International Expert Meeting on the Safeguard of Libyan Cultural Heritage

Organized by UNESCO and ICCROM with the support of the

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1. Context and rationale

Libya is the depository of a very rich and diverse cultural heritage with five sites inscribed on the World Heritage List (the archaeological sites of Leptis Magna, Sabratha and Cyrene, the rock-art sites of Tadrart Acacus and the Old Town of Ghadames), and numerous historical and traditional cities, archaeological sites (including underwater heritage), modern architecture masterpieces, museums and collections, cultural and research institutions, libraries and archives. Libya also has a rich intangible cultural heritage that reflects substantial cultural diversity and creativity.

While the end of 2015 witnessed the signing of the UN-brokered Political Agreement which in turn has opened the door for the formation of a Government of National Accord (GNA), instability and conflict continued to affect many parts of Libya. A consistent pattern of deliberate vandalism and destruction of Libyan cultural property had been observed since the outbreak of widespread fighting in July 2014. The growing strength of armed groups coupled with the general breakdown of effective national institutions implied that the cultural assets, values and traditions of the country now face a multiplicity of existential threats. Efforts of the international community have been mobilized purposefully and efficiently around the nascent GNA. The grave situation in the country continue to call for a higher level of efforts.

Since the events which brought to the 17th February Revolution 2011, the Department of Antiquities of Libya (DoA) took in his account all the necessary procedures to protect and reduce the risks, with the assistance of international institutions and foreign archaeological missions.

UNESCO is deeply committed in assisting Libyan institutions and authorities in enforcing the protection of cultural heritage in Libya. Since 2013, through two projects, financed by the Governments of Italy and Libya, so far more than 350 professionals from the different territorial offices of the Department of Antiquities (DoA), the Historic City Authority (HCA), universities, heritage managers, police and customs officials, in addition to municipalities, cultural institutions and associations were involved into capacity building trainings and activities in Libya and abroad. Only in 2013, through an introductory workshop (Tripoli) and two technical training cycles (Sabratha and Cyrene/Shahat), more than 200 participants from border patrol, customs and tourist police, criminal investigation departments, Libyan INTERPOL, as well as civil society associations, in addition to the DoA, archaeologists, university researchers were involved in the definition of coordination mechanisms, procedures and technical knowledge on the prevention and fight against illicit trafficking of Libyan cultural heritage. These training programmes were equally attended by international bodies, such as INTERPOL, WCO and ICOM. Trainings have been mainly addressed to strengthen professional capacity in the field of documentation, in-situ protection, risk preparedness and disaster management, preventive conservation and security enforcement. Among these trainings, between 2013 and 2015 more than 35 conservators were trained in preventive conservation of collections, 40 professionals were trained in

management and preservation of archival records, more than 20 in security measures for sites, built heritage and collections, and 16 in the reinforcement of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

ICCROM through its Regional Centre (ICCROM-ATHAR Conservation Centre in Sharjah) has been extensively engaged in training and advocacy activities in the Arab Region since the outbreak of violence after the emergence of the "Arab Spring". Within the framework of UNESCO programme to safeguard Libyan cultural heritage, it co-organized two training cycles to assist Libyan heritage conservation professionals in Risk Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation, along with a regional workshop in Cairo in January 2015 in close cooperation with UNESCO and ALECSO. ICCROM further contributed to the UNESCO technical round tables held in April 2015 in Tunis, which served to define the short-term action plan informing subsequent activities for Libya. Through these activities approximately 35 Libyan experts were trained.

While UNESCO, ICCROM and their international partners have been cooperating in the last five-years with Libyan institutions and entities and have attempted to refocus programming, the new evolving scenarios and the increased threats to cultural heritage in Libya calls upon a wider concerted framework to meet urgent protection needs while ensuring that culture and its protection are fully integrated into upcoming national plans and can effectively contribute to promote peace and security. In all scenarios the immediate to mid-term situation of the culture sector remains one of utmost concern. Furthermore, efforts in this area need to be well coordinated around a common situation analysis and common set of priorities that correspond directly to the needs elaborated by the Libyan institutions.

To ensure that international efforts for the support of Libyan professionals and cultural institutions are focused and effective, UNESCO and ICCROM, with the support of the US Embassy in Libya, in close collaboration with relevant Libyan institutions, have organised this international experts meeting in Tunis (Tunisia) on 9-11 May 2016. Representation from the GNA's Ministry of Culture was also facilitated.

2. Participants

More than 80 participants attended the meeting, 30 Libyan participants from various institutions including representatives from the Ministry of Culture of Libya, municipalities, various territorial offices of the Department of Antiquities (DoA), the Historic Cities Authority (HCA), the National Archives in Tripoli, the Directorate of Customs, Tourist and Antiquities Police, criminal investigative police, universities, the Intangible Heritage Centre in Sabha, and the Boy and Girls Scouts guides of Libya. Other participants included UNESCO's institutional partners INTERPOL, the World Customs Organisation (WCO), UNITAR/UNOSAT, ICOMOS, ICOM, ALECSO, the World Bank, the Smithsonian Institution, international archaeological missions, universities, and scientific and conservation entities operating in Libya, as well as the Prince Claus Foundation (Annex

III, List of participants). Mr. Martin Kobler, the UN Secretary General Special Representative for Libya took part in the closing session of the meeting.

3. Meeting Objectives

The main purpose of the meeting was to develop a shared understanding of issues covering several areas of cultural heritage preservation in Libya including immoveable, movable and intangible heritage and initiate the design of a comprehensive action plan which will include concrete steps, benchmarks, and mechanisms. The meeting also represented an opportunity to launch the assessment of current status of intangible cultural heritage for Libyans and in particular explore the wide potential for intangible cultural heritage safeguarding projects in supporting reconciliation and inclusive society approaches.

The meeting looked specifically to achieve the following objectives:

a) Based on the round-table held in Tunisia on 27-29 April 2015, when Libyan Authorities, UNESCO and ICCROM devised a first action plan aimed at strengthening security in museums and at World Heritage Sites in Libya, this meeting intended to provide an update on the situation regarding: imminent risks to immoveable heritage, collections and moveable property, and most urgent sectorial priorities to address them: assess training, technical assistance and equipment requirements, devise modalities of implementation; identify governance gaps and outreach actions needed, map existing international assistance and explore ways to enact new partnerships.

b) The meeting further explored means to advocate improved engagement of youth and civil society in heritage protection and ways to enhance safeguarding of shared cultural values, and its aggregating role for social cohesion, taking into account the implementation framework of the Humanitarian Appeal for Libya launched by UN in December 2015.

c) Based on the above, the meeting looked at devising a common updated Priority Sector Action Plan, which shall provide strategic guidance for international assistance with focus on specific priority areas and identified gaps. In addition, it is meant to serve to reach an agreement amongst partner institutions involved in the development of coordination mechanisms required for the implementation of the Action Plan.

4. Programme and working methodology

The three-day event was organized as follows (see Annex II, programme):

Day One: Situation Analysis to review the most urgent sectorial priorities and requirement, including assessment of existing international assistance.

