



Cultural Heritage Agency  
Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

An aerial photograph showing a town with red-roofed houses and a large industrial facility with a tall silo and conveyor belts. The town is surrounded by lush greenery and palm trees. A road runs through the town, and a large green field is visible near the industrial site.

## Researching the International Field: Collections Management and Built Environment



# **Researching the International Field: Collections Management and Built Environment**

## Colophon

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HERITAGE**

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Through its Shared Cultural Heritage programme, the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands works toward a sustainable future for shared heritage with ten partner countries. With this programme, the Cultural Heritage Agency provides training and advice, shares expertise, and develops tools. Through knowledge exchange we are able to constantly give new meaning to our cultural heritage in a changing society. We work closely with our partner countries and with Dutch partners within an extensive international network.

The Cultural Heritage Agency is not the only organization active in the international heritage field. The focus on shared heritage, understood as heritage relating to the past shared by two or more countries, might be less common though. Nonetheless, there are many other organizations actively seeking international collaborations for the benefit of heritage, shared or not.

What does this mean for the Shared Cultural Heritage programme of the Cultural Heritage Agency? What can we learn from these organisations in terms of strategies and methodologies? To what extent do opportunities exist for future collaboration with these organisations towards common goals? How can we utilise this knowledge to carve a niche role for the Cultural Heritage Agency in the global field? These are the questions Paige Foley, the author of this report, looked into.

This publication presents the results of her research. Since we believe that its relevance goes beyond the Shared Cultural Heritage programme of the Cultural Heritage Agency, we decided to make it accessible to a wider audience. Hopefully, this report will be of use in your current and future endeavors to find suitable partners in the international heritage field.

**Jinna Smit**

*Programme Director Shared Cultural Heritage  
Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands*

# 1. The Shared Cultural Heritage Programme

## I Introduction

Within the Netherlands, the previous decades have seen notable developments within the heritage field; these developments have informed the Dutch cultural system as well as Dutch policy today. As a result, this introductory chapter seeks to understand the role of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, an element of the International Cultural Policy since 2000, in the context of the Dutch experience. This chapter is therefore intended to cast light on the ways in which developments within the heritage field of the Netherlands- primarily with respect to collections management and spatial planning, have informed the Dutch International Cultural Policy; and furthermore, how these developments have enabled the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands, through the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, to adopt a niche approach within the field. By utilising a discourse analysis on policy documents, publications and journal articles in conjunction with fieldwork interviews, this chapter serves as an orientation to further research on the role of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme within a global context. By first gaining an understanding of the ways in which the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme is utilised, and the specific role that the Cultural Heritage Agency plays within the programme, the ultimate purpose of this research project is to map the international heritage field. The desired goal of this research project is therefore to reveal possible opportunities for collaboration as well as to illuminate new opportunities in which the Cultural Heritage Agency can play an active role.

## II International Cultural Policy

In an increasingly globalised world, the Dutch cultural system can perhaps best be described by its ambition to contribute to a, “safe, just, future-proof world.”<sup>1</sup> In the contemporary era, it is becoming more clear the ways in which culture is intertwined with the other facets of everyday society in the Netherlands; it contributes in large part to the economy, to the creation of government policies and to the formation of various social identities. By fostering culture, we can contribute to the overall well-being of our societies. Further to this, with the prevalence of technology, it is becoming clear that these

relationships between culture and society are not only made on local, regional and national levels, but also on a global scale. Having witnessed a vast history of international cultural relations, beginning with the age of Dutch trade, through to the colonial era, and up to the vast reciprocal immigration trends of the twentieth century, the Netherlands has created a comprehensive network of connections across the globe. In order to maintain its reputation as a cultural centre, long-term efforts have to be made to look beyond the country’s borders, once more revisiting these connections and creating new ones.<sup>2</sup>

As a result, the Dutch cultural sector is progressively looking to expand its reach internationally with the belief that internationalisation of the cultural sector can improve the profile of Dutch artists and organisations on a global scale and, furthermore, that cultural diplomacy can be seen as a viable foundation for promoting amicable relations between the Netherlands and other countries. In other words, the Dutch cultural sector, through diplomatic means, is further seeking to integrate the bonds between culture and the policy on a global level.<sup>3</sup> To achieve this, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has committed to a cyclical International Cultural Policy which can be utilised to facilitate cultural exchanges between Dutch parties and international bodies.<sup>4</sup> The International Cultural Policy not only recognises culture as interlinked with economics and politics, but also sees culture as having the potential to address other important issues that currently threaten various societies throughout the world, such as social and human rights issues.<sup>5</sup> The current 2017-2020 period of the policy is in fact looking away from the economic centric approach of intercultural diplomacy, and increasingly towards seeing culture as intrinsically valuable to a community’s sense of self.<sup>6</sup> This policy sees the Ministry of Foreign Affairs implementing this policy within Dutch Embassies in various nations across the globe, while the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science supports funds and provides a framework for Dutch cultural organisations to carry out their side of the policy.<sup>7</sup> Currently the scope of the policy is threefold; the main goals are to contribute to the development of cultural relations with partner countries, to strengthen

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands, *International Cultural Policy Framework, 2017-2020*, 2016, 11.

<sup>2</sup> Ben Hurkmans, “A World To Be Won: Cultural Diplomacy in the Netherlands, *Clingendael: Netherlands Institute of International Relations*, October 2008.

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands, *The Dutch Cultural System*, 2013, 12.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, 12.

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands, *International Cultural Policy Framework, 2017-2020*, 3.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid*, 3.

<sup>7</sup> Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands, *The Dutch Cultural System*, 13.



Dejima as drawn by VOC chief Isaac Titsingh (1745-1812) in his book *Bijzonderheden over Japan*, printed in 1824 and now in the collection of national library of the Netherlands in The Hague (Wikimedia)

the position of the creative industry sector and to foster Shared Cultural Heritage. With these initiatives, the reach of the International Cultural Policy is significant.<sup>8</sup> For the purposes of this research project, the focus is on the Shared Cultural Heritage element of the policy and those parties responsible for its implementation.

### III Shared Cultural Heritage

The Shared Cultural Heritage Programme has been a priority of the International Cultural Policy for nearly two decades. The basis for this programme lies in the acknowledgement that centuries of bilateral and multilateral relationships between the Netherlands and other countries across the globe have culminated in a

great deal of heritage, both tangible and intangible. This heritage, stemming from the age of colonial rule, trade relations, cultural exchange and other historical ties, has played an important role in the foundation of multiple cultural identities and persists today in several forms.<sup>9</sup> Shared Cultural Heritage can include a variety of historical traces that have had a reciprocal effect within Dutch culture and cultures throughout the world; these traces may consist of archives, shipwrecks, buildings and landscapes, museum exhibits as well as more intangible remains, such as stories and traditions.<sup>10</sup> As a result, the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme has partnered with ten countries to foster the sustainable conservation of this heritage in order satisfy a number of national and international aims. Currently, these partners are the United

<sup>8</sup> "Netherlands/3.4 International Cultural Co-operation," last modified March 8th 2017, <http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/netherlands.php?aid=341>.

<sup>9</sup> Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands, *The Dutch Cultural System*, 15.

<sup>10</sup> Martijn Manders, "Dutch Involvement in Asian Underwater Cultural Heritage Management: Building Upon Old Connections," *Journal of Maritime Archaeology* 5:2(2010): 121.





Nieuwe Oranjetuin cemetery in Paramaribo, Suriname, founded in the eighteenth century

States, Brazil, Suriname, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Indonesia, India, Japan Australia, and Russia. On a ground level, the programme supports local communities in creating sustainable and interdisciplinary strategies for the management of a shared heritage, and promotes the use of heritage as a foundation for thriving communities.<sup>11</sup> The programme ensures this through a variety of ways: either by funding local initiatives, facilitating visitor programmes, providing access to Dutch archives or through the cultivation of capacity building programmes.

The primary actors involved in carrying out this policy are the Cultural Heritage Agency and the National Archives through the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, as well as the Dutch Embassies in the aforementioned partner countries through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Further to this, DutchCulture, through both Ministries plays an active role in carrying out the policy. With funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, these organisations work in tandem with international professionals to exchange knowledge and raise awareness of Shared Cultural Heritage.<sup>12</sup> Within this framework, professionals within partner countries are

invited to apply to their respective Dutch Embassy to fund projects concerned with Shared Cultural Heritage irrespective of if they will work in collaboration with Dutch professionals.<sup>13</sup> The role of the National Archives is to make available the archives pertaining to the Dutch East India and Dutch West India Companies and, moreover, to actively participate within the archival institutions of partner countries in order to foster the exchange of knowledge on critical archival issues, such as conservation, accessibility and digitality.<sup>14</sup> DutchCulture, one of the key actors within the programme, carries out the policy through a number of objectives based on connecting Dutch heritage professionals to the international network; DutchCulture offers a matching fund to supplement Shared Cultural Heritage activities that are already receiving funding. Further to this, DutchCulture plays the role of disseminating information to the public through online sources regarding Shared Cultural Heritage projects. Additionally, and perhaps most importantly, DutchCulture coordinates the Visitors Programme, which enables the exchange of professionals between the Netherlands and partner countries for capacity building activities.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands, *The Dutch Cultural System*, 15.

<sup>12</sup> Manders, "Dutch Involvement in Asian Underwater Cultural Heritage Management: Building Upon Old Connections", 122.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid*, 121.

<sup>14</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands, *Shared Cultural Heritage Policy Framework 2013-2016*, 2012, 1.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid*, 4.

Finally, and most central to this research, the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands plays a critical role in carrying out the policy; that is, to facilitate the sustainable conservation of Shared Cultural Heritage through capacity building resources, such as trainings, consultancy services or other such instruments, such as toolkits. Professionals in partner countries are invited to approach the Cultural Heritage Agency with a request, and in turn the Agency will provide resources to facilitate this request; in this way the Agency also operates to connect a variety of Dutch professionals with the international market.<sup>16</sup> This approach is unique in that, rather than imposing a Dutch-led strategy for the conservation of shared heritage, the Cultural Heritage Agency facilitates the achievement of local initiatives by fostering an intercultural exchange of knowledge, ideas and strategies. The approach of the Cultural Heritage Agency is therefore one of empowerment rather than imposition. These capacity building resources are currently centred on three specific themes: Maritime Archaeology, Collections Management, and Built Environment. For the purposes of this research project, I will focus on the themes of Collections Management and Built Environment.

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#### IV Strategies for Sustainability: Collections Management & Built Environment

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The Cultural Heritage Agency's approach to Collections Management within Shared Cultural Heritage countries is very much rooted within the Dutch experience during the latter years of the twentieth century. The late 1980s saw an increasing urgency drawn to the inadequacies of preservation strategies within the museum sector. With respect to this, acknowledgement of the growing neglect for conservators, climate control mechanisms and storage techniques within numerous institutions prompted the cultural sector to work towards consolidating practices between Dutch cultural institutions.<sup>17</sup> Previous to this time, it had frequently been considered a financial burden to expend funding resources on conservation practices, as it was thought to come at the expense of exhibitions and acquisitions- elements of the museum which directly created revenue.<sup>18</sup> This ideology was to change following the 1990 election; an election that increasingly revealed widespread concern for the state of the nation's cultural

heritage, and an election that produced a new government dedicated to allocating funds to this cause.<sup>19</sup> Following through on election promises, the newly elected government decided that a plan should be developed to enact a thorough survey of the state of Dutch collections.<sup>20</sup> Four aspects of collections management were declared to be of main priority for the purposes of the survey: documentation, preventive conservation, active conservation and restoration.<sup>21</sup> The plan consisted of three steps: locating the backlogs, developing specific plans for them, and finally, enacting the salvage operation.<sup>22</sup> The plan, entitled the, "Delta Plan for the Preservation of the Cultural Heritage," appropriately drew its inspiration from the Zeeland Delta Works, a series of construction endeavours aimed at taking preventative action against flooding within the Netherlands.<sup>23</sup> The success of the Delta Plan can be attributed to many factors; among them, government support, public awareness of the issues facing the state of Dutch collections, and finally utilising a decentralised approach wherein the museums took an active role in the evaluation of their own collections.<sup>24</sup> In essence, one must surmise that relationship between the government, the private institutions and the local public was a key element to the success and sustainability of the Delta Plan.

The ideologies of the Delta Plan are evident within the Cultural Heritage Agency's approach to the Collections Management theme today; many of the capacity building endeavours concern the importance of preventive conservation in Shared Cultural Heritage countries, such as the importance of assessing indoor climate risks, as well as de-accessioning strategies.<sup>25</sup> As the Agency operates within various developing countries in the Global South, such as Brazil and Suriname, indoor climate trainings are incredibly useful for ensuring the sustainability of the museum institution as 'archives of objects.'<sup>26</sup> Further to this ideology, the Agency also operates to train conservators in particular mediums; one current project in development concerns capacity building strategies for dealing with varnish on seventeenth century Dutch paintings in Russia.<sup>27</sup> Other areas of focus in the sustainable preservation of collections often include digitisation methodologies, which can increase the accessibility and knowledge

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<sup>19</sup> Ibid, 11.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid, 12.

<sup>21</sup> Peter Cannon-Brookes, "The 'Delta Plan' for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage in the Netherlands," *Museum Management and Curatorship* 12:3(1993): 304.

<sup>22</sup> Talley Jr, "The Delta Plan: A Nationwide Rescue Operation", 12.

<sup>23</sup> Talley Jr, "The Delta Plan: A Nationwide Rescue Operation", 12.

<sup>24</sup> Cannon-Brookes, "The 'Delta Plan' for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage in the Netherlands," 306.

<sup>25</sup> Hanna Pennock, interview by author, March 29, 2017.

<sup>26</sup> Cannon-Brookes, "The 'Delta Plan' for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage in the Netherlands," *Museum Management and Curatorship* 12:3(1993), 306.

<sup>27</sup> Hanna Pennock, interview by author, March 29, 2017.

<sup>16</sup> Jinna Smit, interview by author, April 4, 2017.

<sup>17</sup> Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands and Boekmanstudies, *Cultural Policy in the Netherlands*, 2006, 70.

<sup>18</sup> M. Kirby Talley Jr, "The Delta Plan: A Nationwide Rescue Operation," *Museum International (UNESCO, Paris)* 2001, 51:1(1999): 11.

transfer capacity of museums, as well as developing methodologies to deal with intangible collections. A current project concerning intangible heritage has been requested by the Aukan Marron community of Suriname, who are in possession of a vast collection of intangible heritage. Their project proposal concerns strategies for maintaining this intangible collection for the current and future generations; in response to this, the Cultural Heritage Agency is facilitating a partnership between this community and the Dutch Centre for Intangible Heritage.<sup>28</sup> Because the Cultural Heritage Agency operates to fulfil the needs within the partner countries, intangible endeavours such as these offer the opportunity to develop a more comprehensive framework for conceptualising heritage in response to the previously dominant Western school of thought.

Within the theme of Built Environment, the Cultural Heritage Agency's approach can be seen very much within the context of Dutch experience and policy developments in the field of integrated conservation. Decades ago, the city of Amsterdam was not the thriving cultural centre that it is today. Rather, the inner city saw a period of neglect, in which citizens and businesses no longer saw the appeal in living and operating within the historic city centre.<sup>29</sup> Built heritage at the time was considered a concept of academia- in essence, separate from its role within the social context; the preservation list of monuments and historic buildings was ever-growing, and preservation was enforced strictly despite a building's loss of function or role within society.<sup>30</sup> The post-war period in particular saw the increasing tension between stakeholders with respect to city expansion and preservation of the historic inner city; this came to a climax in 1975, which saw the clearing of squatters from the historic Nieuwmarkt area, sparking the necessity to involve residents in redevelopment plans.<sup>31</sup> As a result, policy developments since 1975, such as the City and Town Renewal Act, have seen the field of urban development become much more interdisciplinary, realising the interwoven nature of the built environment and the strong social component that necessarily accompanies it.<sup>32</sup> It was this shift, from conceptualising heritage as an independent concept towards seeing its function and value within the public sphere, that has become key to development policies within the Netherlands today. Ultimately, further developments

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

<sup>29</sup> Jean-Paul Corten, interview by author, April 3, 2017.

<sup>30</sup> Joks Janssen, Eric Luiten, Hans Renes and Jan Rouwendal, "Heritage Planning and Spatial Development in the Netherlands: Changing Policies and Perspectives," *International Journal of Heritage Studies* 20:1(2014): 4.

<sup>31</sup> Nicholas J. Clarke, "The Conservation of Modernist Urban Ensembles: Case Studies from Amsterdam," in *International Planning Historical Society Proceedings*, ed. Carola Hein et al. (TU Delft: 2016), 55.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid. 55



Varia vitrine: Climate control mechanism at work, Our Lord in the Attic, the Netherlands

such as the 1991 Policy of Urban Renewal in the Future and the 1997 Policy of City Renewal, set forth an ideology that heritage could become an asset for the development of a thriving urban sphere, socially and economically.<sup>33</sup> Within the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, this ideology of de-musealising the built environment can be seen throughout the projects taken on in the theme of Built Environment.

Within this theme of Built Environment, the Cultural Heritage Agency works in tandem with the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies in Rotterdam (IHS) to employ a more instrumentalist approach to heritage and the built environment within partner countries through trainings and consultancies. The relationship between the IHS and the Cultural Heritage Agency operates in a reciprocal nature; in instances where the Agency does not possess the specific knowledge to facilitate a partner country's request, the IHS- an institution with a wealth of knowledge on spatial planning, housing, economics, planning and environmental issues -, can offer their resources.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid, 56



Similarly, the Cultural Heritage Agency is able to aid the IHS in further integrating a heritage component within their institute.<sup>34</sup> Through this partnership, the Cultural Heritage Agency and the IHS employ capacity building strategies that focus on heritage and its function in society- economically, environmentally and, perhaps most importantly, socially. In essence, the Shared Cultural Heritage programme prioritises projects that will help serve current social issues within these partner countries.<sup>35</sup> This approach of conceptualising the built environment through intangible, society-created values, rather than placing objective values on historic buildings, can help foster more sustainable societies.<sup>36</sup>

Central to the trainings are five primary components with respect to creating and maintaining sustainable urban landscapes: economic considerations, social considerations, environmental considerations, political considerations and design considerations.<sup>37</sup> Because urban projects are the concern of a variety of stakeholders, one of the main issues facing Shared Cultural Heritage countries is mediating between several parties to achieve a common goal.<sup>38</sup> As a result, one of the primary topics that the Cultural Heritage Agency is concerned with is the notion of integrated conservation; the utilization of this concept is most beneficial because it realizes the interwoven nature of urban locales and fosters a more interdisciplinary approach.<sup>39</sup> This requires working with partner countries not only on strategies for cooperating between various parties or stakeholders, but also strategies for inspiring political commitment and creating public awareness.<sup>40</sup> Furthermore, the Agency can give advice on maintaining sustainable landscapes by providing training on the financial aspect of planning; this includes creating a plan that considers long-term revenue production, as well as the inevitable upkeep and restoration costs. Fundamentally, the Cultural Heritage Agency's approach to this discipline can perhaps best be described by this multidisciplinary approach. For the purposes of this research project, my initial assumption is that many organisations involved with built environment initiatives, especially within the Global South, will operate either from a humanitarian angle or from a preservationist angle; with respect to this, it will be interesting to see how this integrated approach can be further utilized in the future.

<sup>34</sup> Jean-Paul Corten, interview by author, April 3, 2017.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> G.J. Ashworth, *Heritage Planning: Conservation as the Management of Urban Change*, (Groningen: Pers, 1991), 10.

<sup>37</sup> Jean-Paul Corten, interview by author, April 3, 2017.

<sup>38</sup> The Cultural Heritage Agency, *Public and Private Roles in Historical Inner City Revitalization*, 2015.

<sup>39</sup> Ashworth, *Heritage Planning: Conservation as the Management of Urban Change*.100

<sup>40</sup> Jean-Paul Corten, interview by author, April 3, 2017.



Students and experts at work during the workshop on revitalization of the old city centre of Probolinggo, Indonesia (2015).

## V Conclusions

Ultimately a lot can be said of the role of Maritime Archaeology within the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme. It is to be expected that a country such as the Netherlands, with its seafaring legacy and the expansive reaches of both the Dutch East India and Dutch West India Companies, has left its tangible remains in waters around the world. More and more, the Cultural Heritage Agency has been involved in inventorying and increasing the exchange of knowledge and accessibility of this heritage through the development of tools such as MACHU GIS (Managing Cultural Heritage Underwater Geographic Information System),<sup>41</sup> as well as other such capacity building initiatives including training, research and consultancy.<sup>42</sup> For example, the Cultural Heritage Agency is frequently involved in projects concerned with the *in situ* preservation of maritime heritage, a methodology most preferred in order foster further archaeological research.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>41</sup> "MACHU GIS," [http://www.machuproject.eu/machu\\_gis\\_oo.htm](http://www.machuproject.eu/machu_gis_oo.htm).

<sup>42</sup> "Dossier: Maritime Archaeology," <https://cultureelerfgoed.nl/dossiers/maritieme-archeologie/maritiem-programma>

<sup>43</sup> Martijn Manders, "In Situ Preservation: The Preferred Option," *Museum International* 60:4(2008).



In sum, the role of Maritime Archaeology within the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme is significant; however, for the purposes of this research project, this significance is perhaps too large to measure in tandem with Collections Management and Built Environment.

This chapter has served as an orientation to the following research regarding the international organisations operating within the fields of Collections Management and Built Environment. Now that we've established the framework from which the Cultural Heritage Agency operates, as well as the Agency's primary focuses and strategies within these two themes, it is now time to set our sights further. Because the Cultural Heritage Agency, through the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, operates within a variety of countries throughout the world, the future necessitates an understanding of the global field; which other organisations prioritise these disciplines? To what extent do opportunities exist for future collaboration with these organisations towards common goals? What can we learn from these organisations in terms of strategies and methodologies? How can we utilise this knowledge to carve a niche role for the Cultural Heritage Agency in the global field? These are precisely the questions that will be addressed within the following chapters.

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The 'Dutch Bridge' in Hirado, Japan

## 2. Research Methodology

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### I Introduction

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To continue on from the previous chapter, this chapter attempts to convey the methodology through which I have collected, categorised and ranked various organisations operating in the themes of Collections Management and Built Environment. This data has been compiled into what I will hereon refer to as 'the inventory,' which is featured within the annex of this report for reference.

In order to understand the approach that was utilised for this research, let us return to the initial research questions that have framed the following approach:

- Firstly, which other organisations are operating abroad in the themes of Collections Management and Built Environment? and;
- Secondly, how can their similarities and/ or differences be utilised by the Cultural Heritage Agency?

Due to the significant geographic scope of this project, which is intended to shed light on various existing heritage organisations around the world, it was most suitable to conduct the majority of this research online. This was not only due to the large geographic and thematic scope of the project, but also in order to access foreign resources in a variety of languages beyond English- such as Chinese, French, Italian and Spanish.

As the heritage field is a significantly growing field on the global scale, there were seemingly an infinite amount of heritage organisations awaiting discovery; as such, it was necessary to approach both of the research questions by first developing a criterion on which it would then be possible to distinguish relevant organisations from those of less relevance. Therefore, upon finding a potentially relevant organisation, they had to 'pass' several tests in order to be included within the scope of this project. Once an organisation met this initial criterion, it was then entered into the inventory.

The first challenge that an organisation had to meet was that it incorporated an international component. In this context, an international component could comprise of several meanings. For instance, this could mean that the organisation in question conducts research on

museum collections and their management in other countries. It could also mean that the organisation in question conducts comparative research on the built environment utilising international case studies. Further still, this could mean that the organisation regularly conducts trainings within their own country, but opens the invitation to international professionals. Of chief significance, however, were organisations that conduct tailor-made trainings, workshops and consultancies in other countries or within the local contexts of their specified case study.

The second qualifier related only to the theme of Built Environment. As the Cultural Heritage Agency works increasingly often with the Institute for Housing & Urban Development Studies (IHS) at Erasmus University in Rotterdam, it was necessary to approach the spatial planning criterion with this in mind. Therefore, upon discovering an organisation that dealt with urban planning related issues, it was also necessary to establish two characteristics in order to deem the organisation relevant for the purposes of this research. First, the organisation needed to encompass an explicit heritage component in its activities; as the discipline of spatial planning is an incredibly multifaceted and interdisciplinary field, many organisations working within this field do not consider heritage issues; therefore, this component was key. The second component that would deem an organisation relevant for the purposes of this research was that they provided at least one of the three IHS pillars of conduct: Education, Research and Advisory. Only once an organisation had a clear heritage component, and at least one pillar of the IHS did it then become relevant for the purposes of this research.

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## II Categorising

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Once an organisation was deemed relevant enough to be included within the inventory, it then became necessary to attain further qualitative and quantitative data; only then would it be possible to truly compare and contrast these various organisations with the Cultural Heritage Agency and the activities of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme. As a result of this, eight categories were created and utilised for these purposes, which are also represented within the inventory. These categories are as follows:

- Category (such as IGOs, NGOs, public organisations etc.);
- Type (such as humanitarian organisations, research and knowledge disseminating organisations, higher educational institutions etc.);

- Network (with whom these organisations work with);
- Mission statement;
- Countries of operation;
- Relevant content (capacity building activities, research projects, consulting activities etc.);
- Size of organisation (number of employees, umbrella organisations etc.), and;
- Other relevant information (conferences organised, known MoU's etc.)

Beyond this, each organisation is listed within the inventory by location (city and country) and alongside their contact information.

The reasons for choosing these particular categories are multi-fold. Categories such as 'type' and 'mission' were especially useful when analysing organisations that, from a surface level, would not necessarily be described as 'heritage' organisations. For instance, largescale NGOs predominantly involved in international humanitarian endeavours were occasionally involved in certain heritage activities. From a comparative perspective, it was key to understand what these organisations were hoping to achieve through their international heritage activities, and where these heritage projects fit into their broader mission.

'Size of organisation' and 'network' were predominantly of interest in revealing the extent to which an organisation prioritises partnership and collaboration, or instances in which an organisation perhaps lacks the necessary network to fully achieve their missions. Smaller grass-roots organisations might have the necessary skills for dealing with the two themes, but they might lack the infrastructure to fully realise their international ambitions. Organisations such as this might be particularly appealing for future partnerships on Shared Cultural Heritage



Former Nederlandsche Bank Building at Church Square, Pretoria, South Africa



activities. 'Network' was also deemed a particularly useful category as an avenue for identifying an approach for future cooperation; if perhaps one organisation within the inventory is of interest as a potential project partner, it can be of use to discover 'mutual friends,' within the field as perhaps a method for reaching out to a new organisation.

Of course, the categories of 'countries of operation' and 'relevant content' were the primary focus during this research; these categories not only highlighted instances of 'overlap' with Shared Cultural Heritage projects, but also had the effect of illuminating gaps in the field wherein Shared Cultural Heritage projects are of particular uniqueness and importance. Having compared and contrasted a variety of organisations dealing with the disciplines of Collections Management and Built Environment from a surface level, I would advise further research into these organisations in order to further delineate future prospects. Crucial questions that remain to be addressed regarding these organisations therefore are as follows: are these organisations self-aware of their global positioning? How do these organisations gauge and measure the success of these various projects? Are these organisations actively seeking to expand their networks? In order to fully comprehend the ways in which this research can affect the future of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, these questions are increasingly pertinent.

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### III Honourable Mention

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Throughout the duration of this research, various organisations were discovered that did not fit into the criterion with enough preciseness to be considered for the data inventory. In certain instances, I discovered organisations that focused heavily on one or both of the two themes, but lacked the international component that was of key importance. However, in some of these instances, these organisations were based in Shared Cultural Heritage countries. As a result, upon finding an interesting organisation residing in a Shared Cultural Heritage partner country, I listed them under the 'honourable mention' category, such that they might be considered for future Shared Cultural Heritage collaboration on relevant projects within their country. For example, an organisation such as the Indian Heritage Cities Network (IHCN) is increasingly interesting given their focus on capacity building and the provision of toolkits to Indian stakeholders dealing with urban

heritage.<sup>44</sup> While they do not have an international scope, their methodologies and heritage focus mimic that of the Cultural Heritage Agency, suggesting potential for future cooperation on Indian built heritage projects.

Early on, it was also discovered that many countries are home to organisations dedicated to international cooperation in many respects beyond heritage; while many of these such organisations have conducted heritage projects in some form, it seemed redundant to include each and every one of these organisations within the data inventory, as their focus on heritage was often quite marginal in the grand scheme of their mission, and oftentimes heritage projects were seemingly undertaken merely as a means to a humanitarian end. Organisations such as the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)<sup>45</sup>, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)<sup>46</sup> and the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)<sup>47</sup> are thus represented within the honourable mention category.

Other organisations that were designated to the honourable mention category within the annex include organisations that have since halted activities, such as the MDG Achievement Fund,<sup>48</sup> as well as organisations that *suggest* an interest in expanding into an international focus, but have yet to do so, or do so currently on a very minimalist scale.

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### IV Challenges & Limitations

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Due to the somewhat large scope of this research project, the conclusions based on this data, while comprehensive, are by no means a reflection of the entire picture. Therefore, this section intends to illuminate the challenges of this research project, while also highlighting instances where this research has its limitations.

One of the primary difficulties in the data-collecting phase of this project was the understanding that this list would surely never be a complete overview of the global field; the heritage field is ever-growing, and new organisations and projects are increasingly coming into fruition. As such, the main challenge of a research project such as this is the challenge of time; with the level of growth the field is now witnessing, this data will likely lose relevance in a short time and fall out-of-date; a cultural relic in its own respect.

<sup>44</sup> See Annex, page 216.

<sup>45</sup> See Annex, page 217.

<sup>46</sup> See Annex, page 216.

<sup>47</sup> See Annex, page 126.

<sup>48</sup> See Annex, page 219.



Furthermore, as stated previously, this research in its entirety was conducted online. As a result of this, it remains difficult to draw complete and lucid conclusions on those organisations who have not yet developed a comprehensive web presence detailing their aims and their activities. While many organisations have a website, a LinkedIn page and perhaps even a Facebook page, many organisations lack a comprehensive web presence. Further to this, many other organisations, despite having a strong web presence, do not list their projects in enough depth to effectively draw a comparative analysis on their methodologies and, more importantly, the outcomes of their projects. In some instances, I could not even find the particular date and length of an organisation's project. While some organisations, such as the Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage<sup>49</sup> or INTERREG Europe<sup>50</sup>, have extensive 'project pages', listing such things as motivations, target audience, workshop content, participant testimonials and follow-up information, many organisations do not extensively describe their projects on their websites, social media platforms or other web resources; this is true of

organisations such as Korea's National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage,<sup>51</sup> for instance. In these occurrences, this particular web-based methodology for researching the international field is limited.

A frequent challenge encountered during the data collecting phase was the linguistic barrier. While many of the larger organisations, such as international development agencies and international heritage networks, have English websites, or the option to view the English website, a variety of organisations do not have an English web presence. One of the main instances where this was true was with national governments. While it is possible to download a translation extension to most web browsers, these are often not entirely accurate; moreover, these extensions have a great deal of limitations when translating non-English alphabets. I noticed this recurrently when looking into organisations in China, such as the State Administration of Cultural Heritage in Beijing.<sup>52</sup> As such, this methodology was limited in that there was always the likelihood of mistranslating information and utilising it as data.

<sup>49</sup> See Annex, pages 84 and 167, respectively.

<sup>50</sup> See Annex, page 152.

<sup>51</sup> See Annex, page 89.

<sup>52</sup> See Annex, page 61.



Former headquarters of the Holland Land Company, an eighteenth-century syndicate in the United States. Today the building houses the Holland Land Office Museum, USA

### 3. Museum Collections: The International Field

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#### I Introduction

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As previously discussed within the introductory chapter, the Cultural Heritage Agency is home to experts in a variety of fields pertaining to museum collections. Through the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, many initiatives relating to museum collections have been undertaken in countries throughout the world. Because the Agency responds to the needs and local contexts of partner countries, these activities have been vast and varied; from restoring ‘sounding heritage’ such as bells and tower clocks in Paramaribo, to conducting workshops on mitigating indoor climates in museums in Colombo, and participating in seminars on managing risk for paintings in museums in Omsk- it is clear that the Cultural Heritage Agency has a considerable array of resources to respond to the unique and complex needs of museums worldwide.

However, in our increasingly globalised world, progresses in the field conducted by similar organisations from other nations cannot be overlooked. The heritage field is multifaceted and increasingly context related; as a result, there is no singular approach to collections management. There are always opportunities not only to learn different methodologies from these organisations, but also for future collaboration on Shared Cultural Heritage projects. As a result, this research has intended to cast light on potential future avenues for the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme.

A variety of organisations are involved in international activities related to museum collections- from government agencies, to development-oriented NGOs and, moreover, to the museums themselves, which are increasingly becoming active beyond the scope of their own institutions. How do the actions of these various organisations differ from ours? With whom do they work? What are their philosophies? The data represented in the inventory has delivered the answers to these such questions. Within this section, I expand on

several of my observations regarding some of the organisations conducting museum-related activities abroad; while this is not, by any means, a comprehensive description of all of the organisations within the various disciplines of collections management, it is meant to serve as an introduction to the activities of the global field.

## II Preventive Conservation

One of the primary elements of interest for the purposes of this research has been the concept of ‘preventive conservation.’ As many of the Cultural Heritage Agency’s workshops have focused on this concept, it is of specific interest to understand which other organisations focus on this discipline on an international scale. ICOM’s Committee for Conservation adopted the terminology of preventive conservation in 2008, citing its definition on their website as, “all measures and actions aimed at avoiding and minimizing future deterioration or loss.”<sup>53</sup> They further cite specific examples of preventive conservation, such as registration, storage, handling, packing, transportation, security, environmental management- including light, humidity, pollution and pest control, emergency planning etc. As this component of dealing with museum collections is represented so frequently in Shared Cultural Heritage initiatives, I aimed to include organisations active within this field most predominantly within the inventory. My findings have shown that there is a strong international focus on preventive conservation in its many forms from seemingly all corners of the globe. Within this section, I reveal some examples.

