International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
What is ICCROM?

- created in 1956 by a resolution of the General Conference of UNESCO
- intergovernmental organization
- 134 Member States
Where is ICCROM?

- Headquarters in Rome, Italy
- ICCROM-ATHAR Regional Conservation Centre in Sharjah, AUE
2ème édition de la Licence professionnelle en sauvegarde et valorisation du patrimoine

EPA, 04 NOVEMBRE 2013 - 27 FEVRIER 2015

Financement: Fondation Getty, EPA, Pays participants
How budget is composed?

- Biennial regular budget of 7,200,000 EUR (contributions of Member States)
- For 2014-2015 the budget envelope envisaged 30% covered by extrabudgetary funds (of which 16% already committed)
How does ICCROM work?

General Assembly

Council

Director General

Secretariat

Knowledge & Communications

Office of the Director General

Sites

Administrative and Logistics Services

Collections
What ICCROM does?

According to the Statutes, ICCROM's mission is to:

"Contribute to the conservation and restoration of cultural heritage around the world initiating, developing, promoting and facilitating conditions for such disciplines"
First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Syria
Beirut, Lebanon, 1-10 June 2015
The **Sharjah Statement** during the Symposium on “Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis” (ICCROM-ATHAR Regional Centre of Sharjah, 16 December 2014) adopted by the Resolution 23 of the 19th Session of the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Cultural Affairs in Riyadh on 14 January 2015. This last resolution calls to the importance of promoting cooperation among the Arab states and regional organisations in charge of addressing the challenges arising from the on-going conflict, as well as to review current policies relevant to heritage management and protection in times of conflicts.

The High Representative/Vice-President Federica Mogherini on the situation in Palmyra, on 21 May 2015: "**Palmyra is a symbol of Syria's rich cultural heritage and has been a crossroad of civilisation throughout history. Da'esh's mass killings and deliberate destruction of archaeological and cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq amount to a war crime according to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The EU has taken all the appropriate steps in accordance with UNSCR 2199 to prevent the illegal trade of cultural property; such illicit traffic of cultural artefacts, directly contributes to the financing of ISIL/Da'esh and other terrorist organizations. We support the United Nations efforts to find a political solution that could bring an end to a 4 years conflict in Syria and the efforts of the anti-Daesh coalition to stop the spreading of the terrorist organization**".
"These new destructions of cultural goods of the site of Palmyra reflect the brutality and ignorance of extremist groups and their disregard of local communities and of the Syrian people... their destruction is a new attempt to break the bonds between people and their history, to deprive them of their cultural roots in order to better enslave them... we call once again .. all religious leaders, intellectuals, young people, to stand up against the manipulation of religion, to respond to the false arguments of extremists in all media and through the campaign #unite4heritage...

Neither bombs nor jackhammers can erase this great culture from the memory of the world. Nothing can ever stifle human creativity - despite the obstacles and fanaticism, this energy will come back stronger than before, buildings and sites will be rehabilitated, and some will be rebuilt, and culture will find its place because it embodies the vitality of societies “. 
Site of Palmyra

Destruction of the Lion of Al-Lat and the funerary busts in Palmyra (3 July 2015)
UNESCO Director-General’s calls for immediate cessation of hostilities in Palmyra (20 May 2015)
Other initiatives

**ASOR Syrian Heritage initiative** (www.asor-syrianheritage.org) a cooperation between the **American Schools of Oriental Research and the US Dept. of State** with the publication online of a weekly report, today at the issue n. 44)

**the Getty Conservation Institute and the World Monument Fund** launched a new release of their open access inventory and mapping system, Arches

**The Victoria and Albert Museum in collaboration with the Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage at Yale University** hosted on 14 April 2015 a "**Culture in crisis Conference**“ which issued a "London Declaration“

**The Museum of Islamic Art of Berlin and the German Archaeological Institute** launched the "**Syrian Heritage Archive Project**"

1 June 2015, Joint U.S. Department of State and UNESCO Roundtable entitled "**Despoiled and Destroyed: ancient Civilizations of Iraq and Syria"**.
UNESCO-EU: Launch of the Emergency Safeguarding of the Syrian Heritage project

Operation response to halt the ongoing loss of cultural heritage and prepare post-conflict priority actions. Under the funding of the European Union, and in collaboration with UNESCO and other strategic partners, the Emergency Safeguarding of the Syrian Heritage Project will be officially launched on 1 March 2014 for a period of three years.