In the plenary session, Libyan authorities and institutions presented first the current status of heritage in the country, providing an overview on damages, imminent threats, risks, measures so far taken, and the challenges and obstacles that were hampering the proper functioning of the institutions towards the

protection and safeguarding of heritage, as well as the main issues to be addressed in the short and medium terms. These presentations covered the magnitude of the country, as well as new emerging challenges and those that existed before the conflict. Brief presentations by international cooperating institutional partners were then delivered, illustrating the work they have been conducting during the last years and the domains in which they can bring further support. The presentations were structured thematically according to the four themes, as follows:

(i)   The current status related to cultural heritage inventories and documentation of tangible cultural heritage: completion of inventories and agreed standards, rapid assessment, monitoring and documentation of cultural heritage, including the use of satellite imagery;

(ii)   *In-situ* protection measures, risks/disasters preparedness and mitigation for moveable and immoveable heritage;

(iii)   Programming for emergency response, security measures and fight against illicit trafficking of cultural properties;

(iv)   Outreach and awareness-raising programmes targeting civil society, in particular the youth.

Day Two: Elaboration of a common Priority Sector Action Plan, to provide strategic indications for national actions and international assistance, with a focus on specific priority areas identified during Day One. In addition, ways to improve coordination mechanisms were recommended.

During the second day, participants were divided into four groups to thematically discuss the gaps and challenges in the areas of: archaeological sites (group 1), movable heritage, museums and archives (group 2), built heritage and historic cities (group 3), and intangible cultural heritage (group 4). The third session focused on devising a set of activities to address the identified gaps and challenges. At the end of the day, the outcomes of the thematic discussions were reported to the plenary session of participants, and object of a wider discussion.

Day Three: The introduction of implementation modalities and coordination mechanisms, and the adoption of the Priority Sector Action Plan was followed by the closing session.
The working groups, articulated over the four areas (archaeological sites; museums and archives; urban heritage; intangible cultural heritage) focused the discussion on the actions and modalities to strengthen the response by national institutions for better protecting Libyan Cultural Heritage in the following areas: (1) Data management, assessment and monitoring; (2) Capacity Building and governance; (3) Security and protection; and (4) Advocacy and outreach. Modalities of implementation and their requirements were also discussed. Moreover, the need for resource mobilisation was highlighted and partnerships (existing and future ones) were encouraged in order to rationalise the prioritisation of actions.

Closing plenary session: Representatives of each of the four groups presented in the closing plenary session the actions suggested with reference to expected results, target audience, key

actors, modality of implementation, and timeframe. The proposed actions were finally gathered in the Priority Action Plan document and agreed upon (refer to Annex I).

The closing session was addressed by the representative of the Ministry of Antiquities of Libya, UNESCO and ICCROM, and the representative of the US Embassy in Libya. As closing remarks of the meeting, Mr Martin Kobler, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Libya highlighted the central role of culture and identity in the context of Libya, and the necessity to protect cultural heritage from illicit trafficking and intentional destruction. He underlined that "Culture is a soft power" and that "it shall be brought high up in the agenda of the ongoing reconciliation process". He concluded wishing that the next meeting on Libya's cultural heritage could be held in Libya.

5. Outcomes of the Working Groups Discussion

Working Group 1: Archaeological sites

Context and identified gaps: The group was attended by the Libyan heritage professionals from the Department of Antiquities (DoA), police officers, municipalities, ICOMOS, UNITAR/UNOSAT, Prince Claus Foundation, and representatives of foreign archaeological missions, in addition to UNESCO and ICCROM.

Based on their daily fieldwork, the Libyan professionals underlined three main threats to archaeological sites: 1) urban encroachment, illegal constructions and illegal quarrying within archaeological sites, 2) deliberate destructions (potential and ascertained) and 3) fire.

Additionally, risks to underwater archaeology through fishing with explosives and sea-induced erosion of costal sites were identified as increasingly growing by the archaeological missions.

They also stressed that the main gaps, which heavily hindered the protection of the archaeological sites were poor law enforcement mechanisms due to the conflict, pressing housing needs and lack of housing solutions in areas surrounding archaeological sites, lack of adequate staff, equipment and funding to address immediate protection and medium term protection and security measures. In addition, with some sites being inaccessible and staff numbers being very limited, they highlighted the challenge of field-based monitoring.

The outcomes of the discussion are reflected in the Action Plan (Annex I) under five groups which are: governance; data management and assessment; capacity building; security and protection; advocacy outreach and resource mobilization.

Actions proposed to address the issues raised:

1- Governance
Establishing national coordination mechanisms to devise a coordinsated and informed national action plan for the safeguarding of archaeological sites emerged as the first action to

ensure proper damage assessment and risk preparedness measures. To ensure sufficient management and protection of archaeological sites under the current situation, the group outlined the need for investment at governmental level to provide adequate staff, equipment and funds, and to provide law enforcement and intermediary housing solutions.

Moreover, the group recommended that coordination be made at national level to map capacity building needs amongst civil servants and provide training opportunities according to the priorities identified (both geographically and thematically).

2- Data management and assessment/monitoring

The group underlined the utmost importance of monitoring and assessing the damages at and around archaeological sites, and in particular illegal constructions in inaccessible sites. It stressed the importance of starting-up GIS mapping when funds are available, and collecting documentation and archives to prepare for informed scientific decisions at the sites.

Moreover, the group discussed the establishment of an online geospatial data portal on cultural heritage, under UNESCO's umbrella, which could benefit for the technical support offered by UNITAR/UNOSAT in close cooperation with the Libyan DoA staff working at the concerned sites There is already an on-going agreement between UNESCO and UNITAR/UNOSAT for monitoring pilot sites in Libya (2015). The information gathered and shared through this component of the Action Plan will be critical in the context of planning for urgent safeguarding measures and longer-term recovery.

Finally, the group underlined the importance of establishing a Tentative List as Libya doesn't have one yet; this list will help bring more Libyan cultural and natural sites under increased international attention and protection by virtue of the UNESCO 1954 Hague Convention.

3- Capacity-building

The group considered that the Libyan civil servants and professionals, including University staff members were in need of capacity building in all areas pertaining to assessment, monitoring, protection and security required, including damage assessment and risk preparedness with a special focus on fire prevention, GIS-based damage assessment, satellite imagery interpretation, first-aid measures, security and protection etc. Moreover, capacity building in protecting underwater heritage was outlined as an emerging need in view of the irreversible degradations that took place lately along coastlines.

4- Security and protection

The discussion focused on the insufficient assessment of risks and lack of clearly defined security and protection measures, and lack of adequate and detailed planning and budgeting. Therefore, the group considered that starting point to adequate security and protection should be to define and implement a short term protection and security action plan at archaeological sites based on imminent field damage and risk assessments, with clear priorities, to be undertaken by all concerned national stakeholders. In this regard, the physical protection of sites that are potentially threatened by deliberate destruction and fire prevention were

considered an utmost priority (i.e. World Heritage Sites of Leptis Magna, Sabratha, and others: Ptolemais, Apollonia etc.). Defining those boundaries would benefit from the contribution of the archaeological missions and should ultimately lead to the submission of maps of the boundaries and buffer zones of the Libya World Heritage sites to the World Heritage Centre. Protecting underwater heritage from illegal fishing with explosives was also highlighted.

5- Advocacy outreach and resource mobilization:

The group underlined the need to rally local communities and in particular the youth for the protection of Libya's cultural heritage through the social media and through education curricula. In particular, the group suggested ensuring regular communication with the inhabitants on and around archaeological sites on law enforcement and compensation matters.

Fundraising for emergency protection measures at national and international levels was identified as an important activity, along with more creative ones such as crowdsourcing.

