old to be considered heritage in Nepal. Aspects such as - changes of use of heritage places; loss of heritage assets due to conflicts and the importance of fieldwork to understand the core issues to create resilience; the inevitability of change in and loss of some values in heritage sites due to shift in values; and the need to be open to a non-binary approach within the heritage discourse have emerged through ICOMOS members' feedback. The central role of heritage stewardship for the sustainability of conservation efforts and the enhanced legitimisation of advocacy gained through the collective efforts of decision and policy-makers, experts and practitioners, and communities and networks has emerged from Part 1, 2 and 3. Heritage stewardship through such combined action is a pivotal tool for managing change and enhancing the resilience of cultural heritage.

Whose heritage is being valorised and what is lost?

The interdependency of socio-political processes with technical implementation of heritage conservation (Albert & Ringbeck, 2015; DeSilva and Harrison, 2020, Stubbs, 2009) and subjectivity in the perception, understanding and valuing of objects (Munoz-Vinas, 2012) is highlighted in the literature review. The review also emphasises the need to critically examine human rights issues (Meskell, 2018; DeSilva & Harrison, 2020).

The analysis of the H@R series reveals that maximum national reports in the volumes are from Europe and North America, while minimum reports are from Africa. For some cases,

reporting is not done by the countries themselves but by other stakeholders such as ICOMOS ISCs, other ICOMOS members or organisations, Heritage Alert reporting or statements of concern. These observations indicate that in-depth ethnographic research of the experts involved in ICOMOS’ ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme may be a useful tool to understand the dynamics related to the beneficiaries of the ‘heritage industry’. Another observation is that power dynamics are deeply ingrained within the heritage at risk sector. This is evident through monitoring and implementation issues in heritage conservation and the political or economic dynamics highlighted by ICOMOS members. Some examples of such dynamics are changes in use of heritage places and the resulting economic pressure on them, loss of heritage assets due to conflicts; and intentional rejection, demolition, redevelopment or neglect of heritage assets due to political or economic motivations. These issues indicate the need to understand contextual factors in heritage valorisation and make efforts towards giving voice to or amplifying the voices of narratives beyond the dominant ones in tackling risks to heritage. Observations such as ICOMOS’ alert-raising having limited agency within the governance mechanisms at national and local levels and the central role of and focus of ICOMOS’ initiatives towards experts also indicate power dynamics.

Within ICOMOS, the question of human rights is dedicatedly being examined through the ‘Our Common Dignity Initiative’ Rights-based Approaches Working Group. The ICORP-On The Road initiative too attempts to amplify the voices of vulnerable communities. Part 3 of the research indicates the acknowledgement of questions of heritage valorisation in the attempts of organisations to use people-centred and multi-sectorial approaches.

4.1.2. ICOMOS’ Visibility in the ‘Heritage at Risk’ Sector

The mapping exercise reveals that there are diverse stakeholders within the field of heritage at risk. The most important finding is that though not operating dedicatedly within the cultural heritage sector, many organisations and institutions are extremely relevant to effectively address risks to cultural heritage. The various organisations, institutions and initiatives operate within and amongst the following 4 categories:

1. **Sectors and organisational types:**
 - International: IGO’s and Regional IGO’s (Public Sector), INGO’s (Not-for-profit, Private, Civic, Hybrid sectors)
 - National: Private sector; Civic sector; Hybrid of sectors
2. **Level of engagement:**
 - International; Regional; National (local level was beyond the scope of the mapping)
3. **Stage of risk:**
 - Stage 1: Measures for ‘preparedness’ and ‘prevention’ of likely risks
 - Stage 2: Measures for ‘prevention’ and ‘mitigation’ of imminent and current threats
 - Stage 3: Measures to ‘recover/ rehabilitate/ reconstruct/ build back better’ post disaster
4. **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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy/ Awareness-raising ▪ Education/ Training/ Capacity Building ▪ Documentation/ Research ▪ Publication/ Dissemination ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Grants/ Funding
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Within this landscape of organisations and initiatives, ICOMOS’s position as one of the three advisory bodies to UNESCO’s World Heritage Committee and as one of the four founding

members of Blue Shield is strategically important in the field of heritage at risk. ICOMOS' main modes of engagement in the sector are: Monitoring; Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice; Advocacy/ Awareness-raising; Education/ Training/ Capacity Building; Documentation/ Research; Publication/ Dissemination; and Networking/ Events/ Conferences. ICOMOS' H@R Report 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. ICOMOS's advocacy is instrumental to the development of doctrine and the evolution of ideas for the safeguarding of cultural heritage.

The critical analysis of ICOMOS' initiatives reveals more details regarding ICOMOS' visibility. The H@R Reports are suited well for peer learning amongst experts and practitioners. ICORP-On The Road, Heritage on the Edge and Hidden Heritage are attempting to simplify and diversify the language of ICOMOS to address and engage with a range of stakeholders and types of heritage and risk. The ISCs, International WGs and NCs of ICOMOS are engaged in addressing threats to heritage within the purview of their respective expertise/ region. Some thematic issues are being addressed transversally across the ISCs and WGs at the national and international levels such as change in use of heritage places, lack of awareness regarding heritage values, impact of climate change or unplanned or uncontrolled development and infrastructure. Region specific issues are also being addressed by selected ISCs, International WGs and NCs such as those focusing on the MENA region. Though not specifically targeted towards heritage at risk, mechanisms such as conferences, meetings, newsletters or publications exist within almost all the ISCs of ICOMOS. An observation is that ICOMOS' international engagement has the potential to create a significant impact, visible through efforts such as the development of the World Heritage discourse, document on European Quality Principles for EU funded projects, Climate Heritage Network and inclusion of culture in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. ICOMOS is also collaborating with other organisations to address risks to heritage. An example is ICOMOS Climate Change and Heritage Working Group's multi-stakeholder collaboration for Heritage on the Edge. Another observation is that the structural provision of National Committees within ICOMOS provides the opportunity of engagement at the national and local levels to initiate context specific discussions on heritage and risks for doctrine development.

Part 3 has revealed that various organisations, institutions and initiatives that operate at an international or regional level are relevant for ICOMOS' aims in the field of heritage at risk. ICOMOS can collaborate with and utilise these networks to fill in gaps, create synergies and integrate the role of cultural heritage, especially monuments, building complexes and sites, through a multi-stakeholder, multi-sectorial and multi-disciplinary approach. The example of ICONIC Houses adopting a template for raising Heritage Alerts similar to ICOMOS indicates that ICOMOS' actions in the risk sector, can inspire and create an impact through example.

4.1.3. Potential Areas for ICOMOS' Future Engagement with 'Heritage at Risk'

The issues and gaps in ICOMOS' efforts and in the cultural heritage at risk sector that can be addressed by ICOMOS are mentioned under the following categories: 1). Issues and gaps

affecting the ‘relevance’ of the initiatives; 2). Issues and gaps in the ‘processes’ of the initiatives; 3). Issues and gaps hindering the ‘impact’ of the initiatives; 4). Issues and gaps hindering the ‘sustainability’ of the initiatives.

Issues and gaps affecting the ‘relevance’ of the initiatives

A significant gap is that all the existing initiatives associated with addressing heritage at risk within ICOMOS operate almost individually without an overarching programmatic vision, objectives and structure. Individual initiatives sometimes work with similar issues but each of these efforts have limited impact due to the lack of synergy amongst them. For example, initiatives aimed at simplifying and diversifying the language of ICOMOS lack a common framework to design inputs, outputs and outcomes, inhibiting effective utilisation of resources and involvement of diverse types of stakeholders. A thematic gap revealed is that ‘Space Heritage at Risk’ is not included in ICOMOS’ current programme (IPHC, 2020).

A recurring gap that has emerged from Part 1, 2 and 3 is the lack of comprehensive data for identification, collection, analysis, monitoring, response and dissemination of information and knowledge regarding the state of conservation of and risks to cultural heritage, especially monuments, groups of buildings and sites at the national as well as international levels. There is also a lack of capacities of individual organisations/ institutions to be able to effectively manage such an enormous scope of data. A gap in the H@R Reports is that they are not able to sufficiently analyse and disseminate trends of heritage at risk. The Heritage Alerts initiative is not able to sufficiently safeguard the cases of heritage at risk. Overlapping programmatic objectives but lack of strategic shared planning of activities for the protection of cultural property between ICOMOS and Blue Shield, is another issue. For Heritage On the Edge, there is a possibility that the platform at the current stage may be the entire scope of the project.

Comments from ICOMOS’ ISCs and NCs reveal that members’ efforts and agency is insufficient to safeguard heritage as the ultimate decision lies with the respective bodies or individuals responsible for the change or threat to the heritage asset. Another issue is the lack of legal agency of ICOMOS experts to monitor or assess during situations of threats. The critical view of the pre-dominant risk framework within the paradigm shifts in heritage discourse is re-iterated in comments from ICOMOS members such as problems in universal definitions, issues with the accusatory nature of the discourse and gaps in inter-sectorial links.

Issues and gaps in the ‘processes’ of the initiatives

The process of data collection for the H@R Reports 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; lack of current updates; gaps in reporting successes and failures of ICOMOS’ recommendations and actions; gaps in the target audience of the report; and gaps in the method and format of dissemination for diverse target areas. The initiative also has issues related to stakeholder engagement and accessibility such as - data is collected from and presented by experts; few reports are integrated with monitoring mechanisms of National Agencies; data from end-users of cultural heritage assets is absent.

For the Heritage Alerts initiative, a significant gap is the lack of standard protocols. All ISCs and NCs currently do not have mechanisms within their committees to raise alerts. Some insufficiencies in the current mechanism of raising alerts are - the mechanism of centralised submission, of adjudicating cases and the process of verifying facts of a Heritage Alert. There is also a lack of awareness regarding the initiative in the civil society and a lack of protocols for civil society participation in raising alerts. Moreover, there is a lack of sufficient utilisation of expertise available within the ISCs and International WGs for the initiative. A gap related to the process of communication and dissemination of the initiative is that ICOMOS' website is not able to effectively communicate the risk information.

Another issue is ICOMOS' 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. For the Hidden Heritage initiative, protocols for submission, selection, peer-reviewing are not yet set up and the potential for data analytics has not yet been explored. An issue with ICOMOS' engagement with World Heritage is that the NCs of ICOMOS do not have sufficient agency in the processes of World Heritage Monitoring.

There are specific gaps in the collaboration and communication within and amongst the ISCs, International WGs and NCs. The expertise and existing systems within individual operating bodies of ICOMOS are not optimised to address heritage at risk. Several possibilities of collaboration are not utilised. There is a lack of standard protocols for working structures to address heritage at risk within and across the ISCs, International WGs and NCs. There are also issues such as - lack of a common definition of what risk is and what an initiative to address heritage at risk means; differences in heritage and risk related legislations and definitions to be able to safeguard all types of heritage; and gaps in capacities in risk preparedness. Amongst some ICOMOS members, the ways to engage through the 'Heritage at Risk' programme of ICOMOS is not sufficiently clear. Some members have concerns regarding the unresponsiveness of members for participation in activities concerning heritage at risk and regarding insufficient following through of suggestions made by members. At the national level, there is a lack of standard protocols for the engagement of ICOMOS' NCs with national level authorities or organisations responsible for the maintenance, management and protection of heritage assets. This leads to the lack of agency of ICOMOS at the national level. Much of ICOMOS' work at the level of the NC relies on informal relationships and work done by members at an individual capacity rather than initiatives facilitated by ICOMOS. Links of the heritage sector with sectors such as education, planning and development, emergency management, humanitarian aid and resilience are very weak. There is also a lack of capacities at the national level of ICOMOS for primary research related to heritage at risk due to lack of resources, voluntary nature of commitment and insufficient integration of ongoing research into ICOMOS' knowledge base. At the national level, many ICOMOS members have stated issues with monitoring heritage assets and risks due to lack of transparency in processes of World Heritage, political issues, tendency to bypass protocols leading to implementation level issues and weak agency of 'recommendations' in assessments such as HIA, Heritage Alerts, etc. For the cultural heritage sector, there are gaps in inter-sectorial co-ordination. Additionally, there are gaps in communication, governance and

capacities leading to lack of preparedness. An issue is that methods for conservation exist but dissemination and access of the related knowledge for diverse stakeholders is insufficient.

An analysis of the target areas addressed by the current or recent activities of ICOMOS' ISCs and NCs reveals that as compared to activities directed towards 'Experts and Practitioners', there is lower level of engagement with 'Decision and Policy-makers' and 'Communities and Networks'. The least engagement is through the modes of Inventory/ Database; Documentation/ Research; Education/ Training/ Capacity Building. ICOMOS members reveal some important causes for inefficient monitoring of the state of conservation of and risk to cultural heritage assets and sites. These are - lack of inventories of risk or heritage assets; lack of capacities and activities supporting capacity building related to 'risk reduction' at the national and local levels; and insufficient primary research related to heritage at risk.

Issues and gaps hindering the 'impact' of the initiatives

The H@R Reports cannot sufficiently be used as a tool for continuous programme evaluation. The outcome of creating awareness amongst practitioners is not sufficient for a positive impact towards preventing, reducing, mitigating, responding to and recovering from risk. The report is not sufficiently able to analyse and disseminate risk information and has issues such as insufficient baseline data, lack of agency of the publication as a monitoring mechanism at the national and local levels. The language and medium of dissemination of the publication, by default determines its effective reach. The Heritage Alerts process too does not often lead to positive results. The initiative currently has limited reach and visibility. Some ICOMOS members have mentioned that the process of the Alerts and ICOMOS' position of defending heritage sometimes leads to strained relations with national agencies or other organisations involved in the threat to heritage, a key reason being the discussions tending to get accusatory or perceived as accusatory at this stage. The ICORP-On The Road initiative currently has a centralised mechanism and has limited reach and visibility.