The overall objective of the Emergency Safeguarding of the Syrian Heritage project is to contribute to restoring social cohesion, stability and sustainable development through the protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage. In view of the growing destruction and loss of cultural heritage that reach the international community day after day, the project is a first step to monitor the on-going destruction and loss of cultural heritage, mitigate its destruction and loss, and prepare the post-conflict priority actions, as well as the medium and long term actions, as a means to restore normality and social cohesion.

Recent conflicts have evidenced the growing and irreversible threats to cultural heritage in times of unrest. Certain measures can substantially contribute to reducing the impact of these threats through strong awareness-raising campaigns, improving understanding on the current situation, strengthening technical capacities of cultural heritage professionals, customs officers, and knowledge bearers, as well as coordinating international and national efforts. Consequently, the project has adopted a three-pronged approach:

1. Monitor and assess the cultural heritage situation in Syria through updated and continued research and documentation through the establishment of an
FIRST AID TO CULTURAL HERITAGE IN TIMES OF CRISIS

30 March - 24 April 2015 THE NETHERLANDS

#culturecannotwait

www.iccrom.org/courses/first-aid/
Egyptian Heritage Rescue Team (EHRT)

Abdel Hamid Salah El-Sharief
Two courses (26 Nov- 6 Dec 2014, and 1-10 June 2015) cared by the ICCROM-ATHAR Regional Centre with the UNESCO Office Beirut and the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage – Bahrain (ARC-WH) which have been carried out in.

A two-week (15-29 January 2015) regional workshop on “Building National Capacities for Managing Risks to Cultural Heritage in Case of Emergency”, Cairo, for trainees from Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Libya, Egypt and Sudan, carried out by ICCROM in partnership with ALECSO, the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, and the UNESCO Office in Cairo.

Another special course on Building National Capacities for Libyan Professionals in “First Aid and Risk Preparedness for Cultural Heritage”, Djerba, Tunisia, by ICCROM-ATHAR Regional Conservation Centre and the UNESCO Office Cairo (June 2015)

Forthcoming the experts meeting on the protection of Cultural Heritage of Yemen (15-16 July 2015)
“To protect and preserve international cultural property at risk due to political instability, armed conflict, or natural or other disasters, and for other purposes”.

“the expanding worldwide trade in objects of archaeological and ethnomological interest has led to wholesale depredations in some countries.. on ground of principle, good foreign relations, and concern for the preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind, [the U.S.] should render assistance in these situations...In order to ensure that existing laws and regulations, including import restrictions.. are fully implemented to prevent trafficking in stolen or looted cultural property, the Secretary of State shall designate an United States Coordinator for International Cultural Property Protection for coordinating and promoting efforts to protect international cultural property ... develop strategies to reduce illegal trade and trafficking in international cultural property in the United States and abroad, including by reducing consumer demand for such trade”

...As an emergency measure of protection for Syrian Cultural Property, the President shall apply the import restrictions in emergency condition with respect to any archaeological or ethnological material of Syria, except in the case that it should be temporarily located in the United States for protection purposes (it shall be returned to the foreign owner or custodian). In this case, the President grants a waiver that the specified cultural property that is the subject of the waiver shall be placed in the temporary custody of the United States Government or in the temporary custody of a cultural or educational institution within the United States for the purpose of protection, restoration, conservation, study, or exhibition, without profit.
**List of object categories**

### Writing

**Read**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Ceramics</th>
<th>Clay</th>
<th>Terracotta</th>
<th>Metals</th>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Parchment</th>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Paper and parchment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Documents</td>
<td>Plaques</td>
<td>Religious and ceremonial objects</td>
<td>Seals</td>
<td>Tablets</td>
<td>Steles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Early Bronze Age to Ottoman period (3rd millennium BC - AD 1918)</td>
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### Sculpture in high and low relief - Clay and stone votive reliefs

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<th>Material</th>
<th>Clay</th>
<th>Ceramics</th>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Marble</th>
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<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Architectural elements</td>
<td>Sculptures</td>
<td>Portrait</td>
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<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Prehistory to Islamic era (6th millennium BC - 15th century AD)</td>
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The Syrian Refugees Today