Working Group 2: Museums, collections and archives

Context and identified gaps: The group was attended by the representatives of ICOM, INTERPOL and WCO in addition to Libyan heritage professionals from the Department of Antiquities (DoA), police officers, the Directorate of customs, the DoA legal adviser from the Ministry of Justice, Prince Claus Foundation, and representatives of foreign archaeological missions.

Based on the presentations delivered by the Libyan authorities and institutions on the first day, as well as the already launched/conducted actives within the framework of UNESCO programme in Libya, the discussion had two dimensions: improving the physical state and the security of museums and the prevention of illicit trafficking of cultural property. The limited human resources for protecting museums and sites were considered among the main obstacles. Additionally, the lack of financial resources for reinforcing assets and augmenting the security at museum facilities and collections, especially on-site museums, most often represented by storages and little protected contexts, was identified as another serious challenge. In this regard, the museum of Tholmeta, with its precious mosaics, as well as the storages in the South-East of the country (i.e. Al-Gaghbub) were highlighted as critical contexts, for which there was a need to foresee a special urgent assistance. Occasionally, the possibility to organize technical assistance missions was questioned.

Improving inventories of museums and storages as well as digitalizing national archives was emphasized as the most important priority actions to be tackled as urgent and short-term measures.

The outcomes of the discussion are reflected in the Action Plan (Annex I) under five groups which are: governance; data management and assessment; capacity building; security and protection; advocacy outreach and resource mobilization.

Actions proposed to address the issues raised:

1- Governance

Strengthening bilateral cooperation among neighboring and destination countries through bilateral agreements was considered of major importance in order to consolidate the national efforts for the prevention of illicit trafficking.

According to the discussions led by Libyan law enforcement representatives and legal experts, the necessity to start a comprehensive revision of the national legislation (Culture Law No.3, 1994 and its application decree) was highlighted as a priority in order to introduce dissuasive sanctions, keeping however in mind that an enhanced legislative framework and effective law enforcement represent a long-term objective. By the same token, training of judges and prosecutors to ensure the effective implementation of relevant legal tools as well as organizing information sessions on international human law and cultural heritage protection was considered the steps to be taken for empowering cultural heritage governance. The importance of exploring better and considering the ratification and adoption of the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on the stolen or illegally exported cultural objects was also expressed.

2- Data management and assessment/monitoring

In order to widely disseminate the information, the elaboration of a list of missing/stolen artefacts was considered essential. This list should have then been used as a basis for an INTERPOL Special Poster for Libyan missing object, and shared with international community in order to alert the art-market and cultural heritage professionals. Any theft incident is important to be shared with UNESCO and INTERPOL to keep all relevant actors alerted.

Moreover, the debates focused on the need to introduce a new module for registering stolen objects and this type of crime in the national police database, in addition to sustainable interest of national law enforcement authorities and to ensure a better response to cultural heritage related crimes.

To urgently complete and update inventories, the archaeological missions in Libya agreed on sharing the available data in their archives with the DoA to support the Libyan institutions' efforts.

3- Capacity-building

The urgent capacity-building activities were considered mainly those with a special focus on prevention of illicit trafficking, to the training curriculum of law enforcement agencies and aiming at tourism police and custom authorities in Libya. This would also have result in assuring the sustainability of the national efforts.

The need to upgrade skills of the staff of the National Archives as well as for DoA in terms of preservation of the archival documents was also emphasized. This could have been organized as hands-on training workshop and preventive conservation and conservation studies start at this occasion under the supervision of international experts.

4- Security and protection

The discussion focused mainly on two aspects, the evacuation of threatened collections to safe warehouses, as well as reinforcement of security for museums and warehouses, especially those threatened and located in more isolated and remote areas. The situation of the mosaics in Tholmeta Museum was set as one of the priorities by DoA. To this end, technical assistance was requested by DoA. For transferring and storing the mosaics, technical equipment will be provided by DoA, UNESCO, ICOM and ICCROM. Additionally, the need for expertise was recalled by the DoA for the frescos in Mithra's faithful on-site museum (Tripoli outskirt).

Based on the assistance already provided by UNESCO in terms of anti-intrusion equipment and training, the need to continue in assisting on-site museums and warehouses was highlighted. Bani Walid Museum and the storages in Al-Gaghbub were mentioned among the most vulnerable contexts. The need to further improve the physical assets in the storages of the National Museum of Tripoli, affected by humidity, as well as in Benghazi and Soussa were highlighted. Before agreeing on a detailed plan for security, an assessment report for museum collections, is required. This report will be prepared by DoA in cooperation with the Crisis Groups. Upon the submission of this report, a set of more specific actions will be arranged, in accordance with the needs of each museum or site. These actions will include improvement of museum facilities as the current situation for some of the museum storages are alarming.

5- Advocacy outreach and resource mobilization

In order to mitigate the illicit trafficking especially to prevent the involvement of the local people and youth awareness-raising campaigns play an important role. For this purpose, relaunching the Unite4Heritage campaign in Libya was decided as the first step needs to be taken. The awareness-raising initiatives discussed at the working group also includes the production of a video-clip on illicit trafficking, educational outreach activities for museums addressed to children, production of school sets and exhibitions at Museums abroad.

Expected results, activities and cost estimates: The table in Annex I presents the proposed activities by theme, as they were discussed by the working group and in plenary sessions. The information on the target audience, main actors, modality of delivery, timeline and budget still needs to be developed, based on the discussions foreseen in the follow-up phase.

Working Group 3: Urban and Built Heritage

Context and identified gaps: The group took the presentation which the representative of the Historic Cities Authority made in the plenary session as starting point to reflect on the possible actions which could be taken to improve the conservation of urban heritage in Libya, in the prevailing situation.

The Historic Cities Authority was created in 1985 and deals with both tangible and intangible urban heritage. The map presented in

plenary showed a number of monuments and historic cities which have already been identified. The Historic Cities Authority relies on regional offices (Fezzan, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica) to support and relay its action. Its mission includes a human sciences component as well as a work on key technical aspects such the cadastre. A series of projects has been carried out between 1987 and 2006, including some interesting reconversion operations (ancient French consulate into a cultural centre, a library, etc.). Several other projects are ready to be implemented but they are lacking funding.

A major urban regeneration project was planned for the city of Tripoli (48 hectares), including an itinerary formed by eight avenues. The major challenge in the cities is the fact that they are inhabited and this can be an obstacle to the proper achievement of the objectives set in such a regeneration project. Other challenges like the illegal occupation of abandoned houses and the pauperization of some districts also contribute to the complexity of the situation. The Historic Cities Authority aimed at reintegrating the ancient urban districts of Tripoli in the city's life by reintroducing some functions, either previously lost or new (baths, handicraft shops, art schools, etc.). The rehabilitation of old buildings was also an option.

The Historic Cities Authority plays a key role in the field of research and studies (including in the field of human sciences), using its documentation work, to establish the historical background of each building and urban area, as well as the publication of reference documents.

In terms of priorities, the Historic Cities Authority needs support to update and modernize the national inventory of historic cities and monuments.

The prevailing situation raises security issues and generates collateral damages, intentional destruction and also vandalism, by non-armed people, due land-use and financial speculation. The illegal constructions are also a major issue, especially in a context of a weak legal framework.

The conclusion is that the change is possible if the government takes ownership of the issue of cultural heritage safeguarding as a national project for the society and the country.