Some threats mentioned as predominant issues by ICOMOS members across ISCs and NCs are - lack of awareness regarding the significance of heritage; vulnerability of heritage assets to natural and human induced threats and disasters due to lack of preparedness; monitoring related issues; and lack of awareness and visibility of the cumulative impact of small scale threats. There are some issues in the effective reach and visibility of the heritage at risk initiatives within and beyond ICOMOS at the national level. The agency of ICOMOS' NCs in 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 and decision and policy-makers at the national level due to limited direct engagement.

Issues and gaps hindering the 'sustainability' of the initiatives

'Process' related issues inhibiting sustainability of the 'Heritage at Risk' initiatives of ICOMOS are – insufficient utilisation of the expertise available within diverse ISCs, WGs and NCs by the current 'Heritage at Risk' programme; duplicating programme objectives in the heritage at risk sector and lack of synergy; the lack of capacity of ICOMOS to effectively and sustainably monitor the enormous range of heritage assets and threats through its current

top-down approach to the process of monitoring; and the existing communication processes within the heritage discourse. Significant issues related to ‘resources’, inhibiting the sustainability of the initiatives of ICOMOS are lack of financial and human resources, insufficient utilisation of expertise and participation of members, lack of time due to voluntary nature of commitment, and lack of professionals trained in addressing heritage at risk and emergency management. An issue related to the sustainability of the ‘impact’ of the initiatives within ICOMOS is that the current modes of engagement at the level of ISCs and NCs have limited impact on ‘Decision and Policy-makers’ as well as ‘Communities and Networks’.

4.2. Recommendations

The recommendations of ideas are aimed at optimisation of the heritage at risk initiatives within and/ or beyond ICOMOS, based on the same 4 criteria used to assess the effectiveness of ICOMOS’ internal heritage at risks initiatives. Each criterion tries to achieve the following:

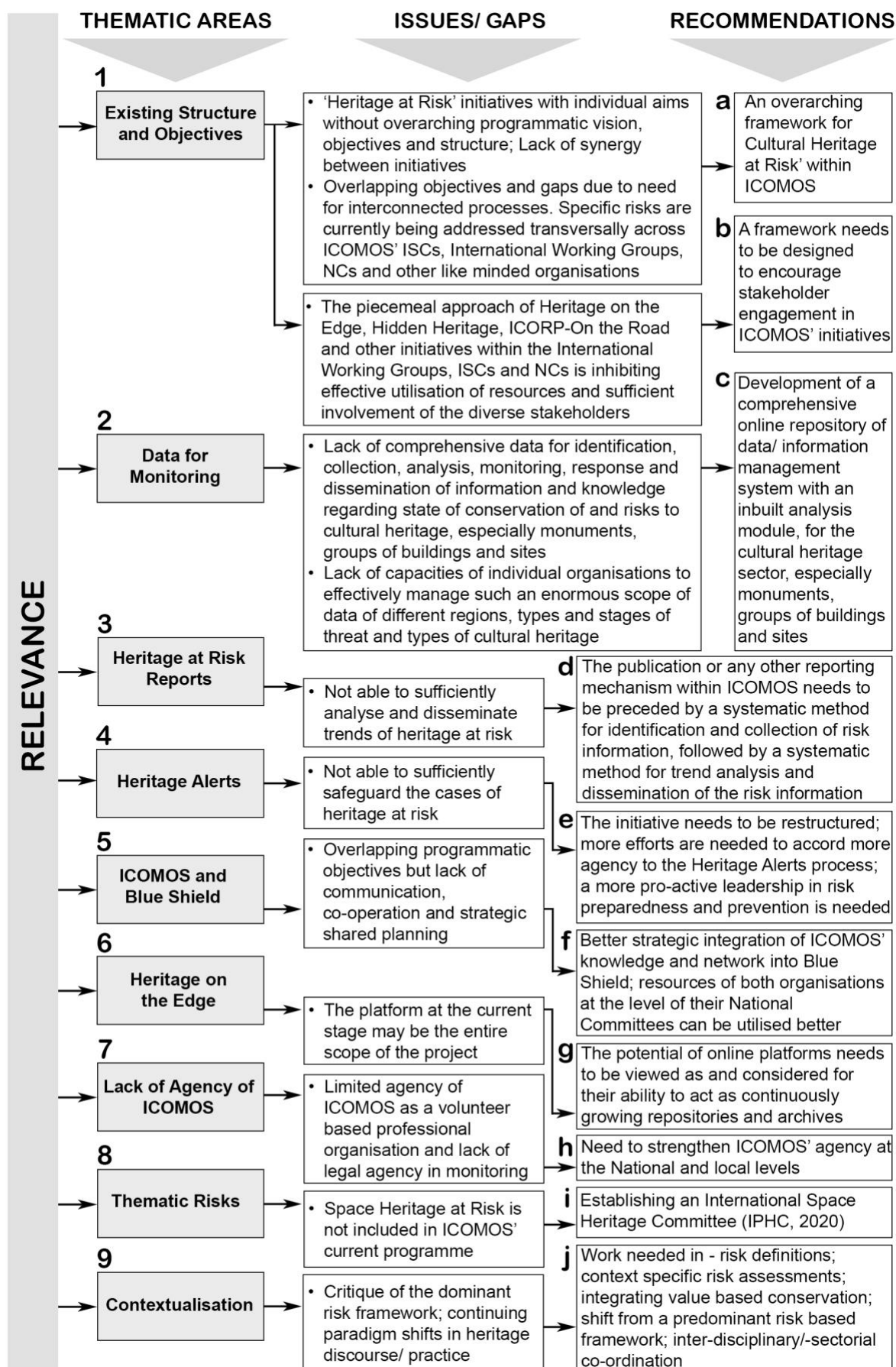
- Relevance:** These are recommendations of ideas and scenarios to enhance the relevance of the initiatives that address heritage at risk. These include ideas to address issues related to gaps within the cultural heritage sector, structure and objectives of the programme/ initiatives within and/ or beyond 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 communication and dissemination processes 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.

For each criterion, a concise overview is first provided in a diagrammatic format through the presentation of thematic areas of recommendations, issues/ gaps addressed (as in 4.1.3.) and corresponding recommendations. Recommendations are then elaborated and wherever necessary complemented with their aims and possible actions for implementation.

4.2.1. Ideas and Scenarios to Enhance the ‘Relevance’ of the Initiatives

There are nine thematic recommendations of ideas and scenarios to enhance the relevance of ICOMOS’ initiatives to address heritage at risk. The themes are: 1). The Existing Structure and Objectives; 2). Data for Monitoring; 3). Heritage at Risk Reports; 4). Heritage Alerts; 5). ICOMOS and Blue Shield; 6). Heritage on the Edge; 7). Lack of Agency; 8). Thematic Risks; 9). Contextualisation. An overview is presented in Figure 7, supplemented with a detailed description of the recommendations.

Figure 7: Overview of recommendations related to 'Relevance'



The Existing Structure and Objectives

- a. The main recommendation for the issues and gaps in the existing structure and objectives of ‘Heritage at Risk initiatives within ICOMOS is the need for an overarching framework for ‘Cultural Heritage at Risk’ within ICOMOS, with the aim of optimising the initiatives addressing heritage at risk. Some possible actions are:
- Devising an operating mechanism that transversally integrates the participation of ICOMOS’ ISCs, International WGs and NCs to provide a common framework to address heritage at risk, utilising existing modes of engagement within each.
 - Initiatives/ Activities/ Outputs addressing 3 stages of action: 1). Measures for ‘preparedness’ and ‘prevention’ of likely risks, 2). Measures for ‘prevention’ and ‘mitigation’ of imminent and current threats, 3). Measures to ‘recover/ rehabilitate/ reconstruct/ build back better’ post disaster.
 - Initiatives/ Activities/ Outputs addressing 1). Types of Risk, 2). Types of Cultural Heritage, 3). Geographical Regions, 4) Cultural Context.
 - Initiatives/ Activities/ Outputs targeted towards and designed to encourage participation of and contribution from 3 types of stakeholder groups: 1). Decision and Policy-makers, 2). Experts and Practitioners, 3). Communities and Networks.
 - Activities designed to encourage active participation, contribution and collaboration of organisations and institutions at the international, regional, national and local levels from public, private, civic and hybrid sectors as well as individuals within and beyond the cultural heritage sector. Relevant examples of sectors include the development and planning sector, humanitarian aid sector, education sector, natural heritage sector, etc.
 - Within the role of experts and advisors in the field of cultural heritage at risk, design of activities and tangible outputs targeted towards addressing 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 definitions, perceptions, identification, preparedness, prevention, reduction, mitigation, response 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. Elaborating on the recommended action of designing initiatives to encourage active participation of and contribution from 3 types of stakeholders, a recommendation is that inputs, outputs and outcomes of all current initiatives that have been designed to simplify and diversify the language of ICOMOS need to be reframed. The outputs and outcomes have the potential to complement the processes of expert-led monitoring of cultural heritage. Monitoring through academic institutions, custodians or owners of heritage, civil society organisations, etc. is a possibility. Through promoting stewardship, such initiatives can strategically implement a shift from the current expert-led approach 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. The aim of the recommendation is optimising ICOMOS' efforts to safeguard cultural heritage, effective monitoring and contributing towards sustainable development. Some examples of possible actions are:

- The individual cases of the Hidden Heritage/ Heritage on the Edge can be linked to a comprehensive risk monitor that is updated periodically with an interactive visual interface that maps the cases and their current status.
- Use of citizen generated data through utilisation of the networks created.
- Publishing stories of the communities (e.g. outputs of ICORP-On The Road) as educational tools, linked to a common risk map/ monitor with current updates.
- All data entries need to be peer-reviewed and need dedicated working teams.
- Capacity building of relevant user groups through the medium of the initiatives.
- Examples of other organisations currently engaging in comparable initiatives are – IUCN (online platforms), IFLA (Library Map of the World), Antiquities Coalition (Story Maps), CIVICUS DataShift, the online utilities of GFDRR, etc.

Data for Monitoring

- c. The possibility of a comprehensive online repository and information management system with an inbuilt analysis module, for the cultural heritage sector, especially monuments, groups of buildings and sites needs to be explored.⁵ The aim of this recommendation is systematic data identification, collection, analysis, monitoring and dissemination for reducing risks to cultural heritage, increasing resilience of cultural heritage and enabling cultural heritage to contribute to sustainable development. Some possible actions are:
 - 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 organisations such as IFLA, ICA, ICOM and Blue Shield. The scope for such an initiative is large and can be divided into phases.
 - The repository needs participation and consent of multiple stakeholders at international, regional, national and local levels. ICOMOS is well placed and structured to be able to engage transversally across diverse levels of interaction.
 - Data needs to be sourced through multiple stakeholders from the public, private and civic sectors, since any single source will inevitably be insufficient. The data can include region/ country specific risk information such as policies, laws, protection and management mechanisms, discussions on risk perceptions and interpretations, etc.
 - Methods for mapping/ inventorising need to be diversified to enable inclusion of multiple perspectives, values and risk perceptions.
 - A decentralised method of operation for the comprehensive online repository is recommended. The intention is to enable better preparedness to address heritage at risk at the national and local levels for informed decision-making.
 - Standard criteria to evaluate and monitor the stage and type of risk, recommended actions, success stories, accounts of failed attempts and reasons for failure, stakeholders involved, etc. need to be set up. Recommendations, best practices, types

⁵ Refer to IUCN's initiatives in the natural heritage sector. e.g. World Heritage Outlook, Red Lists, etc.

of actions to avoid, etc. can be based on a combination of data analytics and experiences through cases (Refer to IUCN's PANORAMA). Though criteria need to be standardised, contextual understanding of risk information is vital. Measures to ensure common understanding and interpretation of the standard criteria is important.

- Such a repository may in turn be linked to the Sendai Monitor for DRR. An alternative is to collaborate with organisations such as UNDRR and/ or GFDRR to utilise existing platforms and technologies to integrate a dedicated 'cultural heritage at risk monitor' within their strategic framework in collaboration with other relevant organisations.
- ICOMOS may align its role for the recommendation through any/ all of the possible scenarios – development/ facilitation/ hosting/ providing expertise/ partnering/ networking and negotiating with appropriate stakeholders.

Heritage at Risk Reports

- d. For the H@R Reports or any reporting mechanism within ICOMOS, reporting needs to be preceded by a systematic method for identification, collection, trend analysis and dissemination of risk information to a wide audience base. This recommendation aims at a better monitoring process for informed actions. Some possible actions are:
- Encouraging national heritage agencies, ICOMOS' ISCs and NCs to maintain national and thematic risk/ state of conservation monitors/ registers and assessment manuals.
 - Linking ICOMOS' process of reporting with other existing national and international level reporting mechanisms and registers for synergy in efforts with similar objectives.
 - Initiating a systematic discussion regarding the outputs of the initiative is necessary regarding: How will a 'Heritage at Risk' monitor be different from an annual or biannual report/ scientific symposium proceeding? What is the target audience of the output? What are methods of dissemination for increased visibility/ reach?
 - An interactive web platform for e-publication may be a possibility. Examples of such interactive online publications are SoE Report of Australia and GAR of UNDRR.

Heritage Alerts

- e. The initiative needs to be restructured to make its processes more effective. More efforts are needed to accord more agency to the 'Heritage Alerts' process through change in policies and protocols at the national and local levels. Efforts need to be made to ensure that protocols are implemented along with processes to monitor implementation. Emphasis on making such protocols binding rather than being recommendations is important. Such protocols may include EIA, HIA, stakeholder consultations, etc. Additionally, a more pro-active leadership is needed in risk-preparedness and prevention, where the root causes for the threats can be addressed. More engagement with decision and policy-makers, relevant sectors (development and planning, humanitarian aid, natural heritage, civic sector, etc.) and with heritage custodians or owners is necessary.