Ibermuseos<sup>54</sup>- a Brazil-based network of museums from twenty-two Ibero-American countries, is highly active in capacity development initiatives insofar as preventive conservation is concerned; many of their activities are workshop-based, similar to the Cultural Heritage Agency, and emphasise themes such as inventorying methodologies, registration and documentation as well as the development of security procedures for museums in member countries.<sup>55</sup> These workshops take place in various member countries such as Uruguay and Mexico, but receive participants from all over Latin America.



A brainstorming session during a risk management workshop with the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts in New Delhi, India (2015)

The Asia-Europe Museum Network (AESMUS),<sup>56</sup> a similar network-based organisation, is also a highly active organisation in terms of preventive conservation; primarily due to its large membership, AESMUS offers a wide range of resources such as workshops and online courses for international museum practitioners. For this reason, this organisation has an immeasurable impact within the global museum field in terms of disseminating knowledge on a variety of museum disciplines, including preventive conservation.

The Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI),<sup>57</sup> a body of the Federal Department of Canadian Heritage, is also a well-known player in the international field as far as preventive conservation issues are concerned; they have even in the past collaborated with the Cultural Heritage Agency on a programme for reducing risks to collections which has since been utilised in a variety of international courses of museum collections by other parties.<sup>58</sup> The CCI is an organisation of interest as they regularly produce a variety of online resources and toolkits on the subject of preventive conservation. With their international reputation, it is likely that these such toolkits on themes such as integrated pest management and storage/display methodologies have impacted the international museum community, though perhaps in a less direct manner than an organisation that provides face-to-face workshops. As far as museums organisations that are active in this field beyond the sphere of their own institution, the British Museum<sup>59</sup> is a particularly notable addition to this list. One of the museum’s primary motivations is ‘skill-sharing.’ In this respect, the museum has enacted a

<sup>53</sup> “Preventive Conservation,” ICOM-CC, accessed July 26, 2017, <http://www.icom-cc.org/36/working-groups/preventive-conservation/>.

<sup>54</sup> See Annex, page 54.

<sup>55</sup> “Iberomuseos holds a course on Management of museum collections in Uruguay,” Iberomuseos, accessed July 17, 2017, <http://www.iberomuseos.org/es/F-c/comeca-hoje-o-curso-de-gestao-de-colecoes-museais-no-uruguai/>.

<sup>56</sup> See Annex, page 93.

<sup>57</sup> See Annex, page 56.

<sup>58</sup> “Preventive Conservation: Reducing Risk to Collections.” ICCROM, accessed July 17, 2017, <http://www.icrom.org/preventive-conservation-reducing-risks-to-collections/#more-4553>.

<sup>59</sup> See Annex, page 104.

variety of skill-sharing endeavours specifically within several African countries through their Africa Programme, which has been ongoing since 2005. Through this programme, the museum has conducted a series of workshops, all of which delve into topics such as the documentation of collections, material-specific care of objects, managing risk, as well as the storage and display of museum collections. Moreover, the museum regularly offers placement opportunities for museum practitioners in these African countries, such as Nigeria and Sierra Leone, to acquire new skills that will enrich their current role and, “inform new interpretations of collections.”<sup>60</sup> The British Museum’s methodology of ‘learning by doing’ is acutely noteworthy as it mirrors the sustainability focus of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme. International Academic Projects Ltd (IAP),<sup>61</sup> an international educational charity based in London, is one example upon many that compensates for its smaller size with activities covering an increasingly large geographic scope- having conducted courses in Australia, Brazil, Sri Lanka and the United States, among many others. The organisation’s most recent training initiatives have focused on adhesives, coatings, cleaning painted surfaces as well as integrated pest management. This organisation is a curious addition to the inventory, as many of their trainings are practice-focused and material specific; however, it is beneficial to reinforce that IAP is one example upon many that could be included within this report.

In contrast to IAP, ICCROM<sup>62</sup> is of course among the leading organisations in terms of international cooperation of heritage endeavours; ICCROM made preventive conservation a focus insofar as international cooperative projects. From hosting workshops for reducing risk to collections in China, to courses on wood conservation technology in Norway or metal conservation in Cambodia and even to developing online publications on risk management; it is clear that ICCROM not only possesses a wealth of expertise on material-specific preventive conservation methodologies, but furthermore is connected to a well-entrenched network of international organisations which has led to their impressive worldwide influence in the field of museum collections management, among other heritage disciplines.

Unsurprisingly, the United States also hosts a variety of organisations active in the international heritage field, specifically with respect to developing capacities for preventive conservation; among these organisations are



Mid-career professionals in Sri Lanka share their knowledge and experience during a workshop in the National Archive Colombo entitled ‘Managing Indoor Climate Risks in Sri Lanka,’ (2015)

the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works of Art (AIC),<sup>63</sup> The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI)<sup>64</sup> and the Northeast Documentation Conservation Center (NEDCC).<sup>65</sup> These organisations are all private non-profit organisations with increasingly notable reputations in the heritage field, and as such are of certain relevance in considering future avenues for cooperation. For instance, the AIC has conducted activities reminiscent of previous Shared Cultural Heritage initiatives in Russia. In 2010, they launched a four-year initiative to build capacities and infrastructure for the conservation of photographic collections at the State Hermitage Museum in Russia. These activities were focused on providing training in cataloguing, documentation practices, and digital conservation measures and also included technical assistance in the creation of a photograph conservation laboratory.

The Getty Conservation Institute also has a long history of offering material-specific capacity building exercises on the topic in preventive conservation throughout places such as Croatia, Hungary and the Czech Republic. They offer an incredibly well-rounded approach to collections management, including methodologies for moderating storage climates and managing the threat of pests to collections. The Northeast Documentation Center, based in Massachusetts, offers consultancies as well as trainings for international museums and other organisations in a variety of countries, such as the United Nations Refugee Agency in Laos and the Hemingway Museum in Cuba. At the Hemingway Museum, the NEDCC gave a training and advice for the digitisation of Hemingway’s books and other museum materials citing,

<sup>60</sup> “Africa Programme: Sustainable and dynamic initiatives for exchange and skills sharing.” The British Museum, Accessed July 16, 2017, [http://www.britishmuseum.org/about\\_us/skills-sharing/africa\\_programme.aspx](http://www.britishmuseum.org/about_us/skills-sharing/africa_programme.aspx).

<sup>61</sup> See Annex, page 106.

<sup>62</sup> See Annex, page 78.

<sup>63</sup> See Annex, page 111.

<sup>64</sup> See Annex, page 112.

<sup>65</sup> See Annex, page 118.



“The Hemingway Museum is well aware of the role of digitisation as a powerful tool for preservation;”<sup>66</sup> particularly as a result of the sheer amount of paper and photographic materials- including maps, record covers, cards as well as manuscripts containing autographs and Hemingway’s own notes, digitisation is crucial to preserve this vast collection within the temperate Cuban climate. On this note, I’d like delve deeper into the organisations that have a strong focus on increasing capacities with respect to digitisation of museum collections.

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### III Digitality

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Digitality is not only useful for museums as a tool for preventive conservation, but can also be a valuable resource for museums seeking to overcome one of the main hurdles in the relationship between museums and their audience- accessibility. This research has cast light on the different ways in which organisations have embraced digitality; but moreover, the ways in which digitality is increasingly relevant to the local contexts in which these organisations work.

Many of the organisations encountered throughout the duration of this research have focused their museum initiatives in African contexts; organisations such as Belgium’s Royal Museum for Central Africa,<sup>67</sup> for instance, prioritise capacity building initiatives in countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and Tanzania. As indicated by their website, two themes are of focus concerning collection management in these international endeavours: improving preventive conservation methodologies in Africa museums, and the digitisation of collections. The museum also cooperates with the Belgian Directorate-General for Development Cooperation, and has stated that utilising digitisation can be used as a tool for achieving sustainable development in Africa. Therefore, while digitisation in many Western contexts can be seen as part and parcel of preventive conservation initiatives, in other contexts, initiating digitisation-focused capacity building activities can also be seen as a means of overcoming the ‘digital divide,’ and increasing local access to cultural heritage. This is very much in line with the Cultural Heritage Agency’s holistic approach and emphasis on achieving sustainability.

Of course, many other organisations have made digitisation the focus of their international activities in

other scenarios; London’s Victoria & Albert Museum,<sup>68</sup> for instance, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with India’s Ministry of Culture which resulted in a digitisation programme for Indian ‘Company’ paintings within both India and the United Kingdom. In initiatives such as thus, we can also see digitisation providing accessibility to heritage on a global scale, and thus becoming increasingly useful in fostering intercultural dialogues.

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### IV Museums & Visitors

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Beyond the opportunities presented by digitisation for increasing museum accessibility, many organisations have introduced other capacity building initiatives for museums to enrich their relationships with visitors in their local contexts. It is especially noteworthy just how many of these organisations aren’t solely focused on the collections side of museums, but the museum experience as a whole. I have therefore included museum accessibility and educational programme development initiatives within the relevant content of this research, particularly due to the fact that these discussions are often prevalent within discussions in the heritage field. Furthermore, and as previously discussed, one of the primary buzzwords of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme is *sustainability*. Insofar as sustainability is concerned, it is particularly critical for museums to consider the visitor experience, at the very least from a purely business or economic standpoint.

The Commonwealth Association of Museums (CAM),<sup>69a</sup> a non-profit NGO based out of Edmonton, Canada, has focused on this very issue in many of their past international endeavours. For example, in 2016, CAM developed a workshop in partnership with ICOMOS India entitled, “Access in Museums in South Asia,” which worked with various conceptions of museum accessibility, including both intellectual accessibility as well as physical accessibility. This workshop is of certain interest as it raises awareness for museum practitioners that “differently abled audiences” have different needs insofar as physical access to museums, but also for interacting with museum materials.<sup>70</sup>

On the other hand, ILAM Capacita,<sup>71</sup> an organization operating from Costa Rica, focused more predominantly on the intellectual accessibility of museums by hosting a

<sup>68</sup> See Annex, page 107.

<sup>69</sup> See Annex, page 58.

<sup>70</sup> “Past Conferences, Workshops, and Other Initiatives,” Commonwealth Association of Museums, accessed July 14, 2017, [http://www.maltwood.uvic.ca/cam/activities/past\\_conferences/index.html](http://www.maltwood.uvic.ca/cam/activities/past_conferences/index.html).

<sup>71</sup> See Annex, page 62.

<sup>66</sup> “NEDCC Trains Conservators at the Hemingway Museums,” NEDCC, accessed July 18, 2017, <https://www.nedcc.org/about/nedcc-stories/nedcc-international-programs-cuba>.

<sup>67</sup> See Annex, page 52.

six-week programme for museum practitioners to gain a more comprehensive understanding of educational policies within museums, stating that, “the aim is to achieve a greater understanding of education responsibility in museums, to enrich and expand the dimensions of visitor experiences, and to generate a positive climate of enthusiasm about the dialogue between curators/ scientists and educators can have excellent results for the visitors (translated).”<sup>72</sup> These types of endeavours are therefore increasingly significant for heritage organisations to consider, for at its core, the museum is an educational institution. A museum might have the most comprehensive and well-preserved collection; however, it is crucial that museums are proactive in facilitating connections between their collections and their audience- via informative displays, educational programmes and infrastructural resources for differently abled visitors, in order to maintain a lasting relevance within the community.

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## V Humanitarianism, Intangible Heritage and ‘Lived Heritage’

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A further significant observation revealed throughout this research is that many organisations focused on museum collections operate from a strong humanitarian motivation. There are a significant number of organisations that would not be classified as heritage organisations in the classical sense, but rather as organisations dedicated to projects that explicitly serve humanitarian end goals. As discussed within the methodology section, many of these such organisations were not listed within the inventory due to the frequency with which they were found, but were rather illuminated in the section entitled ‘honourable mention.’ Nonetheless, this section intends to highlight one particular example of what might be considered a ‘humanitarian-heritage’ organisation.

A particularly notable observation brought to light by the inventory regards an organisation that more closely mirrors another Dutch heritage organisation- that is, the Prince Claus Fund. This particular organisation is Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHWB),<sup>73</sup> an organisation originating in Stockholm, Sweden. While Prince Claus Fund’s website presents the organisation’s mission statement as “Culture is a basic need”, CHWB’s website similarly insists that, “our mission is to promote

cultural heritage as both a right in itself and a resource.” As a result, both organisations are similarly dedicated to rescuing heritage based on its human-assigned value and its role within collective identities. The organisation can be considered a ‘humanitarian-heritage’ organisation primarily due to this notion, but furthermore due to its geographic focus; CHWB is focused on heritage-rescue missions within nations of the Global South, represented by their activities in Kenya and Syria, as well as European nations with struggling economies, such as Albania and Kosovo.

With respect to humanitarian-heritage organisations and the initiatives of an organisation such as Cultural Heritage without Borders, this research has illuminated the extent to which intangible heritage has become a growing focus in the international field. Cultural Heritage without Borders exemplifies this focus on intangible heritage; with their project ‘al Hakawati,’ CHWB is attempting to preserve Syria’s intangible tradition of oral storytelling by recording traditional Syrian stories. It is their belief that, “storytelling can be an important factor for creating a sense of ‘belonging’ across ethnic and religious boundaries, and in turn, contribute to peaceful coexistence among people in and out of Syria.”<sup>74</sup> Here we can see this focus on intangible heritage as a conduit towards a humanitarian end goal.

The British Council<sup>75</sup> funded a similar initiative in Palestine entitled, “Protecting Bedouin Lived Cultural Heritage.” The project, conducted over a period of fifteen months, focused on the nomadic Bedouin communities of Occupied Palestinian territories, with the specific focus of engaging young Bedouin people and to, “explore the relationship of their cultural heritage to land and agriculture.”<sup>76</sup> Researchers were trained in the practice of documenting oral histories with the long-term goal of discovering solutions to support future sustainable economic development for these communities.

These types of initiatives are interesting as they highlight a shift in the very definition of ‘museum collections;’ while most of the organisations focused on museum initiatives are dedicated primarily to tangible objects, we can see that the international initiative to preserve collections has been broadened to include languages, stories and traditions. These types of programmes are relevant in that preserving and revitalising intangible heritage to serve a social purpose exemplifies the very notion of sustainability.

<sup>74</sup> “Syria: ‘al-Hakawati’- the Storytelling Tour in Sweden 2015,” Cultural Heritage without Borders, accessed July 16, 2017, <http://chwb.org/others/activities/syria-al-hakawati-storytelling-tour-sweden-2015/>.

<sup>75</sup> See Annex, page 102.

<sup>76</sup> “Protecting Bedouin Lived Cultural Heritage,” The British Council, accessed July 17th 2017, <https://www.britishcouncil.org/arts/culture-development/cultural-protection-fund/projects/bedouinlivedheritage>.

<sup>72</sup> “Educational Policy in Museums,” ILAM Capacita, accessed July 17, 2017, <http://talleresilam.org/politica-educativa-en-museos/>.

<sup>73</sup> See Annex, page 97.

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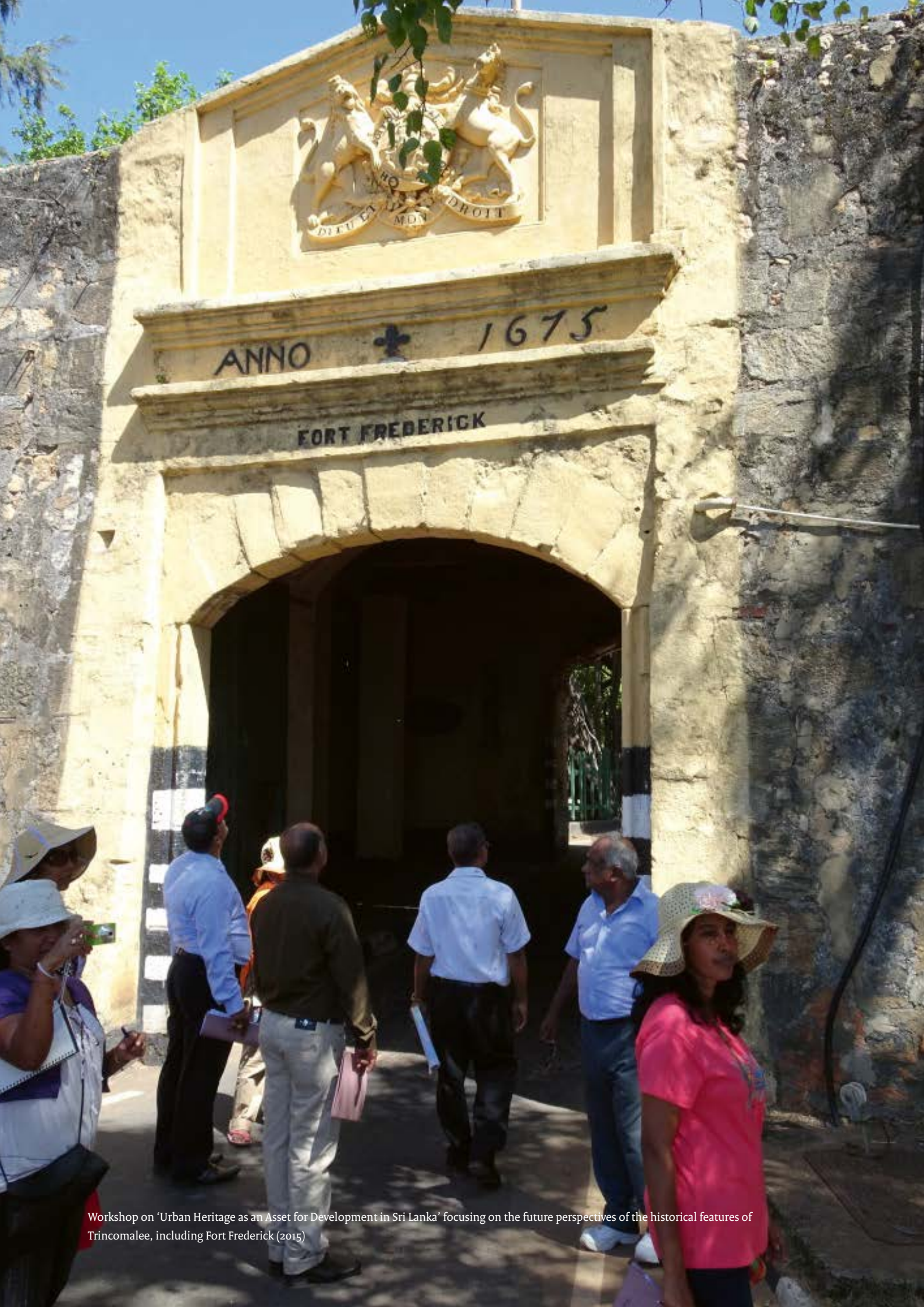
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Workshop on 'Urban Heritage as an Asset for Development in Sri Lanka' focusing on the future perspectives of the historical features of Trincomalee, including Fort Frederick (2015)

# 4. Built Environment: The International Field

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## I Introduction

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Throughout the duration of this research, the theme of Built Environment was perhaps the more intricate theme to analyse, particularly due to the fact that planning as a discipline is increasingly multidimensional, encompassing a variety of scopes, approaches and methodologies. While there are, no doubt, a great many organisations dealing with urban planning, it is not absolute that these planning organisations will strongly incorporate a heritage component within their broader mission. Nevertheless, utilising the aforementioned criterion, a significant number of organisations have been included within the inventory featured in the annex, all of which focus on heritage in varying degrees.

This chapter intends to illuminate my observations regarding the international field with respect to this theme by employing a combined approach; because the Cultural Heritage Agency frequently cooperates with the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies at Erasmus University on Shared Cultural Heritage projects, I thought it was prudent to distinguish my observations based on how the organisations represented within the inventory correlate to the three pillars of IHS: Education, Research and Advisory. Therefore, throughout this chapter, I attempt to delve further into these three pillars and discuss the ways in which various organisations approach these pillars through their previous and ongoing projects.

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## II Education

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One of the primary pillars for the IHS is Education. As per the IHS website, “the participatory and action-oriented training and the international perspective of IHS aims at improving knowledge, skills and attitudes for managing the urban development processes of today.” As such, within this component I attempt to further discuss some of the organisations within the inventory that are highly involved with the theme of Built Environment from an educational standpoint. Throughout this component, I’d like to specifically provide an overview of organisations such as Australia’s Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalization (ADI),<sup>77</sup> and Germany’s Georg-Simmel Center for Metropolitan Studies (GSZ).<sup>78</sup>

To begin, Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalization, hereon referred to as ADI, is of acute interest due to the fact that they are based in Australia, one of the Shared Cultural Heritage partner countries. ADI boasts a strong international reputation for its education and research in the fields of social sciences and the humanities, and offers courses in various disciplines; however, for the purposes of this research, I will focus on their Architectural Planning courses. Within the overview of this programme, the ADI website states: “learn to specialise in designing and creating the vibrant places and spaces in which we live, work and play. Study how to balance the built and natural environmental with community needs, social equity, cultural significance and economic sustainability.” Within the planning disciplines, students can then choose to specialise in disciplines such as urban design, landscapes, environmental management, healthy cities and, most importantly for our purposes, cultural heritage. ADI is connected to a vast international network, with ties to UNESCO, Qatar’s National Research Fund, the University of Alberta, University College London and many more. Moreover, ADI has made both India and Indonesia focus countries for both research and education purposes; this is exemplified on their website, which states that they have links to over forty Indonesian universities for the purposes of joint research. This research component will be discussed further on within this report. However, as far as this pillar of Education is concerned, ADI is reputable for their global exchange programmes, with an extensive partnership network consisting of universities in over thirty countries, including Shared Cultural Heritage partner countries, such as the United States, Japan and India.

The Georg-Simmel Center for Metropolitan Research, hereon referred to as GSZ, is also a notable addition to the inventory with respect to the pillar of Education. GSZ, similar to IHS, is an interdisciplinary body of Berlin’s Humboldt University. The focus of the organisation is primarily education and research regarding the development of cities, focusing on topics such as cultural heritage, migration, segregation & integration, urban ecology, tourism and urban development. GSZ organises lectures and conferences, hosts international summer schools, and disseminates research through publications. A variety of GSZ courses mimic the practice-oriented nature of the IHS; in this regard, two notable courses offered include a practice-oriented seminar concerning the regeneration of Warsaw’s Old Town, as well as another course entitled, “Urban Heritage and Urban Memorial Cultures.”

<sup>77</sup> See Annex, page 134.

<sup>78</sup> See Annex, page 159.





Workshop on the 'Utilization of Restored Heritage Buildings' in Jakarta, Indonesia (2016)

Beyond these two organisations, several other education-based organisations have been listed in the inventory and within the honourable mention section. For example, Benin's L'Ecole du Patrimoine Africain,<sup>79</sup> hereon referred to as EPA, is a post-graduate university institution which focuses on improving heritage management within 26 sub-Saharan African countries. With themes that mirror the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, EPA's 'Landscape and Heritage' department offers practice-based courses on heritage and development. Within the honourable mention section, one can also see examples such as the Bartlett School of Architecture at the University College London;<sup>80</sup> this organisation has an 'Architecture and Historic Urban Environments' programme, wherein students are able to, "create innovative and ambitious design proposals for historic buildings and urban areas which can enhance the social and cultural benefits of our built heritage, and which are fully grounded in integrated processes of

design research."<sup>81</sup> While the programme emphasises that students will focus on historic urban environments in London and other international cities, the organisation lacks an explicit international factor or any obvious crossover with Shared Cultural Heritage partner countries; moreover, they are not presented as being highly active in the practice-oriented educational approach which is key to the IHS's Education pillar. As a result, this organisation has been delegated to the honourable mention section of the annex.

It is worthwhile to note that there are many such educational programmes worldwide that concern the relationships between heritage and spatial planning; however, many of these organisations lack a strong international focus, a practice-oriented approach, as well as access to a network beyond the educational sphere. For this reason, there are fewer 'Education' organisations listed within the inventory in contrast to the other two IHS pillars.

<sup>79</sup> See Annex, page 139.

<sup>80</sup> See Annex, page 217.

<sup>81</sup> "MA Architecture and Historic Urban Environments," UCL Bartlett School of Architecture, accessed July 24, 2017, <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/bartlett/architecture/programmes/postgraduate/ma-architecture-and-historic-urban-environments>.



### III Research

The IHS website reinforces the Research pillar as, “the overall objective of the IHS research and PhD programme is to generate knowledge in urban development and management in developing countries and countries in transition.” In this respect, beyond education ADI and GSZ are also perhaps best renowned for their international contributions through their research projects. ADI is currently conducting research on what they refer to as ‘Cool Living Heritage’ in Qatar with their project, “Cool Living Heritage in Qatar: Sustainable alternatives to air-conditioned urban development.”<sup>82</sup> Through this project, ADI is seeking to integrate notions of cultural and environmental sustainability with the urban development needs of the city of Qatar, within the context of increasing carbon emissions in the Gulf. A collaborative endeavour, ADI is partnering with researchers abroad in Singapore and the United Kingdom to find solutions to this topical question. GSZ is also involved in a variety of research projects; for example, a current ongoing project entitled, “Urban Development and UNESCO-World Heritage: Transformation of Industrial Sites,”<sup>83</sup> focuses on four European case studies and seeks to understand the ways in which the heritage field can bridge conflicts between monument protection, urban development, creative industries and contemporary architecture. The desired outcomes for this research include the development a toolkit for heritage management, and to arrive at practical and sustainable solutions for the ways in which heritage management can become more deeply integrated with urban development processes. GSZ was invested in a similar past initiative from 2011-2014, once more analysing industrial heritage in the climate of urban change while considering how the heritage field can attain a balance between conservation and development whilst remaining conscious of environmental and social factors.<sup>84</sup>

A particularly notable research organisation discovered throughout this project resides within a Shared Cultural Heritage partner country, and boasts a markedly wide-reaching influence- Japan’s Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage at

Ritsumeikan University (R-DMUCH).<sup>85</sup> R-DMUCH is a rather specialised organisation, as they are primarily oriented towards disaster and risk management of historic cities. Their research chiefly focuses on developing policies based on local values for the safeguarding of historic buildings. One completed project by R-DMUCH that is fairly unique is entitled, “Global COE program for Education, Research and Development of Strategy on Disaster Mitigation of Cultural Heritage and Historic Cities.”<sup>86</sup> This programme, consisting of four individual research, attempted to evaluate the cultural values associated with built heritage, the traditional procedures that exist for dealing with built heritage in the context of natural and manmade disasters, technologies for mitigating disaster and finally, creating plans and policies for mitigating the effects of disasters on cultural heritage. The scope of the project was informed by the Japanese experience but also aimed to consider international contexts. While this organisation deals with a vastly different element of the historic built environment than is focused on within the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, it is worthwhile knowing that there is an organisation predominantly specialised in risk management of the historic built environment, as this type of knowledge can be of particular use in Shared Cultural Heritage partner countries that are especially susceptible to, for example, the risk of floods.

In contrast to higher educational organisations involved in research endeavours, there are a variety of public organisations dedicated specifically to researching topical heritage and development issues. Croatia’s Institute for Development and International Relations,<sup>87</sup> hereon referred to as IRMO, is a relevant organisation insofar as this Research pillar is concerned. On the organisation’s website, IRMO states, “the fundamental mission of the Institute is developing and disseminating theoretical, methodological and technical knowledge and skills required for scientific and professional interpretation and evaluation of contemporary international relations which affect various human activities and related developmental trends important for the Republic of Croatia. Development tendencies are observed in the local, regional, European and global context.”<sup>88</sup> As a result, while the aforementioned organisations touch on multiple IHS pillars, IRMO is a strictly research-based organisation; that being said,

<sup>82</sup> “Cool Living Heritage in Qatar: Sustainable Alternatives to Air-Conditioned Urban Development,” Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://www.deakin.edu.au/adi/our-research/projects/cool-living-heritage-in-qatar-sustainable-alternatives-to-air-conditioned-urban-development>.

<sup>83</sup> “Research,” Georg Simmel Center for Metropolitan Studies, Humboldt-Universität, accessed July 24, 2017, <https://www.intzent.hu-berlin.de/en/gsz/research/forschung#urbandevel>.

<sup>84</sup> Ibid.

<sup>85</sup> See Annex, page 166.

<sup>86</sup> “Global COW Program for Education, Research and Development of Strategy on Disaster Mitigation of Cultural Heritage and Historic Cities,” Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage and Historic Cities, Ritsumeikan University, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://www.r-dmuch.jp/en/project/gcoe/index.html>.

<sup>87</sup> See Annex, page 147.

<sup>88</sup> “Mission and History,” IRMO, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://www.irmo.hr/en/about-the-institute/mission-history/#>.

various projects that IRMO has taken on are relevant in the context of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme and the theme of Built Environment. Not only has IRMO frequently tackled issues regarding heritage and spatial planning within Croatia, but the organisation has also collaborated on a variety of international initiatives as well. IRMO was recently involved in INTERREG's Restaura project, which delved into the revitalisation of historic buildings through the fostering of public-private partnerships- a concept frequently discussed in the context of Shared Cultural Heritage projects.<sup>89</sup> A collaborative partnership with various organisations in Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, IRMO's research concerned the identification and evaluation of the role of public-private partnerships in historic cities.<sup>90</sup> Beyond their collaborations with European partners, IRMO also has an impressive global network, having cooperated with organisations such as the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Auburn University in Alabama, and even the Center for Strategic Studies in Azerbaijan. While the organisation is not predominantly dedicated to issues surrounding Built Environment, they are increasingly interested in researching the socio-political nature of urban change, of which heritage plays a role.

Sustainable Urbanism International (SUI)<sup>91</sup>- an NGO operating from Bangalore, India, is an additionally noteworthy research institution for several reasons; not only does this organisation operate from within a Shared Cultural Heritage partner country, but they are also highly active in researching and disseminating knowledge on heritage and spatial planning. As far as SUI's mission statement is concerned, the organisation's website states, "Sustainable Urbanism International is a research and design initiative committed to the conservation of cultural heritage, and developing strategies for promoting culturally and environmentally sensitive strategies for urban development."<sup>92</sup> With respect to this, SUI has partnered with a variety of organisations on several research projects, tailor-made to multiple contexts. For instance, the organisation delivered a report on the topic of conservation and urban regeneration within the South Asian region, including Afghanistan and Iran specifically; this research focused in-depth on conservation strategies, government structures and policies within these regions, revitalisation schemes as well as bottom-up, participatory strategies for the urban revitalisation of these historic

urban areas.<sup>93</sup> A particularly notable project, undertaken in cooperation with the University of Oregon, looked at the "changing relationship between water and the built environment,"<sup>94</sup> in Bangkok, Thailand. The project examined the tensions that have arisen from modernist developments in urban environments comprising of traditional building styles along Bangkok's canals. In fact, the organisation has enacted several research projects that are particularly focused on the relationship between the environment (water specifically), and urban heritage. This niche focus of SUI, not only on the relationships between cultures and their urban environments, but also the relationship between built heritage and environmental issues is acutely appealing from the standpoint of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, which seeks to employ integrated approaches to issues surrounding the urban sphere.

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#### IV Advisory

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Perhaps most relevant pillar in terms of both the IHS and the Cultural Heritage Agency is the Advisory pillar. At its core, the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme enables countries that share a past with the Netherlands to achieve a sustainable future for their heritage in the present. This is done through the provision of advisory resources, such as workshops, consultancies and toolkits. As such, organisations that also deal with the theme of Built Environment in an advisory role were deemed particularly significant for the purposes of this research, and are thus most heavily represented in the inventory.

China's Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM)<sup>95</sup> is an exemplary organisation in terms of being highly active in the advisory role; recurrently utilising Shared Cultural Heritage keywords such as *integrated*, *holistic*, and *multi-disciplinary* on their website, this network of Asian institutions regularly provides workshops on a variety of topical issues related to Built Environment. A four-day workshop in 2014, for instance, focused on mitigating between heritage values and urban development by utilising Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA).<sup>96</sup> AAHM mediates between both the

<sup>89</sup> "Restaura," INTERREG Central Europe, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/RESTAURA.html>.

<sup>90</sup> "Restaura," IRMO, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://www.irmo.hr/en/projects/restaura-2/>.

<sup>91</sup> See Annex, page 162.

<sup>92</sup> "About," Sustainable Urbanism International, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://home.sustainurban.org/about/>.

<sup>93</sup> "UN Habitat, Report on Culture and Heritage," Sustainable Urbanism International, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://home.sustainurban.org/projects/heritage-and-culture/un-habitat-iii-report-on-culture-and-heritage/>.

<sup>94</sup> "Klong Settlements of Bangkok," Sustainable Urbanism International, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://home.sustainurban.org/projects/urban-planning-development/klong-settlements-of-bangkok/>.

<sup>95</sup> See Annex, page 140.

<sup>96</sup> "Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA): AAHM Workshop on HIA Methods and Practice," Asian Academy for Heritage Management, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://asian-academy.org/heritage-impact-assessment-hia-aahm-workshop-on-hia-methods-and-practice/>.

Education and Advisory pillars by regularly co-organizing field schools in cooperation with both UNESCO and ICCROM which highlight such issues as integrated conservation, sustainable development and participatory models of managing built heritage.<sup>97</sup>

Urban Discovery,<sup>98</sup> another organisation operating from Hong Kong, has played a highly active role insofar as providing advisory tools within Shared Cultural Heritage partner countries located in the Asian Pacific region, including Sri Lanka and Indonesia. Many of Urban Discovery's past and ongoing initiatives focus on the adaptive re-use of buildings; for instance, the organisation is currently involved in advising on the adaptive re-use of the former Ministry of Tourism Building in Yangon, Myanmar (a current hot-spot for international heritage endeavours, based on this research).<sup>99</sup> Another ongoing Urban Discovery project of extreme interest is being conducted in Trincomalee, Sri Lanka. Here, Urban Discovery, in cooperation with the Dutch Embassy in Colombo, is playing an advisory role to stakeholders regarding the potential of the historic Portuguese-built settlement at Fort Frederick as well as the neighbouring Dutch heritage precincts. Throughout their work, a clear trend exemplifies the organisation's commitment to participatory and community-led approaches, developing private-public partnerships and achieving a balance between conservation and development that is conducive to local sustainability.