Actions proposed to address the issues raised: The group came up with a set of eleven actions to tackle the issues raised during the first plenary session and the discussions with the representative of the Historic Cities Authority. These actions are (by order of priority):

1- To launch a new vision of urban heritage:
   The conservation of urban heritage (as well as cultural heritage in general) has to be a national project, based on the most up-to-date international standards. This first step does not have any financial implication. It is more a political positioning and a responsibility sharing. Practically, this vision could be the result of a meeting in Tunis, bringing together the key institutional actors (the Historic Cities Authorities, the Ministry of Urban Planning, the Ministry of Housing, the University of Tripoli, etc.) and civil society representatives in Libya, as well as international organizations and experts. A text could be adopted at the end of the meeting by the Libyan parties and

be the road map for all the other actions proposed in the present document.

2- To study the history of urban development in Libya, including the legal aspect of it:
It is very important to have a clear picture of the way urban development has taken place in the country since the 19th century. This study can be carried out jointly by the Historic Cities Authority and national and international experts. Since it does not require field visits (desk study), it can be launched as soon as terms of reference are defined and a budget allocated to hire the experts.

3- To carry out a capacity building activity on the conventions and other normative instruments relating to the conservation of urban heritage:
This first capacity building activity could be included in the meeting on the new vision (Activity 1). It would consist in the presentation of key normative instruments like the 1972, 2003 and 2005 conventions, as well as the 2011 Recommendation, in addition to other international reference scientific and legal tools (which includes, for instance, the guidebook developed by the World Bank). This activity would set the framework of development and implementation of the vision.

4- To collect the available data on urban heritage:
It appeared from the discussions in the working group that there are already an interesting number of documents and studies dealing with urban heritage conservation in Libya, notably on Tripoli, Benghazi, Jebel El Akhdar and Ghadames. This precious data is scattered and sometimes not localized. Carrying out the necessary work to identify it and gather it at the Historic Cities Authority would be a good step forward.

5- To launch an awareness raising project ("The protection of heritage is a shared responsibility"):
This awareness raising campaign would be more efficient if it is elaborated and implemented in collaboration with other recognized institutions like the Scouts. This project would include the promotion of the value of urban heritage in schools, the organization of workshops, conferences, seminars and the use of social media. The Historic Cities Authority would need to be advised on the way how it could achieve this objective with existing means and without relying on a budget which it is not available anyway.

6- To organize an international expert meeting on historic cities:
This meeting could be based on the one foreseen by the World Bank, for which an agenda and a list of potential participants were ready. The meeting was never held due to the degradation of the security situation in Libya. Its objective would be to take stock of the situation of urban heritage in Libya and propose operational actions, based on the vision adopted (Activity 1), the result of the study of

the history of urban development in Libya (Activity 2), the inventory of available knowledge and documentation (Activity 4) and the first feedback of the awareness raising campaign (Activity 5). The meeting would highly benefit from the inclusion of the major outcomes of Habitat III Conference, to be held in October 2016. The meeting would also aim at identifying the terms of reference of a future pilot project (Activity 11).

7- <u>To digitalize the existing data on urban heritage, carry out the necessary additional mapping and documentation and launch the national inventory</u>:
This activity implies providing the Historic Cities Authority with the necessary equipment (if needed) and the related training. It is a process that needs to start as soon as possible and pursued on the long term. It is closely linked to Activities 9 and 10.

8- <u>To activate the project of capacity building with UNESCO</u>:
The UNESCO Office for Libya, the Historic Cities Authority and the Ministry of Labour (as well as other partner national institutions) developed, in 2014, a project entitled "Capacity building for the management and conservation of historic cities and urban heritage in Libya". The proposed project builds on the Historic Urban Landscape approach to address the needs in conservation and management of historic urban areas in Libya, with a special focus to job-creation opportunities in the field of culture, establishing a comprehensive programme to support institutional capacity building for the Historic Cities Authority to strengthen its professional and technical capacities in conservation, management and enhancement of historic urban areas both at central and local levels in the country. Further, it aims to foster job-creation opportunities in this field, with a special focus on historic cities as a hub for creativity, and economic and social development.

9- <u>To acquire documentation and monitoring equipment, and the necessary training to use it</u>:
The documentation and management of information is an essential step towards the sustainable protection and conservation of urban heritage. The development and implementation of this long-term activity will depend on the achievements made in the other components of the plan. The launching of system such as a GIS can nevertheless be planned on the medium-term to integrate the existing data but a decision on this aspect of the project cannot be taken prior to the set-up of other key mechanisms.

10- <u>To update the data and reports and utilize them for capacity building purposes</u>:
The proper utilization of data requires some skills which need to be made available to the Historic Cities Authority but also to other key institutional partners. This relies on a clear operational framework which the first activities foreseen should define.

11- To elaborate and implement a pilot project in a number of cities in the different regions of Libya with the aim to apply the new vision of urban heritage:
This cross-cutting project would convert the upstream work described in the previous activities into an operational activity and would allow "testing" the approach to urban heritage conservation in Libya. This pilot project should be realistic in order to be applicable to a variety of local contexts and therefore bring results which are likely to be used to assess the relevance of the new vision when applied on the ground and the feasibility of the strategy for the safeguarding of urban heritage.

Expected results, activities and cost estimates: The table in Annex I presents the proposed activities by theme, as they were discussed by the working group and in plenary sessions.
The information on the target audience, main actors, modality of delivery, timeline and budget still needs to be developed, based on the discussions foreseen in the follow-up phase.

Working Group 4: Intangible Cultural Heritage

The group was attended by the head of the Intangible Cultural Centre in Sabha, the representative of Libyan Boys and Girl Scouts, UNESCO, ICCROM and Smithsonian.

Context and identified gaps: Having acknowledged the possible ratification of the UNESCO 2003 Convention on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, as well as the UNESCO 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions 2005, the group discussed the additional current needs for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. Details about the capacity of the Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in Sabha and its staff was covered, as well as the current status and methodology intangible cultural heritage inventories. According to the Libyan counterpart, there are various documented audio material archiving intangible cultural heritage from the founding of the center in 2009. These materials are stored using out of date and at risk technology, currently in a number of different locations outside of the Centre due to security concerns. The participation of the communities concerned in collecting data for this inventory and updating it was also very limited, particularly after 2011.
Other major concerns include the continued transmission of certain intangible cultural heritage practices, as well as the need to raise awareness on the diverse intangible cultural heritage practices and expressions from locations across all of Libya.
Social cohesion and peaceful reconciliation in relation to shared intangible cultural heritage and cultural diversity were also considered during the discussions. The need to achieve a wide understanding by youth on intangible cultural heritage safeguarding, and its inclusive role in society, was discussed and the wide potential of the network and active role of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of Libya prized in its substantial potential contribution in short-term activities throughout the country. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of Libya in fact has 25 branches all over Libya and its involvement into the outreach programme was highly recommended.

Actions proposed to address the issues raised:

Data management and assessment/monitoring: In the case of intangible cultural heritage, the action plan highlights the safeguarding of the existing intangible cultural heritage collection at the Intangible cultural heritage centre in Libya as an immediate priority concern. In the long-term timeframe, the plan proposes the continuation of intangible cultural heritage data collection and inventorying with the communities concerned. It also mentions the need for technical support upgrade existing technology. UNESCO can provide the appropriate training for the process of inventorying as part of its global capacity-building programme. An overall data management plan is also considered necessary and required support for the Intangible cultural heritage centre.