ICOMOS and Blue Shield

- f. There is a need for better integration of ICOMOS' knowledge and network into Blue Shield. For expertise in risk preparedness, mitigation, and recovery planning and action related to cultural property protection for monuments and sites, especially World Heritage

sites and addressing natural hazards and climate change, ICOMOS needs to lead Blue Shield's activities more significantly. ICOMOS' expertise in Blue Shield's training programmes also need to be utilised better. The resources of both organisations at the level of their respective NCs need to be optimised and establishing a formal structure for such collaboration is recommended. These recommendations aim to synergise the objectives of both organisations through strategic planning.

Heritage on the Edge

- g. The potential of such online platforms needs to be considered for their ability to act as continuously growing repositories for multi-stakeholder engagement. A possible action is the 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.

Lack of Agency

- h. There is a need to strengthen ICOMOS' agency at the national level. Possible actions are:
 - Setting up guidelines for ICOMOS to build links through partnerships, MoUs, agreements, etc. across various administrative levels within individual countries.
 - Methods for ICOMOS' NCs to increase engagement with 'Decision and Policy-makers' and diverse other sectors at the national and local levels need to be devised.
 - Advocacy along with direct engagement through planned activities directed towards 'Decision and Policy-makers' and 'Communities and Networks' is necessary. Communication, collaboration and co-operative agreements with diverse agencies involved with heritage monitoring and assessments is also vital.

Thematic Risk

- i. To safeguard 'Space Heritage at Risk', a possible action is establishing an International Space Heritage Committee within ICOMOS (IPHC, 2020).

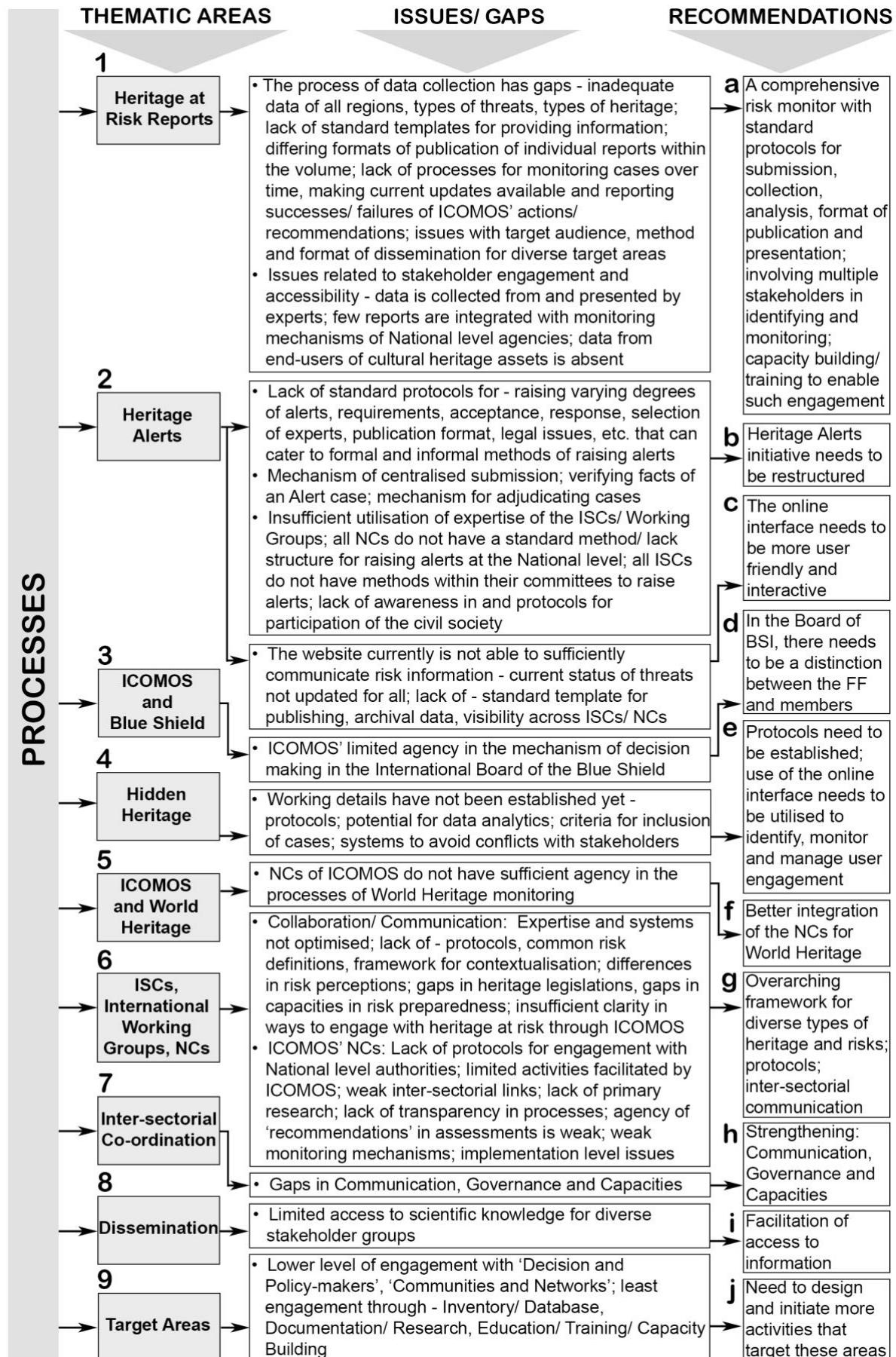
Contextualisation

- j. The 'Heritage at Risk' programme needs to emphasise on - research and development within the area of risk definitions and context specific risk assessments for cultural heritage; devising methodologies and indicators to analyse risk perceptions with respect to monuments, groups of buildings and sites, and integrating them with monitoring mechanisms; value based approach to heritage conservation; and inter-disciplinary and inter-sectorial co-ordination. This will contribute towards a positive shift from a pre-dominant risk based framework towards an integrated approach to heritage conservation.

4.2.2. Ideas and Scenarios to Optimise the 'Processes' of the Initiatives

The recommendations of ideas and scenarios to optimise 'Processes' that are integral to the initiatives that address heritage at risk are categorised into nine thematic recommendations: 1). Heritage at Risk Reports; 2). Heritage Alerts; 3). ICOMOS and Blue Shield; 4). Hidden Heritage; 5). ICOMOS and World Heritage; 6). ISCs, International Working Groups and NCs; 7). Inter-sectorial co-ordination; 8). Dissemination; 9). Target Areas. An overview is presented in Figure 8, supplemented with a detailed description of the recommendations.

Figure 8: Overview of recommendations related to 'Processes'



Heritage at Risk Reports

- a. 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 for. 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. These recommendations aim to respond to the gaps and issues in the processes of the Heritage at Risk Reports through devising information management and analysis systems to effectively monitor risks, analyse trends and reach the necessary target audience. Some possible actions are:
- Criteria and indicators for ascertaining whether something is at risk, what is at risk, the degree of vulnerability to risk, etc. need to be devised.
 - An online user-friendly and interactive portal/ platform for dissemination of the information is a possibility (Refer to recommendation d in ‘Relevance’)
 - A standard template for 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. 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 SFVC Platform).
 - Use of the information for different user groups needs to be clearly mentioned (e.g. Website of IUCN Red Lists). A possible action to implement this is to establish partnerships with organisations at the international, regional, national and local levels for diverse types of contributions (expertise, data, financial or technical assistance).
 - Capacity building and training programmes to enable multi-stakeholder engagement for such information management systems need to be facilitated through ICOMOS.

Heritage Alerts

- b. The Heritage Alerts initiative needs to be restructured through a collaborative process with ISCs, NCs and International Working Groups through which all the process related issues need to be sorted. Some recommendations are:
- Setting up of 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.
 - There is a need for decentralising the process and devising standard protocols for redirecting alerts depending on the scale at which it can be addressed. Mechanisms to raise alerts within individual ISCs and NCs also need to be set up.
 - 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 integrating the roles of institutional (academic and research institutions) members of ICOMOS at the level of the NCs, to be involved with baseline research, process of monitoring and raising alerts.

- Possibility of the use of new technologies such as online portal/ mobile applications, etc. for Alerts and notification of threats from the diverse stakeholders, programmed to be directed to the necessary operational level at which the issue needs to be handled.
- ICOMOS' activities need to be focused towards engagement with and raising awareness of the Heritage Alert process in the civil society.

Some possible actions to implement the recommendations are consultative process with all ISCs, NSCs, International Working Groups; surveys designed for opinions of civil society members regarding the Heritage Alerts process and creating feedback loops; and 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. Another recommendation is the need for improving communication and dissemination through ICOMOS' website, which is the main medium of dissemination of 'Heritage Alerts' in the public domain. The online interface of the 'Heritage Alerts' initiative needs to be more user friendly and interactive. 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 and restricted access based on type of data. These could be useful references for 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 the 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 for improved access to information regarding threats to heritage. To implement the recommendations, some possible actions are:
- One possibility is improving the currently existing Heritage Alert section on ICOMOS International's Website which needs to be 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 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. Standard protocols for such processes need to be set up. Similar examples include UNESCO Bangkok's current attempts of utilising citizen generated data for remote monitoring of cultural heritage sites. They have been considering use of existing platforms such as AMAL, and customising it for their needs. Refer to 3.2.9)

Blue Shield and ICOMOS

- d. A recommendation made by the representative of ICOMOS on the Board of Blue Shield International (2020) is to make a distinction between the Founding Four (FF) and members on the Blue Shield Board and to make the status of the FF similar to 'trustees' so as to enhance ICOMOS' agency in decision making within Blue Shield. Discussion of issues with necessary stakeholders are needed for implementing this recommendation.

Hidden Heritage

- e. To establish an effective and inclusive working mechanism for the Hidden Heritage initiative, there is a need to establish a working structure with standard protocols for submission, selection, peer-reviewing, stakeholder engagement, process of acquiring consent and other related processes. The online interface needs to be utilised to identify, monitor and manage user engagement. Some possible actions are:
- Introducing a data analytics module within the interface.
 - All protocols need to be clearly specified 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 organisations to encourage more heritage owners and custodians to participate and spread information regarding the initiative through word of mouth. In addition to the online interface, collaborative activities with heritage owners and custodians are recommended.
 - A geo-referenced map with current status of cases can be a component of the platform.

ICOMOS and World Heritage

- f. There is a need to acknowledge the role of the NCs of ICOMOS with respect to World Heritage properties. This is important due to their neutral positioning as experts/ advisors and their contextual knowledge regarding the properties in question to enable contribution towards effective monitoring of World Heritage Sites. Possible actions towards implementing this recommendation are to formally integrate the role of the NCs of ICOMOS in the monitoring of World Heritage properties in a better way and establishing protocols to enable transparency of processes. Visibility of the NCs’ contributions to World Heritage processes within the civil society also needs improvement.

ISCs, International Working Groups and NCs

- g. The key recommendation to enable effective working processes for activities within and amongst individual ISCs, International WGs and NCs is devising 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. Some possible actions are:
- Protocols for establishing mechanisms to address heritage at risk within individual ISCs, International WGs and NCs need to be set up.
 - Methods need to be devised for the ‘Heritage at Risk’ umbrella programme to utilise and further streamline existing resources within each ISC, International WG and NC.
 - Patterns of collaboration need to be categorised into stages of risk, geographical regions, types of risk addressed, etc. (Refer to recommendation ‘a’ in ‘Relevance’).
 - A transparent and effective structure for communication with various members, methods to engage, collaborate, voice concerns regarding specific issues needs to be devised within the overarching framework of the ‘Heritage at Risk’ programme. Clear protocols regarding response, follow-up, archiving suggestions and discussions and periodic review of activities and suggestions may also be helpful. IFLA’s current process of restructuring their organisational objectives and their ideas/ vision repository may provide an example for reference. (Refer to section 3.2.3, IFLA Governance Review Process within ‘Communication/ Dissemination’).

At the level of ICOMOS' NCs, some recommendations to strengthen the ability of ICOMOS to engage with heritage at risk at the national level are to establish protocols and mechanisms of engaging with heritage at risk; establishing protocols for engagement with relevant stakeholders of cultural heritage at the national (and local) level; 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. Some possible actions towards these recommendations are:

- Devising a range of protocols for varying levels of formal and informal engagement of ICOMOS' NCs with State Agencies, in consultation with the individual NCs to understand contextual issues.
- Integrating institutional engagement and 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 is necessary. 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 systems, etc.
- Some ICOMOS NCs are already beginning to focus towards communication with and assistance to various State Agencies and other such Public Sector organisations involved in heritage conservation and management. Such efforts need to be strengthened or initiated wherever there are gaps.

Inter-sectorial co-ordination

- h. Some recommendations to enable efficient and effective management of cultural heritage, especially during times of emergencies are mentioned here. In the area of risk preparedness, while Acts and Laws are overarching frameworks, management plans can make context specific use of the framework provided by Acts and Laws (ICOMOS India NSC-RP, 2020). Both ends of the spectrum of governance mechanisms, top down as well as bottom up should be dealt with simultaneously for legitimacy of action (Ibid.). Both, engagement with policy makers as well as execution at the community level are important. There is a need to position ICOMOS members' role as professionals at the intersection between the humanitarian aid sector and the cultural heritage sector, strengthening the links between the two. ICOMOS as an advisory body at the international and national levels should engage in strengthening: communication, governance and capacities. Advocacy, co-ordination and communication are the possible actions towards implementing these recommendations. (Refer to Australia ICOMOS' attempts at inter-sectorial/ multi-stakeholder co-ordination). The mapping exercise provides clues regarding the potential areas of collaboration that can contribute to filling gaps and strengthen the links between different sectors and actors.