Paris's International Urban Development Association (INTA)<sup>100</sup> is a further significant organisation in regards to the Advisory pillar for numerous reasons. Firstly, INTA is a global network comprising of a variety of persons involved in the urban field, such as city planners, investors and architects. For those involved within their network, INTA provides a variety of educational, advisory as well as technical resources for concerns related to urban development- many of which focus on the relationship between heritage and spatial planning. For instance, a recent INTA initiative was conducted in the historic city of Alexandria in Egypt, specifically with respect to eight historic industrial buildings in the Minat Al Bassal district.<sup>101</sup> For this project, INTA not only organized a workshop on the concept of sustainable cities, but also provided advisory support to Egyptian stakeholders in addition to technical assistance for the adaptive re-use of these buildings.

<sup>97</sup> "Field Schools," Asian Academy for Heritage Management, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://asian-academy.org/field-schools/>.

<sup>98</sup> See Annex, page 141.

<sup>99</sup> "Professional Training," Urban Discovery, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://urbandiscovery.asia/professional-training/>.

<sup>100</sup> See Annex, page 153.

<sup>101</sup> "INTA activities," INTA, accessed July 24, 2017, <https://inta-aivn.org/en/430-cc/transmed/2446-alexandria-rehabilitation-and-regeneration-of-the-minat-al-bassal-industrial-heritage>.



The former colonial Court House of Semarang is an example of adaptive reuse, it is a restaurant nowadays

Yet another French organisation, Bordeaux's Sites & Cités Remarquables,<sup>102</sup> is significant not only in terms of the provision of advisory resources, but also in terms of geographic reach. This organisation specialises in providing the international community with advice on two central issues that have been key within the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme: integrated development and mediating between stakeholders. Sites & Cités Remarquables is a further organisation currently active with heritage projects in Myanmar, having conducted advisory exchanges in Yangon to discover the ways in which to reconcile the development of the city's banks and the conservation of heritage.<sup>103</sup> One of this organisation's most notable cooperative partnerships in the advisory role has been with Mali, where over the past ten years Sites & Cités Remarquables have been effective in introducing workshops on a relevant topics, such as raising awareness for Mali's heritage value and pursuing adaptive re-use as an avenue to explore for solving local housing issues.<sup>104</sup>

A particularly fascinating organisation in terms of geographic reach and long-term international cooperation is the Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage);<sup>105</sup> A network of Japanese institutions committed to international cooperation in heritage management, JCIC-Heritage has conducted advisory projects all across the world regarding an assortment of heritage fields, including both moveable and immovable heritage. With respect to the theme of Built Environment, one project of interest was JCIC-Heritage's cooperation with Indonesia from 1995-2008; this project focused on historic wooden

<sup>102</sup> See Annex, page 155.

<sup>103</sup> "Burma," Sites & Cités Remarquables France, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://www.sites-cites.fr/cooperation-internationale/international/birmanie/>.

<sup>104</sup> "Mali," Sites & Cités Remarquables France, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://www.sites-cites.fr/cooperation-internationale/international/mali/>.

<sup>105</sup> See Annex, page 167.



buildings in the context of economic-driven development and, moreover, on assessing the risks of earthquakes and temperate climate conditions on this unique built heritage.<sup>106</sup> JCIC-Heritage is active both in the provision of technical assistance as well as in the role of providing advisory resources to build local capacities.

Beyond these large organisations, it is worthwhile to mention that this research has also illustrated a variety of considerably smaller organisations which offer advisory services on this theme of Built Environment. For instance, Urban Expert,<sup>107</sup> a private organisation operating out of Berlin, specialises in consulting on issues of integrated and sustainable development, including the, “development and protection of historic cities.”<sup>108</sup> Currently, the organisation’s scope is rather small, restricted to Europe, however their content is interesting insofar as their provision of long-term support in the advisory role. Urban Expert has worked frequently with planning companies, particularly in Belgium, on developing heritage management and development plans. Urban Expert also provided support to the three year URBACT project entitled “HerO: Heritage as Opportunity: Sustainable Management Strategies for Vital Historic Urban Landscapes,” where their role was to support partners in implementing integrated cultural heritage management plans as well as to develop handbooks and good-practice brochures on the project.<sup>109</sup> Urban Expert also advised URBACT in 2011 regarding the “SURE: Fostering different socio-economic methods of urban rehabilitation in deprived urban areas” project, where they moderated a workshop and created a report on opportunities and challenges in Larnaca, Cyprus for urban revitalisation prospects. Organisations such as Urban Expert are therefore noteworthy, as while they appear to possess the disciplinary background and expertise to advise on Built Environment issues, they might not possess the proper network to fully realize their ambitions; as a result of this, small organisations such as these can be seen as attractive potential partners.



Workshop ‘Collecting and Connecting: Historical Data for Inner City Development’ of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (2014)

## V Humanitarianism and the Holistic Approach

Throughout the duration of this research, a variety of organisations have been encountered that would not be considered ‘heritage organisations’ in the practical sense; for instance, there are seemingly a great deal of IGOs and NGOs dedicated to battling global poverty that have utilised heritage projects as a means of alleviating this international issue. As such, my initial inkling as discussed within the introductory chapter was thus confirmed to be accurate. Organisations of this nature include the Cities Alliance,<sup>110</sup> the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA),<sup>111</sup> the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID),<sup>112</sup> Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)<sup>113</sup> and the World Bank.<sup>114</sup> It is important to note that not all of these types of organisations have been listed within the main inventory; however, several others have been compiled into the honourable mention section in order to provide a sense of how prevalent these organisations are, and moreover, to provide an understanding of just how frequently humanitarian organisations are increasingly considering heritage as an avenue for providing humanitarian aid.

World Bank is a prime example of a humanitarian organisation that has utilised heritage as an avenue for humanitarian endeavours, and many of these initiatives are increasingly relevant to the theme of Built Environment. These projects are noteworthy for several reasons. Because organisations such as World Bank have a notable network and a great deal of financial resources,

<sup>106</sup> “Cooperation Project for the Conservation of Traditional Wooden Buildings in Indonesia under the Cooperation Project for the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Properties and Buildings in the Asia-Pacific Region,” Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage, accessed July 24, 2017, [http://www.jcic-heritage.jp/en/project/asia\\_indonesia\\_200909/](http://www.jcic-heritage.jp/en/project/asia_indonesia_200909/).

<sup>107</sup> See Annex, page 160.

<sup>108</sup> “Home,” Urban Expert, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://urbanexpert.de/en>.

<sup>109</sup> “Earth Heritage and Building Culture,” Urban Expert, accessed July 24, 2017, [http://urbanexpert.de/pr/welterbe\\_baukultur](http://urbanexpert.de/pr/welterbe_baukultur).

<sup>110</sup> See Annex, page 136.

<sup>111</sup> See Annex, page 169.

<sup>112</sup> See Annex, page 185.

<sup>113</sup> See Annex, page 208.

<sup>114</sup> See Annex, page 211.

these projects are very results-driven and long-term. Perhaps the downfall of organisations such as World Bank is their lack of a holistic approach to built heritage in its urban environment. Likely because an organisation such as World Bank is increasingly focused on alleviating poverty, many of these heritage projects focus on the development of tourism initiatives for the purposes of reinvigorating local economies. For instance, the World Bank is currently involved with a heritage project in China entitled, “Hubei Jingzhou Historic Town Conservation Project,”<sup>115</sup> which focuses on conserving and facilitating access to built heritage and implementing tourism services. Yet another project entitled, “Project for Integrated Urban and Tourism Development,”<sup>116</sup> in Albania once more sees the primary focus on the restoration of heritage buildings and the development of tourist infrastructures. While these projects are of interest, they are perhaps lacking a focus on achieving social sustainability within local communities. While economic sustainability is an exceptionally important concept to consider in dealing with built heritage, these types of organisations must also consider the ways in which local communities interact with their urban environments and how this should influence urban development strategies.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), a public organisation operating out of Tokyo, is similarly dedicated to reducing poverty on a global scale. However, similar to World Bank, they seem to lack a comprehensive and holistic approach. With built heritage projects throughout the world, few of these initiatives have attempted to mediate between preservation and development initiatives for the purpose of serving local communities. For instance, a project in 2006 entitled, “Preserving Vietnam’s Priceless Heritage,”<sup>117</sup> saw the provision of technical assistance on the preservation and restoration of monuments. Similarly, a project in March of 2017 saw the provision of advisory resources in the preservation and restoration of built heritage in Armenia with ‘territorial development’ only being discussed as a side note.<sup>118</sup> One conclusion to be drawn from examples such as these is that while large development organisations might have the resources to fund and provide technical assistance towards built heritage endeavours, there is a lack of specialisation in integrated approaches that are present within the methodologies of

heritage organisations such as the Cultural Heritage Agency.

Of course, there are exceptions to this notion. Washington’s Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) increasingly works on rehabilitating urban heritage in a holistic manner. IADB has conducted countless urban revitalisation projects in South America, both in an advisory and a technical role; many of these projects exemplify the organisation’s commitment to mediating between preservation and development for the sake of achieving both economic and social sustainability. For instance, IADB played an advisory role for the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro in developing a long-term plan for the renewal of the historic centre;<sup>119</sup> yet another previous project in Brazil entitled, “Socio-cultural Restoration in the Historic Gloria Neighbourhood,”<sup>120</sup> emphasized IADB’s focus on social sustainability and utilising participatory approaches to rehabilitate the built environment. IADB was also active in the Brazilian city of Santos, where once again they advised the local government on implementing urban renewal plans for the historic quarters of the port city.<sup>121</sup> As a result, while many of these largescale humanitarian organisations might lack the heritage expertise to be considered for future partnership, there are others still that are increasingly aware of holistic approaches to the built environment.

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<sup>115</sup> “Hubei Jingzhou Historic Town Conservation Project,” The World Bank, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://projects.worldbank.org/P148523?lang=en>.

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<sup>117</sup> “Focus on Viet Nam,” JICA, accessed July 25, 2017, [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/focus\\_on/vietnam/vietnam\\_3.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/focus_on/vietnam/vietnam_3.html).

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The former colonial Town Hall now contains the Jakarta History Museum, Kota Tua, Jakarta, Indonesia

# 5. Conclusions & Recommendations

## I Introduction

Now that I've outlined my initial observations regarding the organisations listed within the inventory, it is time to return once again to the research questions and provide conclusions and recommendations for the future of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme.

Once again, the leading questions for this research are as follows:

- Which other organisations are operating abroad in the themes of Collections Management and Built Environment?
- How can their similarities and/or differences be utilised by the Cultural Heritage Agency?

The resulting data has delineated a variety of notable organisations which are of interest in terms of pursuing new avenues for the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme; this not only includes the potential for future partnerships and collaboration, but moreover this research has highlighted gaps within the field wherein the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands can further pursue activities related to Collections Management and Built Environment.

## II Geographic & Thematic Overlap-Cooperation or Competition?

Throughout this research, I have endeavoured to unearth activities that overlap with the projects currently being pursued within the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, both geographically and thematically. As a result of this, it is especially useful not only to understand the various examples of organisations that are currently operating within the ten Shared Cultural Heritage partner countries, but also operating within the framework of both themes of Collections Management and Built Environment. Therefore, throughout this component I attempt to discuss these particular organisations with respect to notions of future cooperation and competition.

My initial observation upon consulting the inventory is that India, Indonesia and Sri Lanka seem to be focus countries for many international heritage organisations, seemingly regardless of any viable or comprehensive historical connection to these countries. These specific organisations are chiefly interesting to delve into further insofar as future cooperation and competition is

concerned. Beyond some of the more reputable largescale NGOs, organisations such as AusHeritage<sup>122</sup> a network organisation based in Griffith Australia, is rather notable. AusHeritage's activities are worthy of mention for several reasons. Not only is this organisation based from within a Shared Cultural Heritage country, but moreover, AusHeritage is active in both of the themes central to this research. Further to this, this organisation has conducted activities in the three aforementioned partner countries- India, Indonesia and Sri Lanka. That being said, based on my observations, AusHeritage's activities do not present a competition to those of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme; rather the evidence implies opportunities for future cooperation and partnership. For instance, with respect to AusHeritage's built heritage initiatives in Indonesia, the organisation is primarily focused on developing tourism infrastructures for the purposes of preserving the region's Dutch heritage. With respect to AusHeritage's Collections Management focus, there is perhaps more of an overlap with the content of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme; having signed a Memorandum of Understanding with INTACH in 2007, AusHeritage has since become highly involved in capacity building projects with Indian museums (including projects with the Victoria Memorial Hall, an Indian institution housing a vast collection of paintings from the Dutch East India Company) on issues such as preventive conservation as well as artifact display and storage. Precisely due to the fact that both of these examples suggest an interest on behalf of AusHeritage in achieving the sustainable preservation of the shared heritage of India and the Netherlands, it would be beneficial to cooperate with this organisation on these types of initiatives.

The Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM),<sup>123</sup> in Hong Kong, is another organisation that overlaps with the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme both thematically and geographically. Under the auspices of ICCROM and UNESCO, AAHM perhaps presents more of a competition to the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, specifically regarding their activities in the Pacific. For instance, AAHM has developed a museology training programme with UNESCO and ICCROM consisting of workshops, seminars and training materials for museum professionals in the Asia Pacific region- such as Sri Lanka, Australia, India and Japan. In terms of the Built Environment theme, AAHM hosts field schools wherein participants are able to learn and articulate the relationship between integrated conservation and sustainable development, including management

<sup>122</sup> See Annex, pages 51 and 135, respectively.

<sup>123</sup> See Annex, pages 60 and 140, respectively.



systems and participatory approaches. The organisation has also delved into Maritime Archaeology activities which, while not the focus of this particular research, is indicative of the extent to which the organisation has overlapped thematically with the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme. In this respect, one might consider AAHM a competitor.

As previously discussed, the Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage)<sup>124</sup> is yet another key organisation, as not only do they operate from a Shared Cultural Heritage partner country, but they also conduct projects in Sri Lanka and Indonesia alongside initiatives in South America and Africa; from a Built Environment perspective, JCIC-Heritage does not represent a competitor for the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, as they are strictly concerned with the preservation of the built environment, and as such do not employ an integrated approach. Moreover, from a Collections Management perspective, JCIC-Heritage is predominantly focused on material-specific conservation and restoration strategies, rather than expansive preventive conservation strategies. Therefore, cooperation with this organisation could be beneficial for several reasons. Firstly, JCIC-Heritage is connected to a vast international heritage network; access to this network could be advantageous for the purposes of surmising future possibilities for international cooperation. Secondly, cooperating with a Shared Cultural Heritage partner country on various projects in other partner countries would only serve to enrich the relationship between Japan and the Netherlands. And finally, cooperation with JCIC-Heritage could serve to broaden JCIC-Heritage's expertise in both themes of Built Environment and Collections Management, which could be valuable for the management of Shared Cultural Heritage in Japan.

Aside from the prevalent overlaps with Shared Cultural Heritage activities in the Pacific, organisations such as Fundación ILAM<sup>125</sup> overlap with SCH projects in the Atlantic sphere, specifically with respect to Brazil. While ILAM has stated on its website that they are dedicated to highlighting and preserving built heritage, including historical houses, military and public constructions, religious enclosures, historical centres, cemeteries and monuments- the organisation has listed very little information regarding the extent of this focus, or the forms of assistance that they are able to provide. However, with respect to Collections Management, the organisation's website reveals a variety of six-week workshops regarding the cataloguing, documentation

and assessment of collections, as well as exhibition methodologies and educational policies. In this respect, ILAM might be considered as a future partner rather than an obvious competitor, as their activities are currently restricted to only one Shared Cultural Heritage partner country. In fact, one might surmise that cooperating with a network organisation such as ILAM could be beneficial for the future of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, in that it could provide a potential avenue towards impacting heritage management in other Latin American countries.

The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI),<sup>126</sup> which has only been mentioned briefly throughout the duration of this report simply due to its extremely notable reputation within the heritage field, is of course another organisation that overlaps with the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme both thematically and geographically, particularly in reference to their activities in Brazil, South Africa and Russia. Beyond this, GCI has just recently collaborated with the Cultural Heritage Agency on a conservation science workshop on Asian lacquers.<sup>127</sup> As this relationship has already been established, it would be beneficial to consider cooperation with the GCI on future Shared Cultural Heritage projects.

Further to this observation regarding the high activity of heritage organisations in India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Brazil, many of the organisations listed within the inventory do not necessarily incorporate both themes into their broader mission, but are commonly active in at least one of the themes in countries such as Japan, Australia, the United States and South Africa. While I have observed fewer projects being conducted in Russia, I have noticed a nearly complete absence of heritage projects being conducted in one specific Shared Cultural Heritage partner country- Suriname. This is somewhat surprising due to the substantial amount of heritage organisations dedicated to activities in Central and South America. Therefore, it is my understanding that it would perhaps be worthwhile to cooperate on Surinamese heritage activities with organisations that operate in a similar geographic region, in countries such as Brazil, Venezuela, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Haiti etc. With this in mind, it might be interesting to consider cooperation with an organization such as The Spanish Agency for Cooperation (AECID),<sup>128</sup> an organisation that is highly active in a variety of South American countries, and focuses on both of the themes central to this research.

<sup>124</sup> See Annex, pages 84 and 167, respectively.

<sup>125</sup> See Annex, pages 62 and 146, respectively.

<sup>126</sup> See Annex, pages 112 and 202, respectively.

<sup>127</sup> "Recent Advances in Characterizing Asian Lacquer," The Getty Conservation Institute, Accessed July 25th 2017, [http://www.getty.edu/conservation/our\\_projects/education/radical/radical\\_2017.html](http://www.getty.edu/conservation/our_projects/education/radical/radical_2017.html).

<sup>128</sup> See Annex, pages 95 and 185, respectively.



A keystone inscribed with the Dutch East India Company (VOC) on display at the Oranda Shoukan, Japan

### III The Shared Heritage of the Colonial Past

To continue on from the previous component, a secondary motivation throughout this project has been to discover whether other former colonial powers are pursuing similar ‘shared cultural heritage’ type activities through the work of their heritage organisations. Former colonial nations such as England, Spain, France, Portugal and Japan are home to a variety of notable heritage organisations with vast international reaches; as such, I was determined to see if any of these organisations have delved into projects related to what might be considered shared cultural heritage. My initial conclusion is that while many former colonial powers are active in former colonies with respect to heritage activities, I couldn’t find an organisation that was predominantly dedicated to something reminiscent of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme; rather, while many of these organisations have included former colonial nations within their geographic scope, it is often in the company of other nations absent of any notable historical relationship. However, there are several activities deserving of attention with respect to notions of shared cultural heritage; as such, this component is focused on discussing these specific initiatives.

In this context, Spain is a significant country, as many Spanish organisations gear their heritage activities towards Central and Southern American countries; AECID is particularly notable in this respect, with their activities in Mexico, Haiti, Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, Chile and Peru. A predominantly interesting development in terms of shared cultural heritage can be seen in the Statement of the Fourth Philippines-Spain Joint Commission For Cooperation (2001-2003), signed between AECID and the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, which states, “as far as cultural and educational cooperation is concerned, priority will be given to the promotion of the

Spanish language and the dissemination of the Philippine-Spanish socio-cultural reality, as well as the preservation and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage shared by the two countries.”<sup>129</sup> The document further details plans to revitalise the Historic Centre of Vigan- a former Spanish colonial town, including the rehabilitation of the Padre Burgos Museum in Vigan, which was to be accompanied by museum training courses for professionals of both Spain and the Philippines. A particularly striking element of this document states that, “the preservation of the shared cultural heritage shall continue to be a priority for both Parties, which shall strive to improve its technical and administrative management, its conservation and promotion in the context of Philippine and Spanish societies. In this regard, the Spanish Party conveys to the Philippine Party its offer to Philippine professionals the opportunity to learn the operation of models of heritage preservation in Ibero-American centers and educational-workshops created by the AECI under the Preservation of Cultural Heritage Program.”<sup>130</sup>

Japan has also been involved in what might be considered shared cultural heritage initiatives; for instance, as briefly previously discussed within the Built Environment chapter, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) enacted a program in 2006 to preserve Vietnam’s built heritage. Having once been a significant trading centre for Japan, thousands of built structures remain in Hoi An from the Japanese-Vietnamese relations that took place in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. As such JICA has attempted to preserve the legacy of this shared past by sending experts to aid in the restoration and maintenance of these structures, including the notable ‘Japanese Bridge’ which, in the past, marked the entrance to Hoi An’s Japanese quarter.

France- through organisations such as the International Urban Development Association, the Cité de l’architecture et du patrimoine,<sup>131</sup> Sites & Cités Remarquables, and l’Institut national du patrimoine,<sup>132</sup> has also conducted activities in nations with former colonial ties- such as Haiti, India, China, Israel, Tunisia, Benin, Algeria, Morocco and Vietnam. A particularly notable project in this respect was conducted in China by Sites & Cités Remarquables, wherein Chinese authorities requested French intervention in order to improve the ‘attractiveness’ of the former French territories in China. (translated)<sup>133</sup>

<sup>129</sup> Baja Jr, Lauro L, Raphael P.M. Lotilla and Rafael Rodriguez-Ponga, “Statement on the Fourth Philippines-Spain Joint Commission for Cooperation (2001-2003),” July 3rd 2001, 2.

<sup>130</sup> Baja Jr, Lotilla and Rodriguez-Ponga, “Statement on the Fourth Philippines-Spain Joint Commission for Cooperation (2001-2003)” 16.

<sup>131</sup> See Annex, page 149.

<sup>132</sup> See Annex, page 71.

<sup>133</sup> “China”, Sites & Cités Remarquables, accessed July 25, 2017, <http://www.sites-cites.fr/cooperation-internationale/international/chine/>.





The Michaelis Collection, a collection of paintings mainly by Dutch seventeenth-century masters, is housed in the former Burgher Wachthuis (built 1755) which functioned as Cape Town's City Hall until the end of the nineteenth century, Cape Town, South Africa

Examples such as these are important to consider for a variety of reasons; because so many nations have experienced several layers of colonial rule- from the French, the Spanish, the Dutch etc., it is possible that former colonising nations are already prioritising shared heritage initiatives in Shared Cultural Heritage partner countries, for instance within India, South Africa, Australia, Japan and many others. As such, this presents opportunities not only for cooperation, but also for a re-evaluation of Shared Cultural Heritage resources in the event that local heritage management needs within these countries are already being fulfilled by another organisation. From a conceptual point of view, these projects are also quite interesting, in that they reveal a commitment on behalf of former colonising countries to discuss the legacies of a dissonant past, which at times also includes the legacy of slavery, and to make the efforts to bind these wounds through partnership in heritage management.

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#### IV Recommendations for Future Partnership

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Throughout various components of this report, recommendations for future prospects of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme have been made with respect to notions of cooperation, competition and gaps within the field. I have delivered my recommendations on several organisations listed within the inventory based on numerous factors; such as, the ways in which they relate to the geographic scope of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, the ways in which they correlate to the three pillars of the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies, the various ways in which they employ 'shared cultural heritage' ideologies, and the extent to which their thematic focuses overlap with those of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme. Within this component, I'd like to further discuss some of the organisations that either have not yet been thoroughly discussed, or reinforce those that are particularly worthy of future consideration.

As discussed within previous components, AECID is a particularly attractive organisation for future consideration based on several notions. The organisation

stresses its holistic and sustainable strategies for heritage management and places a heavy focus on increasing local participation and awareness for these projects. AECID also recognises a version of ‘shared’ heritage with respect to countries such as the Philippines, Haiti, and Bolivia. Based on the similar content and geographic focus of their heritage activities, it might be worthwhile to consider an organization such as AECID to cooperate on Shared Cultural Heritage activities in partner countries such as Brazil and Suriname.

With respect to the theme of Collections Management specifically, I would like to draw closer attention to several organisations. To begin, Ibermuseos is a particularly notable organisation due to the extreme breadth with which they approach the museum field; not only do their trainings and workshops have a strong focus on preventive conservation- including inventorying, registration, documentation and technology-based methodologies, but they also provide training in risk management, restoration, curatorship and education. Also of interest are the ways in which this organisation provides trainings on the ‘social function’ of museums, including gender and human rights discourses.<sup>134</sup> Furthermore, with a wide array of agreements with universities, museums and other such research centres, as well as ties to Ibram (a current organisation within the Shared Cultural Heritage network), it is my belief that Iberomuseos possesses a great deal of potential for future collaboration.

The Commonwealth Association of Museums (CAM) is yet another recommended prospect for future collaboration on Collections Management activities. With an extensive geographic scope that includes Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania and Central America, CAM has conducted collections initiatives in three Shared Cultural Heritage partner countries- India, South Africa and Australia. Moreover, similar to Ibermuseos, CAM incorporates a very interdisciplinary approach to the heritage field, with workshops focusing not only preventive conservation, but also digitality, risk management and museum accessibility. Further to this, their website states explicitly that they are looking to expand their network and work with “other international museum and cultural organizations.”<sup>135</sup> As a result of this, it would be advisable to further look into possibilities for cooperation.

Both the British Museum (which I will note, does currently reside within the RCE’s network) and the V&A Museum are exemplary institutions as a result of their

involvement in vast international networks, their similar geographic scopes, and the extent of their expertise in the museum collections field. The British Museum hosts a variety of relevant activities; one activity of particular interest was their ‘Leadership Training Programme,’<sup>136</sup> which took place in India in 2012. This programme aimed at creating a healthy balance for exchanging both theoretical and practical skills with museum professionals in India, whilst focusing on issues such as the visitor experience, display methodologies and creating museum-wide action plans. The V&A Museum also has a comprehensive history with the Indian museum scene, having conducted staff exchanges in the past in order to delve deeper into global discussions regarding collections care, exhibition and storage. Beyond India, The V&A Museum’s activities with Japan are equally promising; the organisation boasts a long-term partnership with the Art Research Centre of Ritsumeikan University (Ritsumeikan University, you’ll recall, is also home to R-DMUCH) regarding the digitisation of print collections.<sup>137</sup> As a result of initiatives such as these, both the British Museum and the V&A Museum are not only significant due to their expertise in museum issues, but moreover due to the ways in which they prioritise reciprocity and knowledge exchange within their international activities. In respect to the Heritage and Spatial Planning theme, several organisations represent a great deal of potential for future cooperation. Sites & Cités Remarquables reflects a variety of similarities to the Cultural Agency, both structurally and in the scope of their activities. The organisation, comparable to the Cultural Heritage Agency, increasingly works in cooperation with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as the French Embassies; further to this, the organisation’s terminology mirrors that of the Cultural Heritage Agency and the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, utilising such terms as *partner countries* on their website. The organisation is also increasingly focused on international heritage management projects only insofar as these initiatives are conducive to creating local sustainability in all its forms- social, cultural, economic and environmental. Finally, the fact that their mission reinforces an ambition network for the purposes of knowledge exchange, combined with their broad and impressive geographic focus makes this an interesting organisation for potential partnership.

<sup>134</sup> “Training Program,” Ibermuseos, accessed July 25, 2017, <http://www.ibermuseos.org/es/f-c/programa-de-formacao-e-capacitacao/>.

<sup>135</sup> “What is CAM,” Commonwealth Association of Museums, accessed July 25, 2017, <http://www.maltwood.uvic.ca/cam/about/index.html>.

<sup>136</sup> “Leadership Training Programme, India 2012.” The British Museum, accessed July 25, 2017, [http://www.britishmuseum.org/about\\_us/skills-sharing/leadership\\_training\\_programme/about\\_the\\_programme.aspx](http://www.britishmuseum.org/about_us/skills-sharing/leadership_training_programme/about_the_programme.aspx).

<sup>137</sup> “Working in and with Japan,” V&A Museum, accessed July 25, 2017, <https://www.vam.ac.uk/info/working-in-and-with-japan>.

Urban Discovery is another organisation that possesses a great deal of promise for the future of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme. The organisation works predominantly with practitioners, offering practical advisory resources on built heritage within the context of development in Asian cities; Moreover, Urban Discovery's previous initiatives have been strongly focused on utilising concepts such as adaptive re-use, public-private partnerships, urban regeneration, heritage tourism and heritage economics. In this way, many of the projects conducted by Urban Discovery are reminiscent of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, presenting a diverse and interdisciplinary approach to the Built Environment theme. Moreover, as this organisation is already residing within both the IHS and DutchCulture network, it would not be incredibly difficult to establish a partnership on future Shared Cultural Heritage projects concerning Japan, India, Indonesia and Sri Lanka. As such, this organisation seems particularly deserving of future consideration.

Finally, RehabiMed,<sup>138</sup> based in Barcelona, is an organisation of certain interest with respect to the theme of Built Environment. Unlike the other organisations mentioned within this component, RehabiMed operates exclusively within the Mediterranean; as such there is no geographic overlap between this organisation and the activities of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme. That being said, RehabiMed is interesting insofar as they present a clear motivation to expand their network and reflect similar approaches to the field of spatial planning.<sup>139</sup> This organisation is particularly notable in that they are able to offer various forms of resources to the international field regarding the rehabilitation of built heritage- including research, publications, training, advice and technical assistance. Moreover, RehabiMed's projects often consist of long-term commitments and employ holistic and sustainable approaches. Based on the entirety of this research, RehabiMed's mission, values, and projects align nearly perfectly with that of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme; thus, while there is no geographic overlap with the Shared Cultural Heritage partner countries, this organisation is certainly one to be aware of.

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## V The Netherlands: Where Do We Stand?

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Fundamentally, this research project has revealed the uniqueness of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme

and the niche role that the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands plays within the global heritage field. On a surface level, very few government agencies that have been included within the inventory can claim the vast geographic and thematic scope of the programme. Related to this notion, it would appear that many of the organisations encompassed within this research have approached international heritage activities from a very regional perspective. This can be seen with many of the organisations found in Spain for instance, that have regionalised their activities to South America, as well as France and Belgium who are more focused on partnership within African countries. Likewise, many international Asian organisations, with exception of course, operate within other Asian countries. Implicit within this observation is that organisations such as these aren't as well equipped to facilitate a range of context-specific requests for heritage management in countries that observe vastly different heritage traditions. As such, it is predominantly unique that the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme focuses its activities on a variety of regions.

A further related and particularly fascinating result of this research has gone beyond the scope of comparing *organisations* throughout the world; rather, it has gone to show which *countries* are the most active in international heritage management. Based on the data collected, it is clear that there are several countries that are much more active than others. France for instance, is not only home to the most infamous heritage organisations, such as UNESCO<sup>140</sup> and ICOM,<sup>141</sup> but is also home to several lesser known organisations with incredibly ambitious international programmes. Furthermore, the United States and Japan are also comparatively active within both themes. With this in mind, we must ask- how does the Netherlands measure up? While conducting research within the context of the Dutch heritage field necessarily possesses its biases, it would appear that the Netherlands is a viable competitor within the international field. Not only quantitatively, but qualitatively as well. Very few countries that have been discovered throughout this research seem to possess the expertise, specialisation and thematic range that the Netherlands appears to have. For instance, organisations such as Dodenakkers.nl- an organisation devoted specifically to funerary heritage, and the DEN foundation- an organisation solely concerned with digitality initiatives, alongside many others, are evidence of the unique niche that the Netherlands has carved within the international heritage field.

<sup>138</sup> See Annex, page 188.

<sup>139</sup> "RehabiMed Association," RehabiMed, accessed July 26, 2017, <http://www.rehabimed.net/formation-of-the-rehabimed-association/>.

<sup>140</sup> See Annex, page 73 and 157, respectively.

<sup>141</sup> See Annex, pages 64.

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## VI Further Research

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As discussed within the methodology chapter of this report, this research has its limitations. That being said, it is my belief that some of these limitations can be overcome with further research.

Having compared and contrasted a variety of organisations dealing with the disciplines of Collections Management and Built Environment from a surface level, I would advise further research into these organisations in order to further delineate future prospects. Crucial questions that remain to be addressed regarding these organisations therefore are as follows: are these organisations self-aware of their global positioning? How do these organisations gauge and measure the success of these various projects? Are these organisations actively seeking to expand their networks? In order to fully comprehend the ways in which this research can affect the future of the Shared Cultural Heritage Programme, these questions are increasingly pertinent.

Furthermore, this research could also be expanded and put towards answering a much broader research question; that is, how have the various heritage projects listed within the inventory impacted the diplomatic relationships between the countries involved? As the third objective of the Dutch International Cultural Policy for the term 2017-2020 states that, “culture will be used effectively as a tool of modern diplomacy,”<sup>142</sup> it would be advisable to delve deeper into the political implications of these heritage endeavours, with particular attention to Memorandums of Understanding and other long-term economic and political relationships that have arisen as a result of these international heritage partnerships.