Capacity building for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage will entail trainings on the benefits and requirements of ratifying the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, its key concepts and training and pilot activities to develop a framework and methodology for community-based inventorying of intangible cultural heritage. Finally, capacity building on the elaboration of safeguarding plans is also recommended. UNESCO can provide the appropriate training for the process of inventorying as part of its global capacity-building programme.

Security and Peace Concerning intangible cultural heritage, there is a need to conduct a survey to better understand the changing role and function of intangible cultural heritage in emergency situations, to identify its potential to foster social cohesion and resilience as well as the new threats to its viability and how they could be addressed. The results could be shared, including through a public event. The survey could be a first step to develop a methodology and operational projects on how to respond to the threats to intangible cultural heritage in emergency situations.

Advocacy, outreach and resource mobilisation activities are necessary to raise the awareness of the general public – both international and national – on the importance of safeguarding Libya's cultural heritage. The activities in this field should highlight the importance of Libya's cultural heritage and the need to safeguard it. These activities will include various stakeholders and the general public. As discussed in the working group, they will include a national sensitization project on Intangible Cultural Heritage, through conferences, lectures, radio, and a TV documentary. Finally, the advocacy aspect will be the focus of a national campaign for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in Libya, consisting of fundraising and awareness raising for national stakeholders and international donors.

Annex I:

Libya's Priority Sector Action Plan

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES								
Expected Results	**Actions / Projects (WHAT?)**	**Target Audience** **(FOR WHOM?)**	**Main Actors / Partners** **(WHO?)**	**Modality of delivery** **(HOW?)**	**Timeline[1] (WHEN?)**			**Estimated budget required (USD)**
					Short term	**Mid-term**	**Long term**	
Governance	Set national and local mechanisms for better communication and cooperation between Libyan stakeholders working on immovable heritage	Central, regional and local authorities in charge of cultural heritage	DoA Governorates Municipalities	National coordination mechanism (meetings establishment of a communication system and a network)	●			
	Address illegal constructions and urban encroachment through intermediary negotiated solutions with the inhabitants	Local inhabitants	Central authorities (housing, infrastructure, finance, etc.) DoA, Governorates & Municipalities	Negotiated purchase of lands in sensitive areas	●	●		
	Allocate emergency funding for security measures to protect major archaeological sites	Local authorities Regional and local DoA branches Site managers	Central authorities (housing, infrastructure, finance, etc.) DoA	Recruit and appoint adequate staff, guards Provide equipment (cars, cameras, communication equipment, etc.)	●	●		

[1] In this timeline, "short term" denotes the actions that can be undertaken immediately. "Mid-term" means that activities that can be implemented when partial access to the country is secured (e.g. through humanitarian agencies, or travelling of Libyans to other countries). "Long term" refers to a situation where access is possible for UNESCO and ICCROM, as well as other heritage organizations.

	Examine intermediate housing solutions in the archaeological areas affected by urban encroachment	Local inhabitants at archaeological sites	DoA Central authorities (housing, infrastructure, finance) Local authorities Site managers	Definition of the threats Planning for housing solutions Public financing		●		
	Coordinate capacity building at the national level and ensure its overall planning	DoA Local authorities Site managers Heritage professionals	DoA UNESCO ICCROM	Mapping of staff and training needs		●		
	Ensure a strong enforcement of the law and envisage intermediary legal measures to address urban encroachment and other threats at archaeological sites (eg. vandalism, quarrying, new roads)	Site managers Municipalities	Central authorities Local authorities DoA Police	Prevent new constructions in archaeological areas Provide intermediary regulations under the conflict	●			
Data management and assessment /monitoring	Undertake a damage assessment of archaeological sites	DoA in Libya (central and territorial offices)	Site managers Central and local administrative authorities Security and Police authorities	Field assessments, Legal, administrative, and technical assessment	•			

Activity	Responsible	Partners	Output				
		Archaeological missions					
Document cultural heritage at risk through satellite imagery	DoA Site managers	UNITAR/UNOSAT Site Managers	Combine satellite imagery analysis with filed damage assessment		●	●	
Provide the DoA with PDF maps of 5 to 10 sites on Libya's top priority list	DoA Site managers	UNITAR/UNOSAT	Satellite images free of charge	●			
Document urban encroachment at archaeological sites	DoA Local authorities Site managers	Local authorities Site managers Archaeological missions Libyan universities	Field assessment Maps		●		
Establish a portal on Libyan archaeological sites	DoA	UNOSAT (creation and fundraising) UNESCO (coordination and fundraising)	Web portal with restricted access		●		

Collect/ Retrieve existing data on archaeological sites data (e.g. Italian 1920 survey, other historical archives, surveys and photos from the archaeological missions)	DoA	Archaeological missions Libyan & international universities International cultural institutions and museums Private companies	Archive collection and digitalisation		●	●
Start up a GIS damage assessment	DoA	Site managers UNESCO ICCROM Twinned Universities in Libya and abroad	Fundraising Documentation and field assessment Training of the Libyan staff Establishment of a general GIS map		●	
Update the national register of built heritage in Libya (including underwater)	DoA	Libyan Universities	Desk studies and field surveys		●	●
Prepare and submit a World Heritage Tentative List for Libya	DoA	DoA Environment authorities (ECA) UNESCO ICOMOS IUCN	Desk study of Libya's sites Submission to UNESCO World Heritage Centre the of dedicated form	●		

Capacity building	Train specialized police in protecting archaeological sites	Police Local authorities, municipalities	UNESCO ICCROM	Replicate previous training sessions of the Libyan heritage police	●			
	Train field staff in fire prevention techniques	Site management teams Fire workers	DoA Local authorities	Training course	●			
	Pursue training in damage assessment, risk management and first aid techniques	DoA, Site managers Local authorities	UNESCO ICCROM	Replicate previous training sessions/ Address the gap between old and new generations on technologies	●			
	Train DoA staff in satellite imagery analysis and field verification	DoA field staff Site managers	UNOSAT/UNITAR	Applied training sessions	●			
	Train DoA staff in site management	DoA, DoA field staff, Site managers	ICCROM	Training sessions/ Masters degree programme		●		
	Capacity building in Underwater Cultural Heritage	DoA, DoA field staff, Site managers	UNESCO	Training sessions		●		
Security and protection	Define and implement a short term protection and security action plan based on imminent risks and priorities at archaeological sites (based on the damage assessment)	DoA DoA field staff Site managers	UNESCO ICCROM Archaeological missions, Universities	Elaboration of first aid measures, with detailed needs related descriptions, drawings and bills of quantities (materials, equipment, etc.)	●			