Dissemination

- i. Access to information needs to be facilitated for the diverse stakeholders of cultural heritage. Some possible actions to implement this are:
 - Guidelines/ Toolkits for all types of heritage and all types of risks to cultural heritage need to be designed for different user groups (experts as well as non-experts). ICOMOS' ISCs and NCs are well positioned to contribute through providing expertise related to specific heritage types and context.
 - For national and local level guides/ toolkits, criteria need to be established and clearly communicated, regarding risks/ damages that necessitate expert intervention or advice (Refer to efforts of Monumentenwacht of Belgium and Netherlands, Table 12) and measures for which community participation is encouraged.
 - Such guidelines need to be accessible through diverse media 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 (Refer to recommendation 'a' of 'Relevance') can be helpful. An online portal for best practice solutions through a modular format may also be a possibility.

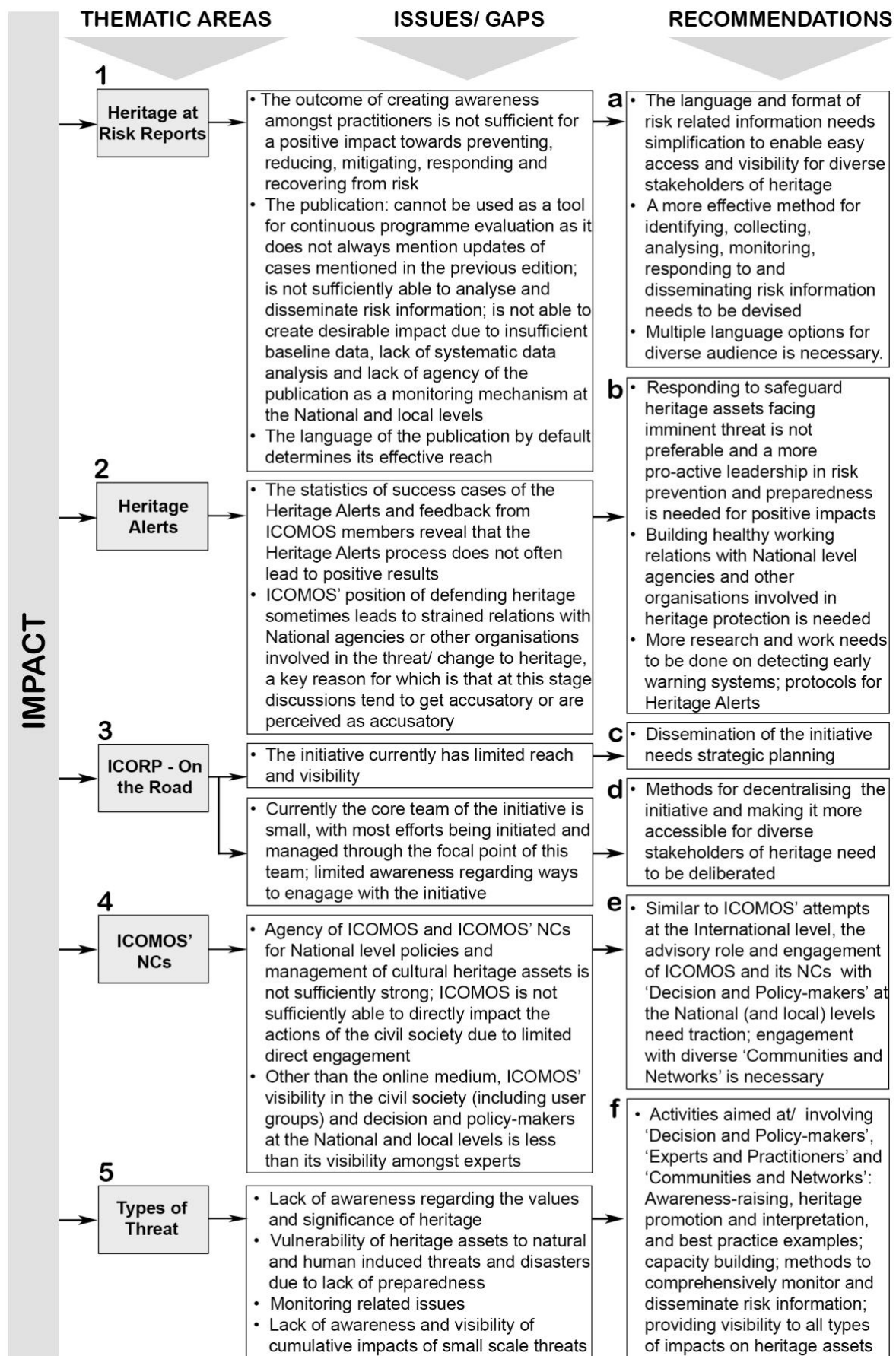
Target Areas

- j. To enable targeted improvement in processes of engagement of ICOMOS, some recommendations are:
 - 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 experts such as architects, engineers and conservation professionals, but also amongst, "owners, site managers, end-users, occupants, local emergency responders, et al that need to have this information" (ICORP, 2020).
 - Obtaining funding to aid the process of undertaking research and developing guides/ texts/ reports for developing awareness and undertaking capacity building/ training activities may be particularly helpful (Ibid.). A possible action is setting up mechanisms that promote and facilitate partnerships, collaborations and structures to enable ICOMOS to engage in these areas.

4.2.3. Ideas and Scenarios to Synergise the 'Impact' of the Initiatives

The recommendations of ideas and scenarios to synergise the 'Impact' of the initiatives that address heritage at risk within and/ or beyond ICOMOS are thematically categorised into five thematic recommendations: 1). Heritage at Risk Reports; 2). Heritage Alerts; 3). ICORP-On The Road; 4). ICOMOS' National Committees; 5). Types of threat. An overview is presented in Figure 9, supplemented with detailed description of the recommendations.

Figure 9: Overview of recommendations related to ‘Impact’



Heritage at Risk Reports

- a. To improve the monitoring and reporting method of ICOMOS' 'Heritage at Risk' programme and diversifying the use of risk information, the language and format of the risk related information in the Heritage at Risk Reports needs simplification. This is to ensure easy access for the diverse stakeholders of cultural heritage. 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 also recommended. The possible actions to implement these recommendations are similar to those mentioned in recommendation 'd' of 'Relevance'.

Heritage Alerts

- b. Recommendations to enhance the probability of the initiative's efforts to be successful are:
 - Responding to risks when the risk is imminent or current, is not preferable. A more pro-active leadership in risk preparedness and prevention is needed.
 - The nature of engagement with National Agencies needs to be as experts and not activists. There is a need to be 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, 2020b; Heritage at Risk Task Team, 2020b).
 - More research needs to be done on detecting early warnings related to heritage in danger, especially in conflict areas. Based on the research findings ICOMOS needs to be positioned to work in a more pro-active manner (Gül Ünal, 2020).
 - Protocols for evaluating the details of a Heritage Alert needs to be established such that conflicts of interests can be identified and independent reviews teams can be arranged for (ISCES, 2020). Standard protocols for legal representation for the Heritage Alerts cases is required (Merckx, 2020).

To implement these recommendations, 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 to collaborate with academic institutions in conducting research for baseline data related to heritage at risk.

ICORP-On The Road

- c. To address the gaps in reach and visibility of the initiative, the dissemination of the initiative needs strategic planning. For details of some recommended actions, refer to 'Communication and dissemination' of the 'Opportunities' section in SWOT Analysis of the initiative in 2.2.3. Some important actions are summarised here.
 - The release of episodes needs a wider dissemination; the initiative's website needs to be more user-friendly and accessible for diverse interested stakeholders.
 - Various subtitle options should be made available.
 - The team has a huge collection of interviews, recordings etc. that can be made available for educational purposes. The educational potential of the outputs of the initiative also positions it to be able to collaborate with a range of cultural institutions.

- Alternate media of dissemination of the outputs for places without internet access and digital tools should be planned.
- d. 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, a method for decentralising the structure of the initiative needs to be deliberated. Some possibilities for future course of action are:
- The types of contribution and collaboration can be diversified such as different methods of engagement, range of people/ backgrounds who can participate, etc. which need to be clearly mentioned on the initiative's website.
 - Creating regional/ national level contact points to enhance approachability and access.
 - Many local level issues might not be relevant for an international audience. A method to produce different content for varying scales of dissemination is a possibility.
 - Other methods of access need to be deliberated such as access through academic institutions (e.g. film and media, mass communication, etc.) through periodic call for ideas and applications inclusive of proposals for strategies for dissemination. This has the potential to generate locally or thematically relevant strategies of dissemination.
 - The initiative has the potential for innovative cycles of collaboration in the future (Refer to 'Resources' in the 'Opportunities' section of SWOT Analysis in 2.2.3.).
 - The initiative of documentary-making can also be used as a medium to organise a range of other initiatives for local capacity building of the communities over time.

ICOMOS' National Committees

- e. Similar to ICOMOS' attempts at the international level, the advisory role and engagement of ICOMOS' NCs with Decision and Policy-makers at the respective national levels need traction. Possible directions for future course of action are:
- More efforts of ICOMOS' NCs are needed for integration of cultural issues in legal provisions, policy level documents and management plans across various levels of governance within the country. This is needed to establish and implement quality standards, assessment and evaluation standards, stakeholder consultation mechanisms, provisions for funding, etc. for sound financial, social and technical decision-making related to cultural heritage, risks related to cultural property protection and conservation. It might be helpful if ICOMOS at the international level aids the process with guidelines for possible ways of co-operation.
 - Presence of ICOMOS' initiatives within the civil society needs targeted improvement through modes of engagement such as education, training, capacity building; publications, toolkits that are easy to understand and use for non-experts, disseminated through online and other media such as community level contact points or events, promotion of resources or services as part of promotion of good practices, etc.

Types of threat

- f. 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 is necessary. Methods of heritage promotion and interpretation, need to be directed towards and involve diverse stakeholders of cultural

heritage. Methods to comprehensively monitor and disseminate information regarding the threats amongst all relevant stakeholders of cultural heritage is very important. There is also a need to highlight and provide visibility to the cumulative and long-term impact of small scale damages to heritage assets (CAR, 2020). Some possible actions are:

- Creation of ‘Heritage at Risk’ registers and dissemination through collaboration with national agencies is important. (ICOMOS New Zealand is currently involved in such a process). There is a need to establish clear criteria for inclusion of cases in dialogue with relevant stakeholders. Contextual glossaries of risk definitions and guidelines to assess risk perceptions may aid such registers and fill gaps in communication.
- Facilitation of 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 and risk preparedness in contemporary planning.
- Encouraging/ facilitating participatory approaches to identification (mapping), inventorising and management of heritage assets, vulnerabilities and risks, and developing context specific guidelines for the same. Dissemination through user friendly and interactive online platforms are a possibility (Initiatives such as ICORP-On The Road, Hidden Heritage and Heritage On the Edge can be instruments for this) Methods of dissemination other than the internet and digital media is necessary. Multiple language options for contextualisation are important.
- Developing school education programmes for the understanding of different types of cultural heritage assets (e.g. cultural landscapes), their significance, vulnerabilities and threats to them (ISCCL, 2020b).

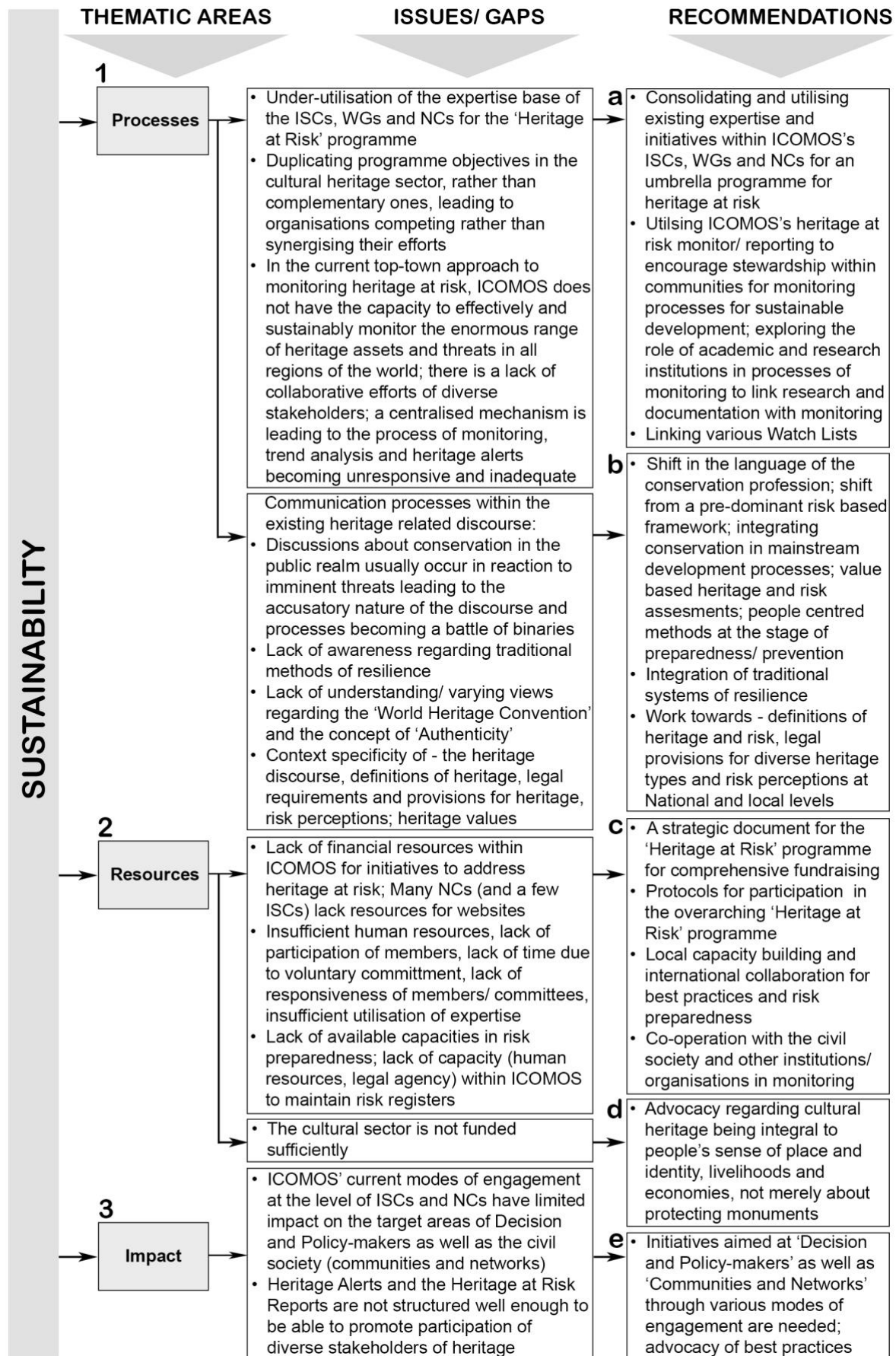
4.2.4. Ideas and Scenarios to Enhance the ‘Sustainability’ of the Initiatives

The recommendations of ideas and scenarios to enhance the ‘Sustainability’ of the initiatives that address heritage at risk are categorised into three thematic recommendations of issues inhibiting the sustainability of: 1). Processes; 2). Resources; 3). Impact. An overview is presented in Figure 10, supplemented with a detailed description of the recommendations.