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<sup>142</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands, *International Cultural Policy Framework, 2017-2020*, 14



# Mapping the International Field: Collections Management

## 1. Breakdown of Select Organisations by Country

### a. Australia

- i. AusHeritage

### b. Belgium

- i. Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA)

### c. Benin

- i. l'Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA)

### d. Brazil

- i. Ibermuseos

### e. Canada

- i. Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI)
- ii. Commonwealth Association of Museums (CAM)

### f. China

- i. Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM)
- ii. State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH)

### g. Costa Rica

- i. Fundación ILAM

### h. France

- i. International Council of Museums (ICOM)
- ii. ICOM International Committee for Collecting (COMCOL)
- iii. ICOM International Committee for the Collections and Activities of Museums of Cities (CAMOC)
- iv. ICOM Disaster Risk Management Committee (DRMC)
- v. ICOM International Committee for Museum Security (ICMS)
- vi. l'Institut national du patrimoine (inp)
- vii. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

### i. Germany

- i. Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation

### j. Italy

- i. Istituto Centrale per il Restauro e la Conservazione del Patrimonio Archivistico e Librario (ICRCPAL)
- ii. International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

### k. Japan

- i. Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)
- ii. Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation
- iii. Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage)
- iv. Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

### l. Korea

- i. Cultural Heritage Administration of South Korea (CHA)
- ii. National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (NRICH)

### m. Poland

- i. International Cultural Center (ICC)

### n. Serbia

- i. Central Institute for Conservation (CIK)

### o. Singapore

- i. Asia-Europe Museum Network (ASEMUS)

### p. Spain

- i. The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID)

### q. Sweden

- i. Cultural Heritage without Borders
- ii. National Museums of World Culture

### r. Thailand

- i. Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO SPAFA)

### s. United Kingdom

- i. British Council
- ii. British Museum
- iii. International Academic Projects Ltd. (IAP)
- iv. V&A Museum

### t. United States

- i. American Alliance of Museums (AAM)
- ii. American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works of Art (AIC)/ (FAIC)
- iii. The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI)
- iv. Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)
- v. Meridian International Center
- vi. Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC)
- vii. Smithsonian Institution
- viii. U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation: Cultural Heritage Center (AFCP)

## 2. Honourable Mention

### a. Japan

- i. Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

### b. Kenya

- i. Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA)

### c. Korean

- i. Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

### d. Vanuatu

- i. Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA)

## 3. Inventory at a Glance

- a. Crossover with Shared Cultural Heritage Countries
- b. Thematic Breakdown

## Australia

### 1. AusHeritage

<b>Organisation</b>	AusHeritage
<b>Location</b>	Griffith, Australia
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	INTACH, Australian Heritage Commission, ASEAN, Ministry of Culture in Taiwan, China University of Technology, ICOM, National Museum of Myanmar
<b>Mission</b>	“The primary objectives of AusHeritage are to: promote Australia’s heritage and conservation services internationally; secure international cultural heritage projects and developmental opportunities; Improve members’ access to assistance for external activities and information; contribute meaningful towards internationally efforts to build and sustain the cultural heritage industries.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	<b>India, Indonesia, Taiwan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, China</b>
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Workshop on Collections Conservation and Management in Myanmar, January 2017</li> <li>• “Three-day workshop in collaboration between AusHeritage and the Department of Archaeology and National Museum for twenty museum personnel</li> <li>• “Workshop on local knowledge, communities and community development in Taiwan, 2015.”</li> <li>• <u>Strategic workshops on Caring of Collections Against Disasters and Pests in India</u></li> <li>• “Capacity building and conservation project in Kolkata, India, 2009.”</li> <li>• “Making Museums more interactive; visit to Sri Lanka, December 2016.”</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• MoU signed between INTACH and AusHeritage in 2007
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.ausheritage.org.au">http://www.ausheritage.org.au</a> +61(0)3 9525 5666

## Belgium

### 1. Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA)

<b>Organisation</b>	Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA)
<b>Location</b>	Tervuren, Belgium
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Museum/ Capacity Building/ Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	Belgian Development Cooperation, Rijksarchief in België, École du Patrimoine Africain, Ministry of Self-employed persons, Agriculture and Science Policy, State Archives in Belgium (STAB), Georgia Tech’s Ivan Allen College of Liberal Arts, University of Kinshasa (UNIKIN), National Archives of the DRC, National Library of the DRC, the Institute of the National Museums of Congo (IMNC), and the Congolese National Radio and Television (RTNC)
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“The <u>RMCA</u> must aspire to be a world center of research and knowledge dissemination on past and present societies and natural environments of Africa and in particular Central Africa, to foster among the public at large and the scientific community- understanding of and interests in this area and, through partnerships, to contribute substantially to its sustainable development. Thus, the core endeavors of this Africa-oriented institution consist of acquiring and managing collections, conducting scientific research, implementing the results of this research, disseminating knowledge, and mounting selected exhibitions of its collections.”</p> <p>“<u>International collaborations</u>: Through the organisation of courses, the RMCA wishes to contribute to local capacity improvement and meet the demand for education in the RMCA’S areas of expertise. It also stimulates cooperation with African universities and scientific institutions.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Tanzania,

<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “D4D: Digital for Development”- Biennial initiative to use digitisation and technology as a lever for development.</li> <li>• 2014-2018 focus: trainings organized at the RMCA and in Africa for researchers affiliated with African museums and scientific institutions; training includes biannual group trainings on archival and historic collection work, Bi-annual group trainings on the conservation and digitisation of geological and zoological collections the museum.</li> <li>• “Conservation and computerization of the zoology and geology collections,” Central Africa. 2-27 October 2017.</li> <li>• “The digitisation of the photographic collections of the Congolese National Institutions” 2005-2008</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	300 employees and 85 scientists
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Immersion in Historical Archives and Collections.” Every two years, the History and Politics Section of the RMCA implements an archival immersion programme that enables young researchers from Central Africa to study the historical collections and archives preserved by the RMCA.</li> <li>• “Africa Beyond Africa: The Future of Cultural and Scientific Research.” Conference May 16-17 2014 in Atlanta USA.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.africamuseum.be/">http://www.africamuseum.be/</a> <a href="mailto:dir@africamuseum.be">dir@africamuseum.be</a> <a href="mailto:historical.archives@africamuseum.be">historical.archives@africamuseum.be</a> (+32) 02 769 52 42

## Benin

### 1. l’Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA)

<b>Organisation</b>	l’Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA)
<b>Location</b>	Porto-Novo, Benin
<b>Category</b>	Private
<b>Type</b>	Higher Educational Institution/ Capacity Building/ Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	Inp-France, ICCROM, UNESCO, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Getty Grant Program, Museum of Natural History of Nantes, Ford Foundation, Royal Tropical Institute of Netherlands (KIT)
<b>Mission</b>	“It is a postgraduate university institution, specialized in the <u>preservation and promotion of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage</u> . It trains heritage professionals from 26 sub-Saharan African countries. The School’s mission at first was aimed in priority at conservation and management and mediation of collections of African museums. EPA then diversified its activities by targeting libraries and archives, then immovable and intangible cultural heritage.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Guinea, Conakry, Niger, Togo
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Course on the documentation of <u>collections</u> and Strategic management of Resources, Burkina Faso, 08-19 January 2001.</li> <li>• “Course on the <u>Documentation of collections</u>, Angola, march 25-April 19 2002.”</li> <li>• “<u>Visitors Policies workshop, which brought together, from May 16-21 2005.</u>” Thirty African professionals in order to prepare the implementation of efficient visitor policies in African museums.</li> <li>• “Workshop on the Basic Principles of Conservation of <u>graphic documents.</u>” February 7-25 2005. Twelve professionals from museums, archives and libraries.</li> <li>• “<u>Workshop on the management of museum collections in storage.</u>” February 17-28 2003. 15 participants from Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo.</li> <li>• “<u>Course on the Conception and Management of Educational Programmes for Museums May 7-12 2002.</u>”</li> <li>• “<u>Course on Documentation of Museum Collections for Angolan Museum Professionals, March 25-April 19 2002.</u>”</li> <li>• “<u>One month course on museum inventories and documentation, May 29-June 2000.</u>”</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	19 members of staff listed

<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in <a href="#">the Africa 2009 Programme</a>; a UNESCO/ICCROM initiative for training curators and managers specialized in immovable cultural heritage.</li> <li>• Also has “<a href="#">Landscape and Heritage</a>” as its focus, including workshops and services on sustainable development, and rehabilitation of immovable heritage; thus far, this work is limited to Benin.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.epa-prema.net">http://www.epa-prema.net</a> <a href="mailto:epa@erpa-prema.net">epa@erpa-prema.net</a> (229) 20 21 48 38

## Brazil

### 1. Ibermuseos

<b>Organisation</b>	Ibermuseos
<b>Location</b>	Brasília, Brazil
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	AECID, ICOM, ICCROM, LATAM, Centro Nacional de Conservación y Restauración (CNCR), Dirección de Bibliotecas, Archivos y Museos, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH)
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“The <a href="#">Ibermuseos Programme</a> seeks to reaffirm and amplify the educational capacity of museums and cultural heritage as strategies for transforming social reality.” (translated)</p> <p>“The <a href="#">Ibermuseos Programme</a> is an initiative of cooperation and integration of Ibero-American countries for the promotion and articulation of public policies for the area of museums and museology “</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Andorra, Argentina, Bolivia, <b>Brazil</b> , Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, Spain, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<a href="#">Training Programme</a>”: Course seminars and/or workshops on specific priority themes for a country, sub region or region; cross-cutting activities on a topic of general interest for the twenty-two Ibero-American countries; mobility of technicians and professionals for the participation in training courses and realization of practices in museums and related institutions; and mobility of students and teachers to carry out practices and research in museums or related institutions. Themes of interest: museological heritage (inventories, registration and documentation of collections, regulations, new technologies); risk management (conservation, restoration, planning in risk management, new technologies); museological research (curatorship, exhibition management and planning, education and communication, museography); and social function (cultural diversity, rights approach, gender discourse, different capacities).</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Course of Management of Museums Collections</a>”: management and basic procedures in the matter of conservation, digitisation and security. Uruguay, May 2016.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Course Management of Museums Collections</a>”: Management and Basic Procedures. Mexico, 2015.”</li> <li>• “<a href="#">LATM: Effective and Sustainable Approaches to Conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean</a>.” October 2013. Professionals from 8 Latin American countries participated in a course held in Santiago de Chile on risk management for cultural property. The course offered tools for preventive conservation based on risk management models, with an integrated methodology addressing different kinds of damage and loss that affect cultural property.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has an <a href="#">Emergency Fund</a>- intended to support actions of assistance, relief and protection to museological heritage of regions affected by floods, earthquakes, fires, wars, human threats and other calamitous situations that represent risk or danger to museological heritage. Through the Fund, Ibermuseos will support the affected institutions through technical cooperation, in the form of aid for acquisition of tickets and per diem for visits by specialists or assignment of technical hours of officials of Ibero-American public administrators; recruitment of consultancies; or timely interventions, such as projects for reorganisation, conservation, or restoration of affected stocks.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.ibermuseum.org/es/">http://www.ibermuseum.org/es/</a> <a href="mailto:programa@ibermuseum.org">programa@ibermuseum.org</a> +55 61 3521-4038



## Canada

### 1. Canadian Conservation Institute

<b>Organisation</b>	Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI)
<b>Location</b>	Ottawa, ON, Canada
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	ICCROM, ICOM, UNESCO, Royal Institute for Cultural Heritage (KIK-IRPA), Central Institute for Conservation in Belgrade, Ministry of Culture and Communication in France, Institute for Research on Innovation and Services for Development in Italy, University College London Qatar, Tsinghua University NHC-THU, IIC, Open University of Cyprus, Annenberg Foundation, ICCROM-ATHAR Regional Conservation Centre, Central Institute for Conservation (CIK), Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya Spain, Regional Alliance for South East Europe ICOM SEE, AHRC/EPSC Science and Heritage Programme, Bern University of Arts, Centre de recherche et de restauration des musées de France, Cultural Heritage Administration, National Research Council in Italy, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Getty Conservation Institute, Institut royal du Patrimoine artistique, National Heritage Board in Sweden, Smithsonian Institution, University College Qatar, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais-CECOR, Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage (CACH), State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), <a href="#">RCE</a>
<b>Mission</b>	"The <a href="#">Canadian Conservation Institute</a> (CCI), a Special Operating Agency within the Department of Canadian Heritage, advances and promotes the conservation of Canada's heritage collections through its expertise in conservation science, treatment and preventive conservation. CCI works with heritage institutions and professionals to ensure these heritage collections are preserved and accessible to Canadians now and in the future."
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	RE-ORG International endeavor has been influential with institutions in Argentina, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Guatemala, Greece, <b>India, Indonesia</b> , Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia and Switzerland.
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">International RE-ORG Seminar: Reconnecting with Collections in Storage.</a> September 28-29 2016, Brussels. Step by step holistic approach to help small museums reorganize their storage areas. Seminar features presentations by participating museums of this initiative.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Preventive Conservation: Reducing Risk to Collections.</a> <b>International course based on approach created in collaboration between the CCI and the RCE.</b></li> <li>• <a href="#">"The ABC Method: a risk management approach to the preservation of culture heritage"</a> Online resource manual.</li> <li>• <a href="#">"Care of Objects in Indigenous Cultural Centres"</a> Workshop May-18 2017, Ontario.</li> <li>• <a href="#">"Display Cases"</a> Workshop June 7-8 2017, Ontario.</li> <li>• <a href="#">"Care of Metals in Collections."</a> Workshop June 21-22 2017, Alberta.</li> <li>• <a href="#">"Integrated Pest Management."</a> Workshop September 13-14 2017, British Columbia</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">"Collections Storage Tips &amp; Tricks"</a> dynamic resource created in 2016 to showcase creative and cost-effective ideas that collections professionals from around the world have developed to store various types of cultural objects and collections.</li> <li>• Attended <a href="#">G7 Culture Meetings</a> in Florence in April 2017.</li> <li>• Attendance at <a href="#">"Measuring the Impact of Heritage Science: ICCROM Forum Follow up; think-tank meeting evaluating the outcomes of heritage science."</a></li> <li>• Methodology developed by ICCROM, CCI and CER used for <a href="#">"LATM'S International Risk Management Course for Cultural Heritage."</a></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://canada.pch.gc.ca/eng/1454704828075/1454704889380">http://canada.pch.gc.ca/eng/1454704828075/1454704889380</a> pch.ICCservices-CCIServices.pch@canada.ca 613-998-3721

### 2. Commonwealth Association of Museums (CAM)

<b>Organisation</b>	Commonwealth Association of Museums (CAM)
<b>Location</b>	Edmonton, Canada
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building/ Network

<b>Network</b>	ICOMOS, ICOM Canada, the International Institute for the Inclusive museum, Eka Archiving Services, Glasgow Museums, National Museum of the Bahamas, The Australian National University, Research School of Asia Pacific Studies, University of Victoria, Getty Leadership Institute, UNESCO, Association for Commonwealth Literature and Language Studies (ACLALS)
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“The Commonwealth Association of Museums (CAM) is a Commonwealth professional association and an international non-profit NGO working towards the betterment of museums and their societies in the Commonwealth family of nations and globally. It is therefore concerned with the major issues and problems of the contemporary world. CAM wishes to work from the museum perspective, within the Commonwealth framework, and with Commonwealth governments and the people of our member states through their museums and Non-Governmental Organisations, to achieve our common goals. We welcome collaboration with others outside the Commonwealth.”</p> <p>Major Objectives: Global community, professional excellence, professional learning, communication and collaboration.</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	<b>India</b> , Scotland, Ireland, Bahamas, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, <b>South Africa</b> , <b>Australia</b> , Barbados, Malawi, Nairobi, Belize, England
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Access in Museums in South Asia</u>” Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum, City Palace, Jaipur, India. March 25-28 2016. A workshop on the challenges of making buildings and collections physically and intellectually accessible, with a special focus on historic properties and collections.</li> <li>• “Taking it to the Streets, Post-Symposium Workshop and Post-Symposium Tour: Taking Heritage Practice into Contested Places, Northern Ireland” Scotland Street School Museum, Glasgow, Scotland: Exploring how museums can use their collections, exhibitions and programmes to provide citizens to become more involved in creating their own future; regional workshops on climate change, sustainability, museum education, cultural heritage planning, urbanization, migration, and diaspora.</li> <li>• “<u>Disaster Risk Management for Caribbean Museums</u>.” Bahamas, September 24-27 2013. Workshop includes identifying and mitigating risks; first aid for heritage buildings and artifacts; visits to local heritage sites, museums and the national gallery to assess risks; roleplaying solutions.</li> <li>• “<u>CAM-GCAM Workshop- West Africa</u>” Nigeria, May 6-9, 2012. Workshop on collaborative programme planning.</li> <li>• “<u>Rethinking Museums: Mumbai Regional Conference and Workshops</u>” June 1-5, 2010. Five-day conference to foster dialogue and offer practical sessions on ideas that address new thinking on the relevance of museums to communities and their role in today’s world. Topics include audience development, methods of collaboration with diverse communities to create engaging exhibits and innovative educational programmes.</li> <li>• “<u>Pacific Museums &amp; Sustainable Heritage Development</u>” Canberra, 2006. Workshop brought together representatives from museums in the South Pacific to discuss and learn from each other and experts about the circumstances of South Pacific museums, preserving heritage through digitisation, protecting heritage through international legal instruments and ethical practice.</li> <li>• “<u>Museums and the National Identity</u>” Botswana and South Africa, 1995. The role of museums in national identity and their ability to influence it through collections, programmes and exhibits. A study tour of museums in the Pretoria-Johannesburg area and a seminar and study tour in Gaborone, Botswana.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “CAM is particularly interested in working with other international museum and cultural organisations to make the most of all our limited funds and accomplish common goals.”</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.maltwood.uvic.ca/cam/contact/index.html">http://www.maltwood.uvic.ca/cam/contact/index.html</a> Catherine C. Cole, Secretary General <a href="mailto:CatherineC.Cole@telus.net">CatherineC.Cole@telus.net</a>

## China

### 1. Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM)

<b>Organisation</b>	Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM)
<b>Location</b>	Hong Kong, China
<b>Category</b>	Private

<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, ICCROM, International Research Centre for ICH In Asia Pacific Region (IRCI), University OF Hong Kong, Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Centre (SAC), University OF Kelaniya in Sri Lanka, Central Cultural Fund in Sri Lanka, Flinders University in Australia, Deakin University in Australia, Macao Cultural Institute, Khmer Heritage Foundation in Cambodia, Heritage Watch in Cambodia, Department for Asian and International Studies at City University Hong Kong, Modern Asian Architecture Network in Tokyo, Global Development Research Centre, Penang Heritage trust, Architecture Research Institute in Vietnam, Uppsala Universitet in Sweden, School of Oriental and African Studies in the UK, American University of Sharjah,
<b>Mission</b>	“The mission of the AAHM is to strengthen professional capacity to sustainably manage heritage resources by providing a regional platform for institutional cooperation in education, training, and research.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Asia & Pacific; Thailand, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, <b>Australia</b> , Bangladesh, <b>India</b> , <b>Japan</b> , Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, New Zealand, <b>USA</b> , Uzbekistan,
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “AAHM Museum Capacity-Building Programme for Asia and the Pacific Region.” In collaboration with UNESCO.</li> <li>• “International Field School Alumni Seminar on Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific” Thailand, 2012</li> <li>• “Intangible Cultural Heritage and Museums Field School.” Thailand, 2011</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	58 Institutional members
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://asian-academy.org">http://asian-academy.org</a> secretariat@asian-academy.org 852 2859 1102

## 2. State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH)

<b>Organisation</b>	State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH)
<b>Location</b>	Beijing, China
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	ICCROM, UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICOM, Shaanxi History Museum, Shaanxi Archaeological Research Institute, Archaeological Research Institute under Science Academy of Uzbekistan, Qingzhou State Cultural Research Institute of South Korea, St. Petersburg State Museum, Relich Family Museum of Russia, the State Museum of Kazakhstan, National Museum of Liverpool in the UK, UK Museums Association, Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage, Chinese Academy for Cultural Heritage (CACH),
<b>Mission</b>	“The agency is responsible for over 500, 000 registered sites of immovable cultural relics on mainland China. This includes 2,352 sites under national protection, 9,396 sites under the protection of provincial governments, and 58,300 sites under the protection of county or municipal authorities. It is claimed approximately 1.67 million relics, illegally obtained through conflicts and looting, are now in over 2000 museums in 47 countries. The agency is pursuing the repatriation of these items via political, diplomatic, and international conventions.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Malaysia, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , <b>India</b> , Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Laos, Myanmar, <b>India</b> , Bangladesh, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Burkina Faso, China, Egypt, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland and Portugal.
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation with ICCROM on courses: “Preventive Conservation- Reducing risks to Heritage and Management and Monitoring of World Heritage Properties. (ICCROM Programme &amp; Budget 2016-2017)</li> <li>• “International Course on Preventive Conservation: Reducing Risks to Collections.” 21 July- 8 August 2014. Held in Tianjin for nineteen museum and library professionals from seven countries. (Annual Report November 2013-October 2014 ICCROM Newsletter 40).</li> <li>• “RE-ORG: a methodology making headway worldwide” With ICCROM, organized an international course 14-25 September 2015 in China which trained museum professionals from Burkina Faso, China, Egypt, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland and Portugal. (Annual Report November 2014-October 2015 ICCROM Newsletter 41)</li> </ul>

<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sponsored the <u>National Cultural Heritage Protection Forum of the countries along the “One belt and One Road.”</u> In 2016 to invoke international cooperation for countries along the Silk Road on heritage themes such as archaeology, museums and education.</li> <li>• Saudi Arabia and China have signed the <u>Memorandum of Understanding on the Furtherance of Cultural Heritage Exchange and Cooperation.</u></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.sach.gov.cn/">http://www.sach.gov.cn/</a> 86-10-59881471

## Costa Rica

### 1. Fundación ILAM

<b>Organisation</b>	Fundación ILAM (Latin American Institute of Museums)
<b>Location</b>	San Jose, Costa Rica
<b>Category</b>	NPO/ NGO
<b>Type</b>	Network/ Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	ICCROM, UNESCO, ICOM, AAM, RCE
<b>Mission</b>	“Our mission is to protect the Latin American heritage- cultural, natural, and intangible- enabling the democratization of their access, knowledge and responsible use by the communities. In order to achieve this, we have implemented feasible solutions, from an integrated approach to heritage, which allow organisations and institutions to develop capacities, seeking transparency in their management and enhancement of heritage collections and resources.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	23 countries in Latin America; Chile, Ecuador, Argentina, Bolivia, Mexico, Dominican Republic, France, Honduras, Panama, Guatemala, <u>Brazil, United States</u>
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<p>A variety of six week workshops based on themes including Strategies for Collections, Education Strategies, Strategies of Cultural Tourism, Communication Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Registration and Cataloguing of Cultural Collections,</u>” The workshop updates theoretical and conceptual resources to expand and optimize the necessary skills in the work of those involved with the information and data generated by the items registered and catalogued, collected, studied and presented to the public. The workshop will also devote efforts to know and analyze the various tools (software) that are used in cataloguing today.</li> <li>• “<u>Educational Policy in Museums,</u>” The aim is to achieve a greater understanding of the educational responsibility in museums, to enrich and expand the dimensions of visitor experiences, and to generate a positive climate of enthusiasm about the dialogue between curators, scientists and educators.</li> <li>• “<u>Clear, Attractive and Effective Expository Cards,</u>” The students of this workshop will cultivate a critical spirit for the texts that museums present, their length, duration, readability.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also offer <u>consultancy services</u></li> <li>• 4 Permanent Programmes: ILAM PATRIMONIO, ILAM CAPACITA, ILAM DOCS, ILAM S.O.S</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://ilam.org/index.php/es/info@talleresilam.org">http://ilam.org/index.php/es/info@talleresilam.org</a> +506-70596831

## France

### 1. International Council of Museums (ICOM)

<b>Organisation</b>	International Council of Museums (ICOM)
<b>Location</b>	Paris, France
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Network



<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, INTERPOL, World Customs Organisation, Getty Conservation Institute, ICCROM, International Committee of the Blue Shields, AVICOM, CAMOC, CECA, CIDOC, CIMCIM, CIMUSET, CIPEG, COMCOL, COSTUME, DEMHIST, GLASS, ICAMT, ICDAD, ICEE, ICFA, ICLM, ICMAH, ICME, ICMEMO, ICMS, ICOFOM, ICOM-CC, ICOMAM, ICOMON, ICR, ICTOP, INTERCOM, MPR, NATHIST, UMAC, CIMAO, ICOM ARAB, ICOM ASPAC, ICOM EUROPE, ICOM LAC, ICOM SEE, AEOM, AFRICOM, AIMA, AMMM, AMOI, CAM, CIMAM, EXARC, FIHRM, HOII, IACCCA, IACM, IAMFA, IAMH, IATM, ICAM, ICMM, ICSC, MAC, MINOM, PIMA, SADCAMM, SIBMAS, DRMC, ETHCOM,, FIREC, LEAC, SAREC, Musées d'art et d'histoire of the City of Geneva, Museum of History of Polish Jews, IBRAM, The Reinwardt Academy, Amsterdam Museum, IHLIA, <b>RCE</b>
<b>Mission</b>	<p>"The International Council of Museums (ICOM) is the only international organisation representing museums and museum professionals. Since 1946, ICOM has assisted members of the museum community in their mission to preserve, conserve and share cultural heritage. ICOM also takes advice from institutional partners to achieve its objectives.</p> <p>Missions: establishing standards of excellence; leading a diplomatic forum; developing the professional network; leading a global think tank; international missions including fighting the illicit traffic of cultural goods, risk management, culture and knowledge promotion, protection of tangible and intangible heritage."</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Worldwide; Membership represents 136 countries and territories in which ICOM operates
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "As the main representative of the international museum community, ICOM places the enhancement of professional standards at the heart of its mission. Considering professional capacity-building as a priority, ICOM regularly implements and supports training workshops and programmes with the support of its network. During these workshops, ICOM national and international experts transmit their knowledge and know-how to reinforce the professional skills of ICOM members in a wide range of areas within the museum profession: <u>inventory, collection management, exhibition, safety and security, education, marketing, ethics and more.</u>"</li> <li>• "ICOM International Training Centre for Museum Studies" Collaboration between ICOM, ICOM China and the Palace Museum.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	35,000 members
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Museums Emergency Programme"</li> <li>• ICOM <u>annual meeting</u> held in Paris every year as an opportunity for museum professionals and members to reflect on the challenges facing museums today.</li> <li>• "Key Concepts of Museology" a reference tool to provide museum professionals worldwide with a common language</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://icom.museum/">http://icom.museum/</a>

## 2. ICOM International Committee for Collection (COMCOL)

<b>Organisation</b>	International Committee for Collecting (COMCOL)
<b>Location</b>	Paris, France
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	ICOM, UNESCO, INTERPOL, World Customs Organisation, Getty Conservation Institute, ICCROM, International Committee of the Blue Shields, AVICOM, CAMOC, CECA, CIDOC, CIMCIM, CIMUSET, CIPEG, COMCOL, COSTUME, DEMHIST, GLASS, ICAMT, ICDAD, ICEE, ICFA, ICLM, ICMAH, ICME, ICMEMO, ICMS, ICOFOM, ICOM-CC, ICOMAM, ICOMON, ICR, ICTOP, INTERCOM, MPR, NATHIST, UMAC, CIMAO, ICOM ARAB, ICOM ASPAC, ICOM EUROPE, ICOM LAC, ICOM SEE, AEOM, AFRICOM, AIMA, AMMM, AMOI, CAM, CIMAM, EXARC, FIHRM, HOII, IACCCA, IACM, IAMFA, IAMH, IATM, ICAM, ICMM, ICSC, MAC, MINOM, PIMA, SADCAMM, SIBMAS, ETHCOM, FIREC, LEAC, SAREC, Musées d'art et d'histoire of the City of Geneva, Museum of History of Polish Jews, IBRAM, The Reinwardt Academy, Amsterdam Museum, IHLIA, <b>RCE</b>
<b>Mission</b>	<p>"COMCOL is ICOM International Committee with the mission to deepen discussions and share knowledge on the practice, theory and ethics of collecting and collections (both tangible and intangible) development. COMCOL is a platform for professional exchange of views and experiences around collecting in the broadest sense. The Committee is in charge of collecting, restitution of cultural property and respectful practices. COMCOL's aims are to increase cooperation and collaboration across international boundaries, to foster innovation in museums and to encourage and support museum professionals in their work with collections development."</p>

<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Worldwide; Membership represents 136 countries and territories in which ICOM operates; <u>Brazil</u> and <u>South Africa</u> specifically listed
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “The eCult Observatory.” A brokerage platform for cultural heritage institutions and technology providers. It allows technology providers to propose their solutions and heritage institutions to showcase their implementations. It provides a knowledge environment for all cultural heritage stakeholders interested in informational and communication technologies.</li> <li>• “On Collecting- Reflections from Brazil.” Since 2015, COMCOL has given special emphasis to holding events, from informal meetings to seminars about relevant topics both to the Committee and to the Brazilian museum scenario. These themes are selected in the exchange of ideas in a broad discussion held by a group of 25 professionals from different areas and states. In November 2015, we held the seminar COMCOL Brasil 2015- Management and Development of Collecting, including a workshop carried out by the Dutch specialist Danielle Kuijten. Ideas and practices presented at the seminar have been published as of 2017.</li> <li>• “Queering the Collections.” In March of 2015, Netherlands-based project unites people working in museums, archives, libraries, galleries, community organisations and universities, in a joint effort to collect material culture and oral histories documenting queer life past and present and to present these collections in partnerships with the public.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	<u>3 board members</u> listed.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• Conference: “Museums and the Idea of Historical Progress.” 7-10 November 2012. Cape Town, South Africa
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://network.icom.museum/comcol/">http://network.icom.museum/comcol/</a>

### 3. ICOM International Committee for the Collections and Activities of Museums of Cities (ICOM CAMOC)

<b>Organisation</b>	ICOM International Committee for the Collections and Activities of Museums of Cities (ICOM CAMOC)
<b>Location</b>	Paris, France
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, INTERPOL, World Customs Organisation, Getty Conservation Institute, ICCROM, International Committee of the Blue Shields, AVICOM, CECA, CIDOC, CIMCIM, CIMUSET, CIPEG, COMCOL, COSTUME, DEMHIST, GLASS, ICAMT, ICDAD, ICEE, ICFA, ICLM, ICMAH, ICME, ICMEMO, ICMS, ICOFOM, ICOM-CC, ICOMAM, ICOMON, ICR, ICTOP, INTERCOM, MPR, NATHIST, UMAC, CIMAO, ICOM ARAB, ICOM ASPAC, ICOM EUROPE, ICOM LAC, ICOM SEE, AEOM, AFRICOM, AIMA, AMMM, AMOI, CAM, CIMAM, EXARC, FIHRM, HOII, IACCCA, IACM, IAMFA, IAMH, IATM, ICAM, ICMM, ICSC, MAC, MINOM, PIMA, SADCAMM, SIBMAS, DRMC, ETHCOM,, FIREC, LEAC, SAREC, Museu de Favela (MUF), ENCRyM- National School of Conservation, Resotration and Museography Musées d’art et d’histoire of the City of Geneva, International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS), Museum of History of Polish Jews, IBRAM, The Reinwardt Acadmy, Amsterdam Museum, IHLIA, <b>RCE</b>
<b>Mission</b>	“CAMOC is one of a number of international organisations concerned with cities and urban living. We are a forum for people who work in or are interested in museums about the past, present and future of our cities. We are also a forum for urban planners, historians, economists, architects or geographers, all of whom can share knowledge and experience with us, exchange ideas and explore partnerships across national boundaries. With around 200 members from 43 countries we carry out projects, run workshops, we publish and we hold meetings with a specific theme in a different city each year.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Worldwide; Membership represents 136 countries and territories in which ICOM operates ( <b>Brazil</b> listed specifically)
<b>Relevant Content</b>	• Workshop: “Migration Cities: (IM) Migration and Arrival Cities.” The overall aim of the project is to: create a web platform for city museums and museum professionals to find relevant experiences, share knowledge and discuss ethical and meaningful ways to engage with new urban dynamics and the diverse realities of ‘Arrival Cities.’ The platform will: become a resource for museum professionals and a hub to discuss the preservation and representation of contemporary urban life in museums; facilitate exchange and mentoring opportunities between professionals, act as a think-tank and contact zone between professionals and institutions alike. Global scope.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<a href="#">Insight Favela Rio di Janeiro</a>.” Aug 2013. 42 people conducted ethnographic research, interviewed Favela residents, and collected photographs and video, in partnership with trained community members who facilitated discussions between residents and workshop participants. CAMOS sees the Insight Favela workshop as a prototype for a series of urban narrative collecting projects in multiple cities that might help our members explore new strategies and tools for documenting their communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	200 members from 43 countries
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conference: “<a href="#">Museums of Cities and Contested Urban Histories, Mexico City 30-31 October 2017</a>.”</li> <li>• Publication: “<a href="#">Our Greatest Artefact: the City. Essays on cities and museums about them</a>.” 2013</li> <li>• Publication: “<a href="#">City Museums and City Development</a>.” 2008.</li> <li>• Publication: “<a href="#">Urban Life and Museums</a>.” 2006.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://network.icom.museum/camoc/L/8/">http://network.icom.museum/camoc/L/8/</a> Afsin Altayli: secretary.camoc.icom@gmail.com

#### 4. Disaster Risk Management Committee (DRMC)

<b>Organisation</b>	Disaster Risk Management Committee (DRMC)
<b>Location</b>	Paris, France
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	ICOM, UNESCO, INTERPOL, World Customs Organisation, Getty Conservation Institute, ICCROM, International Committee of the Blue Shields, AVICOM, CAMOC, CECA, CIDOC, CIMCIM, CIMUSET, CIPEG, COMCOL, COSTUME, DEMHIST, GLASS, ICAMT, ICDAD, ICEE, ICFA, ICLM, ICMAH, ICME, ICMEMO, ICMS, ICOFOM, ICOM-CC, ICOMAM, ICOMON, ICR, ICTOP, INTERCOM, MPR, NATHIST, UMAC, CIMAO, ICOM ARAB, ICOM ASPAC, ICOM EUROPE, ICOM LAC, ICOM SEE, AEOM, AFRICOM, AIMA, AMMM, AMOI, CAM, CIMAM, EXARC, FIHRM, HOII, IACCCA, IACM, IAMFA, IAMH, IATM, ICAM, ICMM, ICSC, MAC, MINOM, PIMA, SADCAMM, SIBMAS, ETHCOM, FIREC, LEAC, SAREC, Musées d’art et d’histoire of the City of Geneva, <b>RCE</b>
<b>Mission</b>	“The Disaster Risk Management Committee is a Standing Committee of ICOM dedicated to emergency response for museums. DRMC gathers museum-related professionals from different parts of the world that monitor cultural heritage emergencies and stand ready to provide advice and assistance to international colleagues and their institutions upon request.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Worldwide; Membership represents 136 countries and territories in which ICOM operates
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<a href="#">Museums Emergency Programme</a>.” A forward planning and emergency intervention programme designed for museum professionals and experts in emergency related fields (firemen, relief agencies...).</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Earthquake, Italy Abruzzi 2009</a>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<a href="#">Initial Relief to Protect the Cultural Heritage</a>.” Following the initial intervention to provide relief to the population recovery of movable cultural assets began in order to conserve them in a safe place. A wooden statue of the Madonna dating from the Fifteenth Century, belonging to the church of Our Lady of Paganica, was drawn miraculously unscathed from the ruins. Some 1,476 works have been recovered and placed in safe custody.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Assessment of Museum Damage</a>.” ICOM Italia immediately offered its collaboration in this dramatic situation, with an operational team to ‘Safeguard Cultural Assets’ in Abruzzo, accepting the task of performing assessments of damages to museum structures, and began efforts to collect resources for assistance.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Museum of Abruzzo</a>.” A proposal has been advanced to create a virtual museum capable of keeping the many diverse collections conserved in the museums open for virtual visits through the web, making them at least visible, although they cannot be directly visited; the idea was born with the desire to prevent the invisible to the public of the cultural heritage conserved in Abruzzo museums.</li> </ul>