	Ensure adequate protection (physical barriers if need-be) for the main archeological sites under threat (i.e. and WH sites Leptis Mania, Sabratha, and others: Ptolemais, Apollonia etc.) based on the boundaries set	DoA, DoA field staff, Site managers Local authorities	UNESCO ICCROM Libyan and international Universities	Elaboration of barrier projects with related descriptions, drawings and bills of quantities (materials, equipment, etc.)	●			
	Fire prevention measures (dry vegetation)	DoA, DoA field staff, Site managers Local authorities	UNESCO ICOMOS ICCROM	Elaboration of emergency measures, and identification of equipment Training of staff	●			
	Ensure access of the fire department to the archaeological sites	DoA, DoA field staff, Site managers	UNESCO, UNESCO experts ICOMOS ICCROM	Mapping of access points at the archaeological sites Elaboration of maps with clear indications of fire workers access points	●			
	Submit the maps of the boundaries and buffer zones to of World Heritage sites to the World Heritage Centre	DoA DoA field staff Site managers	UNESCO ICOMOS	Elaboration of maps according to the requirements of the World Heritage Conventions		●		
	Prevent illegal fishing with explosives in the vicinity of underwater heritage	DoA	DoA, DoA field staff, Site managers Local authorities Archaeological missions	Map existing underwater heritage sites Sensitize fishermen on the presence of archaeological remains	●			

Advocacy outreach and resource mobilization	Ensure advocacy through the media and the social media / target the youth	Libyan society Libyan youth	DoA Governorates Municipalities	National coordination mechanism (meetings establishment of a communication system and a network)	●			
	Sensitize children and youth to the protection of cultural heritage	School teachers and children	DoA Ministry of Education UNESCO	Sensitize children in schools Include the protection of cultural heritage in school curricula		●	●	
	Use the social media for crowdsourcing				●	●	●	
	Communicate with the inhabitants on and around archaeological sites on law enforcement and compensation matters	Local inhabitants	DoA Local authorities	Communication by local media and day-to-day contacts	●			
	Envisage fundraising for emergency protection measures	Central authorities (housing, infrastructure, finance) DoA,	UNESCO (Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict - under the Second Protocol of the 1954 UNESCO Hague Convention) ICCROM The international community	Submission of application forms/ project documents			●	

MOVEABLE HERITAGE, MUSEUMS SECURITY AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING								
Expected Results	**Actions / Projects (WHAT?)**	**Target Audience (FOR WHOM?)**	**Main Actors / Partners (WHO?)**	**Modality of delivery (HOW?)**	**Timeline (WHEN?)**			**Estimated budget required (USD)**
					Short term	**Mid-term**	**Long term**	
Governance	Strengthening bilateral cooperation among neighbouring/destination countries	Public prosecutors, DoA, national police, customs	UNESCO	Bilateral Agreements	●			
	Revision of current legislation on the protection of cultural heritage	All national stakeholders	All national stakeholders and UNESCO	Revision		●	●	
	Training of judges and prosecutors on national legislation on the protection of cultural heritage and International Legal tools	Libyan jurists	National and International Legal Experts			●	●	
	Information sessions on International Human Law/Cultural Heritage Protection	DoA/UNESCO			●			
	Ratification of UNIDROIT 1995 Convention	Libya	Libyan Authorities	Ratification		●	●	
Data management and assessment /monitoring	Prepare a list of missing/stolen cultural objects	DoA, INTERPOL	DoA, Crisis Group	Reporting	●			
	Monitoring of online sales, including social media	DoA and all relevant Libyan actors	DoA, UNESCO, ICOM Observatory, Academic Missions to Libya	Regular monitoring of internet	●			

Capacity building	Activity	Target	Partners	Tools				
	Improve exchange of information, in particular any information concerning theft or illicit trafficking among national and international actors	All stakeholders	All stakeholders	List of contacts	●			
	Collect and share data: Retrieve and share existing historical archives and surveys	DoA	National & International Archeol. Missions	Documents		●	●	
	Improve the police database with a dedicated area for stolen objects						●	
Capacity building	Hands-on training for Tourism Police on procedures to strengthen prevention to illicit trafficking	Tourism police, criminal investigation police	INTERPOL, Carabinieri, UNESCO	Workshops	●			
	Integrating a component into the training curriculum on preventive measures and procedures addressed to: (A) Tourism Police, (B) Customs	Tourism police	Libyan Authorities (Ministry of Interior) INTERPOL, Carabinieri	Meetings to decide the content		●		
	Training on archives management and preventive conservation of archival records	National Archives of Libya and DoA	UNESCO, ICA	Workshops	●			
	Training of the anti-Smuggling & Drugs Unit at the customs in identification of artefacts, search seize, ARCHEO platform use)	Libyan Customs	WCO, UNESCO	Workshops	●			
	Complete documentation of museum collections and artefacts in the storages and digitalization of inventories	DoA	DoA, Archaeological missions, National Archives Departments (Libyan and inter.), UNESCO	Inventories	●			

Category	Activity	Target	Responsible	Output	●	●	●	●	
	Training in preventive conservation of archaeological collections					●			
Security and protection	Assessing for museums' collections for safe keeping and finding a suitable storage place	DoA	Members of the Crisis Group, DoA	Reporting	●				
	Improvement of storage facilities (the magnitude of the scope will be decided upon the submission of the assessment report) in terms of physical rehabilitation and security	DoA	DoA UNESCO, ICOM, ICCROM (?),	Physical reinforcement (as mentioned in the proposed working plan of 25 April 2015 meeting)	●	●			
	Provision of anti-intrusion equipment and training in its use		UNESCO, DoA		●				
	Providing technical equipment for transferring and storing requirements, starting from the endangered mosaics in the Tholmetha museum	DoA	DoA, UNESCO, ICOM, ICCROM	Delivery of the equipment		●			
	Applying first-aid conservation to objects when needed				●				
Advocacy outreach and resource mobilisation	Relaunch the Unite4Heritage campaign in Libya including a specific scope on awareness raising vs illicit trafficking risks				●				
	Support the educational outreach campaign from the Children museum in Tripoli								
	Production of a video-clip on preventing illicit trafficking	General public in Libya	UNESCO	TV spot					
	Production of school sets (including Comic Books and museum)	School Children in Libya	UNESCO	Publication and online					
	Creation of a special INTERPOL Poster for most wanted Libyan artefact	International Society	INTERPOL	Publication					

						Timeline (WHEN?)			

Exhibition at Museums abroad (which have Libyan artefacts already in their collections) to raise awareness and funds	General public and art society	UNESCO, ICOM		
Publication of Treasure of Benghazi book	General public	Italian Archaeological Mission in Cyrene (MAIC)	Publication	

URBAN HERITAGE

Expected Results	Actions / Projects (WHAT?)		Target Audience (FOR WHOM?)	Main Actors / Partners (WHO?)	Modality of delivery (HOW?)	Timeline (WHEN?)			Estimated budget required (USD)
						Short term	Mid-term	Long term	
1. Data management and assessment /monitoring	2. Study of the history of urban development in Libya, including the legal aspect of it	11. The elaboration and implementation of a pilot project in a number of cities in the different regions of Libya with the aim to apply the new vision of urban heritage (on the long term)	Historic Cities Authority / National institutions dealing with urban development (ministries of urban planning, housing, works, etc.) / Local authorities (municipalities)	Historic Cities Authority / Relevant national institutions / Universities and schools of urbanism and architecture / UNESCO / ALECSO's Observatory of Urban Heritage / International bodies having worked on urban development and heritage in Libya	A document in both digital and printed format in Arabic + other useful languages		●		
	4. Collection of the available data on urban heritage		Historic Cities Authority	Historic Cities Authority / Relevant national institutions / UNESCO / ALECSO's Observatory of Urban Heritage / International bodies and experts having worked		●			