Processes

- a. Some recommendations aiming to promote and enable the sustainability of processes within and/ or beyond ICOMOS are mentioned here.
 - 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 monitoring and reporting to encourage stewardship within communities and networks to monitor the state of conservation of and risks to heritage assets. Exploring the role of academic and research institutions in processes of monitoring to link research and documentation with monitoring.
 - Linking various Watch lists of different organisations at the international, regional, national and local levels, targeting a range of cultural heritage and related areas, to enable more projects to gain visibility and to create an ecosystem of diverse types of Watch Lists. This positions different Watch Lists as integral to a thriving ecosystem rather than the perception of being competing instruments.

Figure 10: Overview of recommendations related to ‘Sustainability’



- A possible action for the recommendations is creating a comprehensive data base of Watch Lists and Heritage at Risk Registers to provide a common platform for dissemination, where ICOMOS’ website can be utilised. Alternatively, the combined source of information of Watch Lists can be part of a comprehensive database of cultural heritage as recommended in ‘a’ in the ‘Relevance’ section.
- b. To address the issues related to communication processes within the existing heritage related discourse, some recommendations are mentioned here. There is a need for a shift in the language of the conservation profession from being confrontational in trying to counter developmental processes to devising ways to make conservation an integral part of developmental efforts. Paradoxically, being able to move away from a pre-dominantly risk-based framework for heritage conservation needs to be an important goal that the recommended overarching framework for cultural heritage at risk should attempt to achieve. Additionally, there is a need for experts to integrate the in-built systems of resilience within communities and work with communities towards integrated risk management mechanisms. The development of doctrine through discussions needs to focus on: devising context specific definitions of heritage at risk; legal provisions for diverse types of heritage; understanding contextual risk perceptions and integrating them with risk assessments at the national and local levels; notions of authenticity with regards to post disaster efforts; and definitions of heritage at national and local levels. Some possible actions for implementation are:
 - ICOMOS EPWG’s work on ‘Authenticity’ is important to further the discourse and doctrine development related to heritage at risk.
 - Heritage discourse needs to be integrated in the various tiers of education at National and local levels to generate a public discourse of heritage and best practices. The conservation discourse needs to be integrated with national and local level planning and development policies, urban development plans, education curricula. etc.
 - The public discourse of cultural heritage needs to reflect culture’s integral role in the economic and social sustainability and livelihoods of communities rather than the current tendency 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.

Resources

- c. To enable sustainability of resources (funding, expertise, human resources) within ICOMOS to address heritage at risk, some recommendations are:
 - 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 the initiatives (and research) of ICOMOS members to further assist stakeholders in the varied initiatives (ICORP, 2020).
 - The process of participation and collaboration of ICOMOS members in the Heritage Alerts process needs standard protocols (Refer to recommendation ‘b’ in ‘Processes’).

- There is a need to foster local capacity building and training opportunities as well as international collaborations to share expertise and best practice guidance for preparedness in risk management (ICORP, 2020; CIF, 2020; ICOMOS Mauritius, 2020; ICOMOS New Zealand, 2020).
- Co-operation with the civil society is crucial to addressing the resource related issues of monitoring as well as effective monitoring.

Possible actions to implement the recommendations are:

- Making a strategic document along with a fundraising proposal for an overarching framework for cultural heritage at risk. The baseline data of this research can be important for such a document. Appointing a dedicated team that can address the task of fundraising as per the proposal, in collaboration with teams involved in individual initiatives within the programme is a possible working structure for fundraising. Discussions and negotiations with relevant partners and stakeholders are necessary.
- Promoting and facilitating capacity building activities at national and local levels.
- Encouraging and facilitating crowdsourced data for remote monitoring along with setting up protocols for operation 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. 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. (Also refer to ICOMOS Jordan’s feedback for linking civil society and institutional monitoring). Such monitoring processes need to be coordinated with organisations already involved in such activities regionally, nationally and locally to avoid duplication of efforts and for maximising impact.

- d. A recommendation for the sustainability of resources for the cultural sector is that a stronger voice is needed to advocate for cultural heritage as being integral to people, livelihood and economies, not merely monuments (ICOMOS India NSC-RP, 2020). This recommendation is instrumental to enable financial sustainability of the cultural heritage sector. Possible actions for implementation of this recommendation include more activities aimed towards the target area of decision and policy-makers and more efforts towards engaging with diverse stakeholders, multiple sectors, disciplines, etc. at international, regional, national as well as local levels.

Impact

- e. A recommendation to increase the impact of ICOMOS’ heritage at risk initiatives is to devise initiatives/ activities aimed at the target areas of ‘Decision and Policy-makers’ as well as ‘Communities and Networks’ through various modes of engagement at international and national levels of ICOMOS’ operation. Possible actions include:
- ICOMOS can consider increasing its membership base to include more institutional/ organisational members to encourage collaboration with academic and research institutions, civil society organisations, other private and public sector organisations.
 - Various types of partnerships with the relevant stakeholders at the national and local levels need to be established to accord more agency to ICOMOS’ activities. An

example is the possibility of linking ICOMOS' heritage at risk reporting mechanism to existing monitoring mechanisms of the State/ National agencies. The comprehensive heritage at risk monitor may be a significant tool to build cross sectorial networks.

- Advocacy of best practices and setting precedents through good conservation practices rather than attempting to conserve due to witnessing loss of heritage assets is vital to create a positive impact of conservation efforts.

4.3. Concluding Notes

This research has set up baseline data for future directions in the heritage at risk sector through institutional and organisational interventions, especially through ICOMOS' 'Heritage at Risk' programme. The analyses and the recommendations can be taken up as base material for further research, detailed recommendations and actions for a comprehensive framework for cultural heritage at risk within and/ or beyond ICOMOS. For this, the need for synergies and collaborative efforts, transcending disciplinary and sectorial boundaries through the contributions of various kinds of actors is clearly important. Rigorous efforts need to be streamlined towards this direction. The need for collaborative efforts and combined advocacy through three main stakeholder groups, 'Decision and Policy-makers', 'Experts and Practitioners' and 'Communities and Networks' is the key to contribute towards safeguarding heritage at risk. The role of ICOMOS as experts and advisors needs to be that of guides or facilitators for creation of such collaborations. For natural and human induced hazards that lead to disasters with respect to cultural heritage sites and assets, pro-active efforts in disaster risk reduction through preparedness, preventive measures, early warning systems and capacity building are vital. In addition to natural and human induced hazards that lead to disasters, the ubiquity of situations where risks to cultural heritage are enmeshed in many other types of risk factors have been revealed. Examples of such risk factors that are equally detrimental to heritage assets include the lack of awareness regarding heritage values, neglect and abandonment, changes in use, inappropriate conservation measures, insufficient maintenance, gaps in communication, governance and political dynamics, development pressures and inappropriate planning, insufficient and inappropriate monitoring and management, gaps in legal provisions, etc. For vulnerability reduction from all such factors, a shift from a pre-dominant risk based framework is important so as to move towards an integrated approach to heritage conservation. The 'Heritage at Risk' programme needs to act as a tool to catalyse this shift. For this, advocating for the importance of increased communication, sound governance and the integral role of culture for livelihoods, economies and people's sense of place and identity is crucial. Equally important are efforts to mainstream the conservation discourse in development processes, raising awareness regarding the values of cultural heritage, multi-stakeholder discussions regarding vulnerabilities, hazards and risks to heritage assets, contextual understanding of risk information, promoting heritage stewardship and implementing actions towards the recognition of the plurality of heritage values. Thus, in addition to concentrating towards risk prevention, preparedness and disaster risk reduction, re-aligning the foundations of heritage conservation from a pre-dominant threat based framework to an approach that mainstreams heritage conservation through a value based approach, paradoxically is a pivotal task and structural requirement for the overarching framework for cultural heritage at risk.

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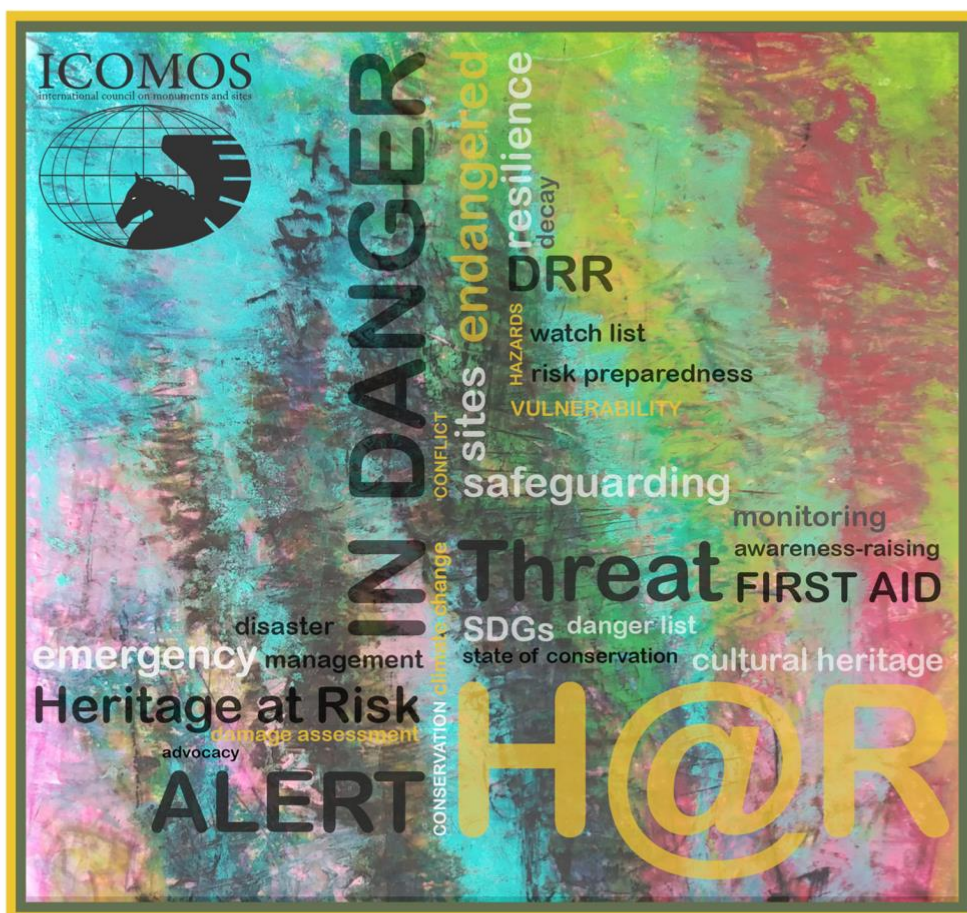
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Optimising ICOMOS' 'Heritage at Risk' Initiatives:

Towards a Comprehensive Framework for
Cultural Heritage at Risk

ANNEXURE



Master's Thesis

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Supervisors:

Supervisor 1: Alexandra Skedzuhn-Safir
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Annexure to the Master's Thesis:

TITLE OF MASTER'S THESIS (English)

Optimising ICOMOS' 'Heritage at Risk' Initiatives:

Towards a Comprehensive Framework for Cultural Heritage at Risk

TITLE OF MASTER'S THESIS (German)

Optimierung der ICOMOS 'Heritage at Risk' Initiativen:

Hin zu einem umfassenden Rahmenkonzept für gefährdetes Kulturerbe

A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts

in

World Heritage Studies

by

Student's Name: Jayashree Bardhan

Date of Submission: 18th February 2021

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The first five months (April – August 2020) of the research for this master’s thesis have been conducted within the framework of the research supported by ICOMOS International as mentioned in ICOMOS’ call for proposals for ‘Heritage at Risk’ (Refer to Annexure 10). This format of conducting the research and integrating it into the master’s thesis has been mutually agreed by the World Heritage Studies Master’s Programme of BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg and ICOMOS (ICOMOS’ International Board and Secretariat). The research data, findings and conclusions of these five months constitute the preliminary data for formulation of this master’s thesis. The findings of the preliminary stage were presented in the form of a report to the ICOMOS International Secretariat and the Heritage at Risk Task Team of the ICOMOS Board on 7th September 2020 **for internal use only and has not been published till the submission and examination of the master’s thesis.** The report to ICOMOS is titled, “Analysing the Effectiveness of the ‘Heritage at Risk’ Initiatives of ICOMOS and Developing Ideas for a Comprehensive Framework for ‘Cultural Heritage at Risk’”.