	<p>Haiti Earthquake, 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of museums, museum collections, building stability.</li> <li>• “Museums in Gaza.” Gaza Archaeological Museum project; roman masonry on building damaged, no damage to collections reported. Assistance from the Musées d’art et d’histoire of the City of Geneva.</li> <li>• “Sichuan, China.” ICOM Disaster Relief Task Force gathered information on the type of damage from 1- Sichuan museums; buildings and collections were assessed for damage, and some collections were immediately evacuated.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	16 members listed.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://archives.icom.museum/disaster_relief/drtf@icom.museum">http://archives.icom.museum/disaster_relief/drtf@icom.museum</a>

### 5. International Committee for Museum Security (ICMS)

<b>Organisation</b>	International Committee for Museum Security (ICMS)
<b>Location</b>	Paris, France
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	ICOM, UNESCO, INTERPOL, World Customs Organisation, Getty Conservation Institute, ICCROM, International Committee of the Blue Shields, AVICOM, CAMOC, CECA, CIDOC, CIMCIM, CIMUSET, CIPEG, COMCOL, COSTUME, DEMHIST, GLASS, ICAMT, ICDAD, ICEE, ICFA, ICLM, ICMAH, ICME, ICMEMO, ICMS, ICOFOM, ICOM-CC, ICOMAM, ICOMON, ICR, ICTOP, INTERCOM, MPR, NATHIST, UMAC, CIMAO, ICOM ARAB, ICOM ASPAC, ICOM EUROPE, ICOM LAC, ICOM SEE, AEOM, AFRICOM, AIMA, AMMM, AMOI, CAM, CIMAM, EXARC, FIHRM, HOII, IACCCA, IACM, IAMFA, IAMH, IATM, ICAM, ICMM, ICSC, MAC, MINOM, PIMA, SADCAMM, SIBMAS, ETHCOM, FIREC, LEAC, SAREC, Musées d’art et d’histoire of the City of Geneva, Getty Conservation Institute, International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS), Museum of History of Polish Jews
<b>Mission</b>	“ICMS acts as the main advisor to ICOM and its membership in matters of security, fire protection and disaster preparedness. The objectives of ICMS are to provide education, training, and assistance and to protect persons and cultural property from theft, vandalism, fire and destruction. ICMS has established working groups on Physical Security, Technical Security, Fire Security, Disaster Preparedness, Training, Publications and Rules.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Worldwide; Membership represents 136 countries and territories in which ICOM operates; <u>Russia listed</u> .
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “ICMS Workshop in Warsaw 2017.” 24-26 April 2017. Risk management and HR management. Discussions included managing crowds, profiling and technical solutions to security problems, as well as the security of public collections in Poland.</li> <li>• “ICMS Workshop in Istanbul 2015.” 29-30 September 2015. Emergency procedures in the Rezan Has museum followed by a practical exercise with risk analysis in the Pera museum. 40 participants. Discussions and presentations included good and bad security practices, risk management during floods and fire, terrorist threats etc.</li> <li>• “ICMS Workshop in St. Petersburg 2015.” 9-14 June 2015. 100 participants. The purpose of the workshop was to train museum staff in practical skills of action in emergency situations to reduce the damage and loss of museum valuable and to preserve the life and health of the visitors and staff.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	6 members listed on the Executive Board, 2016-2019.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication: “<u>Handbook on emergency procedures.</u>”</li> <li>• Publication: “<u>Vocabulary of museum security terms.</u>”</li> <li>• Publication: “<u>Museum Security and Protection.</u>” 1993.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://network.icom.museum/icms/">http://network.icom.museum/icms/</a>



## 6. l'Institut national du patrimoine (inp)

<b>Organisation</b>	Institut national du patrimoine (inp) / The National Heritage Institute
<b>Location</b>	Paris, France
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Higher Educational Institution
<b>Network</b>	ICOM, French Ministry of Culture and Communication, HeSame University, French Embassy in Baghdad, Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage (CACH), French Embassy in Tunisia, Agence-France Muséums, Agence universitaire de la Francophonie (Auf), MoMA
<b>Mission</b>	<p>"The mission of the <u>Institute</u> is to recruit candidates through competitive entrance examinations and provide initial training to heritage curators for State civil service, local government, civil service authority and the city of Paris. Another mission of the institute is to select candidates again through a competitive entry examination and train conservators-restorers authorized to work on public collections. Training for these two closely related and complementary professions within the same establishment is rather unique in Europe. The Inp also proposes a wide range of continuing education programmes for both French and foreign heritage professionals. It is also a place for cultural diffusion through lectures and seminars and the opportunity to work along with other French and foreign heritage institutions and universities. Lastly the Inp places its missions and actions within a network of international cooperation by sending its students on training programmes abroad, welcoming other foreign trainee students and exporting tis training and expertise strategies."</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Baghdad, China, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Italy, <b>United States</b> , Iraq, Egypt
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Home of Tunisian Professionals: Partnership between the Tunisian Heritage Institute and the French Embassy in Tunisia, 2015.</u>" Inp welcomed six heritage curators selected by the Tunis Heritage Institute to participate in sessions such as "alterations to collections" or "heritage and sustainable development."</li> <li>• <u>Training operation in the framework of the Louvre Abu Dhabi project, 2015.</u>" Inp is part of the Louvre Abu Dhabi project with an engineering training mission for the future staff of the museum) conservation of collections, cultural programming and mediation, administrative management...)</li> <li>• "Zip project: study of self-adhesive transparent plastic films at the MoMA." March 13-May 5 2017</li> <li>• "Reception of eight international professionals" May 2-June 30 2017. Professionals from Benin, Croatia, Ivory Coast, Gabon and Cameroon. Training sessions in the fields of conservation or restoration of heritage.</li> <li>• "Three curators from the Cairo Museum." May-June 2016. Egyptian trainees in conservation and restoration of mosaics and paints.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	11-50 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.inp.fr/international@inp.fr">http://www.inp.fr/international@inp.fr</a> +33 1 44 41 16 41

## 7. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

<b>Organisation</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizaton (UNESCO)
<b>Location</b>	Paris, France
<b>Category</b>	IGO
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building/ Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	373 international NGOs, 24 foundations and other similar institutions, CARICOM, ASEAN, AFRICOM, Google, Norwegian Funds in Trust, ICCROM, ICOM, l'Ecole du Patrimoine Africain, Japan Funds in Trust
<b>Mission</b>	<p>"<u>UNESCO</u> is responsible for coordinating international cooperation in education, science, culture and communication. It strengthens the ties between nations and societies, and mobilizes the wider public so that each child and citizen: has access to quality education; may grow and live in a cultural environment rich in diversity and dialogue, where heritage serves as a bridge between generations and peoples; can fully benefit from scientific advances; can enjoy full freedom of expression.</p>

UNESCO's messages are of increasing importance today, in a globalized world where interconnections and diversity must serve as opportunities to build peace in the minds of men and women.

"UNESCO is convinced that no development can be sustainable without a strong culture component. Indeed, only a human-centered approach to development based on mutual respect and open dialogue among cultures can lead to lasting, inclusive and equitable results. Yet until recently, culture has been missing from the development equation. To ensure that culture takes its rightful place in development strategies and process, UNESCO has adopted a three-pronged approach: it spearheads worldwide advocacy for culture and development, while engaging with the international community to set clear policies and legal frameworks and working on the ground to support governments and local stakeholders to safeguard heritage, strengthen creative industries and encourage cultural pluralism."

<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Worldwide
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Museum Disaster Preparedness and Risk Mitigation in the Event of Disaster or Conflict Course" 15-30 December 2013, Egypt. Course aimed to develop risk preparedness and security management strategies for Egypt's museums as a tool for the efficient protection of cultural heritage, and prevention of looting or any other kind of risk during political instability, civil unrest and conflict.</li> <li>• A Revitalization and Collection Care Programme for the Museum of Folk, Architecture and Rural Life, Lviv, Ukraine." 2012-2014; combatting the deteriorating conditions of the museum's architectural structures and the limited public awareness of the institution: namely by safeguarding and improving the museum's capacity for collection management, conservation (both the architectural structures and its collection of movable objects), improving the museum's overall operational capacities, in addition to developing public outreach and educational programmes to increase public awareness and local community participation.</li> <li>• "Safeguarding, refurbishment and revitalization of the Islamic Museum of the Haram al-Sharif and its Collections." Training for Islamic museum staff, helping to build capacity in conservation and restoration skills.</li> <li>• UNESCO partners with AFRICOM to reinforce the professional museum network in Africa."</li> <li>• Japanese-funded UNESCO projects improves inventories and documentation in Sub-Saharan African Museums, 2011." One week classroom training followed by 18 months of distance tutoring by email; these training sessions allowed the entire documentation team to the museums to receive an overview of documentation and inventories combined with hands-on practice and guidance bringing the level of documentation in their respective museums up to international standards."</li> <li>• Training seminar for staff in charge of the documentation and inventory of Cambodian museums"</li> <li>• Promoting partnerships between museums and communities in Honduras"</li> <li>• Improving Museum Inventories and Documentation IN Sub-Saharan Africa"</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	5000 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since 1952, UNESCO has awarded international prizes to outstanding and innovative efforts to promote its activities in its fields of competence; today there are <u>3 prizes</u> related to the programme of culture.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://en.unesco.org/">http://en.unesco.org/</a>

## Germany

### 1. Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation

<b>Organisation</b>	Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation
<b>Location</b>	Berlin, Germany
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	Saint Petersburg Hermitage, Getty Conservation Institute, Volkswagen Foundation, GSZ, Smithsonian Institution

<b>Mission</b>	“ In it’s name, <u>the Foundation</u> carries the cultural heritage entrusted to it. It was founded in 1957, after the dissolution of the Prussian state, to preserve its collections as an all-German heritage. Since then, the Prussian cultural heritage has been developing a comprehensive force of attraction that goes beyond the borders of Germany.” (rough translation)
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	<b>Russia</b> , Georgia, Egypt, <b>United States</b> , <b>India</b> , China
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Germany-Russian Museum Dialogue</u>.” One of the goals is to deepen existing contacts between German and Russian institutions. This is done through joint scientific projects and exhibition projects. These projects also improve the knowledge about the cultural heritage of German museums that are now found in Russian institutions. The Foundation has also long been working on the subject of how to deal with those cultivated artifacts that have been in Russia since the end of the Second World War. There is also a research project, “<u>Russian Museums in the Second World War</u>,” investigating the destruction and losses in various Russian museums during the Second World War, as well as the first reconstruction attempts of the museums and their collections in the postwar period.</li> <li>• “<u>German-Russian Library Dialogue</u>.” An initiative of both countries intended to support their professional exchange and to contribute to the clarification of the whereabouts of war-born cultural goods.</li> <li>• “<u>International Exchange Programmes</u>.” The foundation provides expertise within the framework of exchange programmes. The State Museums in Berlin, for example, have launched such programmes with museums in the USA, China and India</li> <li>• “<u>Cooperation with the Georgian National Museum 2010-2012</u>.” The EU Twinning Project with the Georgian National Museum in Tbilisi was an outstanding example of knowledge and practical experience. The aim of the project was to strengthen the Georgian National Museum as an institution. The project focused on the planning of a museum complex involving historic buildings with depots and workshops as well as the construction of a new restoration and conservation center. In addition, practices in the field of preventive conservation should be improved and general museum standards should be introduced.</li> <li>• “<u>Smithsonian Multi-Year Exchange</u>.” The German/ American Provenance Research Exchange Programme for Museum Professionals (PREP) will, for the first time, bring together museum professionals from both sides of the Atlantic who specialize in World War II-era provenance research for a three-year systematic exchange (2017-2019).</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	<u>2000 employees</u>
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.preussischer-kulturbesitz.de/">http://www.preussischer-kulturbesitz.de/</a> <a href="mailto:info@hv.spk-berlin.de">info@hv.spk-berlin.de</a>

## Italy

### 1. Istituto Centrale per il Restauro e la Conservazione del Patrimonio Archivistico e Librario (ICRCPAL)

<b>Organisation</b>	Istituto Centrale per il Restauro e la Conservazione del Patrimonio Archivistico e Librario (ICRCPAL)
<b>Location</b>	Rome, Italy
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination/ Consultancy
<b>Network</b>	China National Institute of Cultural Property (CNICP), National Library Egypt, Archives of Egypt, Bibliotheca Alexandria, Israel Antiquities Authority, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in Buenos Aires, National Archive of Memory in Argentina, ITS in Bad Arolsen, Tokyo University of Fine Arts & Music, Ministry of Heritage and Culture in Italy, Cultura Italia, Institute for Technologies Applied to Cultural Heritage, National Central Library of Florence, ICCROM, ICOM; RCE listed on their page of “ <u>useful websites</u> ”
<b>Mission</b>	“The ICRCPAL performs restoration, conservation, research and consultancy in both areas with particular emphasis on prevention, training, international cooperation and scientific information”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Albania, Argentina, China, Egypt, Germany, <b>Japan</b> , Israel, Mauritania, Yemen
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>2005, Japan</u>: comparative study of techniques and use of material in the restoration of books and Western works of art on paper and Japanese silk. Reciprocal knowledge exchange; Italian restorers illustrated theoretical principles and conservation/restoration techniques in use in Italy on works of art on paper and library materials.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>2003, Argentina</u>: Collaboration to train personnel at the National Archive of Memory in the management and conservation of documents, letters and other testimonies of Argentine history, particularly the years of repression.</li> <li>• <u>Ongoing, China</u>: Aid in the establishment of the Sino-Italian Cooperation Training Center of Conservation and Restoration for Cultural Properties; aided in training conservators and restorers in ceramics, metals, stone materials, monuments, archaeological sites, murals, textiles, paper.</li> <li>• <u>2006-2008 Egypt</u>: Hosting fellows from Egypt for theoretical and practical internships at the Laboratory for Conservation and Restoration; development of a training course for the maintenance of the Library of Cairo's Egyptian Museum, focusing on management procedures and preventive conservation of documents.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	46 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• Beyond their international content, ICRCPAL also lists workshops for restoration, preventive conservation, preservation of digital media, advice in environments of collections and archives,
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.icpal.beniculturali.it/indice.html">http://www.icpal.beniculturali.it/indice.html</a> ic-rcpal@beniculturali.it Management Secretariat: Tel .: (39) 06.48291337-225

## 2. International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

<b>Organisation</b>	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)
<b>Location</b>	Rome, Italy
<b>Category</b>	IGO
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, Institute of African Studies, J.J. Kwabena Nkettia Archives, University of Ghana, Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision, International Council on Archives (ICA), International Association of Sound and Audiovisual Archives, IUCN, Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment, Swiss Federal Office of Culture, Ambassador's Funds for Cultural Preservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage, China Academy of Cultural Heritage, Iran's Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization, Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea, National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage of Korea, Korea National University of Cultural Heritage, Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments, Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage, ICOMOS, CNCR, Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage, INAH, Royal Institute of Artistic Heritage, Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts, 'Ecole du patrimoine africain, Canadian Conservation Institute, Getty Conservation Institute, ILAM, Smithsonian Institution, Department of Canadian Heritage, Monuments Men Foundation, RCE
<b>Mission</b>	"The Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims, "Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits." Caring for cultural heritage ensures this right and promotes societal wellbeing. ICCROM contributes to this endeavor by providing knowledge, tools and training to those who are working hard to conserve culture. We work at the international and governmental level, and with institutions and professionals on the ground. Through selected outreach activities, we aim to engage and inform new generations of upcoming professionals and the general public with an interest in heritage. We also maintain an active, engaged network of professionals from around the world who are passionate about heritage and its protection. We contribute to preserving cultural heritage in the world today and for the future through five main areas of activity: Training, Information, Research, Cooperation and Advocacy."



<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, <b>Australia</b> , Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, <b>Brazil</b> , Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, <b>India</b> , Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, <b>Japan</b> , Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, <b>Russia</b> , Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, <b>South Africa</b> , Spain, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, <b>United States of America</b> , Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<p>Among those listed within the relevant content of the other organisations in this inventory;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<a href="#">Sustaining Sound and Image Collections (SOIMA 2017)</a>.” 9-23 July 2017 in Accra Ghana. Knowledge exchange for 17 participants from 12 countries.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Care and Conservation of Archaeological Collections</a>.” Course from Aug 14-Sept 4 2017. In this course you will learn about the materials and the deterioration of artifacts, how to identify conservation problems, how to properly handle, store, exhibit, and how to safely clean and preserve many artifacts.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Webinars: Care of Books and Scrapbooks &amp; Are You Ready? Your Animals Depend on It-Contingency Planning for Collections</a>.” 21 July 2017 and 29 August 2017, respectively. This webinar is about emergency planning when you have living animals in your collections, however, the concept of contingency planning for emergencies should be of interest to all.”</li> <li>• “<a href="#">CollAsia: Packing and Storing Objects and Collections</a>.” 11-October 2017. The purpose of this course is to improve scientific literacy and critical thinking skills among the diverse professionals caring for Southeast Asian heritage collections. It will focus on the scientific principles underlying past and present systems, materials and work practices of manufacture, use and care of packing and storing solutions. Participants will be encouraged to share traditional collections conservation practices in their countries.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Free Publication on Emergency Evacuation of Collections, 2016</a>.” Launched by ICCROM &amp; UNESCO.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Collections Storage Tips &amp; Tricks</a>.” Online resource created by the CCI and ICCROM connected to the RE-ORG International initiative.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">RE-ORG International Project: Projects for Collections Documentation and Storage</a>.” Partnership with ICCROM and UNESCO on preventive conservation of endangered museum collections in developing countries resulting in a wide-scale call for project proposals to develop national and regional capacities focused on storage reorganization.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Conservation of Japanese Paper (JPC)</a>.” Three week course to offer those caring for paper-based collections an insight into the materials and techniques of the Japanese paper-mounting tradition.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Reducing Risk to Collections</a>.” Course based on the methodology developed by ICCROM, the CCI, and the <b>RCE</b>. This course reviews the risk concept in general, and its current interpretations and applications in the field of cultural heritage.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	<u>11-50 employees</u>
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.iccrom.org/">http://www.iccrom.org/</a> (+39) 06-585-531

## Japan

### 1. Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)

<b>Organisation</b>	Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)
<b>Location</b>	Nara, Japan
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building

<b>Network</b>	ICCROM, UNESCO, Agency for Cultural Affairs, National Institutes for Cultural Heritage in Japan, National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, BUNYAD Foundation in Pakistan, Federation for World Peace and Love (USA), Global Citizens for Sustainable Development in India, International Institute of Perfect Arts (IIPA) in India, Maldives National Commission for UNESCO, Sri Lanka National Commission for UNESCO
<b>Mission</b>	"The Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO was established to serve as a domestic center for promoting cooperation in cultural heritage protection. To help promote cultural heritage protection activities mainly in the Asia-Pacific region, the ACCU Nara Office conducts a wide range of programmes, maintaining partnerships with international organisations, such as UNESCO and ICCROM."
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	China, Cambodia, Republic of Korea, Myanmar, Nepal, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Micronesia, Fiji, Palau, Maldives, Uzbekistan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, <b>Indonesia</b> , Bangladesh, Bhutan, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , Philippines
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "<u>Photographic Documentation of Cultural Heritage and Management/ Utilisation of Digital Data</u>" 10 day workshop, Bhutan, 2015.</li> <li>• "<u>Recording/documentation and preservation research methods for archaeological artefacts.</u>" 10 day workshop, Bangladesh 2014.</li> <li>• "<u>Recording/documentation of archaeological artefacts.</u>" 10 day workshop, Mongolia, 2011.</li> <li>• "<u>Recording/documentation of archaeological artefacts.</u>" 10-day workshop, Lao PDR, 2010.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "<u>The Safeguarding of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage: Towards an Integrated Approach.</u>" International conference, 2004.</li> <li>• "<u>Present Situation and Challenges Regarding Human Resource Development for Cultural Heritage Protection in the Asia-Pacific Region.</u>" International conference, 2016.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.nara.accu.or.jp/english/index.html">http://www.nara.accu.or.jp/english/index.html</a> nara@accu.or.jp +81-(0)742-20-5001

## 2. Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation

<b>Organisation</b>	Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation
<b>Location</b>	Tokyo, Japan
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination/ Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOM, Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage, National Museum in Krakow, Porzellansammlung, Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden, <u>RCE</u>
<b>Mission</b>	"The <u>Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation</u> , being the national center for promoting international cooperation in terms of the conservation and restoration as well as research study of cultural heritage, continues to actively conduct cooperation projects in various parts of the world. The Center's activities range over diverse areas related to the protection of cultural heritage, such as the collection, study and dissemination of international information, the implementation of cooperation projects and capacity development in conservation."
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Myanmar, Armenia, Cambodia, Thailand, Bhutan, Germany, Poland, Turkey, <b>USA</b> , Nepal, Iran, <b>Australia</b> , Fiji, Argentina, Cuba, Mexico,
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "<u>Exchange of Views and Field Survey Regarding the Mural Painting Conservation and Management System in the Republic of Turkey.</u>" October-November, 2016</li> <li>• "<u>Investigation of Damaged Murals in Bagan (Myanmar) after the Earthquake</u>" August 2016.</li> <li>• "<u>International Workshop for 'Preservation and Restoration of Paper' 2016</u>" held jointly by the Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties and the ICCROM. Participants from Lithuania, [Poland, Croatia, Iceland, Korea, New Zealand, Spain, Belgium and Bhutan. Workshop consisted of lectures, practical training and field study. Lectures about how to protect cultural properties in Japan, the system to protect intangible cultural heritage in Japan, restoration materials and their basic science, and the tools used for restoration.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<a href="#">Workshops on the Conservation of Japanese Art Objects on Paper and Silk Held in Berlin.</a>” July 2016. 15 restorers and conservators from nine countries.</li> <li>• “International Training Programme ‘Conservation and Restoration of Paper in Latin America’” November 2016.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Investigation in Armenia and Iran, Our Partner Countries.</a>” September-October 2016. Conducted research and conservation/restoration activities for archaeological metal materials with the History Museum of Armenia. Planning to cooperate with Armenia in technological transfer in the conservation. restoration area for dyed and woven fabric works; In Iran, visited the National of Museum of Iran to discuss improvement of exhibition and storage environments in Iran due to air pollution problems in the capital, Tehran.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Survey of Japanese Paintings in the Indianapolis Museum of Art</a>” February, 2016. Few of the Japanese artworks in European and American collections can be shown to the public since they have not been properly conserved. For three days, the organisations visited and surveyed these works.</li> <li>• “Cooperative Programme for the Conservation of Japanese Art Objects Overseas” ongoing.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	24 staff members listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <a href="#">Breakdown of further activities</a>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.tobunken.go.jp/~kokusen/en/index.html">http://www.tobunken.go.jp/~kokusen/en/index.html</a> +81-3-3823-2241

### 3. Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage)

<b>Organisation</b>	Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage)
<b>Location</b>	Tokyo, Japan
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO, Agency for Cultural Affairs Japan, Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, ICCROM, Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments, Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Smithsonian, International Center for East Asian Archaeology and Cultural History
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“Over the 10 years since established, <a href="#">the Consortium</a> has created ties between and among various actors working in the field of international cooperation in cultural heritage. These actors include universities, research institutions, public organisations, organisations that support international cooperation, and private-sector aid organisations. In this way the Consortium has contributed significantly to enhancing Japan’s international cooperation.</p> <p>Missions: To connect (Network building), to study (research), to consolidate (information collection and sharing)</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Saudi Arabia, Peru, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, China, Philippines, Uganda, Palestine, Armenia, El Salvador, Bhutan, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , Cambodia, Guatemala, Azerbaijan, Myanmar, Cambodia, Egypt, Micronesia, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Mongolia, Iraq, Korea, Vietnam, <b>Indonesia</b> , Afghanistan
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<a href="#">A survey of the current state of museums and cultural heritage in Sri Lanka after the civil war</a>” These surveys were part of a cultural cooperation programme of the Japan Foundation; the project was implemented on the basis of survey studies on international cooperation of Sri Lanka by JCIC-Heritage in 2012. With the cooperation of the Department of Archaeology of Sri Lanka, exhibits and collections were surveyed and information on conservation of cultural properties was gathered primarily in museums in the north (the Jaffna region) and the northeast (the Trincomalee region). *plans are underway to establish museums and cultural centers by reusing historic buildings in both regions to appeal to domestic and foreign visitors.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Japan-China joint study for the protection of the Dunhuang Murals</a>” 2006-2010.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Conservation of Wall Painting Fragments in the Collection of the National Museum of Antiquities of Tajikistan.</a>” 2008-2011.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Project for the Conservation Center in the Grand Egyptian Museum.</a>” 2008-2016.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Workshop on textile conservation at the History Museum of Armenia</a>” 2011-2013.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Assistance for Preservation of Written Cultural Heritage in Aceh, Indonesia.</a>” 2004-ongoing.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Project for Preservation of Written Cultural Heritage in Afghanistan.</a>” 2004-2009.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Transfer of Japanese techniques for restoration and conservation of paper cultural properties.</a>” 1992-ongoing, worldwide.</li> </ul>

<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Number of employees not listed, however the total ‘membership’ number is 411 individuals and 27 organisations.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• Hosted International Symposium on “The Silk Roads as a World Heritage Site: Tracing the origins of Japan’s international cooperation in cultural heritage.”
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="https://www.jcic-heritage.jp/en/">https://www.jcic-heritage.jp/en/</a> +81 (0)3 3823 4841

#### 4. Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

<b>Organisation</b>	Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties
<b>Location</b>	Tokyo, Japan
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	Getty Research Institute, ICCROM, Agency for Cultural Affairs Japan, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO, National Institutes for Cultural Heritage Japan, Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, Nara Prefectural Government, International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, CNCPC-INAH
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“The <u>Institute</u> is engaged in fundamental as well as practical investigation and study of traditional artifacts, works of art, historic buildings, modern cultural heritage, performing arts and other intangible cultural properties including manufacturing techniques of a given area. It also conducts research in systems for their protection and methods for their conservation using traditional techniques and, when necessary, applying modern scientific techniques. Furthermore, the Institute not only disseminates the results obtained from such research but also seeks to share information with persons in related fields in Japan and throughout the world, particularly in Asia, by supporting capacity development for people involved in the protection of cultural properties and holding courses and study meetings as a way of transferring techniques.”</p> <p>Focuses: Documentation, International Cooperation, Conservation, Restoration, Research, Data Collection, Capacity Development, Publication.</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Korea, Taiwan, Cambodia, Thailand, Fiji, <b>Australia</b> , Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Armenia, Egypt, England, Germany, France, <b>USA</b> , Mexico, Argentina,
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Overseas workshops on traditional Japanese Restoration Techniques.” Jointly with Germany. Workshops targeted to conservation experts are held in order to promote deeper understanding and exchange of techniques to Japanese conservation methods.</li> <li>• “International Course on Japanese Paper Conservation.” Three weeks course to offer those caring for paper-based collections an insight into the materials and techniques of Japanese paper-mounting tradition, and the principles guiding the care of such collections in Japan. (ICCROM Programme &amp; Budget 2016-2017).</li> <li>• “Cooperation in capacity development within the projects of Networking Core Centers for international Cooperation on Conservation of Cultural Heritage.” The Agency for Cultural Affairs of the government of Japan has entrusted the Institute to conduct exchange projects with the island countries of Oceania since 2014 and Nepal since 2016. Workshops and training courses are held in order to develop capacity and transfer skills and knowledge by both inviting experts from counterpart countries to Japan and dispatching experts to counterpart countries.</li> <li>• Cooperative research with Korea since 2011 regarding the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.</li> <li>• Cooperation with Egypt since 2009 on establishing the Conservation Center in the Grand Egyptian Museum.</li> <li>• Research cooperation and exchange with the Guimet Museum in France since 2010.</li> <li>• Collaboration with Mexico since 2011; international course on paper conservation in Latin America.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	140 members of staff listed on website
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• Under its umbrella, hosts the ‘Department of art Research, Archives and Information Systems,’ ‘Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage,’ ‘Center for Conservation Science,’ ‘Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation,’
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.tobunken.go.jp/english">http://www.tobunken.go.jp/english</a> <a href="mailto:info@tobunken.go.jp">info@tobunken.go.jp</a>



## Korea

### 1. Cultural Heritage Administration of South Korea (CHA)

<b>Organisation</b>	Cultural Heritage Administration of South Korea (CHA)
<b>Location</b>	Daejeon, Republic of Korea
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	ICCROM, UNESCO, Bandung Geological Museum and the Geological Agency of Indonesia, Ministry for Energy and Mineral Resources in Indonesia, National Museum of Cambodia, National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage of Korea, Ministry of Culture and Sports of Guatemala, Museo Ixchel del Traje Indígena, Casa Kojom, Sarawak Museum Department in Malaysia,, Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais-CCOR, Canadian Conservation Institute, National Heritage Center of Tsinghua University, Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France, National Research Council Italy, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia in Portugal, University College London Qatar, National Heritage Board Sweden, Bern University of Arts, Getty Conservation Institute, Smithsonian Institution, AHRC/EPSC Science and Heritage Programme, Bern University of Arts, Centre de recherche et de restauration des musées de France, Cultural Heritage Administration, National Research Council in Italy, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Getty Conservation Institute, Institut royal du Patrimoine artistique, National Heritage Board in Sweden, Smithsonian Institution, University College Qatar, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais-CECOR, Department of Archaeology in Sri Lanka, Ministry of National Heritage in Sri Lanka
<b>Mission</b>	“CHA contributes to the advancement of national culture through conservation and by creating values from cultural heritage. By creatively harnessing and preserving cultural heritage, CHA will illuminate our future as the world’s leading cultural nation. (1) Establish the base for conservation and management of cultural heritage by enhancing the quality of heritage policy and research and training specialists in the field of cultural heritage. (2) Enhance the quality of conservation and management of cultural heritage in order to increase the social, historical, economic values of cultural heritage. (3) Expand the value of our cultural heritage domestically and internationally by increasing opportunities for the appreciation of cultural heritage.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	<b>Indonesia</b> , Cambodia, Guatemala, Malaysia, North Korea, Bhutan, Argentina, Vietnam, Egypt, Philippines, <b>Japan</b> , <b>Brazil</b> , <b>Sri Lanka</b>
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “CHA-ICCROM programme for Asia (2013-2017): addresses the development and sharing of culturally, environmentally, and economically sustainable approaches, materials, and techniques in conservation. (ICCROM Programme &amp; Budget 2016-2017).</li> <li>• “Authenticity in the Asian Context: 2nd ICCROM CHA-Korea Forum held in Colombo and Habarana, Sri Lanka.” 8-12 December 2014 (Annual Report November 2014-October 2015 ICCROM Newsletter 41).</li> <li>• “Collaboration with ICCROM on the conservation &amp; use of Southeast Asian Collections in Bandung, Indonesia.” February 2016.</li> <li>• “CollAsia Course- Conserving Textiles and Costumes, Guatemala.” October-November 2016.</li> <li>• “CollAsia Course on Handling and Moving Collections in Malaysia.” January- February 2015.</li> <li>• “CollAsia 2014: Conservation of Metals in Southeast Asian Collections course.” June 2014, Cambodia.</li> <li>• “CHA supports two US and French museums that house Korean Collections.” 2014</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed; 4 primary divisions, with 4-6 sub-divisions per division.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <a href="#">Annual Conservation Forum</a> in collaboration with ICCROM.
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.cha.go.kr/">http://www.cha.go.kr/</a> International Affairs Division: 82-42-481-4800/ 82-42-481-4749

### 2. National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (NRICH)

<b>Organisation</b>	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (NRICH)
<b>Location</b>	Daejeon, Republic of Korea
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination

<b>Network</b>	ICCROM, UNESCO, British Museum, Institut Royal d u Patrimoine Artistique, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais-CCOR, Canadian Conservation Institute, National Heritage Center of Tsinghua University, Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France, National Research Council Italy, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia in Portugal, University College London Qatar, National Heritage Board Sweden, Bern University of Arts, Getty Conservation Institute, Smithsonian Institution, Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia (INAH) <a href="#">RCE</a>
<b>Mission</b>	"The <a href="#">National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (NRICH)</a> aims to serve as a leading light for all those engaged in research on cultural heritage."
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	China, <b>Japan</b> , <b>Russia</b> , Vietnam, Mongolia, <b>USA</b> , France, Germany, Afghanistan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Cambodia, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , Myanmar
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "<a href="#">Survey of cases of cultural heritage preservation facilities- with a focus on storage spaces.</a>" Japan, 2013</li> <li>• "<a href="#">Comparative study of voice archives and their preservation in Korea and Japan.</a>" 2010.</li> <li>• "<a href="#">Comparative Research on the Restoration and Preservation of intangible Cultural Assets (esp. Music Instruments) in Korea and Japan.</a>" 2010.</li> <li>• "<a href="#">Training programme for preservation of iron relics in Mongolia.</a>" 2010.</li> <li>• "<a href="#">Comparative research on the construction of intangible cultural heritage archives with Japan.</a>" 2008.</li> <li>• "<a href="#">Creating Video archives of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Korea and Japan and their Use.</a>" 2008</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hosts an <a href="#">international conference</a> every year since 1992; this platform for sharing and comparing new results from cultural heritage research in Korea and neighbouring countries such as Japan, China and Russia, and for personnel exchange and academic networking is aimed at contributing to the advancement of research in this important field. The primary theme of these conferences is the preservation treatment process for metal relics</li> <li>• Division of CHA</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.nrich.go.kr/english_new/index.jsp">http://www.nrich.go.kr/english_new/index.jsp</a> 82-42-860-9114