				on urban development and heritage in Libya					
	7. Digitalization of the existing data on urban heritage, the carrying out of the necessary additional mapping and documentation and the launching the national inventory		Historic Cities Authority	Relevant national institutions / International and regional specialized bodies in documentation and information management				●	
	10. The update of the data and reports and their utilization for capacity building purposes		Historic Cities Authority / National institutions dealing with urban development / Local authorities	Relevant national institutions / UNESCO / International and regional bodies providing capacity building (ICCROM, ICOMOS, etc.)					●
2. Capacity building	3. Capacity building activity on the conventions and other normative instruments relating to the conservation of urban heritage		Historic Cities Authority / National institutions dealing with urban development	UNESCO / ICCROM / ICOMOS / regional & international experts		●			
	8. The activation of the project of capacity building with UNESCO		Historic Cities Authority	Ministry of Labour / UNESCO		●			
	9. The acquisition of documentation and monitoring equipment, and the		Historic Cities Authority	UNESCO / ICCROM / Regional & international specialized bodies				●	

	necessary training to use it							
3. Security and protection	Remark: on the contrary of other categories of cultural heritage (archaeological sites and museums), no specific measure on this theme has been proposed. All activities proposed for urban heritage conservation contribute to the increasing of the protection and security.							
4. Advocacy outreach and resource mobilisation	1. A new vision of urban heritage		Historic Cities Authority / National institutions dealing with urban development / Local authorities	UNESCO		●		
	5. An awareness raising project		All national and local authorities dealing with urban heritage / the general public			●		
	6. An international expert meeting on historic cities		Historic Cities Authority / National institutions dealing with urban development / Local authorities	UNESCO / ALECSO's Observatory of Urban Heritage / International bodies and experts having worked on urban development & heritage in Libya		●		

INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE							
Expected Results	**Actions / Projects (WHAT?)**	**Target Audience (FOR WHOM?)**	**Main Actors / Partners (WHO?)**	**Timeline (WHEN?)**			**Estimated budget required (USD)**
				Short term	**Mid-term**	**Long term**	
Data management and assessment /monitoring	Safeguarding existing ICH collection	National counterparts Cultural heritage Centres	ICHC Centre ICCROM Centre of Historic Studies ICOM, Other, Int. partners	●			
	Continuation of ICH collection	Communities Academic Institutions Cultural heritage centres	ICHC Communities Universities Cultural Centres ALECSO ISESCO		●		
	Create and provide technical support for developing an ICH inventory	Academic institutions Communities	ICHC UNESCO ICCROM (SOIMA)			●	
	Data management plan	ICHC Other cultural heritage centres	ICHC Other		●	●	
Capacity building	Training on implementing the 2003 Convention	National counterparts Communities Universities Cultural Centres Civil Society ICH Professionals Media	ICHC UNESCO National counterparts (MoC)		●		
	Training government on 2003 Convention ratification	National counterparts Cultural Centres Civil Society ICH Professionals	ICHC UNESCO National counterparts (MoC and MoD)	●	●	●	

	Activity	Target/Beneficiaries	Responsible/Partners				
		Media					
	Training on Community-based inventorying	National counterparts Communities Universities Cultural Centres Civil Society ICH Professionals	ICHC UNESCO National counterparts			●	
	Training on the elaboration of safeguarding plans	Civil Society (and scouts) National Counterparts Media Universities Cultural Centers Communities	UNESCO ICHC MoC			●	
Security and peace	Survey on understanding the changing role and function of ICH in emergency situations and its potential to foster social cohesion, and resilience; results could be shared through a public event	Civil Society (and scouts) National Counterparts Media Universities Cultural Centers Communities	ICHC Scouts/Youth UNESCO Cultural Centers		●	●	
Advocacy outreach and resource mobilisation	National sensitization project on ICHC – conferences, lectures, radio, TV documentary	Civil Society (and scouts) National Counterparts Media Universities Cultural Centres	ICHC UCN UNESCO National Counterparts Universities Cultural heritage centres	●	●	●	
	Advocacy national campaign for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in Libya (Fundraising and awareness raising for national stakeholders and international donors)	Civil Society (and scouts) National Counterparts Media Universities Cultural Centres International communities			●	●	

Annex II:

Meeting Agenda:

TIME	DAY 1: MONDAY 9 MAY 2016	SPEAKERS
08:30 – 09:30	Registration of participants	
09:30 – 10:00	*Opening Session: (Moderator: Libyan Cultural Attaché in Tunisia)*	
	Welcome and Opening remarks • ICCROM Director-General • Representative of UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture • Ministry of Culture, Libya • US Embassy in Libya	Stefano De Caro Mohammed Ould Khattar TBA Deputy Chief of Mission
	<u>***Group Photo***</u>	
10:00 – 10:30	*Session One: (Moderator: Mohammed Ould Khattar)*	
	Introduction to the meeting UNESCO and ICCROM actions: • Previous actions in favour of the Libyan heritage • Scope and objectives of the meeting	Chiara Dezzi Bardeschi Zaki Aslan
10:30 – 11:45	*Session Two: (Moderator: Stefano De Caro)*	
	Libyan participants introduction *Situation Analysis, Overview on the current situation, presentations by the Libyan authorities and institutions:* • Archaeological sites – DoA & Tourism Police • Moveable heritage, museums security and illicit trafficking – DoA and Customs Department • Documentary heritage – National Archives	Libyan Government Institutions
11:45 – 12:00	*Coffee break*	
	• Urban heritage – Historic Cities Authority • Intangible heritage – Centre for Intangible Heritage • Municipalities: Mayors of Sabratha, Ghadames, Cyrene and Khoms	Libyan Government Institutions
13:00 – 14:30	*Lunch break*	
	Session Three: (Moderator: Zaki Aslan)	
14:30 – 15:45	***Overview of Current International Community Assistance*** • UNITAR/ UNISAT Report on Satellite Imaging pilot sites monitoring in Libya • INTERPOL • Brief introductions by international missions and organisations on current programmes: challenges and achievements for Libya • Summary of key issues identified in morning sessions, and Introduction to the working groups	Missions and International Organisations
15:45 – 16:00	*Coffee break*	

TIME		
16:00 – 17:30	*Thematic Group Work 1: Identifying gaps and needs*	
	• Group 1: Archaeological sites • Group 2: Museums security and illicit trafficking • Group 3: Urban heritage • Group 4: Intangible heritage	Groups (Moderators & Rapporteurs TBA)
20:00	Dinner at the hotel	

TIME	DAY 2: TUESDAY 10 MAY 2016	SPEAKERS
9:30 – 13:00	*Session Four: (Moderator: Chiara Dezzi Bardeschi)*	
9:30 – 10:45	**Recap of day one:** *Identification of gaps* • Presentation by the four working groups	Rapporteurs & Group Moderators
10:45 – 11:00	*Coffee break*	
11:00-13:00	**Discussion** • Developing priority actions • Coordination mechanisms by international partners	All Participating Institutions
13:00 – 14:30	*Lunch break*	
14:30 – 16:00	*Group work 2: Developing priorities and actions*	
	Data management and assessment/monitoring; Capacity building; Security and protection; Advocacy outreach and resource mobilisation. Working Groups by theme: • 1: Archaeological sites • 2: Moveable heritage, museum collections • 3: Urban heritage • 4: Intangible heritage	Groups
16:00 – 16:15	*Coffee break*	
	Session Five: (Moderator: Nada Al-Hassan)	
16:15 – 17:00	Presentations by the four working groups of action plans, implementation modalities and coordination mechanisms	Rapporteurs & Group Moderators
18:00 – 19:30 20:00	**Reception offered by the Embassy of USA** **Dinner**	