In this master’s thesis submitted to BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germany, data for contents of the “Background and Rationale” as well as Part 1, 2, 3, and many aspects presented in Part 4 has been collected and worked on during this period of five months. After this period, the contents have been reworked on, further analysed and reformatted as per the need of this master’s thesis. All contents of the thesis have been submitted after all due permissions from ICOMOS’ International Secretariat, mentors from the ICOMOS International Board and the supervisors of this thesis. The part on “Literature Review for a Theoretical Background to the ‘Heritage at Risk’ Framework” has been done after the duration of working on the ICOMOS report and was not a part of the report. All findings, derivations and interpretations based on the theoretical framework derived from the literature review, as reflected in 4.1., 4.2. or in any other part wherever specified in the thesis were not a part of the report presented to ICOMOS and belongs to the author.

After the submission (on 18th February 2021) and examination (on 15th April 2021) of the master’s thesis, the ICOMOS report (as presented on 7th September 2021) has been made available on ICOMOS’ online open access repository through **CC BY-NC-ND: Attribution, non-commercial, no derivatives.** All necessary permissions for publishing the master’s thesis on BTU’s open access repository have been taken from ICOMOS’ International Secretariat and the master’s thesis supervisors. **CC BY-NC-ND: Attribution, non-commercial, no derivatives** is applicable for this master’s thesis.

1. Annexure 1: Region-wise List of Countries/ Nation States included in the National Reports Section of the Heritage at Risk Series

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 that 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

2. Annexure 2: Data on Heritage Alerts

Following is the data published under the 'Current Alerts' Section of the ICOMOS Website (Accessed: April 2020)

xx in dates indicates 'not known'

No.	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 the Permanent Delegation of Lebanon to UNESCO, the Director General of Antiquities of Lebanon and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. 					
2.	Pont des Troux – Tournai, Belgium				
	Belgium	Europe and North America	ICOMOS was approached by a Belgian civil society organisation	13 th C 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 filled or not. No template available on website). 09/ 08/ 2018: ICOMOS sends letters to various concerned Authorities. 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 C Government Quarter/ Office Building	Demolition
Process details: <p>28/ 09/ 2016: Date of Alert as mentioned on ICOMOS Website.</p> <p>26/ 10/ 2016: Update posted.</p> <p>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.</p>					
4.	The Administration Building at the Izumo Shrine, Shimane, Japan				
	Japan	Asia and the Pacific	ICOMOS ISC20C	20 th C 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 C 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 implying 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 centre 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 C Ensemble (Otto Wagner Hospital and spatial planning of the site)	Urban Development/ Planning (new structures, changes 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 a full Heritage Alert, letters written by the President of ICOMOS ISC20C and the President of ICOMOS. ▪ ICOMOS ISC20C 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 indicating 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 made a 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 C 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 ICOMOS and Blue Shield

3.1. Region-wise List of National Committees of Blue Shield and National Committees of ICOMOS

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
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	South Korea	Bulgaria	Curaçao	
9.		Saudi Arabia	Malaysia	Canada	Dominican Republic	
10.		UAE	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		
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 the Board of Blue Shield International

Response from: Current representative of ICOMOS on the Board of Blue Shield International;
Date of receipt: 9th July 2020

- 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

4.1. Current/ recent activities related to heritage at risk, target areas and modes of engagement of ICOMOS' ISCs

No.	Initiatives/ Activities	Target Area	Type of Mode of Engagement
1.	ISCARSAH: International committee on Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage		
Information from Website (ISCARSAH, n.d.)			
	Meetings/ Conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
	Newsletter : Contents – e.g. ISCARSAH Meetings, Scientific Reports, Book Reviews, News from ISCARSAH Members, Conferences/ Courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications/ Dissemination
	ISCARSAH Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
2.	ICAHM: International committee on Archaeological Heritage Management		
Information from Website (ICAHM, n.d.)			
	Natural Disasters and Cultural Heritage Protection Capacity Development Weblink: https://wp.icahm.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Natural-Disasters-and-Cultural-Heritage-Protection-Capacity-Development.pdf (proposed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education/ Training/ Capacity Building
	ICAHM Annual Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
	Publications: SpringerBriefs in Archaeological Heritage Management Published in collaboration with ICAHM; Content: Summaries of research, practical applications addressing critical contemporary problems and best practices in archaeological heritage management, including emerging topics, literature reviews, report of analytical techniques, case studies, concepts for students, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications/ Dissemination

Weblink: http://icahm.icomos.org/publications/			
Documents ▪ ICAHM Internal Documents Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites		▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks	▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
3. ISCCCL: International committee on Cultural Landscapes			
Information from Website (ISCCCL, 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	▪ 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 6.1 for detailed verbatim feedback)			
Planned/ Intended Initiatives	Proposed - Regional newsletter (a visual radio) for the Latin American Region including information from ICOMOS IFLA ISCCCL (Plans of launching it in English and Spanish)	▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks	Publications/ Dissemination
	(Intended) ISCCCL Newsletter	▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks	Publications/ Dissemination
	Free online course on Cultural Landscapes to be organised by Argentine Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes	▪ Experts and Practitioners	Publications/ Dissemination
Advocacy group, Lake Burley Griffin Guardians (2015 onwards) run by a member Actions: Heritage Alert (as per ICOMOS process of a Heritage Alert notification and letter from ICOMOS President Toshiyuki Kono		▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks	Advocacy/ Awareness raising
Responding to Heritage at Risk (World Heritage listed as well as not World Heritage listed but significant)		▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks	▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice ▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising
Conference/ symposia involving a range of stakeholders; Publications resulting from the conference/ symposia; encouraging field trips and workshops in conferences for interaction with local communities to learn about issues and assistance		▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks	▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
A study of rural cultural landscapes since 2013, involving formation of links to farming and landscape conservation groups, looking at rural land use, issues and practices around the globe, documenting principles concerning rural landscapes as heritage etc.		N/A	▪ Documentation/ Research ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
4. CIIC: International committee on Cultural Routes			
Information from Website (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-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
5. ICTC: International committee on Cultural Tourism		
Information from Website (ICTC, n.d.)		
Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
International Cultural Tourism Charter Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Events, e.g. ICOMOS ICTC Study Visit & Workshop at Sundarbans, UNESCO WHS, West Bengal, India, 4-8 th December 2017, in partnership with Banglanatak.com & West Bengal Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
6. ISCEAH: International committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage		
Information from Website (ISCEAH, n.d.)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Terra World Congress on Earthen Architecture ▪ CIAV-ISCEAH International Conference and Annual Meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
7. ISCEC: International committee on Economics of Conservation		
Information from Website (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/ Conferences ▪ Expertise/ 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 Practitioners ▪ Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 century ▪ EYCH 2018: International Perspectives Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
8. ISCES: International committee on Energy and sustainability and Climate Change		
Information available Online (ISCES, n.d.)		
Comments: Web link: https://iscscc.wordpress.com/ ; Not linked to ICOMOS Website		
Conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
9. IcoFort: International committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage		
Information from Website (ICOFORT, n.d.)		
ICOFORT Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
ICOFORT Forum: Forum for interaction between ICOFORT Members and Society on topics related to Fortifications and Military Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising
ICOFORT Communities: Community open to ICOFORT members and other researchers, and professionals interested in Fortifications and Military Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising
ICOFORT Activities Register (for ICOFORT Members)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising ▪ Publications/ Dissemination
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 6.3 for detailed verbatim feedback)		

Monument Inventory of American Fortification aiming to identify the fortified heritage of the Americas region, the effects of climate change on fortified heritage, and other components of its conservation and management Project Co-ordinator - Milagros Flores-Roman		Not Applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice ▪ Register/ Inventory/ Database/ List ▪ Documentation/ Research
Planning Phase/ Intended Initiative	Webinar on Americas Forgotten Fortifications, (Fall of 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising
10. CIPA: International committee on Heritage Documentation			
Information from Website (CIPA, n.d.)			
Biennial Symposia and Proceedings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Publications/ Dissemination
Guidelines		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Publications/ Symposium Proceedings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications/ Dissemination
Newsletters		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications/ Dissemination
Summer School		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education/ Training/ Capacity Building
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 6.4 for detailed verbatim feedback)			
Co-organizer of the 6 ISCs Joint Meeting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Publications/ Dissemination
Work towards documentation of cultural heritage to support the digital preservation of sites at risk		N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research/ Documentation ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Yearly Summer Camp		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education/ Training/ Capacity Building
CIPA Conference (next in Beijing 2021),		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Publications/ Dissemination
CIPA newsletter		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications/ Dissemination
Online campaign to encourage different members of the Executive Board and experts (in response to the Pandemic) to share 3D data		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising
Webinars/ Meetings, e.g. Webinar series organised by CIPA Emerging Professionals in collaboration with the Executive Committee and other institutions; Zoom meetings with the CIVVIH Executive; Webinar on Resilience of historic cities in times of COVID-19 with the organisational 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
11. CIVVIH: International committee on Historic Towns and Villages			
Information from Website (CIVVIH, n.d.)			
OWHC/ OVPM Project		Decision and Policy-makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Symposia and Proceedings		Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Publications/ Dissemination
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 6.5 for detailed verbatim feedback)			
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 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 (ICIP, n.d.)		
Working Groups	Interpretation Methods and Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
	Interpretation and Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
	Best Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
13.	ICICH: International committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage		
	Information from Website (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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking/ Events/ Conferences
	Australia ICOMOS ICH Toolkit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
	Practice Note - Guidance on intangible cultural heritage and place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
14.	ICLAFI: International committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues		
	Information from Website (ICLAFI, n.d.)		
	Seminars, Conferences and Meetings: Discourse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking/ Events/ Conferences
	Research: International and domestic statutes, conventions and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
15.	ISCMP: International committee on Mural Painting		
	Information from Website (ISCMP, n.d.)		
	Publications, edited by ISCMP, e.g. Conservation Issues in Modern and Contemporary Murals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking/ Events/ Conferences
16.	PRERICO: International committee on Places of Religion and Ritual		
	Information from Website (PRERICO, n.d.)		
	Comments: Website not linked to ICOMOS website; Web link: http://prerico.icomos.org/ ; no feedback received		

17.	IPHC: International Polar Heritage Committee		
Information from Website			
IPHC Meetings/ Seminars/ Conference		▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Polar Archaeology working Group (PAWG) Developing a set of principles for Antarctic archaeology, with best-practice guidelines to subsequently be developed; consultation to provide information and insights; developing institutional engagement		▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 6.7 for detailed verbatim feedback)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IPHC Heritage at risk: identification, analysis, preparation and response ▪ IPHC members: Engaging with Arctic heritage through research in heritage at risk, advocacy for increasing protection and resources for heritage protection and in extremis relocation and salvage 		N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice ▪ Research/ Documentation ▪ Database
Development of the Antarctic Archaeology Guidelines (AAG) that are informed by heritage at risk		▪ Decision and Policy-makers	▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Collaborative Activities	Dr Bryan Lintott (IPHC Secretary-General), is an active member of ICOMOS ICORP; Paper presentation on polar heritage at risk at the forthcoming joint ISC event	▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Publications/ Dissemination
	The ISC has networks (through membership and cooperation) with the Polar Archaeology Network (PAN)	▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
	Building global relationships within university programmes	▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
18.	ICORP: International committee on Risk Preparedness		
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 6.8 for detailed verbatim feedback)			
Heritage at Risk - raising awareness, capacity building/ training; integration of DRM in projects that members are working on; development of resource documents; discussions on various disaster related events and aiding with inputs following disasters		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice ▪ Training/ Capacity building
ICORP-On the Road		<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 ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Education/ Training/ Capacity Building ▪ Dissemination ▪ Documentation/ Research
Collaborative activities with other ISCs. e.g. Joint conference with other ISCs, including ISCARSAH and CIPA in India in 2017; another scheduled for October 2020 with 6 ISCs; ICORP is in contact with other ISCs including PRERICO and IIWG following the fires at Notre Dame and Nantes		▪ 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 (Refer to Annexure 6.9 for detailed verbatim feedback)			
Responds to requests to intervene at sites or regions where rock art is at risk		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Networks and Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice ▪ Advocacy/ awareness raising
Newsletter, the International Newsletter on Rock Art (INORA), Web link: http://www.isc-car.org/newsletter/		▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Publications/ Dissemination
Series of publications, with a particular emphasis on Thematic Studies, Web link: http://www.isc-car.org/publications/		▪ Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications/ Dissemination ▪ Advocacy/ awareness raising
20.	ISCSBH: International committee on Shared Built Heritage		