## Poland

### 1. International Cultural Center (ICC)

<b>Organisation</b>	International Cultural Center (ICC)
<b>Location</b>	Krakow, Poland
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue Between Cultures, European Network of Cultural Administration Training Centres, Culture Action Europe, Europa Nostra, CULTURELINK, International Association of Research Institutes in the History of Art, Comité International d'Histoire de l'Art, INTACH, EU Institute in Japan
<b>Mission</b>	<p>"The <a href="#">ICC</a> has the status of a national institution of culture active in the fields of research, education, publishing and exhibitions. It pursues its mission of public diplomacy by facilitating international cultural dialogue, taking Central Europe as the point of departure for its action and thought on heritage.</p> <p>The byword in all our areas of work is interdisciplinarity. We are active in many fields, by combining differing points of view and leveraging the achievements of many disciplines in order to pass on our knowledge on cultural heritage in the universal dimension as broadly and as cohesively as possible.</p> <p>Main themes: cultural heritage theory and management; the phenomenon of memory; the art and cultural space of Central Europe; intercultural dialogue; the city as a mirror for civilisation; the cultural policy and the economics of culture."</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Central Europe; <b>Russia</b> , <b>India</b> , <b>Japan</b>

<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Polish St. Petersburg.</u>” After announcing 2015 as the Year of Polish Culture in Russia and the Year of Russian Culture in Poland, Polish and Russian partners organized an exhibition with this theme. The decision was made that the two organisations would work in the mode of partnership cooperation and mutual dialogue to develop within the frameworks of the Year of Polish Culture in Russia 2015 the programme Poland and St. Petersburg. Its aim was to present the role of Poles in social, cultural, academic, artistic, economic, and political life of the former capital of Russia from the 18th century to the present day. An important element was also to present motifs related to St. Petersburg in Poland, e.g. on the example of mutual inspirations and artistic contacts. The basic elements of the programme included: organisation of an object-based exhibition; organisation of an international academic congress to be open concurrently with the opening of the exhibition; starting a website which was partly to inform about the progress of the works and the events taking part within the frameworks of the programme, as well as to create a database, available after the closing of the Polish Year 2015 in the form of an electronic encyclopedia titled Polish St. Petersburg. HOWEVER, due to the dynamic changes in the political situation and Polish-Russian relations, the ICC faced the necessity to suspend all the actions related to the program. In light of this, the ICC decided to make use of the already conducted research and of the established connections in academic circles that stemmed from the programme, as well as to continue the research that would introduce the wider public to the issue of the Polish presence in St. Petersburg-Petrograd-Leningrad. To achieve this goal, the ICC made efforts to introduce a semi-academic Polish St. Petersburg online encyclopedia; a version in both Polish and Russian will be published.</li> <li>• “<u>ECHOCAST Project 2003-2006.</u>” Three-year project financed by the EU LEONARDO programme; its main result is a training programme for the staff of cultural heritage institutions whose work involves direct contact with visitors.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	<100 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://mck.krakow.pl/">http://mck.krakow.pl/</a> <a href="mailto:sekretariat@mck.krakow.pl">sekretariat@mck.krakow.pl</a>

## Serbia

### 1. Central Institute for Conservation (CIK)

<b>Organisation</b>	Central Institute for Conservation (CIK)
<b>Location</b>	Belgrade, Serbia
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	ICCROM, ICOM SEE, ICOM CC, Annenberg Foundation, Ministry of Culture in Serbia, Research Center for Conservation of Cultural Relics (RCCCR), ICOM-Iran, Canadian Conservation Institute, Royal Museums of Art and History (KMKG-MRAH), Comité International Pour la Documentation (CIDOC), Italian Embassy,
<b>Mission</b>	“CEC’s programmes contribute to improving conservation as professional fields and academic disciplines, as well as increasing the capacity for the preservation of cultural heritage through the development of research and educational projects at national and regional level. Education is focused not only on the current but also the future when the institution of protection through formal and informal education programmes, and through continued work on the professional training of interns and volunteers. Development of new approaches to conservation documentation and documentation of cultural heritage for the purpose of risk management, especially given the prevention and response to emergencies, provides the basis for the establishment of a comprehensive and effective system of protection of cultural heritage.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Serbia, Slovenia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Italy, Iran
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>RE-ORG International</u>” brings together institutions and professionals that contribute to the further development and implementation of methodologies for the reorganisation of the museum depots. RE-ORG is intended primarily for endangered museum collections in smaller museums in developing countries.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<a href="#">Training workshop on preventive conservation held in Teheran.</a>” January 8-12 2017. 34 museum professionals attended from Armenia, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Turkmenistan and Turkey. Held at the National museum of Iran. Three-day introduction to preventive conservation to strengthen collaboration in the region and build a professional network able to ensure protection of heritage collections.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Italian-Serbian Bilateral Workshop on ‘Science for Cultural Heritage’</a>” November 2013. Topics focused on the relationship between conservators and scientists in conservation of cultural heritage.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	7 internal organisations; <u>17 members of staff listed elsewhere</u>
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• Involvement in 2014 conference of CIDOC, “ <a href="#">Access and Understanding- Networking in the Digital Era.</a> ” Discussions focused on access to museum collections and cultural heritage in the digital age. Experts from museums around the world addressed strategies and policies in documentation processes in museum documentation, museum documentation as profession, networking, metadata, multilingual terminology, digital long term preservation, intangible cultural heritage, GIS-Applications in Cultural Heritage, Digital Documentation in Archaeology.
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://cik.org.rs/">http://cik.org.rs/</a> <a href="mailto:info@cik.org.rs">info@cik.org.rs</a>

## Singapore

### 1. Asia-Europe Museum Network (ASEMUS)

<b>Organisation</b>	Asia-Europe Museum Network (ASEMUS)
<b>Location</b>	Singapore
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	Museums in full <a href="#">listed here</a> : particular organizations of interest include: ICCROM, ICOM Amaravathi Heritage Centre and Museum of India, Crafts Museum of India, JD Centre of art of India, Kaladham/ PLACE-HAMPI of India, National Museum of India, Museum Tekstil Jakarta, National Museum of Indonesia, Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen, Museum of the Topics, Netherlands, National Museum of Ethnology of the Netherlands, State Museum of Oriental Art of Russia, British Museum, Victoria & Albert Museum, Independent Administrative Institute National Museum of Art in Japan, Matsura Historical Museum in Japan, National Museum of Ethnology in Japan.
<b>Mission</b>	“Our objectives are to: promote mutual understanding between the peoples of Asia and Europe through collaborative museum-based cultural activity and; to stimulate and facilitate the sharing and use of museum collections.
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	<b>Australia</b> , Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei, Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, <b>India</b> , <b>Indonesia</b> , Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Lao PDR, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, <b>Russian Federation</b> , Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, Viet Nam.
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<a href="#">Workshop: Recent Advances in Characterizing Asian Lacquer.</a>” May 15-May 19 2017 at the Ateliergebouw in Amsterdam. Workshop held with the Getty Conservation Institute and the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands. Five-day workshop will explore newly developed analytical procedures for acquiring detailed compositional information about Asian lacquers, their additives, and their European substitutes.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Summer Course in Curatorial Practice, 2017.</a>” June 5- September 30 2017. English-taught, intensive program on the history of contemporary visual arts and practices of exhibition-making.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Online Course: Art Handling, Transport and Storage.</a>” May 17-June 7 2016. Hosted by the Node Center for Curatorial Studies in Berlin, this course will train on the handling, storage and transportation of cultural heritage focusing on modern and contemporary artworks.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	<u>144 members</u> from Asia and Europe



<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highly active in conference circuits; for instance <a href="#">Best In Heritage 2016</a>, <a href="#">NEMO's 25th Annual Conference on the Value of Museum Collections</a>, 2017 International conference entitled, "<a href="#">Porcelain Circling the Globe: International Trading Structures and the East Asia Collection of Augustus the Strong (1670-1733)</a>" -."</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://asemus.museum/">http://asemus.museum/</a> ASEMUS Secretary: Jackie Yoong <a href="mailto:asemus@culture360.org">asemus@culture360.org</a>

## Spain

### 1. The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID)

<b>Organisation</b>	The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID)
<b>Location</b>	Madrid, Spain
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Humanitarian/ Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	ASEF, the Instituto de Patrimonio Historico Espanol, National Commission for culture and Arts (NCCA), NOVACT, EUNIC, Ministry of Culture of Spain, Cooperación Internacional
<b>Mission</b>	<p><b>“Specific Objectives:</b> Support the many existing processes in the area of conservation, restoration, preservation and revaluation of heritage properties (tangible and intangible), analyzing the contribution that all of these multisectoral efforts can make to sustainable development.</p> <p>Intervene promptly and as a matter of priority in cases of conflict or natural disaster contributing, through the recuperation and conservation of heritage, to re-establishing social, economic and cultural development and regenerating the identity and historical ties of the inhabitants of the affected region.</p> <p>Priority initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>support the identification, inventory and study of heritage elements, taking advantage of the economic social and cultural elements these have to offer societies from a comprehensive standpoint envisaging the different manifestations comprising heritage.</li> <li>Encourage the direct participation of citizens and local communities in heritage and collective memory programmes, compiling a list of best practices for heritage policies.</li> <li>Respect and protect traditional know-how, especially that of indigenous peoples, acknowledge the contribution made by traditional know-how to environmental protection and natural resource management and promote synergies between modern science and local knowledge.</li> <li>Support the creation of instruments to enhance capacity-building and employment related to the rehabilitation and revaluation of heritage</li> <li>Intervene swiftly in the event of disasters to rebuild those areas with special social and heritage significance.</li> <li>Help to preserve new 20<sup>th</sup> century heritage material such as celluloid, audio tapes, hard disks, video tapes etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Latin America, North Africa, Arab and Mediterranean world, Sub-Saharan Africa; Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Argentina, Bolivia, <b>Brazil</b> , Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay, Venezuela, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Cape Verde, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Mauritania, Palestine, Saharawi, Tunisia, Angola, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Namibia, Mozambique, Philippines, Vietnam
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“<a href="#">Heritage for Development Programme Palestine</a>.” Aimed at strengthening the public management of the Palestinian cultural heritage, the Spanish party will support the development of an integrated strategy for cultural heritage preservation that includes restoration and maintenance, regulatory frameworks, capacity building, documentation, citizens and stakeholders’ participation and awareness, and that takes into consideration the links between cultural heritage and the tourism sector.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Preservation of the Spanish-Philippines Cultural Heritage.</u>” The Spanish party conveys to the Philippine Party its offer to Phillipine professionals the opportunity to learn the operation of models of heritage preservation in Ibero-american centers and educational-workshops created by the AECI under the Preservation of Cultural Heritage Programme; training of the National Museum personnel; rehabilitation, reconditioning and management of the National Museum of Vigan’s collections, serving as training model for many national museums in the country. Carried out by the Instituto de Patrimonio Histórico Español. ; “both parties express their intention to foster the collaboration among its respective museums and the exchange of experiences in museum matters. Both parties shall encourage training courses and conferences among museum professionals of both countries with the objective of the study and discussion of common topics of interest in the field of museum studies, and in particular, the project of “Standardization of documentation in museums.”</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	133 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on sustainability and ‘shared’ cultural heritage.</li> <li>• “<u>Heritage and Schools Workshop, La Antigua Guatemala, 22-24 October 2013.</u>”</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.aecid.es/">http://www.aecid.es/</a> <a href="mailto:centro.informacion@aecid.es">centro.informacion@aecid.es</a> +34-91-583-81-00

## Sweden

### 1. Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB)

<b>Organisation</b>	Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB)
<b>Location</b>	Stockholm, Sweden
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Humanitarian
<b>Network</b>	Europa Nostra, The International Coalition of Sites of Conscience, ICOMOS Sweden, ICOMOS Belarus, ICOM Sweden, The Swedish National Heritage Board and Swedish Association of Architects, ICOM Belarus, The Foundation Cultural Heritage & Modernity, Community Peace Museums Heritage Foundation, Hakaya, Prince Claus Fund, Stavros Niarchos Foundation, Balkan Museum Network, SEE Heritage Network,
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“<u>To promote</u> cultural heritage as both a right in itself and a resource.”</p> <p>“Cultural heritage is a valued and utilized social, economic, cultural and environmental resource for civil society and government institutions at the local level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cultural heritage is used as a tool for social and economic development primarily by creating employment opportunities, utilizing local resources, and techniques and supporting environmental sustainability. The principles of sustainability are also promoted in urban and spatial planning. Museums are supported in becoming democratic meeting places.</li> <li>• CHwB continues to work with government institutions, civil society and NGOs to strengthen their capacity and collaboration in order to be a force in democratization processes.</li> <li>• Responsible cultural tourism is developed particularly in economically deprived areas with a focus on local ownership.</li> <li>• Working with local communities makes cultural heritage accessible to more people. Local craftsmen develop their skills in preservation that improves their ability to both respond to and create opportunities for employment.</li> <li>• Local professional capacities are strengthened by engaging in restoration/conservation projects</li> <li>• Restoration/conservation projects rely on locally sources materials and local business initiatives with a sustainable ethos also benefit.</li> <li>• Active audience engagement through accessible interpretation practices is developed in museums and heritage organisations through professional capacity development, lending to greater community participation.”</li> </ul>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Albania, Kosovo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Belarus, Kenya and Syria
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>al-Hakawati-the Storyteller</u>” contributes to the preservation and dissemination of Syria’s intangible heritage (2014).</li> <li>• “<u>Textile Conservation: Regional Training Held in Gjirokastra.</u>” Ten day textile conservation training course for regional museum professionals in Albania. (2014).</li> <li>• “<u>Regional Restoration Camps</u>”: conservation of artifacts and interpretation in Prishtina, Kosovo (2016).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<a href="#">International Training on Disaster Risk Management for Cultural Heritage</a>” for museum professionals in the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and the Middle East. (2016).</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Crafting Access: Creative Techniques for Increasing Museum Access</a>” Three year project across the western Balkans (2016).</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	46 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• Facilitated the establishment of the <a href="#">Balkan Museum Network</a> .
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.chwb.org">http://www.chwb.org</a> <a href="mailto:info@chwb.org">info@chwb.org</a> +46 8 32 20 71

## 2. National Museums of World Culture

<b>Organisation</b>	National Museums of World Culture
<b>Location</b>	Göteborg, Sweden
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Museum
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, ICCROM, National Museum of Malaysia, Asian Europe Foundation, The Anna Lindh Foundation, ASEMUS, MuSEA, RIME, VCM
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“The ordinance tasks the <a href="#">National Museums of World Culture</a> with showcasing and bringing to life the cultures of the world, particularly those originating outside of Sweden. The agency is to document and illuminate the conditions and forms of expressions of other cultures as well as interaction between cultures and cultural variation- historical and modern, national and international. Another task is to promote interdisciplinary knowledge enhancement and various forms of public activities. As a national museum, our mission includes national and international outreach, in particular in relation to the origins of our collections.”</p> <p>“The issue to which the National Museums of World Culture is committed and the collections it manages attract a lot of interest from across the world. In order to promote an international exchange of knowledge, competence and objects, the Museum constantly strives for a central and coordinated networking position. Some networks relate to comparable museums and their international object collections while other provide links to organisations in the civil society. All in all, the networks signify an important instrument for the development of museum operations.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Preservation Project” in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in 2003; collaboration with the Department of Museums and Antiquities in Kuala Lumpur, ICCROM and ASEM. Three week <a href="#">International Workshop on Flexible Materials in Asian Collections</a> to develop conservation techniques.</li> <li>• Since 2004, the National Museums of World Culture cooperate with Sida (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency), resulting in the <a href="#">MuSEA network</a>- cultural heritage for sustainable development, a programme of museum cooperation in Southeast Asia, gathering museums and cultural heritage institutions in Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and Sweden.</li> <li>• <a href="#">RIME project</a>; in collaboration with European partners from ten countries, the National Museums of world Culture are part of the EU-funded project “Ethnography Museums &amp; World Cultures.”; This includes a series of scientific workshops on social issues related to the perception of ethnic groups from other countries.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	51-200 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organized, in collaboration with Asia Europe Foundation and the Museum of Asian Civilizations, Singapore, an international museum conference in Stockholm in 200 which culminated in the <a href="#">Asia Europe Museum Network (ASEMUS)</a></li> <li>• The National Museums of World Culture has been appointed national coordinator of the <a href="#">Anna Lindh Foundation</a>; the foundation is a part of the Barcelona Process initiative for intercultural dialogue, and consists of 43 national networks within the European Union and the Mediterranean region.”</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.varldskulturmuseerna.se/en/">http://www.varldskulturmuseerna.se/en/</a> +46(0)10-456 12 00

## Thailand

### 1. Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO SPAFA)

<b>Organisation</b>	Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO SPAFA)
<b>Location</b>	Bangkok, Thailand
<b>Category</b>	NPO
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building/ Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, ASEAN, ICCROM, Japan Foundation, World Bank, Heritage for Peace, ICCROM, CHA, UNESCO Bangkok, Getty Foundation, National Museum of the Philippines, National Museum of Myanmar, Cultural Properties Preservation Office Indonesia, Hue Monuments Conservation Centre in Vietnam, Department of Museums Malaysia,
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“SEAMEO SPAFA, Regional Centre for archaeology and Fine Arts, is part of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organisation (SEAMEO), an international organisation dedicated to promoting co-operation in education, science and culture in Southeast Asia.”</p> <p>“The center collaborates with governments, institutions of its member countries and associate member countries, international agencies and academic communities, as well as non-governmental organisations and private sector bodies to carry out the following activities: Training/ Workshop, conference/ Seminar, Information dissemination, Library/ Documentation services and Personnel exchange.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, <b>Indonesia</b> , Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam; associate member countries: <b>Australia</b> , Canada, Germany, France, New Zealand, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Contrasting Textile Conservation Methods for Southeast Asia.</u>” Thailand, November 2012. Focus of the training addressed care of textiles, specifically in the tropical climate, and to explore conservation options which are low-cost, practical and locally available.</li> <li>• “<u>Consultative Meetings on Risk Management for Cultural Heritage in Emergency Situations.</u>” Thailand. June, 2014.</li> <li>• “<u>Mon Palm-Lead Manuscripts: Compilation, Conservation, and Digitisation.</u>” Thailand. June 2015.</li> <li>• “<u>Capturing and Sharing Traditional Methods in Textile Preservation in Southeast Asia.</u>” August 2016, Bangkok Thailand.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	500+
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organized “<u>Second Museums Forum on Southeast Asian Museums and the Challenges of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)</u>” in January 2013 as a platform to discuss future collaborations in South East Asian museology.</li> <li>• Organized the “<u>International Conference on Cultural Heritage and Disaster Risk Reduction.</u>” In 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.seameo-spafa.org">http://www.seameo-spafa.org</a> <a href="mailto:spafa@seameo-spafa.org">spafa@seameo-spafa.org</a> +662-2804022

## United Kingdom

### 1. British Council

<b>Organisation</b>	The British Council
<b>Location</b>	Manchester, United Kingdom
<b>Category</b>	IGO
<b>Type</b>	Humanitarian



<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, ICOM, Institut National du Patrimoine de Tunisie, Durham University, The Kenyon Institute, Heritage without Borders, University College London, Turquoise Mountain Trust, American University of Beirut, Department of Antiquities in Jordan, Department of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage in Palestine, Department of Antiquities in Libya, Directorate General of Antiquities in Lebanon, The Department of Antiquities and Heritage in Basrah, the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage in Baghdad, HWH & Associates, State Board for Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH) in Iraq, The University of Manchester, Mediterranean Civilizations Research Institute (MCRI) in Turkey, Department of Archaeology in Turkey, Palestinian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Battir Municipal Council, The Rambourg Foundation, Cambridge University Technical Services Ltd
<b>Mission</b>	“We create friendly knowledge and understanding between the people of the UK and other countries. We do this by making a positive contribution to the UK and the countries we work with-changing lives by creating opportunities, building connections and engendering trust. We work with over 100 countries across the world in the fields of arts and culture, English language and civil society.
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Work with over 100 countries worldwide; in the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia; Tunisia, Libya, Afghanistan, Turkey, Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Palestine, Venezuela, Jamaica
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Training in Action Project: Libya and Tunisia” 3 week programme to train 40 staff from Libyan and Tunisian national heritage organisations in documentation techniques, preventive conservation and heritage management on site and in museums and heritage. The project intends to serve as a replicable model for Libyan and Tunisian heritage professionals to train new staff, creating a sustainable cultural protection model in turn.</li> <li>• Preserving Palestinian Heritage” eighteen month project to expand access to the largest private collection of Arabic Manuscripts in Jerusalem. Project will see the expansion of three part time functions at the library to increase capacity amongst staff. Grants will fund the installation of a Library Management and Catalogue Software for digital imaging, the installation of surveillance, alarm systems and fire safety equipment.</li> <li>• Protecting Bedouin Lived Cultural Heritage.” Fifteen-month intergenerational project focusing on the nomadic Bedouin communities of the Occupied-Palestinian Territories, engaging with young people to explore the relationship of their cultural heritage to land and culture. During the project, twenty young researchers will be recruited and trained in documenting oral history, and will be supported to record testimonies with elderly people and social and religious leaders in their community.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	5000-10,000 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a British Council branch in the Netherlands</li> <li>• “Art Works: Exploring the Social and Economic Value of Culture” British-Dutch Dialogue 2014; attended by members of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="https://www.britishcouncil.org">https://www.britishcouncil.org</a>

## 2. British museum

<b>Organisation</b>	The British Museum
<b>Location</b>	London, UK
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Museum/ Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	ICOM, Getty Foundation, British Library, Natural History Museum, Royal Botanic Gardens, Tate, Tyne and Wear Museums, Lincoln-The Collection, Manchester Museum, Whitworth Art Gallery, Glasgow Museums, Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery, National Museum of Wales, Archaeology Museum in Ghana, Cape Coast Castle Museum, Ministry of Culture of India, National Culture Fund,
<b>Mission</b>	“A museum of the world, for the world. Discover over two million years of human history and culture. The collections from Africa, Asia, Europe, the Americas and the ancient world include world-famous objects such as the Rosetta Stone, the Parthenon sculptures, and Egyptian mummies.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zanzibar, Armenia, China, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, <b>India, Indonesia</b> , Iran, Lesotho, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palestine, Sudan, Turkey, Zimbabwe
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop series on documentation and digitisation of important historical collections and objects, Ghana, 2011.</li> <li>• Workshops on textile care, storage and display, Nigeria, 2010.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on collections management activities including object documentation, storage, IT skills and digital photography, <a href="#">Sierra Leone, 2011</a>.</li> <li>• Workshops on museum risk management using sustainable energy methodologies and locally sourced materials in <a href="#">Kisumu and Mombasa, 2012</a>.</li> <li>• Workshops on accessioning, cataloguing, measuring, numbering and locating objects in <a href="#">East Africa, 2012</a>.</li> <li>• Training for museum educators on methods to increase learning within museum school programmes, <a href="#">Mombasa, 2012</a>.</li> <li>• Exhibitions workshop, including interpretation, exhibition design and display techniques, in <a href="#">Kisumu, 2013</a>.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Annual six-week training programme</a> for 26 international participants: content includes exhibitions, security, conservation as well as staff engagement.</li> <li>• Participated in the World Collections Programme; a network to establish two-way partnerships with institutions in Asia and Africa which prioritized increasing access to UK collections and expertise (professional development, training, skill sharing and staff exchange).</li> <li>• International Training Programme: annual training programme for museum professionals around the world with up to 26 participants spending six weeks in the UK. Sessions consist of lectures and workshops surrounding collections management, storage and documentation, exhibitions and galleries, conservation and scientific research, national and international loans, learning, audiences and volunteers, fundraising and income generation, leadership, strategy, management and communication, photography and imaging.</li> <li>• <a href="#">“Leadership Training Programme, India 2012.”</a>: divided into three modules focused on museum leadership, advocacy, strategy and decision making, stakeholder management techniques, collections management and display and interpretation.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	<a href="#">804 employees</a> ; 10 curatorial and research departments
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.britishmuseum.org">http://www.britishmuseum.org</a> <a href="mailto:UKPartnerships@britishmuseum.org">UKPartnerships@britishmuseum.org</a> +44 (0)20 7323 8181

### 3. International Academic Projects Ltd (IAP)

<b>Organisation</b>	International Academic Projects Ltd (IAP)
<b>Location</b>	London, England
<b>Category</b>	Private
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination/ Consultancy
<b>Network</b>	ICCROM, Royaume-Uni, Wellcome foundation, Institution of Archaeology in London, National Records of Scotland, Gallery of Modern Art in Edinburgh, Centre for textile Conservation in Glasgow, Cambridge, Tate Britain, The Emmanuel Centre, Holmes Chapel
<b>Mission</b>	International Academic Projects Ltd (IAP) was formed in London in 1989 as an international educational charity whose aims are to help promote education, training and research into conservation, archaeology, anthropology and other related fields. The activities of International Academic Projects include the organisation and management of short professional development courses, distance learning and consultancy.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	<b>Australia</b> , Austria, Belgium, <b>Brazil</b> , Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Spain, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , Sweden, Switzerland and the <b>USA</b>
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training: Adhesives, Consolidants, and Coatings, <a href="#">June 2017</a></li> <li>• New Methods for Paper Bathing and Stain Removal, <a href="#">June 2017</a></li> <li>• New Methods of Cleaning Painted Surfaces, <a href="#">July 2017</a></li> <li>• “Conference: Gels in Conservation.” 3 day conference, October 16-18 2017</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Integrated Pest Management Course</a>” May 2017</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed; presumably quite small
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	“IAP is particularly interested in bringing some of its conservation training courses to the countries of Latin America. We are happy to discuss initiatives with interested parties.”

<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://academicprojects.co.uk/">http://academicprojects.co.uk/</a> <a href="mailto:info@academicprojects.co.uk">info@academicprojects.co.uk</a> +44 (0)20 7380 0800
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#### 4. V&A Museum

<b>Organisation</b>	V&A Museum
<b>Location</b>	London, England
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Museum/ Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, ICCROM, Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage at Yale University, Goethe-Institut, British Council, Art Research Centre OF Ritsumeikan University, The Getty Foundation, Toshiba international Foundation, ICON, Iran Heritage Foundation, Delfina Foundation, National Museum of Oman, Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, Yale Center for British Art in New Haven, Smithsonian, British Museum, British Library, Natural History Museum, Royal Botanic Gardens
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“Our mission is to be recognized as the world’s leading museum of art, design, and performance, and to enrich people’s lives by promoting research, knowledge and enjoyment of the designed world to the widest possible audience. We strive to make the V&amp;A matter to more people and in that context we work to the following five strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create a world class visitor and learning experience across all V&amp;A sites and collections.</li> <li>• Focus and deepen the relevance of our collections to the UK creative and knowledge economy.</li> <li>• Expand the V&amp;A’s international reach, reputation and impact.</li> <li>• To operate with financial and organisational initiative and efficiency.</li> <li>• Showcase the best of digital design, and deliver an outstanding digital experience.</li> <li>• Diversify and increase private and commercial funding sources.”</li> </ul>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Africa, China, Europe, <b>India</b> , <b>Japan</b> , Korea, Mexico, <b>Brazil</b> , Chile, Middle East and North Africa, North America, <b>Russia</b> , Turkey,
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The V&amp;A runs a series of week-long intensive courses that offer unique training opportunities for museum professionals from overseas to work with V&amp;A colleagues and peers on specific aspects of museum practice.</li> <li>• V&amp;A hosts <u>Indian scholars</u> (museum curators, conservators etc.) to come to the UK for training and research up to three months.</li> <li>• Pilot course for Indian museum professionals on Museum Design in Kolkata in 2011. A V&amp;A conservation workshop was also conducted here regarding conservation and the development of conservation strategies for the <u>National Institute of Design’s furniture collection</u>.</li> <li>• Collaborative digitisation programme of Indian ‘Company’ paintings in collections in both the UK and India.</li> <li>• “V&amp;A staff exchange to the Salar Jung Museum in India, 2008” assessing the requirements of the museum from the perspectives of collections care, exhibition and storage.</li> <li>• The Parasol Foundation Trust funded a <u>collaborative programme</u> with V&amp;A and the British Council in 2011 on several themes: museum development, textile conservation, paper and book conservation, and work placement for Indian conservators.</li> <li>• Long-term and ongoing project with Art Research Centre of Ritsumeikan University of Japan to <u>digitise V&amp;A’s Japanese print</u> collection.</li> <li>• <u>Offering consultancy</u> at the National Museum of Oman on preservation of the museum’s furniture collection; a second consultation was targeted on developing the Museum’s learning programmes for the public.</li> <li>• Participated in the World Collections Programme; a network to establish two-way partnerships with institutions in Asia and Africa which prioritized increasing access to UK collections and expertise (professional development, training, skill sharing and staff exchange)</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Staff not listed; however, it is the world’s largest museum of decorative arts and design and hosts 3.5 million visitors a year.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiated the “<u>Culture in Crisis Programme</u>” which aims to bring international institutions together to protect cultural heritage at risk.</li> <li>• Hosted a <u>workshop</u> during ICON’s conference ‘Adapt and Evolve 2015: East Asian Papers’ on hanji, the Korean traditional paper</li> <li>• <u>Nehru Trust for the Indian Collections</u> at the Victoria and Albert Museum works to encourage the study, preservation and display of India’s art and cultural heritage</li> </ul>

<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="https://www.vam.ac.uk/collectionsmanagement@vam.ac.uk">https://www.vam.ac.uk/collectionsmanagement@vam.ac.uk</a> <a href="mailto:international.intitiatives@vam.ac.uk">international.intitiatives@vam.ac.uk</a> +44 (0) 20 7942 2000
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## United States

### 1. American Alliance of Museums

<b>Organisation</b>	American Alliance of Museums (AAM)
<b>Location</b>	Arlington VA, United States
<b>Category</b>	Private NPO
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	ICOM, US Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Tangier American Legation Institute for Moroccan Studies, Palestinian Heritage Museum Jerusalem, The Women's Museum in Denmark, the Ayala Museum in Manila, Museum of Islamic Civilization in Sharjah, Ben M'Sik Community Museum in Morocco, the Children's Museum Jordan, National Museums of Kenya, Gidan Makama Museum Kano, National Museum of Niger, the Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg, the Mandela House in Soweto, Caribbean Cultural Center African Diaspora Institute, National Museum Jamaica, Museo Tamayo Arte Contemporaneo, Museo de Paleontología in Mexico, Bombay Natural History Society, Corporación Parque Explora in Medellín, Sicán National Museum in Ferreñafe, Museu Afro-Brasil in Sao Paulo, Interactive Science Museum in Quito, Museo de Arte Contemporáneo Ateneo de Yucatán en Mérida, Sri Lanka Plantation Workers' Museum, Museo Nacional de San Carlos in Mexico City, Museo de Arte El Salvador, Museo de la Ciudad in Quito,
<b>Mission</b>	<p>"The American Alliance of Museums has been bringing museums together since 1906, helping to develop standards and best practices, gathering and sharing knowledge and providing advocacy on issues of concern to the entire museum community. Representing more than 35,000 individual museum professionals and volunteers, institutions, and corporate partners serving the museum field, the Alliance stands for the broad scope of the museum community."</p> <p>"The Alliance is committed to partnering with museums and other organisations on international programmes. We believe in strong, lasting relationships between US and global museums will mutually benefit and advance excellence for all. AAM partners with global museums on core standards and best practices for museums and museum professionals."</p> <p>"AAM works with global museums to foster excellence in support of organisational goals, this multifaceted programme integrates institutional and individual excellence by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• offering methods and resources for advancing institutional excellence</li> <li>• providing staff with a fundamental knowledge of museums and museum practice</li> <li>• offering opportunities for career development and peer-to-peer networking and mentoring.</li> <li>• Promoting an interdisciplinary exchange of ideas and best practices.</li> <li>• Addressing critical issues and trends important to your organisation."</li> </ul>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Africa, Americas, Central and South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Eurasia, Middle East and North Africa; Israel, Bhutan, UK, Argentina, Colombia, <b>Brazil</b> , Mexico, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, <b>South Africa</b> , Denmark, Sudan, Philippines, Sudan, Jamaica, Honduras, <b>India</b> , Perú, Ecuador, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , Chile, El Salvador, Bolivia, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, France, Singapore, Mongolia, China, Malaysia, Samoa, Taiwan, Denmark, United Arab Emirates, Korea, China, <b>Japan</b> , Ukraine, Iceland, Romania, Latvia, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Moldova, Morocco, Jordan.
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "<a href="#">Museums Connect: Building Global Communities</a>" The programme's mission is to build global communities through cross-cultural exchanges while also supporting US foreign policy goals, such as youth empowerment, environmental sustainability and disability rights awareness. Projects must be mutually beneficial, address critical issues and themes, and include community and museum staff travel between participating countries.</li> <li>• "<a href="#">By the Work of Her Hands: Textile Arts in Morocco and the United States (2014)</a>": students from Morocco and Philadelphia document oral histories from female embroidery artists to preserve a legacy of unique textile traditions; and exhibition is displayed in both locations.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	11-50 employees; Representing over 35,000 individual museum professionals and volunteers
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	



<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://aam-us.org/home">http://aam-us.org/home</a> <a href="mailto:international@aam-us.org">international@aam-us.org</a>
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## 2. The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works of Art (AIC)/ (FAIC)

<b>Organisation</b>	The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works of Art(AIC)/ (FAIC)
<b>Location</b>	Washington DC, United States
<b>Category</b>	Private NPO
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	ICOM, University of Delaware, Walters Museum, Winterthur Museum, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, Getty Foundation, Getty Conservation Institute, Smithsonian, Lunder Conservation Center, Gaylord Archival, National Art Gallery in Washington DC, US Embassy in Baghdad, Iraqi Institute for the Conservation of Antiquities and Heritage
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“The Foundation of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (FAIC) undertakes and underwrites programmes and initiatives to advance the conservation profession nationally and internationally in all its facets and applies the expertise of the profession in addressing global artistic, cultural and historic preservation priorities.”</p> <p>“To elevate the vital role of cultural heritage conservation by applying its expertise to urgent global preservation initiatives while empowering conservation professionals, motivating collecting institutions and engaging the public.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Iraq, Russia
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Hermitage Photograph Conservation Initiative” St. Petersburg Russia, 2010. Provide essential staff education and training in photograph conservation, expand and improve photograph and cataloguing practice, implement best practices for digital conservation documentation, provide accessibility to essential photograph conservation literature, provide advice on the design of a new, dedicated photograph conservation laboratory, provide materials and equipment for the new laboratory.”</li> <li>• “Iraqi Institute for the Conservation of Antiquities and Heritage.” AIC has helped the institute by encouraging its members to build the collections of the Institute’s library.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	13 members listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderates/ runs “Connecting to Collections Care (C2C Care) Online Community”; resource that connects staff and volunteers at small museums, archives and libraries with each other and with solid information about collections care.</li> <li>• Supports the “Oral History Project”; an initiative since 1975 that has culminated in an archive of transcripts of interviews with conservators, conservation scientists and related professionals.</li> <li>• Maintains that “STASH: Storage Techniques for Art, Science and History.” website</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.conservation-us.org">http://www.conservation-us.org</a> <a href="mailto:foundation@conservation-us.org">foundation@conservation-us.org</a> 202 661 8070