TIME	DAY 3: WEDNESDAY 11 MAY 2016	SPEAKERS
10:00 – 11:30	*Session Five:(Moderator: Stefano De Caro)*	
	Conclusions: • Presentation of priority action plan and the way forward • Discussion and adoption of draft priority action plan	UNESCO & ICCROM
11:30 – 12:00	Questions and Answers	
12:00 – 12:15	*Coffee break*	
12:30	*Closing Session: (Moderator: Sophy Janowski/ Zaki Aslan)*	
	• *Libyan Government Representative(s)*	

	• *Stefano De Caro, Director General of ICCROM*	
	• *Mohamed Ould Khattar, UNESCO Headquarters*	
	• *US Government/ Embassy Representative*	
	• *Martin Kobler, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Libya*	
	Group Photo	
13:30	**Lunch**	

Annex III

List of Participants:

LIBYAN INSTITUTIONS

Ministry of Culture

Mr. Nasser AL – DU'AISSI
Deputy | Ministry of Culture GNA

Municipalities

Hon. Mouftah Kh. Salem AL - BRASHINI
Mayor of Sabratha | Municipality of Sabratha

Hon. Adrees Abdulmajid Abdullah HAMAD
Mayor of Cyrene | Municipality Cyrene

Hon. Makram Muftah A. AL - IASER
Mayor of Khums | Municipality Khums (Leptis Magna)

Hon. Khalid Hamadi Basheer MANSOUR
Mayor of Ghadames | Municipality Ghadames

Department of Antiquites of Libya

Dr. Ahmed ABDULKARIM YOUNIS
Head, Department of Antiquities of Libya

Mr. Emhamed Abdulrahman Yaklef ABDULRAHMAN
Department of Antiquities of Libya, Tripoli

Mr. Abdulqadir Almahdi Mohammed AHMED
Inspector, Inspectorate of Fazzan

Mr. Ezeddin Ahmad Omar FAGI
Inspector | Inspectorate of Leptis Magna

Mr. Giuma Asifaw Ali GARSA
Department of Antiquities of Libya, Tripoli

Mr. Mohamed A Hamad HESEIN
Department of Antiquities of Libya, Tripoli

Mr. Naser Ali Abdulsalam AL - HRARI
Department of Antiquities of Libya | Inspectorate of Benghazi

Mr. Mousa A. Mousa AL - LAFI
Legal Advisor to DoA | Department of Antiquities of Libya

Mr. Mohamed Faraj MOHAMED
Department of Antiquities of Libya, Tripoli

Mr. Mounir Miftah OUN
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Mr. Ramadan Mhemed AL - SHAIBANI
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Mr. Yonis Amhimad Abdalla ISRAFIL
Department of Archaeology | University of Omar Almukthar, Libya

Mr. Mohamed Mustafa Mohamed KHAZMI
Chairman | University of Khums, Department of Archaeology

National Archives and Centre for Historic Studies
Mr. Said Ali Omar BEN HAMED
National Archives, Tripoli

Directorate of Customs
Mr. Rauf Hamdi Abdalghane BIN TAHER
Director | Directorate of Customs, Tripoli

Tourist and Antiquities Police
Mr. Alzawam Ali AL - RAHMOUNI
Tourist and Antiquities Police Authoritysaa

Mr. Fouzi Abdulwanis SALIH
Tourism Police | Tourist and Antiquities Police Authority

Intangible heritage Centre, Sabha
Mr. Hasan Omar HASAN
Intangible Heritage Center

Historic Cities Authority
Mr. Ergeg AL - SEDIK
Director | Historic Cities Authority

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of Libya
Mr. Talal BARIUN
International Commissioner | Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of Libya

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONS

American Archaeological Mission to Cyrene
Prof. Susan KANE
Professor Emerita of Classical Archaeology | Director, American Mission to Cyrene
Department of Art, Oberlin College, Oberlin

Mr. William RAYNOLDS
American Mission to Cyrene, Oberlin College

Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Dr. Paul BENNETT
Director | Paul Bennett, Canterbury Archaeological Trust

CRATERRE
Mr. Grégoire PACCOUD
CRATERRE, Grenoble, France

Durham University, UK
Dr. Marco NEBBIA
Durham University, Centre for Roman Cultural Studies, UK

Institut National du Patrimoine – INP
Dr. Fethi BEHRI
Director | INP - Institut National du Patrimoine, Tunisia

Istituto Superiore per la Consevraizone ed il Restauro - IsCR
    Dr. Barbara DAVIDDE
    Direttore del Nucleo per gli Interventi di Archeologia Subacquea
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Italian Archaeological Mission in Cyrenaica, "G. D'Annunzio" University of Chieti
    Prof. Oliva MENOZZI
    Director | Archaeological Mission in Cyrenaica of "G. D'Annunzio" University of Chieti

    Dr. Maria Giorgia DI ANTONIO

Italian Archaeological Mission in Cyrene (Libya), Second University of Naples
    Prof. Serenella ENSOLI
    Director | Italian Archaeological Mission in Cyrene (Libya) - Sanctuary of Apollo
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    Dr. Ilaria CAMPAGNANO
Italian Archaeological Mission in Cyrene (Libya)
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    Institute of Archaeology, University of Urbino

    Dr. Lorenzo CARIDDI

Italian Archaeological Mission to Leptis Magna
    Prof. Luisa MUSSO

    Director | Italian Archaeological Mission to Leptis Magna
    Roma Tre University

Italian Archaeological Mission in the Libyan Sahara, La Sapienza
    Prof. Savino DI LERNIA
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Italian General Directorate for Archaeology, Ministry of Culture
    Dr. Vincenzo D' ERCOLE
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    Dr. Hafed WALDA
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    Dr. Jerzy ŻELAZOWSKI
    Director | Polish Archaeological Mission to Ptolemais

Smithsonian Institution
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ALECSO
    Dr. Mohamed Abdulbary AL KADASI
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ICOM

    Ms. France DESMARAIS
    Director of Programmes and Partnerships │International Council of Museums

ICOMOS

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    President ICOMOS Tunisia │ICOMOS

    Mr. Moustapha KHANOUSSI
    Former President of ICOMOS Tunisia │ICOMOS

INTERPOL

    Mr. Corrado CATESI
    Coordinator, Works of Art Unit │ INTERPOL General Secretariat Lyon, France

IOM

    Ms Maysa Khalil
    Programme Officer │IOM Libya

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    Cultural Emergency Response Programme │ Prince Claus Foundation,
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    Mr. Lars BROMLEY
    Principal Analyst and Research Advisor │ UNITAR-UNOSAT, Geneva, Switzerland

UNODC

    Mr. Khalid AL - BOISHI
    United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime – UNODC Tunisia

WORLD BANK

    Mr. Denis LESAGE
    World Bank Representative

WCO

    Ms. Mariya POLNER
    Policy Advisor for Enforcement and Compliance │ World Customs Organization

NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

ITALY

    H.E. Andreina MARSELLA
    Chargé d'Affairs │ Italian Embassy

    Mr. Riccardo MASSIMO
    Vice Director Promozione del Sistema Paese │Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SWITZERLAND

    Mr. Basem TULTI
    Programme Officer for Libya │ Swiss Embassy in Libya

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