Information from Website (ISCSBH, n.d.)			
Meetings/ Seminars/ Workshops, e.g. Congress - Preserving Transcultural Heritage: Your Way or My Way in Lisbon, Portugal, 05-08 th July 2017, organised by ISCSBH in collaboration with ICOMOS Portugal and Univeridade de Lisboa an International	▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences	
21. ISCV: International committee on Stained Glass			
Information from Website (ISCV, n.d.)			
Forums on the Conservation and Technology of Stained Glass and Proceedings	▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Publications/ Dissemination	
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 6.10 for detailed verbatim feedback)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of guidelines for conservation good practice ▪ Training of specialist conservators and promoting their services to heritage bodies, custodians, heritage policy-makers and funding organisations. 	<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 	
Biennial Forum for members and the stained glass conservation community, usually complemented with a volume of pre-prints or an online resource	▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Publications/ Dissemination	
Collaborative Activities	Publications (and other online resources) of the International Corpus Vitrearum, affiliated to the ISC	▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Publications/ Dissemination
22. ISCS: International committee on Stone			
Information from Website (ISCS, n.d.)			
Meeting/ Seminar/ Conference/ Proceedings e.g. 14 th International Congress on the Deterioration and Conservation of Stone, Gottingen, 7-12 September 2020	▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ 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	N/A	N/A	
24. CIF: International committee on Training			
Information from Website (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 ▪ Guidelines for Education and Training - Practical Instructions for Experts and Practitioners ▪ Guidelines for Crafts ▪ Other links 	▪ Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice ▪ Education/ training/ Capacity Building ▪ Publication/ Dissemination 	
2009-2014, CIF Program (Social Training and Education)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Communities and Networks 	▪ Education/ Training/ Capacity Building	
Conference/ Meeting	▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences	
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 6.11 for detailed verbatim feedback)			
Members individually have been involved in a range of initiatives such as preparing Management Plans, including work on Risk Preparedness.	N/A	N/A	
Collaborative Activities	Traditionally, associated with ICCROM, and the Blue Shield, developing training programs in risk preparedness and action	N/A	▪ Training/ Capacity Building
	Personal experience at local and national level: research through MSc/ PhD students	N/A	▪ Research
25. ICUCH: International committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage			
Information from Website (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 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 (CIAV, n.d.)			
Annual Meeting/ Conferences		▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
CIAV Newsletter (Quarterly Journal)		▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Publications/ Dissemination
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 6.12 for detailed verbatim feedback)			
VERNADOC - working camps for the documentation of vernacular architecture		▪ Communities and Networks	▪ Documentation/ Research ▪ Advocacy/ Awareness-raising
Collaborative Activities	Damage from Wars ▪ Taskforce for the Vernacular Architecture Threatened by War ▪ Workshop on challenges of war and post-war reconstruction and opportunities in the conservation of vernacular built heritage in the Middle East, held during the CIAV Annual Meeting 3 rd October 2018 in Tabriz	▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Documentation/ Research ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Training
	Climate Change Participating in discussions on climate change; Plans of concentrating on this theme in the 2021 Annual Conference	▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Research ▪ Dissemination
	CIAV, ISCES+CC and IWC Joint scientific conference (August 2021), planned at Lund, Sweden; Theme - Sustainability, resilience and climate change	▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
27. IWC: International committee on Wood			
Information from Website (IWC, n.d.)			
▪ 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	▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Publications/ Dissemination
International Course on Wooden Heritage Conservation		▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Decision and Policy-makers	▪ Education/ Training/ Capacity Building
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 6.13 for detailed verbatim feedback)			
International Symposia and courses in York, Addis Ababa, San Sebastian and Bilbao (2018-2019); International Course in San Sebastian (2019) for training professionals, and raising awareness among local and regional institutions regarding wooden heritage and its conservation		▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Education/ Training/ Capacity Building
The Rum Orphanage in Turkey: awareness of the issue over several years within ICOMOS members; announcement at IWC symposium, Addis Abba (2019)		▪ Experts and Practitioners	▪ Advocacy/ Awareness Raising
Draft resolution in support of the conservation of the Church of Zarema Giyorgis, Ethiopia, proposed at IWC symposium in Addis Ababa in 2019; resolution not carried forward		N/A	▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
28. ISC20C: International committee on 20th Century Heritage			

Information from Website (ISC20C, n.d.)		
Annual Meetings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Madrid New Delhi Document 2017		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Twentieth Century Thematic History Framework		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Working Group	Young Emerging Professionals Mentoring Program and Working Group (Contact: Smriti Pant & Leo Schmidt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Education/ Training/ Capacity Building
	Climate Change and Heritage (Contact: Sheridan Burke & Leo Schmidt)	N/A
World Monuments Watch nominations: ISC20C members reviewed nominations for the 2015 and 2017 Watches.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ASEAN nations conserving modern heritage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Community and Networks ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Innova Historic Concrete Research Project, Web Link: https://www.innovaconcrete.eu/ ICOMOS – ISC20C is a partner organisation of the project, involved in promotion of citizen awareness of 20th Century monuments and analysis of socio-economic impact		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Community and Networks ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Advocacy/ Awareness raising ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 6.14 for detailed verbatim feedback)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Main way of dealing with heritage at risk is through the Heritage Alerts programme of ISC20C ▪ ISC instrumental in the development of the Heritage Alert template ▪ Issuing alerts through ICOMOS' 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
TICCIH Thematic Sections		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Publications	TICCIH Bulletin; Proceedings TICCIH Congress; TICCIH Thematic Studies and Published Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Publications/ Dissemination
	Industrial Heritage Retooled (TICCIH Guide to Industrial Heritage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Community and Networks ▪ Publications/ Dissemination

4.2. Data for quantitative analysis of the current/ recent modes of engagement with heritage at risk and target areas of ICOMOS' ISCs

(Note: Information here is based on the list of all the data gathered regarding current/ recent initiatives of ICOMOS' ISCs as mentioned in Annexure 4.1. The findings from this Table are indicated in Figure 2 and 3 in 2.3.2. of the research)

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		
			A	B	C	A	B	C		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
	Target Areas	Not applicable							Not applicable									
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.	ISCOMP															√	√	
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.	CIAV							√	√				√				√	
27.	IHC						√				√		√				√	
28.	ISC20C		√	√	√	√	√	√			√					√	√	√
29.	ISCIH	Not available																
Total		-	15	16	4	6	9	9	-	2	7	2	1	10	10	4	24	4
		2	18			10			7	7			17			24		

5. Annexure 5: Standard Questionnaire for ICOMOS' ISCs

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)

6. Annexure 6: Feedback from ICOMOS' ISCs

6.1. ISCCL: International Committee on Cultural Landscapes

Response from: Member and Argentina Treasurer, ISCCL; Date of receipt: 15th July 2020

3. Communication and dissemination:

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.

Combined response from 2 members: Expert Advisory Member (a) and President and Expert Advisory Member (b), ICOMOS-ISCCL; Date of receipt: 7th September 2020

1. Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:

a: I have been running an advocacy group, Lake Burley Griffin Guardians since 2015 to protect Canberra's central iconic cultural landscape feature of a lake and surrounding parklands. With the assistance of the ISCCL and Australia ICOMOS we followed the ICOMOS process of a Heritage Alert notification and draft resolution that was followed up by the ICOMOS committee with a GA 2017 resolution and letter from ICOMOS President Toshiyuki Kono. The letter has not stopped the development as both our Federal and ACT Territory government are focused only on the benefits of taking intercity urban parkland for high rise development and have purposefully prevented any heritage listing. However, despite the strong recommendations by Mr Toshiyuki Kono being ignored, the GA Resolution has been important to our advocacy group as it substantiates our claim for heritage value.

b: We receive requests to respond to Heritage at Risk that is World Heritage Listed, primarily addressing pending or in process negative development. These must be responded to in collaboration with the ICOMOS National Committee. We have found that not all National Committees share our views on these risks and advocacy is sometimes stymied.

The ISCCL Bureau is asked perhaps once or twice a year to respond to a cultural landscape at risk that is NOT World Heritage listed but is significant. For these we require

the advocate to provide accurate information and write a letter urging perseveration of the landscape. We currently have a request form a UK member to address a public property in London.

2. Issues/ Gaps:

a: Speaking from my own experience most 'Heritage at Risk' problems are at country/local level with the issue wrapped in local politics and developer dealings.

Cultural landscapes are complex places and information about their importance needs to be simplified and made public for general awareness raising.

b: The predominant problem is the threat or the actual degradation of the cultural landscape by inappropriate actions, intensive use, or neglect.

Another important vector to note is that public cultural landscapes of communities are often safe havens and gathering spaces when disasters strike. A colleague studied the responses in Chile to a huge tidal wave funding that public spaces were critical to community actions following disasters to serve as communications platforms, posting notices, and gatherings to gain information and cooperate on recovery. Cultural landscapes can also be solutions to natural disasters. For example, as proposed in some shoreline areas, employing a wider landscape to take up impacts of water elevation rise or storms events. This type of use can adversely impact the historic landscape while suiting it to these new environmental imperatives.

3. Communication and dissemination:

a: The ISCCL is a joint committee partnering with IFLA (International Federation of Landscape Architects).

The ISCCL has conference symposia in different countries that involve other organisations, local members of the public and ultimately produces publications from the conference/symposia. At national and international conferences/symposia the organising ISCCL members encourage interaction with local communities through field trips and workshops to learn about issues and assist if possible.

The president of the ISCCL disseminates information to members including annual reporting. The ISCCL has a Heritage at Risk sub-committee that responds to committee members seeking advice.

In Australia we have an NSC CLCR (National Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes and Cultural Routes) and we meet annually for symposia and local workshops on issues. We produce publications and a brochure to assist in the understanding of local level cultural landscape values.

An ISCCL Member in the USA produces a newsletter that disseminates information on cultural landscapes throughout the USA and to members of the ISCCL.

When dealing directly with a major issue, communication needs to be undertaken with all interested groups from local neighbourhood groups to higher level political groups. We seek to listen to the views of all people. There are arrays of awareness raising methods, friendly picnics, information stands, flyers to other organisations, letters to newspapers, letterboxing brochures, public meetings, talk back radio, petitions, media releases and banner displays. All of these activities take a lot of work.

4. Pandemic:

a & b: Cultural landscapes from the undeveloped natural to manicured parks are critical to human health and well-being particularly in the coping with a pandemic. Climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic are rapidly impacting our world and human needs. People are using public parks for running, walking and cycling far more than previously and the pandemic has underscored the use of public open space for social well-being and mental health. This means a greater need to value cultural landscapes of major and minor heritage significance to ensure their availability, resilience to climate change and their need for protection.

In the ISCCL Annual report 2019 it noted that - *Climate change is one of the most significant and growing threats to people and their cultural landscapes worldwide. Other aspects of natural and cultural heritage are nested within and impacted by cultural landscapes. The diversity within cultural landscapes and their management systems can aid community resilience and support multiple strategies that improve adaptation to change.*

5. Collaborative activities:

a: Our ISCCL has been undertaking a major study of rural cultural landscapes since 2013. The recommendations of that study need to be encouraged and followed. The study involved forming links to farming groups and landscape conservation groups. The study looked at many aspects of rural land use and was global and involved different issues and practices in different countries. The sustainability of intensive farming was quickly identified as a concern. The study documented a set of Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage.

6. Any other:

a & b: In terms of heritage cultural landscapes the risks often emerge because the value of cultural landscapes is not understood nor appreciated and can be overshadowed by a world heritage level threshold. The term 'cultural landscapes' needs to be part of the general language and understanding as a basic step to understanding 'heritage at risk'. Increased awareness and learning is the seed to understanding the value of cultural landscape and this needs to be promoted with school children through their general environmental education.

It would be useful if ICOMOS could engage in developing a school education program of understanding cultural landscapes and their ever-increasing value in our modern world particularly with the effects of climate change and the pandemic. This would then follow on to identifying how this rich and vital international resource is under threat and at risk.

6.2. ISCES: International Committee on Energy and Sustainability and Climate Change

Response from: President, ISCES; Date of receipt: 24th June 2020

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:**

We as an ISC have never had a request to adjudicate or look at a Heritage at Risk issue.

2. **Issues/ Gaps:**

No and I reiterate we have never been requested to look at a Heritage at Risk project - which surprises me!

3. **Communication and dissemination:**

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:**

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:**

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:**

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!

6.3. ICOFORT: International Committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage

Response from: President, ICOFORT; Date of receipt: 13th July 2020

1. Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:

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:

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:

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:

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:

Yes, future collaboration within ICOFORT and ICORP will be highly desirable.

6. Any other:

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.

6.4. CIPA: International Committee on Heritage Documentation

Response from: President, CIPA; Date of receipt: 6th July 2020

1. Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:

CIPA is co-organizer of the 6 ISCs Joint Meeting, previously happening in Sydney at the GA2020. All the work the ISC does under the documentation of cultural heritage is supporting the digital preservation of sites at Risk.

2. Issues/ Gaps:

Need of sharing more with other ISC. This has already started with the 6 ISCs Joint Meeting, but should continue further.

3. Communication and dissemination:

The ISC has a website <https://www.cipaheritagedocumentation.org/> and uses Facebook as social media for CIPA <https://www.facebook.com/cipaheritage/> and the CIPA Emerging Professionals: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/cipaEP/>. There is a yearly summer camp to train and share experiences in the field, CIPA Conference (next one in Beijing 2021), CIPA newsletter ...

4. Pandemic:

The ISC launched an online campaign to share 3D data from the different members of the Executive Board and experts. Also the CIPA Emerging Professional, together with the Executive Committee and other institutions has been carrying out a series of webinar on diverse themes (see CIPA_EP Facebook for details). Working closely with the other ISC and sharing more experiences in the field of Heritage at Risk and Documentation, and planning together a long term project proposal could be done.

5. Collaborative activities:

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:

Heritage Documentation is a cross-cutting theme within ICOMOS and across the other ISC. The 6 ISCs Joint Meeting is a great example of collaboration (also supporting point 4.).

6.5. CIVVIH: International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages

Response from: President CIVVIH; Date of receipt: 16th August 2020

7. Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:

CIVVIH is currently dealing with the disaster in Beirut. We will shortly elaborate a statement to be published widely.

8. Issues/ Gaps:

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/ Syrias is helping the ICOMOS World Heritage Unit to preserve World Heritage Cities facing threats in Arab countries.

9. Communication and dissemination:

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.

10. Pandemic:

Intense Cooperation with the OWHC and the UN-Habitat/World Urban Campaign and within ICOMOS intensive collaboration with the ICOMOS EPWG and SDGWG.

11. Collaborative activities:

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.

12. Any other:

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.

6.6. ICLAFI: International Committee on Legal Administrative and Financial Issues

Response from: Secretary General, 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.

6.7. IPHC: International Polar Heritage Committee

Response from: Secretary General, IPHC; Date of receipt: 28th July 2020

1. Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:

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.⁶ 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:**

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.