## 3. The Getty Conservation Institute

<b>Organisation</b>	The Getty Conservation Institute
<b>Location</b>	Los Angeles, United States
<b>Category</b>	Private NPO
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building/ Research & Knowledge Dissemination

<b>Network</b>	ICCROM, ICOM, International Committee for the Conservation of Mosaics (ICCM), World Monuments Fund, State Administration for Cultural Heritage (SACH), Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, Institute of Art History, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Croatian States Archives, Hungarian National Museum, Arab Image Foundation, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Academy of Fine Arts and Design (AFAD) in Bratislava, Slovak National Library (SNL), German University of technology in Oman, Ministry of Culture in Morocco, Charles and Ray Eames House Preservation Foundation, National Gallery of Denmark, Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts: School of Conservation, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Centre de Conservation et de Réhabilitation du Patrimoine Architectural des zones Atlasiques et Sub Atlasiques (CERKAS), Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France (C2RMF), UCLA, the Federal University of Minas Gerais, the Federal University of Bahia, and the Vitae Foundation of Brazil, Courtauld Institute in London, , AHRC/EPSRC Science and Heritage Programme, Bern University of Arts, Centre de recherche et de restauration des musées de France, Cultural Heritage Administration, National Research Council in Italy, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Getty Conservation Institute, Institut royal du Patrimoine artistique, National Heritage Board in Sweden, Smithsonian Institution, University College Qatar, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais-CECOR, <b>RCE</b>
<b>Mission</b>	"The Getty Conservation Institute works to advance conservation practice in the visual arts, broadly interpreted to include objects, collections, architecture and sites. It serves the conservation community through scientific research, education and training, model field projects, and the broad dissemination of the results of both its own work and the work of others in the field. In all its endeavors, the Getty Conservation Institute focuses on the creation and dissemination of knowledge that will benefit the professionals and organisations responsible for the conservation of the world's cultural heritage."
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Slovakia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Middle East, North Africa, China, <b>Brazil</b> , Argentina, Egypt, Jordan, Algeria, Cyprus, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, <b>South Africa</b> , France, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Iraq, Mexico, Benin, Quito, Belize,
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Conservation Strategies of Humidity and Water-Damaged Photographic Materials" Zagreb, Croatia. 2013.</li> <li>• "Identification and Conservation Strategies for Color and Digital Prints" Budapest, Hungary. 2014</li> <li>• "Photographs and Their Environment: Decision Making for Sustainability" Prague, Czech Republic. 2015</li> <li>• "Middle East Photograph Preservation Initiative (MEPPI)" Two phase: (1) 2011-2015 eight day workshop followed by an eight to eleven month period of applied work, ending with a follow-up (2) Intensive workshops from 2015-2017.</li> <li>• "Managing Collection Environments Initiative" Multi-year initiative that addresses a number of compelling research questions and practical issues pertaining to the control and management of collection environments in museums. The initiative combines scientific research with fieldwork, investigating the response of hygroscopic materials to climatic fluctuations and the monitoring of objectives in situ. Educational activities ranging from short courses to expert meetings and information dissemination through print and electronic publications, support and extend the research activities. Throughout all phases of the project, the GCI will work in coordination and cooperation with international entities actively engaged in this area.</li> <li>• "MOSAİKON in Museums" Training for Collections Managers." Three-week course covering a range of topics on the conservation and presentation of lifted mosaics nine museums. Jordan, 2012.</li> <li>• "Panel Paintings Initiative" In order to understand the nature and scope of the professional development needs in this field, the Panel Paintings initiative undertook a far-reaching survey of museums with major collections of painted panels, as well as panel conservation studios and existing training opportunities in the structural stabilization of panel paintings.</li> <li>• "Recent Advances in Characterizing Asian Lacquer." Workshops over 5 years held in LA, Paris, Yale, Amsterdam.</li> <li>• "Collections in Hot &amp; Humid Environments (1997-2002)" the GCI successfully used guidelines to assess the environment of the Museum of Sacred Arts in Salvador, Brazil.</li> <li>• "Latin American Consortium (1997-2002)" The primary goal of the Latin American Consortium project was the enhancement of preventive conservation in Latin America by increasing the access of educators to teaching resources, information and expertise. The activities of the consortium were carried out through two working groups (1) a working group on emergency planning and (2) a working group on buildings and their collections.</li> <li>• "Pest Management (1994-1996)" several courses designed for conservators, collection managers and other museum personnel responsible for overseeing pest management policies and activities within their institutions.</li> <li>• "Teamwork for Integrated Emergency Management (2004-2008)" In collaboration with ICOM, ICCROM.</li> </ul>

<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Number of employees not listed; however, The Getty Conservation Institute is among four organisations under the J. Paul Getty Trust umbrella and consists of eight departments: administration, programmes, building & sites, collections, science, communications, publications and web & digital initiatives. 13 members of staff are listed under the Collections department.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Managing Collections Environments Initiative</u>: Education series; “Preserving Collections in the Age of Sustainability” 3 phase workshop from March-December 2017; “Master Class on Museum Lighting: Options Beyond White LED” February 2017.</li> <li>• Most projects last a minimum of four years.</li> <li>• “<u>Disaster Preparedness &amp; Response (1992)</u>”. In 1992 GCI offered a workshop on emergency planning for collecting institutions. Designed to provide instruction and guidance to museum directors and senior staff on how to prepare for and respond to an emergency.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.getty.edu/gciweb@getty.edu">http://www.getty.edu/gciweb@getty.edu</a> (310) 440-7325

#### 4. Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)

<b>Organisation</b>	Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)
<b>Location</b>	Washington DC, United States
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	The Chicago Botanic Garden, North American Plant Collections Collaborative of the American Public Garden Association, the University of Kansas Biodiversity Research Center and Natural History Museum, Morphbank at Florida State University School of Computational Science, Google Base, Beijing Botanical Garden (China), and the National Trust (UK), Chinese Ministry of Culture, ICRRROM, <b>RCE</b> , National Museum OF African American History and Culture, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Canadian Conservation Institute, Getty Conservation Institute, National Research Institute for Cultural Properties in Tokyo,
<b>Mission</b>	“IMLS is a federal agency dedicated to building the capacity of our nation’s libraries and museums to serve communities. We support projects that sustain our heritage, enhance learning and innovation, and build the skills of staff and volunteers in museums and libraries.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	China, Egypt, Morocco, <b>Australia, Brazil</b> , Canada, Korea, <b>Japan</b> , Morocco, Poland, the United Kingdom, Romania, <b>Russia</b> , Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Germany, Haiti, Italy, France, Norway, Senegal, Scotland, Sweden
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>International Plant Collections Portal</u>” In 2005, IMLS awarded a National Leadership Grant to the Chicago Botanic Garden, in collaboration with the North American Plant Collections Collaborative of the American Public Garden Association, the University of Kansas Biodiversity Research Center and Natural History Museum, Morphbank at Florida State University School of Computational Science, Google Base, Beijing Botanical Garden (China), and the National Trust (UK) to develop PlantCollections, an internationally linked database system that aims to provide access to records of more than 50,000 taxa in collections located in botanic gardens and arboreta around the world. The project, now online, strengthens relationships among worldwide living collections institutions and fosters information sharing with the public.</li> <li>• “<u>Educating Librarians in the Middle East: Building Bridges for the 21st Century: ELIME-21</u>” In 2010, IMLS awarded a Laura Bush 21st Century Librarian Programme grant to the School of Information and Library Science (SILS) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, in partnership with the university’s Carolina Center for the Study of the Middle East and Muslim Civilization, to launch a programme to promote graduate-level education in library and information science at two universities- the American University in Cairo (Egypt) and Al Akhawayn University in Morocco. The project will help to prepare future U.S. library educators to be knowledgeable about the Middle East and will promote collaboration among libraries in areas such as collection development and cataloguing of Arabic-language resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	51-200 Employees

<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While IMLS does not make grants to non-U.S. libraries and museums, such institutions located abroad may partner with eligible U.S institutions on an IMLS-funded grant project. <u>International partnerships</u> should demonstrate how the knowledge gained by such international activities can directly support American museums and libraries in their missions, and thus benefit the American people.</li> <li>• IMLS staff members frequently meet with delegations from foreign museums and libraries, through contacts from the US State Department, foreign embassies, and other cultural organisations; IMLS staff members have also travelled abroad for professional meetings, events and participation in cultural delegations worldwide.</li> <li>• Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between IMLS and China’s Ministry of Culture</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="https://www.imls.gov">https://www.imls.gov</a> <a href="mailto:imlsnew@imls.gov">imlsnew@imls.gov</a>

### 5. Meridian International Center

<b>Organisation</b>	Meridian International Center
<b>Location</b>	Washington DC, United States
<b>Category</b>	Private NPO
<b>Type</b>	Humanitarian
<b>Network</b>	Chevron, Smithsonian Museum of Natural History, U.S. Department of State, Qatar Museums Authority, The Rwandan Ministry of Education, Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities, U.S. Agency for International Development, US.Trade and Development Agency, U.S. Embassies worldwide, Global Heritage Fund
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“Meridian’s <u>mission</u> is to create innovative exchange, education, culture, and policy programmes that advance three goals: strengthen U.S. engagement with the world through the power of exchange, prepare public and private sector leaders for a complex global future, provide a neutral forum for international collaboration across sectors.”</p> <p>“Meridian <u>offers international museum development training programmes</u> through its Center for Cultural Diplomacy (MCCD) that enhance core strengths of cultural institutions by sharing professional knowledge and universal museum standards. MCCD actively encourages innovative international exchange and promotes creative models of coalition building through trusted partnerships. Our training programmes share best practices with others on how to showcase their heritage in a thoughtful, intimate, and accessible fashion while fostering national pride and deepening bilateral relations. These courses provide sustainable results that help museums become global leaders in the cultural arena. Participants will gain valuable knowledge and skills through lectures, roundtable discussions, site visits , and a final project prepared with MCCD that emphasizes the highest of international museum standards, Utilizing decades-long experience and skills garnered from MCCD’s programme staff, along with extensive professional network in Washington, D.C., MCCD covers topics such as exhibition and design, collection interpretation, conservation &amp; historical preservation, education &amp; community outreach and other museum practices.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Africa, East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Eurasia, Near East and North Africa, South and Central Asia, Western Hemisphere; <b>India</b> , China, Canada, Cuba, <b>Brazil</b> , Turkey, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Colombia, Egypt, Ukraine, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Switzerland, Afghanistan, Mexico, Denmark, <b>Russia</b> , Iran, <b>Australia</b> , Sudan, Vietnam, Trinidad and Tobago, Cambodia, Libya, Peru, <b>Indonesia</b> , Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Pakistan (174 countries represented in 2015 programmes)



<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Content Development:</b> Curating thoughtful exhibitions and presentations that spotlight a specific region or country.</li> <li>• <b>People-to-people Exchanges:</b> Designing and implementing people-to-people exchanges in the cultural arena. These programmes can connect international artists, musicians, museum professionals, and other leaders to engage with their American counterparts</li> <li>• <b>International Museum Capacity Building:</b> Creating tailored training programmes that enhance the core strengths of institutions abroad by sharing professional knowledge and universal museum standards. Through Meridian’s Center for International Museum Development, these programmes inform others about showcasing their heritage in a thoughtful and accessible fashion while also deepening relations with the U.S.</li> <li>• <b>“Training for Qatar Museums Authority”:</b> Nine Qatar Museums Authority (QMA) employees participated in a follow-on professional development exchange in Doha, Qatar following an exchange in the United States in February 2012. Meridian’s GlobalConnect division and Center for Cultural Diplomacy (formerly the Art for Cultural Diplomacy division) worked together to create a two-day schedule covering topics recommended by the Qatar Museums Authority and mutually agreed upon with the US Embassy in Doha. Meridian’s Dr.Curtis Sandberg conducted sessions on “Using Art to Convey Culture and History” and “Public Engagement in Museums: Bringing Art to the public.” Additional workshops included “Marketing, Branding and Audience Development,” and “Trends in Technology and Interactive Museum Design.”</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	<u>4 different divisions</u> (Professional Exchanges Division, GlobalConnect Division, Meridian Center for Cultural Diplomacy and External Affairs Division), 85 staff members listed; up to <u>200 employees</u>
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	18 cultural diplomacy initiatives in 2015, primarily in China, Egypt, India and Thailand.
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.meridian.org">http://www.meridian.org</a> Lindsay Amini, Director of Cultural Programmes <a href="mailto:lamini@meridian.org">lamini@meridian.org</a> (202) 667-1475/ (88) 424-2974

## 6. Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC)

<b>Organisation</b>	Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC)
<b>Location</b>	Andover, MA, United States
<b>Category</b>	Private NPO
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination/ Capacity Building/ Consultancy
<b>Network</b>	Digital Divide Data, UNHCR, Centre for Photographic Conservation in the Academy of Fine Arts and Design (AFAD) in Bratislava, the Conservation Center at New York University, Getty Conservation Institute, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Trust for Mutual Understanding, Samuel H. Kress Foundation, Foundation of the American Institute for Conservation, Society of American Archivists, American Library Association
<b>Mission</b>	“ <u>To improve the conservation efforts</u> of libraries, archives, historical organisations, museums, and other repositories; to provide the highest quality services to institutions without in-house conservation facilities or those that seek specialized expertise; and to provide leadership in the preservation and conservation fields. “
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Mongolia, Argentina, <b>South Africa</b> , Central and Eastern Europe and Cuba

<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<a href="#">Training for Conservators from the State Hermitage Museum, Saint Petersburg, Russia</a>” 3-week training programme, 2016. Conservators gained <u>practical experience</u> in conservation techniques including surface cleaning, testing, solubility of colors, light bleaching, mending, aqueous treatment, lining with Japanese paper, media consolidation and treatment of parchment. In Book Conservation Lab, they practiced repairs and leaf casing to fill losses, various types of sewing structures, and several binding methods. They were also instructed on best practices for photographic documentation and conservation treatments.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Consultation on the Digitisation of Slide and Negative Collection for the United Nations Refugee Agency Laos</a>” Consultation on creating a high-quality and lost-cost imaging lab in Laos; consisting of two initiatives. to train and employ people in the region to help preserve the slide and negative archive for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Conservation Training for Hemingway Museum, Cuba 2012</a>” Weeklong workshop for the museum’s conservation focused on advanced techniques in paper conservation, basic photograph treatment techniques, training and advice for the digitisation of Hemingway’s books and other materials. NEDCC has offered training services to Cuba since the 1990s.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">International Photograph Conservation Workshop 2005-2008 at the Academy of Fine Arts and Design, Bratislava</a>” topics including photograph identification, preservation and conservation; each year, the workshop concentrated on a different aspect of photographic conservation: 2005: general introduction of the conservation of photographs; 2006: preventive conservation; 2007 and 2008 focused on specific themes such as the conservation of silver gelatin photographs and cased images. Participants from Slovakia, Estonia, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, Poland, the Czech Republic, Russia and Hungary</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	The organisation consists of six faculties: Book Conservation Laboratory, Paper and Photograph Conservation Laboratory, Imaging Services, Audio Preservation, Preservation Services and Administration. 39 members of staff are listed on their website. (up to <u>50 employees</u> )
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intangible initiatives; currently projects have only been conducted within the United States. One such initiative was to <u>preserve a lost Alaskan dialect</u>.</li> <li>• <u>Internships/ Fellowships</u>: Since 2010, NEDCC has provided a training initiative for Central and Eastern European Conservation professionals to provide advanced hands-on training for one individual in photograph conservation so he/she could become a professional resource for consultations and further training in the region. Interns have so far come from Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Hungary, Poland</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="https://www.nedcc.org">https://www.nedcc.org</a> <a href="mailto:info@nedcc.org">info@nedcc.org</a> 978-475-6021

## 7. Smithsonian Institution

<b>Organisation</b>	Smithsonian Institution
<b>Location</b>	Washington DC, United States
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Museum/ Consultancy
<b>Network</b>	AHRC/EPSRC Science and Heritage Programme, Bern University of Arts, Centre de recherche et de restauration des musées de France, Cultural Heritage Administration, National Research Council in Italy, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Getty Conservation Institute, Institut royal du Patrimoine artistique, National Heritage Board in Sweden, University College Qatar, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais-CECOR, USAID, UNESCO, ICCROM, the American Institute for Conservation, ICOMOS-ICORP, Prince Claus Fund, Netherlands National Commission for UNESCO, Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture in China, US Department of State, the Museum Conservation Institute, Cultural Rescue Initiative, USAID, National Museum of American History,
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“<a href="#">The Institution</a> was founded in 1846 with funds from Englishman James Smithson according to his wishes “under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.”</p> <p>“<a href="#">Our vision</a>: shaping the future by preserving our heritage, discovering new knowledge, and sharing our resources with the world.”</p> <p>“<a href="#">We leverage the creativity</a>, assets, and expertise of the entire Smithsonian to promote meaningful change in the world and advance our mission: the increase the diffusion of knowledge.”</p>

<b>Countries of Operation</b>	("7 continents, 140+ countries.") Africa, Europe and Eurasia, Middle East and North Africa, the Americas, Asia and Oceania, Antarctic; Syria, Iraq, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Papua New Guinea, Mexico, Canada, Oman, <b>South Africa</b> , Mozambique, Mongolia, Belize, Senegal, Panama, China, Kenya, <b>Brazil</b> , Philippines, Ecuador, <b>Russia</b> , <b>Indonesia</b> , Myanmar, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Guyana, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Mali, Peru, Australia, Greenland, Iceland, UK, Norway, Sweden, Ukraine, South Korea, Morocco, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , Vietnam, Mongolia, Iraq, <b>India</b> , Afghanistan Bangladesh, Armenia, Tunisia, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina,
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Safeguarding the Heritage of Syria and Iraq (SHOSI) 2013" Through research, trainings for local museum professionals, public outreach, and the use of modern technologies to monitor destruction, SHOSI is responding to threats against cultural heritage in the Middle East.</li> <li>• "Supporting Museums in Oman, 2009." Smithsonian helped to develop a master plan for the Oman Natural History Museum including a mission, vision, staffing plan, collections management plan, and an organisational plan.</li> <li>• "Research trip to Colombia, 2016." With USAID support, led two research trips to support a new National Museum of Memory; led discussions on museum planning, education, and programming, and produced recommendation reports for Colombian teams working on the museum.</li> <li>• "Consultation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2016." Experts from the Museum Conservation Institute, the National Museum of the American Indian, and OIR consulted for the National Museum in Sarajevo. The team jointly assessed the museum with local staff and discussed best practices in collections management.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	5000-10,000 employees; 6000 Smithsonian employees, including approximately 500 scientists.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Caribbean Indigenous Legacies Project in the Dominican Republic and Cuba, 2016" Through ethnographic fieldwork, workshops, and study of Smithsonian and Caribbean partner collections, the project is revealing how Taíno culture survived Columbus' conquest of the Caribbean and contributed to the survival of the region's European and African newcomers.</li> <li>• "Recovering Voices in Papua New Guinea, Mexico and Canada in 2009." Promotes the documentation and revitalization of the world's endangered languages and the knowledge preserved in them, building on international research of Smithsonian curators and connects indigenous communities from around the world with Smithsonian collections in Washington DC.</li> <li>• "ICCROM and Nepal: from Response to Resilience" Assessment of damage and capacity building for stabilizing collections, including rehousing of displaced cultural collections. April 2016.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="https://global.si.edu">https://global.si.edu</a> <a href="mailto:global@si.edu">global@si.edu</a>

#### 8. U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation: Cultural Heritage Center (AFCP) United States Bureau of Educational and Foreign Affairs

<b>Organisation</b>	U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation: Cultural Heritage Center (AFCP) United States Bureau of Educational and Foreign Affairs
<b>Location</b>	Washington DC, United States
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Humanitarian/ Consultancy
<b>Network</b>	ICOMOS, ICCROM, World Monuments Fund, INTACH, Cultural Heritage without Borders, Australian Research Council, Iraq State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, Kurdistan Regional Government, Smithsonian Institution, Winterthur Museum, Walters Art Museum, Getty Conservation Institute, University of Arizona, University of Pennsylvania, University of Delaware Art Conservation Department, American Academic Research Institute in Iraq

<b>Mission</b>	<p>“The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) of the U.S. Department of State fosters mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries to promote friendly and peaceful relations. We accomplish this mission through academic, cultural, sports, and professional exchanges that engage youth, students, educators, artists, athletes, and rising leaders in the United States and more than 160 countries.”</p> <p>“The ancient and historic monuments, objects and archaeological sites of the world enrich and inform today’s societies and help connect us to our cultural origins. The Department’s <u>Cultural Heritage Center</u> specializes in the protection and preservation of these irreplaceable resources, working on many fronts to safeguard the patrimony of other countries.”</p> <p>“The <u>Cultural Heritage Center</u> supports the foreign affairs functions of the US Department of State that relate to the preservation of cultural heritage. In addition to the Ambassadors Fund, the Center administers US responsibilities relating to the 1970 UNESCO convention to reduce pillage and illicit trafficking in cultural property and oversees special projects such as the Iraq Cultural Heritage Initiative.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	<p>Africa, the Americas, East Asia &amp; the Pacific, Europe &amp; Eurasia, Middle East &amp; North Africa, South and Central Asia; Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Egypt, Cambodia, China, Central America, Haiti, Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala, Peru, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea, Nigeria, <b>South Africa</b>, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Antigua &amp; Barbuda, Belize, Bolivia, <b>Brazil</b>, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, <b>Suriname</b>, Uruguay, Cambodia, China, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Samoa, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Albania, Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Romania, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, <b>Sri Lanka</b>, Turkmenistan,</p>
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing the <u>Iraqi Institute for the Conservation of Antiquities (IICAH)</u> and Heritage in Erbil; international experts train Iraq’s museum and heritage professionals in the preservation of their national treasures. The IICAH offers a two-year programme in objects conservation and collections care. Now the Institute is managed by an Iraqi board of directors and supported by a US-Iraqi advisory council but the Cultural Heritage Center of the US State Department’s Educational and Cultural Affairs Bureau and US Embassy Baghdad have continued to be actively involved in implementing the Institute’s educational programmes.</li> <li>• “<u>Iraq Cultural Heritage Project</u>”: Project activities include infrastructure upgrades to the Iraq Museum in Baghdad through the refurbishment of the museum’s roof, 11 exhibition halls, 9 conservation labs, 3 floors of collections storage facilities and installation of a new environmental control system. Further to this, a training programme was established for Iraqi professionals in the preservation of buildings and sites, collections care and conservation, museum education and management.</li> <li>• “<u>Support for the Cultural Heritage of Afghanistan</u>” Afghan participants work with National Park Services personnel in the American southwest on site management planning, documentation, inventory, preservation and security; as well as public education and outreach, community relations and collections management.</li> <li>• “<u>Preventive Conservation of the pre-colonial ethnographic collections of the National Musée Vivant Bujumbura in 2012</u>” The museum’s fragile objects, made from bark and other organic materials, are stored in unprotected locations and exposed to environmental and other hazards. This project includes a conservation needs assessment and the outfitting of appropriate display and storage spaces.”</li> <li>• “<u>Preservation and Protection of historic ethnographic objects of the Igbo people and others in the National Museum of Unity in Enugu, Nigeria in 2012.</u>” The museum’s collections of pottery, tools, costumes, and other objects are susceptible to deterioration from exposure to rodents and other threats. This project involves the installation of secure and environmentally suitable display cases.</li> <li>• “<u>Preservation and protection of the visual arts collection t the Lusaka National Museum in Zambia, 2012.</u>” The collection, which includes objects from the pre-colonial, colonial and postcolonial periods is vulnerable to damage and deterioration from exposure and insect infestation. The project includes the documentation of the collection and creation of a suitable and secure storage environment for the objects.</li> <li>• “<u>Preservation of 18th and 19th century objects at the History and Geography Institute of Pará in Brazil, 2012</u>”; this project involves the cleaning and examination of objects, as well as the conservation of several objects for display at the Institute.</li> <li>• “<u>Conservation of ancient and medieval materials in the Department of Archaeology in Sri Lanka in Colombo, 2012.</u>”</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not-listed

<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>Regional Workshops</u>: Since 2007, four regional workshops on topics related to the protection of cultural resources from looting and illicit trafficking in Mexico, Colombia and Honduras</li><li>• <u>US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation</u>: awards small and large grants for the preservation of cultural sites, cultural objects and forms of traditional cultural expression in development countries around the world. Each year, U.S. ambassadors to more than 140 countries are invited to submit project proposals that address important cultural preservation needs. Since 2001, the programme has awarded \$55 million for over 900 projects in more than 125 countries.</li><li>• <u>Types of projects</u>: cultural sites, cultural objects and collections, forms of traditional cultural expression.</li></ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<p><a href="https://eca.state.gov/cultural-heritage-center">https://eca.state.gov/cultural-heritage-center</a> <a href="mailto:afcp@state.gov">afcp@state.gov</a></p>



Throughout this research, many organisations have been encountered that either only operate regionally or only include heritage minimally within a much broader international mission. For the purposes of this project, not all of these organisations have been included within the inventory. However, it is worthwhile to notice that there are a variety of non-typical heritage organisations involved in collections related activities. These include organisations such as:

## (1) Centre for Heritage Development in Africa CHDA (Kenya)

- Regionally active on the continent of Africa.
- Programmes in immovable, movable and intangible heritage
- Training: public programming and education, developing of nomination dossiers for World Heritage List, Heritage impact assessment exhibitions design, collections management & storage, stakeholder participation.
- Commitment to sustainability

## (2) Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (Japan)

- “Training Course of Collection Management” 2011/12/14
  - JICA held a training course in the Grand Egyptian Museum Conservation Center (GEM-CC) from 4th December to 13th December 2011. The training course is the first follow-up course after the training courses of collection management and IPM (Integrated Pest Management) in Japan, held in September and October 2011. These courses in Japan were given to the core members of collection management and insecticidal treatment at GEM-CC. They formulated action plans for their activities during the training in Japan. The course of this time is to follow up on the implementation of the two action plans in GEM-CC.
  - Follow-up: Training course on environmental science in museum; includes: preventive conservation in museum, managing museum environment and related environmental science, risk assessment and management in museum environment; environmental factors by HVAC system.
- “Upgrading of Agricultural Technology Museum.” 2012-12-10
  - For supporting the improvement of the Agricultural Technology Museum of Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR), suggestions were made not only for effective displays but also on the preservation of samples and data management.

Through his advices, the samples became prevented from insects and more visualized.

- “Focus on Latin America: Millions of Spiders, Snakes, Dinosaurs, Birds and Plants Need Help.” Argentina’s National Museum of Natural Resources in Buenos Aires. 2011
  - Three year project beginning in 2010; JICA has been assisting the museum, providing experts in such fields as conservation and preservation, training local officials and providing equipment ranging from humidifiers to specialised containers for large snakes.

## (3) Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) (Korea)

- “KOICA boosts preservation of cultural heritage in Peru”
  - Signed a Record of discussion on August 28th 2015 with the Ministry of Culture of Peru on August 28th, 2015 for “Development of Integrated Registration and Management System of the National Cultural Heritage in Peru.”
- “Documentary Heritage Preservation and Management (Asia)”
  - April 12-May 2 2015. Participants from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam. Objectives: to explore the performance and improvement in records and archives management of Korea; to search and share archives management experiences and methodologies by comparing the records and archival management culture with participating countries; to promote practical competencies of the participants in records and archives management, particularly focusing on access and use of records and archives.

## (4) Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA) (Vanuatu)

- Network includes ICOM and UNESCO, with whom PIMA conducts joint workshops
- Museums in 22 countries in the Pacific, including Australia
- Training courses include:
  - Governance for Pacific Cultural Institutions;
  - Building for the Future: Designing New Museums for the Pacific;
  - Sustainable Heritage Development for Pacific Islands Museums and Cultural Centers;
  - Audio Visual Workshop;
  - Cultural Interpretation of Heritage Sites in the Pacific;
  - Conservation and Design of a Traveling Exhibition;
  - Museums, Management and the Community;

- Techniques of Preserving Pacific Heritage Collections;
- Integrated Pest Management;
- Preserving Heritage Sites;
- Preserving Audio Visual Records;
- Disaster Preparedness;
- Preservation by Museums of the Pacific Island States

# Inventory at a Glance

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## Crossover with Shared Cultural Heritage Countries:

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**Sri Lanka:** International Council of Museums (ICOM), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), AusHeritage, Asian Academy for Heritage Management, State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage), Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Cultural Heritage Administration of South Korea (CHA), National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (NRICH), International Academic Projects (IAP), US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation, American Alliance of Museums (AAM), Smithsonian Institution

**Brazil:** International Council of Museums (ICOM), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea (CHA), the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID), International Academic Projects (IAP), V&A Museum, Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), Meridian International Centre, US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation, American Alliance of Museums (AAM), Smithsonian Institution, Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)

**Indonesia:** international Council of Museums (ICOM), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), AusHeritage, Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI), JCIC, Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea (CHA), Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO-SPAFA), British Museum, Meridian International Centre, Smithsonian Institution

**India:** International Council of Museums (ICOM), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), AusHeritage, Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI), Commonwealth Association of Museums (CAM), Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM), State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), V&A Museum, British Museum, Meridian International Centre, US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation, American Alliance of Museums (AAM), Smithsonian Institution, Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation

**Suriname:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation

**Japan:** International Council of Museums (ICOM), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), American Alliance of Museums (AAM), V&A Museum, National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (NRICH), Cultural Heritage Administration of South Korea (CHA), Istituto Centrale per il Restauro e la Conservazione del Patrimonio Archivistico e Librario (ICRCPAL), Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM), Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)

**Australia:** International Council of Museums (ICOM), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Commonwealth Association of Museums (CAM), Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM), Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation, Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Smithsonian Institution, US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation, Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO-SPAFA), International Academic Projects (IAP), Meridian International Centre, Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)

**Russia:** International Council of Museums (ICOM), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (NRICH), Smithsonian Institution, V&A Museum, Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC), American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works of Art (AIC/FAIC), Meridian International Centre, Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation

**South Africa:** International Council of Museums (ICOM), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Smithsonian Institution, American Alliance of Museums (AAM), US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation, Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), Commonwealth Association of Museums (CAM), Northeast Documentation Center (NEDCC)

**United States:** International Council of Museums (ICOM), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), International Academic Projects (IAP), Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM), National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (NRICH), Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation, Tokyo National Research Institute on Cultural Properties, Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation

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## Thematic Breakdown

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**Preventive Conservation:** l'Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA), Ibermuseos, Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI), Istituto Centrale per il Restauro e la Conservazione del Patrimonio Archivistico e Librario (ICRCPAL), Central Institute for Conservation (CIK), British Council, Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), Northeast Document Conservation Centre (NEDCC), US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage), Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation, Cultural Heritage Administration of South Korea (CHA), National Museums of World Culture, The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works of Art (AIC/FAIC), Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation

**Restoration:** The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID), IBEROMUSEOS, l'Institut national du patrimoine (inp), Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHWB), Istituto Centrale per il Restauro e la Conservazione del Patrimonio Archivistico e Librario (ICRCPAL), Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (NRICH), Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation, the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID), Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation

**Storage:** l'Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA), Ibermuseos, Cultural Heritage Administration (CHA), British Museum, Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI), Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), Smithsonian Institution, Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC), State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), Fundación ILAM, Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO-SPAFA), Cultural Heritage Administration of South Korea (CHA), US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation, Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation

**Accessibility:** AusHeritage, Commonwealth Association of Museums (CAM), Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHWB), Meridian International Center, Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC), Fundación ILAM, British Museum, US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation, Smithsonian Institution, Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)

**Digitisation:** Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA), Ibermuseos, Commonwealth Association of Museums (CAM), Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO-SPAFA), V&A Museum, British Museum, British Council, American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works of Art (AIC/FAIC), Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC), Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation

**Intangible Heritage:** l'Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA), Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM), Tokyo National Research Institute, National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (NRICH), Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHWB), Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC), British Council, American Alliance of Museums (AAM)

**Pest Management:** AusHeritage, Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI), International Academic Projects (IAP), Getty Conservation Institute (GCI)

**Risk Management:** AusHeritage, Ibermuseos, Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI), Commonwealth Association of Museums (CAM), State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHWB), Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO-SPAFA), Central Institute for Conservation (CIK), British Museum, Getty Conservation Institute (GCI)

# Mapping the International Field: Built Environment

## 1. Breakdown of Select Organisations by Country

### a. Australia

- i. Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation (ADI)
- ii. AusHeritage

### b. Belgium

- i. The Cities Alliance

### c. Benin

- i. L'Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA)

### d. China

- i. Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM)
- ii. Urban Discovery
- iii. World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP)

### e. Costa Rica

- i. Fundación ILAM

### f. Croatia

- i. Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO)

### g. France

- i. Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine
- ii. International Council of Monuments and Sites Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ISC SBH)
- iii. Interreg Europe
- iv. International Urban Development Association (INTA)
- v. Sites & Cités Remarquables

### h. Germany

- i. Georg-Simmel Center for Metropolitan Studies (GSZ)
- ii. Urban Expert

### i. India

- i. Sustainable Urbanism International (SUI)

### j. Italy

- i. International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

### k. Japan

- i. Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage, Ritsumeikan University (R-DMUCH)
- ii. Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage)
- iii. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

### l. Korea

- i. The Seoul Institute (SI)

### m. Norway

- i. Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU)

### n. Philippines

- i. Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)

### o. Poland

- i. International Cultural Center (ICC)