3. **Communication and dissemination:**

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.⁷

The IPHC has a Memorandum of Understanding⁸ 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:**

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

⁶ <https://www.remains.eu/>

https://www.carlsbergfondet.dk/en/Forskningsaktiviteter/Research-Projects/Semper-Ardens-Research-Projects/Bjarne-Groenow_2020

⁷ http://www.arctic-council.org/sdwg/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/AC_SDWG_0201-Cultural-heritage-Monument-Sites-project-final-report.pdf

⁸ <https://www.scar.org/library/partners/agreements/5266-mou-scar-iphc/>

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.

5. Collaborative activities:

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:

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?'

6.8. ICORP: International Committee on Risk Preparedness

Combined response from: President and Vice-President, ICORP; Date of receipt: 12th August 2020

1. Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:

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:

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:

The main mode of communication is by email, namely using the dedicated listserve channel. 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, having a better internet website platform that is more versatile can help allow the site to function as an aggregator/repository/pointer of existing worldwide publications addressing cultural heritage & DRR/DRM and searchable for information.

4. Pandemic:

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:

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:

It may be of interest to broaden who is involved in this programme from the various ISCs.

6.9. CAR: International Committee on Rock Art

Response from: President, CAR; Date of receipt: 25th June 2020

1. Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:

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:**

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:**

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:**

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:

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:

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.

6.10. ISCSG: International Committee on Stained Glass

Response from: President, ISCSG; Date on receipt: 15th July 2020

1. Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:

- 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 principal 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:

- 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. 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:

- 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 Vitream and the wider world.
- The websites of individual member countries reinforce and disseminate further the guidance and expertise of the ISC.

4. **Pandemic:**

- 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:**

- No (see comments above)

6. **Any other:**

- N/A

6.11. **CIF: International Committee on Training**

Response from: President, CIF; Date of receipt: 14th July 2020

1. **Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:**

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:**

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:**

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 we 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:

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:

As points 1 and 2 above

6. Any other:

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 if 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 out 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.

6.12. CIAV: International Committee on Vernacular Architecture

Response from: President, CIAV; Date of receipt: 15th July 2020

1. Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:

Combined answer for Questions 1 and 2 (Refer to 2)

2. Issues/ Gaps:

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**

- 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**

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:**

- The joint scientific conference in August 2021 is planned at Lund, Sweden: CIAV, ISCES+CC and IWC Joint conference. The theme for the conference is Sustainability, resilience and climate change.

6. **Any other:**

N/A

6.13. **IWC: International Committee on Wood**

Response from: President, IWC; Date of receipt: 25th June 2020

Introductory Remarks:

The IWC 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 IWC 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:**

There are no initiatives regarding this, despite conversations have been held, but still no action.

2. **Issues/ Gaps:**

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**

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**

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:

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:

N/A

Response from: Treasurer and Vice-President, IWC; Date of receipt: 29th July 2020

1. Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:

Yes, two.

- The Rum Orphanage in Turkey: Regular emails to IWC membership bringing awareness of the issue over several years; announcement of same at IWC 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 IWC 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’?

- 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 IWC 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 IWC does not have its own heritage alert/ heritage at risk webpage/ programme. I have proposed to the Bureau that the IWC 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?

- In the past, dissemination of information to IWC 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 IWC 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 IWC tries to hold an international symposium every year when non-IWC 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 IWC 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 IIRC 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?

- 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?

- 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 IIRC, 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?

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.

7. Additional feedback:

- Note: (This note was not included in the response) 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	Hazlist(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 lists 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.	

6.14. ISC20C: International Committee on 20th Century Heritage

Response from: President, ISC20C; Date of receipt: 10th July 2020

1. Heritage at Risk activities/ initiatives:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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.

7. Annexure 7: Data on Activities of ICOMOS' NCs

7.1. 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.” (ICOMOS, n.d.).

7.2. Current activities/ initiatives related to heritage at risk, target areas and modes of engagement of selected NCs of ICOMOS

National Committee	Target Area	Type of Mode of Engagement
Africa		
Mauritius		
Information from Feedback (Refer to annexure 9.1.1 for detailed verbatim feedback)		
Attempts at contacts with local government or private heritage owners, direct actions, discussions, research work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Community and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communication / 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 for a master level pilot course in human rights and cultural heritage (13-17 th March 2017). The training was led by the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights University, Oslo. The report has been made available on ICOMOS’ website in 2020 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	Experts and Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training/ Capacity Building
Arab States		
Jordan		
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 9.2.1 for detailed verbatim feedback)		
German Jordanian University, the Centre for the Study of Natural and Cultural Heritage: Project to mitigate flood control at Petra (funding and co-operation: PDTRA and DoA) Project components: Scientific investigation and collection of data; Conservation and restoration of ancient flood control systems; Training local community on conservation, 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 ▪ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 2. ANZ Joint Cultural Heritage Risk Preparedness Working Group (A Joint Working Group with ICOMOS New Zealand)	<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
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 9.3.1 for detailed verbatim feedback)		
Joint Risk Preparedness Working Group with ICOMOS New Zealand (soon to be converted to a joint scientific committee -ANZCORP); Knowledge and expertise sharing to build capacities in both between both national committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice ▪ Research ▪ Advocacy and Awareness raising
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-operation of the ANZ Risk Preparedness Working Group with Blue Shield Australia (BSA), with 2 members of the group on the BSA committee ▪ Symposiums and conferences by BSA and Australia ICOMOS – e.g. Symposium on Climate Change and Heritage in 2018 (organised by BSA); conference in Fiji in association with ICOMOS Pasifika in 2018 (organised by Australia ICOMOS) – 'Heritage at Risk' was one of the themes to which members of the ANZRPWG contributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Guidance documents (e.g. bushfire rapid assessment sheets and emergency response guidance for fire-damaged properties), available on the Australia ICOMOS website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sharing research findings through conferences presentations, publications, public lectures, etc. ▪ Development of case studies: 6 for the ICOMOS and ICCROM Recovery and Reconstruction Case Study project; a case study for ICORP on fire-affected heritage buildings in Parramatta (preparedness, response and recovery) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Through Australia ICOMOS:	<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"> ▪ Response 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, 		

<p>and advocacy for heritage to be part of the broader recovery of sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Writing to state heritage authorities regarding their responsibilities under state emergency legislation and their need to be prepared 		
<p>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.</p>	<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
<p>India</p>		
<p>Information from Website (ICOMOS India, n.d.)</p>		
<p>National Scientific Committee (NSC) Risk Preparedness: ICOMOS India has a dedicated National Scientific Committee for Risk Preparedness</p>	<p>Experts and Practitioners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
<p>Formalising the Heritage Alerts Process: Currently there is no dedicated group 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 (ICOMOS India, 2020a, p. 96). The report states:</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 (Ibid.) 2. Keeping in mind that members work voluntarily, temporary "Heritage Alert Advocacy Sub-Committees" may be set up to address individual cases (Ibid.) 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 (Ibid.) 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. (Ibid, 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': 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 to decide the case studies for the report. Of the cases chosen, 3 case studies represented examples of recent engagement and 3 case studies of India's 20th century heritage were sent through NSC20C and ISC20C members. The task was under the direct supervision of the President of ICOMOS India. (ICOMOS India, 2020a, 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: 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 française 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 webinar was held on facebook live and was open to all. ▪ A Webinar by NSC Risk Preparedness titled, 'Decoding Disaster Management Act 2005 and COVID19: An enquiry' was held on 17th 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. 	<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

The webinar was for ICOMOS India members.		
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 9.3.2 for detailed verbatim feedback)		
Attempts to make a structure to process cases of heritage at risk	N/A	N/A
Heritage at Risk is one of the thematic areas implying that all NSCs may have Heritage at Risk as one of their concerns in their proposals and/ or a site at risk as their subject focus	N/A	N/A
Korea		
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 9.3.3 for detailed verbatim feedback)		
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 analyse & 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 9.3.4 for detailed verbatim feedback)		
ICOMOS Nepal recently completed an inventory of 19th and 20th century architectural and industrial heritage (volume 1).	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inventory
Restoration of the Tribhuvan University Central Library building, a modern heritage building from the 1960s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inventory ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice ▪ Advocacy
On-going discussions on Authenticity in the context of Post-Earthquake Reconstruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	N/A
Post-earthquake guidelines for rehabilitation; In 2013, a symposium was organized together with ICORP, Revisiting Kathmandu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Communities and Networks 	Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Pandemic: Discussions on four main points: 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research ▪ Publication/ Dissemination
New Zealand		
Information from feedback (Refer to Annexure 9.3.5 for detailed verbatim feedback)		
The Heritage@Risk Committee monitors heritage at risk and reports to the Board; ICOMOS NZ has recently developed a Heritage at risk register to monitor and report on risk; has been shared with the national heritage body – Heritage New Zealand to foster collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Database/ Inventory
Regular reports to the board; Regular committee meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
Preparation of occasional papers – e.g. fire risk, planning provision issues – soon to be published on the website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publication/ Dissemination
Participation in joint working risk preparedness group with Australia ICOMOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy/ awareness raising
Newsletter articles – e.g. COVID risks to heritage, issues and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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: Joint initiative of ICOMOS International and the German National Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publication/ Dissemination
Monitoring Group: The 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.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice ▪ Research
An online conference titled, ‘Promoting Europe’s Cultural Heritage and Diversity – Who? How? With Whom?’ was held on 13-14 th July 2020. The conference laid emphasis on recommendations and selection criteria 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’, was taken as the point of departure for the discussions. The conference was a joint initiative of several partners. The conference aimed at presenting the perspectives from diverse stakeholders such as: 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences ▪ Expertise / Recommendations/ Advice
Portugal		
Information from Feedback (Refer to Annexure 9.4.1 for detailed verbatim feedback)		
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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)	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise
Participation in the workshop, First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Emergencies organized by ICOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dissemination

<p>Conferences and Seminars organised by ICOMOS-UK or through a collaboration with varied organisations, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ‘Passing on Our Cultural Traditions to Our Future Generations’, 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 held on 4-6th September 2019, conference organised on behalf of the WMF as part of the 2018 World Monuments Watch Programme by a consortium including Bournemouth University, ICOMOS UK and WMF Britain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking/ Events/ Conferences
<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 for all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision and Policy-makers ▪ Communities and Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness raising/ advocacy
<p>ICOMOS UK has 8 committees, which work in distinct areas of cultural heritage, engaged in work on policy and practice, conduct meetings and organize events. These committees are: 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. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
<p>The website has a resources section with 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Brazil		
Information from Website (ICOMOS Brazil, n.d.)		
<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 Brazil approved the formation of 20 National Scientific Committees, 3 Working Groups and 6 State Centres. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice
Chile		
Information from Blog (ICOMOS Chile, n.d.)		
<p>Chile’s online presence is maintained in the form of a blog. Updates of Seminars; Webinars; Presentations are updated on the Blog. e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Online presentation ‘Structural NCh 3389 – Structural Intervention in Constructions of Patrimonial value’, 24th July 2020; presentation open to registration by anyone through a link on the website. ▪ Webinar ‘Patrimonio cultural oportunidades e desafios pós COVID-19’, 15th July 2020 	<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
<p>A Statement was released by ICOMOS Chile Board on 20th February 2020, expressing their deep concern and rejection of the recent acts of violence and destruction on architectural and urban heritage.</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>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 21st August 2019 on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of ICOMOS Chile (1969-2019). The 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 22nd August 2019.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and Policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy ▪ Expertise/ Recommendations/ Advice

7.3. Data for quantitative analysis of current/ recent modes of engagement and target areas of selected NCs of ICOMOS

(Note: Information here is based on the list of all the data gathered regarding current/ recent initiatives of ICOMOS' National Committees as mentioned in Annexure 7.2. The findings from this Table are indicated in Figure 5 and 6 in 2.3.4. of the research)

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		
			A	B	C	A	B	C		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
	Target Areas	Not applicable							Not applicable									
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		

8. Annexure 8: Standard Questionnaire for ICOMOS' NCs

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).

9. Annexure 9: Feedback from ICOMOS' NCs

9.1. Africa

9.1.1. 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.

1. Working Process of addressing ‘Heritage at Risk’:

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:

Lots of contacts with local government or private heritage owners.. direct actions, discussions, research.

3. Issues/ Gaps:

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:

Nothing structured proposed here

5. Your personal experience:

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.

9.2. Arab States

9.2.1. Jordan

Combined response from 2 members: Members, ICOMOS Jordan; Date of receipt: 24th July 2020

1. Working Process of addressing ‘Heritage at Risk’:

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:

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:**

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 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.

4. **Pandemic:**

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:**

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 status of these groups on the government level, as people who monitor could be accused of the damage, trespass, overstepping, etc.

9.3. **Asia and the Pacific**

9.3.1. **Australia**

Response from: Secretariat Executive Officer, Australia ICOMOS; Date of receipt: 31st July 2020

1. **Working Process of addressing '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:

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:

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:

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:

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.

9.3.2. 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 Counsellor, 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 telephonic interview. Since the interview was not recorded, a summarised version of the important parts 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.

9.3.3. Korea

Response from: Member, ICOMOS Korea (Member, ICOMOS-ICORP & ISCARSAH); Date of receipt: 15th June 2020

1. Working Process of addressing ‘Heritage at Risk’:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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.

9.3.4. Nepal

Response from: President, ICOMOS Nepal

Date of receipt: 10th & 14th June 2020

1. Working Process of addressing ‘Heritage at Risk’:

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:

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 ICORP, Revisiting Kathmandu

https://www.academia.edu/13708192/Revisiting_Kathmandu_Proceedings_of_an_international_symposium

3. **Issues/ Gaps:**

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:**

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:**

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.

9.3.5. 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':

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:

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:

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, 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. Time and resources are an issue.

4. Pandemic:

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:

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.

9.4. Europe and North America

9.4.1. 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':

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:

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:

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:

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:

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.

10. Annexure 10: 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).