### p. Portugal

- i. Docomomo International
- ii. Green Lines Institute for Sustainable Development

### q. Singapore

- i. Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC)

### r. South Africa

- i. African Centre for Cities (ACC)

### s. Spain

- i. Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)
- ii. Barcelona Center for International Affairs (CIDOB)
- iii. RehabiMed

### t. Sweden

- i. Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB)
- ii. Living Cities
- iii. Mistra Urban Futures

### u. Switzerland

- i. Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)

### v. Thailand

- i. Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO SPAFA)

### w. United Kingdom

- i. Turquoise Mountain

### x. United States

- i. Adventures in Preservation (AiP)
- ii. Getty Conservation Institute (GCI)
- iii. Global Heritage Fund (GHF)
- iv. Heritage Strategies International
- v. Inter-American development Bank
- vi. World Bank

## 2. Honourable Mention

### a. France

- i. Network for the Revitalization of Latin American and Caribbean Historic Centres (SIRCHAL)

### b. Germany

- i. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

### c. India

- i. Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)
- ii. Indian Heritage Cities Network

### d. Spain

- i. Federación Iberoamericana Urbanistas
- ii. Metropolis



**e. Sweden**

- i. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

**f. United Kingdom**

- i. Bartlett School of Architecture, UCL
- ii. Building & Social Housing Foundation (BSHF)
- iii. Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA)
- iv. Newcastle University Global Urban Research Unit
- v. Planning, Urban Management, and Heritage (PUMAH)

**g. United States**

- i. Center for Heritage & Society, University of Massachusetts Amherst
- ii. Sustainable Preservation Initiative (SPI)

**3. Inventory at a Glance**

- a. Crossover with Shared Cultural Heritage Countries
- b. Thematic Breakdown

## Australia

### 1. Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation (ADI)

<b>Organisation</b>	Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation (ADI)
<b>Location</b>	Victoria, Australia
<b>Category</b>	Private
<b>Type</b>	Higher Educational Institution
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, Western Sydney University, National University of Singapore, Texas A&M Qatar, University College London, Qatar National Research Fund, Bushfire and Natural Hazards Cooperative Research Centre, Charles Darwin University, University of Alberta, Aboriginal Carbon Fund, Firestick Initiative, University of Melbourne, ARC DECRA
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“We seek to understand why and how the boundaries between the social/physical, human/non-human, and material/non-material are now changing in distinct ways. We aim to shed light on the ways the concepts with which we work elicit contestation and dissonance, as well as aspirations for different models of being in the world today. Vital questions follow in relation to the Anthropocene, post-human politics or the future of cities. Our enquiries connect the past with the present, and lead to questions of imagined and sustainable futures. We are committed to situating knowledge and expert practices within wider critical readings of empire, civilisation and new forms of colonialism, as well as encounters between indigenous, settler-colonial, and migrant approaches to place, landscape and environment.”</p> <p>“Our research sub-themes: nature-cultures, material culture and knowledge practices, heritage politics and cultural institutions and sustainability and urban life.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Qatar, <u>India</u> , <u>Indonesia</u>
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Cool Living Heritage in Qatar: Sustainable alternatives to air-conditioned urban development.</u>” This project seeks to promote more culturally and environmentally sustainable forms of urban development through the revival of a ‘cool living heritage.’ For most countries around half of all carbon emissions comes from building, and in Qatar and throughout the Gulf a significant proportion of that energy consumption is associated with electronic cooling. Addressing such issues, this project’s interdisciplinary methodology will first integrate a diverse array of material culture designs- spanning architecture, furniture, clothing, fanning and gardens- with examples of everyday customs, habits and social practices from Arab culture. From there the project will aim to critically appraise the possibilities and limitations of inserting this low-carbon ‘cool living heritage’ as an alternative to the energy intensive, climate control paradigm of electronic air-conditioning. Particular focus will be given to such issues in the context of those mega-projects in Qatar, most notably Msheireb Downtown Doha, which identify cultural heritage as a key mechanism for achieving the twin goals of cultural sustainability and a more environmentally responsive form of urban development.</li> <li>• “<u>Exploring the Relationship between Urban Development and Religion.</u>” This nationally funded Australian Research Council Discovery project is developing recommendations for solving challenges that threaten international heritage conservation. This project argues that religion influences urban development in India and must inform policy. India’s scale and speed of urbanisation makes its sustainable urban development critical globally, yet modernist urban planning has failed to address slum growth, poverty, gender inequality and ecological crises.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	1000-5000 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involvement with the <u>UNESCO Chair programme</u>; builds capacity and promotes international cooperation through the exchange of knowledge and resources in the fields of education, science, culture and communication.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Research</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<p><a href="http://www.deakin.edu.au/adi">http://www.deakin.edu.au/adi</a>  Research Chair of Cultural Heritage:  Professor Tim Winter  +61 3 9251 7110  <a href="mailto:tim.winter@deakin.edu.au">tim.winter@deakin.edu.au</a></p>

## 2. AusHeritage

<b>Organisation</b>	AusHeritage
<b>Location</b>	Griffith, Australia
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	INTACH, Australian Heritage Commission, ASEAN, Ministry of Culture in Taiwan, China University of Technology, ICOM, National Museum of Myanmar
<b>Mission</b>	“The primary objectives of <u>AusHeritage</u> are to: promote Australia’s heritage and conservation services internationally; secure international cultural heritage projects and developmental opportunities; improve members’ access to assistance for external activities and information; contribute meaningful towards internationally efforts to build and sustain the cultural heritage industries.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	<b>India, Indonesia, Taiwan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, China</b>
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Developing Heritage Trails in Historic Yogyakarta and Batavia.</u>” Developing heritage trails for the historic areas of the walled Kraton of Yogyakarta and the old Dutch capital area of Batavia and its port of Sunda Kelapa in Jakarta. Both sites are of immense heritage significance and face extreme challenges posed by the impact of a rapidly growing and changing society and constraints on preservation and conservation resources. With a relatively small aid budget at its disposal AusHeritage recommended heritage trails (usually comprising a brief guide book and map- now increasingly also available as an internet resource- leading visitors through a sequences of appropriately signed locations) as a very simply, inexpensive and proven means to achieve some lasting conservation benefits.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoU signed between INTACH and AusHeritage in 2007</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.ausheritage.org.au">http://www.ausheritage.org.au</a> +61(0)3 9525 5666

## Belgium

### 1. The Cities Alliance

<b>Organisation</b>	The Cities Alliance
<b>Location</b>	Brussels, Belgium
<b>Category</b>	IGO
<b>Type</b>	Humanitarian/ Network
<b>Network</b>	Commonwealth Local Government Forum, Local Governments for Sustainability, Metropolis, United Cities and Local Governments, the AVSI Foundation, Habitat for Humanity International, Slum Dwellers International, Women in Employment: Globalizing and Organizing, World Bank, UN Environment, UN Habitat, Omidyar Network, Ford Foundation, <b>The Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies</b> , International Institute for environment and Development, New York University: the Marron Institute of Urban Management, United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network, Avina Foundation, Inter-American Development Bank, United Nations Capital Development Fund, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Ghanaian Ministry of Local Government and Urban Development, South Africa National Department of Human Settlements, Swiss State for Economic Affairs, United Kingdom Department for International Development, Shack/Slum Dwellers International
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“We are a responsive and dynamic global partnership committed to innovation, improved collaboration and coherence of effort. Members promote longer-term and integrated work programmes, while actively promoting gender equality throughout all activities.</p> <p>Cities Alliance believes that enabling national policies, strong institutions, well-resourced and accountable local governments, and informed and engaged citizens are essential for local and national prosperity. To achieve this, Cities Alliance support is long-term, programmatic and focused on strengthening local skills and capacity. All Cities Alliance activities are judged by long-term results and outcomes.”</p>

<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Worldwide- projects active on all continents; <b>Brazil</b> , Chile, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Philippines, <b>South Africa</b> , Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, <b>India</b> , <b>Indonesia</b> , <b>Russia</b> etc.
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>CEPT University Workshop: Inclusive Heritage-Based City Development Strategy.</u>” Ahmedabad, India. October 1-3 2012.</li> <li>• “<u>Citywide Slum Upgrading Plan for the Heritage City of Agra, India.</u>” October 2009. A proposal to develop a city-wide slum upgrading plan (CSUP) for the city of Agra has been approved by the Cities Alliance. The approved CSUP will build on and scale up slum upgrading initiatives the city has been working on during the last three years. The proposed CSUP is a logical follow up of the previous Agra Slum Upgrading Strategy and aims to improve the environmental conditions in these settlements and enhance the overall image of the city. To ensure inclusive and integrated planning, ward committees will be formed to sustain a coherent dialogue between urban poor and the municipal government. The initiative plans on making significant reductions in poverty levels of the poorest residents of Agra’s slums.</li> <li>• “<u>Effective Cities, Happy Citizens: Bhutan’s National Urban Development Strategy.</u>” 2013. The Kingdom of Bhutan’s approximately 738,000 inhabitants live in a unique and challenging environment of high mountains, rivers, virgin forests, and extreme changes. Faced with such difficult terrain, Bhutan has developed unevenly; small secondary cities with 1,000 to 5,000 residents dominate the eastern part of the country, while the western part is home to the capital city of Thimphu. In addition, preserving cultural and national heritage is a key issue in Bhutan and must be at the center of any urban development plans. The Cities Alliance supported a National Urban Development Strategy to address social and economic issues related to rapidly expanding cities and to help the Royal Government establish a new spatial framework consistent with Bhutan 2020. Development has to be consistent with Bhutan 2020, and both strategies must be implemented in sustainable and environmentally sound ways. Conserving local culture and values are the guiding principles behind every action. Each policy must be consistent with national happiness, as this philosophy is meant to protect the country’s most valuable assets. The key lesson learned from the Bhutan experience was the critical importance of adapting development efforts to local philosophies. Because happiness and environmental conservation are core elements of every policy in Bhutan, the strategies had to adopt these as their overarching goal. This led to a broad acceptance among political institutions and civil society. There was also an emphasis on capacity building among key stakeholders, with many meetings and workshops that provided the opportunity to share views and recommendations.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	11-50 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.citiesalliance.org/">http://www.citiesalliance.org/</a> <a href="mailto:info@citiesalliance.org">info@citiesalliance.org</a> +32 2 880 40 88

## Benin

### 1. L’Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA)

<b>Organisation</b>	L’ Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA)
<b>Location</b>	Porto-Novo, Benin
<b>Category</b>	Private
<b>Type</b>	Higher Educational Institution/ Capacity Building/ Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	Inp-France, ICCROM, UNESCO, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Getty Grant Program, Museum of Natural History of Nantes, Ford Foundation, Royal Tropical Institute of Netherlands (KIT)
<b>Mission</b>	“It is a postgraduate university institution, specialized in the <u>preservation and promotion of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage</u> . It trains heritage professionals from 26 sub-Saharan African countries. The School’s mission at first was aimed in priority at conservation and management and mediation of collections of African museums. EPA then diversified its activities by targeting libraries and archives, then immovable and intangible cultural heritage.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Guinea, Conakry, Niger, Togo

<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Landscape and Heritage</u>” First work carried out by EPA in the framework of immovable heritage goes back to the rehabilitation of the Royal Palaces of Abomey from 1992-2000. This started the landscapes and heritage initiative; the objective of which is to develop a center of expertise specializing in the historic and cultural heritage of African towns and landscapes by offering training, education, advisory services, and publishing research to heritage technicians, civil society and government institutions and local populations.</li> <li>• Participation in <u>the Africa 2009 Programme</u>; a UNESCO/ICCROM initiative for training curators and managers specialized in immovable cultural heritage.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	19 members of staff listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Research Advisory</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.epa-prema.net">http://www.epa-prema.net</a> <a href="mailto:epa@erpa-prema.net">epa@erpa-prema.net</a> (229) 20 21 48 38

## China

### 1. Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM)

<b>Organisation</b>	Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM)
<b>Location</b>	Hong Kong, China
<b>Category</b>	Private
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, ICCROM, International Research Centre for ICH In Asia Pacific Region (IRCI), University Of Hong Kong, Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Centre (SAC), University OF Kelaniya in Sri Lanka, Central Cultural Fund in Sri Lanka, Flinders University in Australia, Deakin University in Australia, Macao Cultural Institute, Khmer Heritage Foundation in Cambodia, Heritage Watch in Cambodia, Department for Asian and International Studies at City University Hong Kong, Modern Asian Architecture Network in Tokyo, Global Development Research Centre, Penang Heritage Trust, Architecture Research Institute in Vietnam, Uppsala Universitet in Sweden, School of Oriental and African Studies in the UK, American University of Sharjah, Deakin University
<b>Mission</b>	“The mission of the <u>AAHM</u> is to strengthen professional capacity to sustainably manage heritage resources by providing a regional platform for institutional cooperation in education, training, and research.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Asia & Pacific; Thailand, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, <b>Australia</b> , Bangladesh, <b>India</b> , <b>Japan</b> , Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, New Zealand, <b>United States</b> , Uzbekistan
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA): AAM Workshop on HIA Methods and Practice</u>.” May 14-18 2014. The rich and irreplaceable cultural heritage of Asia is increasingly forced to compete for space and resources against infrastructure, urban expansion and other forms of development. The ideal may be to preserve heritage while improving the build and social environment and reducing poverty, however the desired balance is often difficult to achieve. Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) can play a pivotal role in meeting these goals: protecting cultural assets from destruction or irreversible damage by a rigorous methodology. This workshop will provide participants with the current knowledge and skills for using HIA as a tool for evaluating impacts from various factors affecting heritage through use of regional and international case studies. Intended for practicing professionals and aspiring professionals in heritage management and related disciplines.</li> <li>• “<u>2nd AAHM Field School: Conservation and Preservation of Archaeological Heritage in an Urban Context</u>.” Hanoi, Vietnam, 2005. This curriculum will be divided into lectures, group work and field trips and address integrated conservation management systems, participatory models and heritage interpretation. Under the guidance of ICCROM and UNESCO, this twelve-day field school will be jointly organised by the Architectural Research Institute, Hanoi Architectural University and Deakin University, Australia.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “1st AAHM Field School: Conserving Asia’s Built Heritage: An Integrated Management Approach.” Nov 23-Dec 6 2003. Interdisciplinarity was key. Besides lectures and topics ranging from conservation legislation to community involvement, case studies and field trips to heritage sites in Macao and Hong Kong were part of the curriculum. Within the scope of a group project the participants could not only apply theories in practice, but also complement each other’s competencies, which were in fields such as architecture, archaeology, management, and history. The objective of the group project was to develop a conservation plan for “Rue da Felicidade” (Happiness Street), a former red-light district in Macao which had become a respectable commercial/ residential area.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	58 Institutional members
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Member organisation field school: “Urban Heritage &amp; Community Development.” 3-24 July, 2017. Bangkok, Thailand.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Advisory, Research</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://asian-academy.org">http://asian-academy.org</a> <a href="mailto:secretariat@asian-academy.org">secretariat@asian-academy.org</a> 852 59 1102

## 2. Urban Discovery

<b>Organisation</b>	Urban Discovery
<b>Location</b>	Hong Kong, China
<b>Category</b>	Private NPO
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	Heritage Strategies International, Turquoise Mountain Foundation, UN Habitat, Yangon Heritage Trust, Yangon City Development Committee, Cities Development Initiative for Asia, Asia Development Bank, Royal Netherlands Embassy Colombo, NUFFIC, Hue Monuments Conservation Centre, Urban Solutions, Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia, Tiflis Hamkari, Istanbul Technical University, MATRA fund, Royal Haskoningdhv, STIPO, Project for Public Space, Eyes on Place, University of Pennsylvania, Dutch Culture Fund, Ministry of Public Worlds Indonesia, Institute for Asian Studies, UNESCO, Royal Netherlands Embassy, <b>Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies</b>
<b>Mission</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Urban Discovery is a social enterprise with a mission: keeping heritage alive in Asian cities for a vibrant and viable urban future. We help city governments, NGOs, and developers to capitalize on the economic value of heritage.”</li> </ul> <p><u>Our Core Values</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empowering: We build capacity and train local heritage groups and communities across Asia; we provide an innovative web &amp; app platform to bring local knowledge to an international audience.</li> <li>• Social: we strive for a positive social &amp; cultural impact alongside a financial return; we tap into the network economy and adopt a flexible free-lance business model to create value with low overhead; we assist local charities in HK with fundraising activities.</li> <li>• Educative: we provide regular internships to students from educational institutes in the Netherlands and Hong Kong; we treasure collaborative partnerships with universities and schools.</li> <li>• Sustainable: we engage local craftsmen and use durable materials for our products; we advocate preservation of heritage buildings as alternative to new construction; we contribute to sustainable forms of cultural tourism.</li> <li>• Fun: We love to inject creative elements because we think it makes learning more fun.</li> </ul>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Myanmar, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , Vietnam, Georgia, <b>Indonesia</b> , Turkey, Thailand,
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Repurposing Tourism Burma Building.</u>” Jan 2017-ongoing. Advising on investor mix, packages and pitching documentation for repurposing of former Ministry of Tourism Building in Yangon into multi-purpose art, craft and creative industries centre.</li> <li>• “<u>New Urban Agenda Training Companion.</u>” Jan 2017-ongoing. A training kit to share the New Urban Agenda to city governments around the world and promote use of UN Habitat’s three pronged approach and Cities Prosperity Initiative.</li> <li>• “<u>PPP for Urban Upgrading in Yangon.</u>” Aug 2013-ongoing. Investment for heritage-led area-based urban upgrading in three streets in the historic core.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Adaptive Re-Use of Fort Frederick</u>” Feb 2015-ongoing. Feasibility study to assess the development potential of Fort Frederick and neighbouring Dutch heritage precincts in Trincomalee town.</li> <li>• “<u>Heritage Management Plan for Hue</u>.” Aug-Dec 2013. Tailoring planning tools, instruments and GIS to make UNESCO accredited heritage management plan for Hue to keep their World Heritage Listing.</li> <li>• “<u>Urban Regeneration in Tbilisi</u>.” October 2013. Assistance to Ministry of Culture and Tiflis Hamkari to re-establish the cultural heritage conservation dialogue and move towards a more comprehensive legal framework to support private sector investment for renovation of historic properties.</li> <li>• “<u>Feasibility Study for Adaptive Re-use Indonesia</u>.” March-Aug 2008. Advise local government for regeneration of Semarang’s old town. A feasibility study for the redevelopment of three historical sites. Heritage strategy for downtown area and the institutional set up for a city restoration company.</li> <li>• “<u>Urban Regeneration Pilot in Istanbul</u>.” March 2006-Aug 2008. Pilot project for the newly approved Urban Regeneration Act in one of Istanbul’s historic districts, including design and management of participatory planning process and development of PPP financing structures for area based urban regeneration.</li> <li>• “<u>Capacity Building in Sumatra</u>.” June 2004-May 2006. Capacity building programme for heritage societies in Sumatra. Three one-week workshops and continuous technical assistance for two years to assist in design and investment plans for historic properties in ten cities in Sumatra.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	2-10 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Advisory, Research</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://urbandiscovery.asia/">http://urbandiscovery.asia/</a> <a href="mailto:ingo@urbandiscovery.asia">ingo@urbandiscovery.asia</a>

### 3. World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP)

<b>Organisation</b>	World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP)
<b>Location</b>	Shanghai, China
<b>Category</b>	IGO
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building/ Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, IUCN, ICOMOS, ICCROM, French Ministry of Culture and Communications, Maison desCultures du Monde, Oriental Cultural Heritage Sites Protection Alliance, Suzhou World Heritage and Traditional Architecture Conservation Institute (SACI), Tongji University, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People’s Republic of China, Australian National University, Raymond Lemaire International Center for Conservation of University of Leuven, Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF), Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU Nara), Pacific Heritage Hub, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR), Istituto per la Conservazione e Valorizzazione dei Beni Culturali (ICVBC), The Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage, CHA, <b>Government of the Netherlands,</b>
<b>Mission</b>	The <u>Institute’s mission</u> is to strengthen implementation of World Heritage Convention in the Asia and the Pacific region, by building the capacity of all those professionals and bodies involved with World Heritage site inscription, protection, conservation and management in the Asia and the Pacific region, through training, research, the dissemination of information and network building.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	China, Vietnam, Fiji, Philippines, <b>India</b> , Yemen, Pakistan, <b>Japan</b> , Nepal, <b>Sri Lanka</b>
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Conservation Plan for the Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications, Sri Lanka</u>,” Research Case Study. Inscribed on the world Heritage List in 1988, it is the best example of a fortified city built by Europeans in South and South-East Asia. The city and its fortifications show the interaction between European architectural styles and South Asian traditions. The historic houses remaining from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, also regarded as the most significant part of the historic built fabric, are diminishing, the percent of historic building stock has declined from 80% to 35%. With collaboration of the government of the Netherlands, the Galle Development Plan for an Urban Development Area (2005 to 2025) has been proposed by the Urban Development authority of Sri Lanka.</li> </ul>

<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>“Workshop on Heritage/ Environmental Impact Assessments for the Pacific island States in 2017.”</u> 20-28 November 2017, Fiji. This course aims to provide an understanding of Environmental/Heritage Impact Assessments in order to ensure the safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage and the resilience of Pacific SIDS communities; address the synergies between natural and cultural heritage conservation and management methods; provide an understanding of management planning processes and to enhance the ability to develop policies and strategies, to create management plans.</li> <li>• <u>“2017 Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration techniques of Traditional Architecture for the Asia-Pacific Region.”</u> July 18-29, 2017. In the fourth edition of the course, the main topic is ‘Construction Technique &amp; Art of Suzhou Classical Gardens.’ Objectives are: acquire a knowledge of principles and methodologies for the conservation and restoration of wooden historical buildings; understanding the construction technique &amp; art, restoration method and material; have a better understanding of critical processes in conservation technique &amp; art; expand awareness, knowledge and understanding of current principles and practices in conservation and restoration of historical buildings; promote the exchange of experiences and information among participants and institutions.</li> <li>• <u>“Historic Urban Landscape: Bridging Cultures- HULBriC, Training in Situ.”</u> August 27-September 4 2016, Rome. Objectives: to provide participants with the knowledge on urban conservation, sustainable valorisation and management of small historic cities; to provide the current knowledge and skills of using digital and innovative technologies; to provide participants with the knowledge on applying HUL approach in urban conservation, sustainable valorisation and management of small historic cities; to promote the exchange of experiences and information among participants also with regards to different cultures and traditions; to improve the communication skills with the local residents.</li> <li>• <u>“Design Camp for Creative Planning of Historic Towns.”</u> May 11-June 12 2015. Accepted 25 Chinese trainees from related industries.</li> <li>• <u>“WHITRAP Training Course on the Conservation and Management of the Cultural Routes in the Asia-Pacific Region.”</u> November 5-14 2015, China. This course is aimed at promoting communication and interaction among numerous heritage sites, and encourage the nomination of linear heritage and cultural routes, while strengthen the conservation and management of this specific heritage type. We invite acknowledged experts in the domain of cultural heritage and other relevant disciplines to share their experiences. Contents of the course include theories and case-study of cultural routes, such as the identification of concepts, research methods, and related measures of conservation and management. The course will provide scientific guidance for the conservation of cultural routes in Asia and Pacific Region. Besides, attendees will have a deep insight of the Sichuan Road of China, studying the cultural routes from a professional perspective with the guidance of experts.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	15 members of staff listed on website
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Advisory, Research</b></li> <li>• <u>Memorandum of Understanding</u> with the Nordic World Heritage Foundation since 2009.</li> <li>• <u>Memorandum of Understanding</u> with ICCROM since 2007.</li> <li>• <u>Memorandum of Understanding</u> with ACCU Nara since 2010.</li> <li>• <u>Memorandum of Understanding</u> with CNR-ICVBC in 2013.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.whitr-ap.org/">http://www.whitr-ap.org/</a> <a href="mailto:whapshanghai@gmail.com">whapshanghai@gmail.com</a> 0086-21-65987687

## Costa Rica

### 1. Fundación ILA

<b>Organisation</b>	Fundación ILAM (Latin American Institute of Museums)
<b>Location</b>	San Jose, Costa Rica
<b>Category</b>	NPO/ NGO
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	ICCROM, UNESCO, ICOM, AAM, RCE

<b>Mission</b>	“Our mission is to protect the Latin American heritage- cultural, natural, and intangible- enabling the democratization of their access, knowledge and responsible use by the communities. In order to achieve this, we have implemented feasible solutions, from an integrated approach to heritage, which allow organisations and institutions to develop capacities, seeking transparency in their management and enhancement of heritage collections and resources.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	23 countries in Latin America; Chile, Ecuador, Argentina, Bolivia, Mexico, Dominican Republic, France, Honduras, Panama, Guatemala, <a href="#">Brazil</a> , <a href="#">United States</a>
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Built Heritage:</b> Dedicated to highlighting and preserving historical houses, military and public constructions, religious enclosures, historical centers, cemeteries and monuments in countries of operation</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also offer <a href="#">consultancy</a> services</li> <li>• 4 Permanent Programmes: ILAM PATRIMONIO, ILAM CAPACITA, ILAM DOCS, ILAM S.O.S</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://ilam.org/index.php/es/">http://ilam.org/index.php/es/</a> <a href="mailto:info@talleresilam.org">info@talleresilam.org</a> +506-70596831

## Croatia

### 1. Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO)

<b>Organisation</b>	Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO)
<b>Location</b>	Zagreb, Croatia
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	Auburn University in Alabama, Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale, Croatian Military Academy, National School for Public Administration in Zagreb, Institute of Economics in Zagreb, Institute of International Affairs at the University of Iceland, New Strategy Center of Bucharest, Faculty of Sciences at the University of Novi Sad in Serbia, Center for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, STRATFOR Global Intelligence, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Interreg
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“The fundamental mission of the Institute is developing and disseminating theoretical methodological and technical knowledge and skills required for scientific and professional interpretation and evaluation of contemporary international relations for the Republic of Croatia. Development tendencies are observed in the local, regional, European and global context.</p> <p>In its scientific and professional work the Institute focuses on various forms of interconnections between international relations and political, economic and socio-cultural development tendencies.”</p> <p><u>Structured around three main programme lines:</u> (1) international political relations and security, (2) international framework for economic development, integration and cooperation and (3) culture, communication and media aspects of international relations.</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Azerbaijan, <b>United States</b> , Serbia, Iceland, Romania, Switzerland, Norway, <b>Japan</b> , China, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina. (Focus is Southeastern Europe)
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involvement in INTERREG CENTRAL EUROPE’s RESTAURA project; aims at identifying, testing, evaluating and promoting good practices on public-private partnership (PPP) approaches that revitalize historical cities and buildings. With limited public resources (national and EU funds), the involvement of private financing and expertise through PPP is the only alternative to save and manage the unique built heritage of central Europe. The outputs of the project will be strategies and action plans, tools, pilot actions and workshops for public authorities willing to renovate and bring a new life to abandoned and deteriorated historic buildings with the use of PPP models.</li> </ul>

<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">“The Strategy of Conservation, Protection and Sustainable Economic Use of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Croatia for the Period 2010-2015.”</a> 03/2009-11/2010. The project was implemented within the Ministry of Culture which is responsible for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage. The results of the project are: the developed strategy for conservation and economic use of cultural heritage of the Republic of Croatia with proposals for the action plan.</li> <li>• <a href="#">“Action plan for sustainable use of cultural and natural heritage of the Dubrovnik-Neretva County in the function of local development.”</a> 05/2011-07/2012. Conducted within the scope of the SEENET Programme. The overall objective of the project was to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of population in rural areas of Dubrovnik-Neretva County and the region of Herzegovina, stimulating the diversification of sources. The specific objective is to run through the initiative in cooperation between the Dubrovnik-Neretva County and the region of Herzegovina, and with the support of Italian partners develop a cross-border system in the development of rural areas by using their specific cultural, traditional, agricultural-food and accommodation resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	11-50 employees <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company-beta/917422/">https://www.linkedin.com/company-beta/917422/</a>
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attended two-day transnational project partners meeting of the INTERREG CENTRAL EUROPE project RESTAURA “Revitalizing Historic Buildings Through Public-Private Partnership Schemes.” 25-26 January 2017 in Ljubljana.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Research</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.irmo.hr/">http://www.irmo.hr/</a> <a href="mailto:ured@irmo.hr">ured@irmo.hr</a> +38514877460

## France

### 1. Cité de l’Architecture et du Patrimoine

<b>Organisation</b>	Cité de l’Architecture et du Patrimoine
<b>Location</b>	Paris, France
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Museums and Institutions/ Research & Knowledge Dissemination/ Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	ICOMOS, European Association for Architectural Education, Mincu Faculty of Architecture in Bucharest, the University of Damascus, Tongji University of Shanghai
<b>Mission</b>	“The City project is based on transmission. It unfolds around the notions of heritage and education, establishing multiple dialogues: between heritage and creation, memory and project, education and dissemination. Very concretely, the activities of the City of Architecture and Heritage are developing on a broad spectrum.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Bulgaria, Morocco, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China, Romania, <b>India</b> , Egypt, Israel, Poland
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">“Training abroad.”</a> The Ecole is involved in training courses in the restoration and enhancement of heritage, organised by foreign universities or institutes for the architects of their country. As such, the school contributes to the development of programmes, sends teachers, and participates the evaluation of student work. Currently the school participates in training courses in Bulgaria, Morocco and Cambodia (the latter is also aimed at architects from Laos and Vietnam).</li> <li>• <a href="#">“Opening International Perspectives.”</a> Some workshops are organised in partnerships with foreign schools involving exchanges of pupils and teachers. Workshops have been organised with the Ion Mincu Faculty of Architecture in Bucharest, the University of Damascus, Tongji University of Shanghai. Other students validate part of their curriculum by carrying out heritage studies abroad (surveys, urban studies). For example, the pupils, supervised by school teachers, carried out traditional habitat surveys in Ahmedabad, India, while others carried out an important analysis and survey work on the cities of the Suez Canal in Egypt.</li> <li>• <a href="#">“Short Courses in France.”</a> Training courses on heritage and urban development are organised in France, for short periods, for foreign delegations. The school has thus developed field courses for architects, town planners or elected officials from China, India, Israel, Poland etc. These study tours are organised around visits to heritage sites (monuments, old centers), guided by the actors involved in their development (elected officials, architects, and town planners)</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	51-200 employees



<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Associated with the <b>Richard Morris Hunt Prize</b>, an exchange tool for training, science and culture which allows an architect specializing in heritage, alternately French or American, to spend six months in France of the United States.</li> <li><b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Research, Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.citechailot.fr/">http://www.citechailot.fr/</a> +33 1 58 51 52 00 Natacha Pakker is responsible for international actions: <a href="mailto:natacha.pakker@citedelarchitecture.fr">natacha.pakker@citedelarchitecture.fr</a>

## 2. International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ISC SBH)

<b>Organisation</b>	ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ISC SBH)
<b>Location</b>	Charenton-le-Pont, France
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination/ Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOM, Getty Conservation Institute, Docomomo International Committee of the blue Shield, International Federation of Landscape Architects, Huazhong University of Science & Technology, <b>RCE</b> , ArchiAfrika Foundation, ISOCaRP, UN Habitat
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“Objectives of SBH: build up a worldwide network for and of professionals working on or with shared built heritage; to promote a broad awareness of and appreciation for: historic urban landscape structures, military works, and architecture developed through mutual or multinational efforts, among politicians and the general public, through publications and exhibitions; monitoring actions on shared built heritage, especially if it is listed in the UNESCO World Heritage List; to act on and point out Shared Built Heritage at risk; to promote research in this field; to act as a platform for exchange of knowledge and experience; to act as an advisory body for national and local governments and heritage societies; to support activities aimed at legal protection of Shared Built Heritage on a national and/or international level; to support activities aimed at integrated conservation.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	<b>Suriname, South Africa</b> , Poland, China, Malaysia, <b>Indonesia</b> , Cuba, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , South Korea, <b>Japan</b> , Ireland, <b>Australia</b>
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2010 annual meeting in <u>Paramaribo, Suriname</u>, dates to plan cooperation with former ICOMOS National Committee of Suriname ISC, Wood and/or Cultural Landscapes.</li> <li>2011 annual meeting in <u>South-Africa</u>, places and dates to plan, cooperation with ICOMOS South Africa, ISC Cultural Landscapes.</li> <li>2014 annual meeting in Melaka, Georg Town and Bandung, Indonesia together with workshops and study tours in cooperation with ICOMOS Malaysia and ICOMOS Indonesia and local universities and stakeholders.</li> <li>2009 June: Scientific Shared Built Heritage meeting in <u>Sri Lanka</u>, in cooperation with ISC Cultural Tourism, local government and stakeholders and Dutch organisations.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Research, Advisory</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://sbh.icomos.org/">http://sbh.icomos.org/</a>

## 3. Interreg Europe

<b>Organisation</b>	Interreg Europe
<b>Location</b>	Lille, France
<b>Category</b>	IGO
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	European Green Pilgrimage Network, Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO), Nicosia Development Agency, Canala & River Trust UK, <b>Erasmus University Rotterdam</b>
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“INTERREG EUROPE helps regional and local governments across Europe to develop and deliver better policy. By creating an environment and opportunities for sharing solutions, we aim to ensure that government investment, innovation and implementation efforts all lead to integrated and sustainable impact for people and place.”</p>

<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Europe; Austria, Belgium, UK, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Croatia, Malta, Cyprus, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Germany, Switzerland
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Sustainable approach to cultural Heritage for the urban Areas Requalification in Europe.</u>” The diversity of cultural heritage assets, whether tangible (museums, buildings, archaeological sites, archives) and intangible (such as cultural itineraries and events) is a cornerstone in European identity and a catalyst for social inclusion. It also plays a specific role in achieving the Europe 2020 strategy goals for a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, given its relevance not only in culture, but also in social and economic development, cohesion, education, tourism and innovation. However, pressure applied by visitors and residents means that heritage professionals, institutions and stakeholders face growing challenges to keep cultural assets and the territory around them protected, enhanced and, at the same time, accessible to all. SHARE aims at exchanging experiences in cultural heritage policies in urban settings, in order to identify best practices and innovative methods to develop a sustainable and smart approach to its management and use. This project will target ways in which smart cities projects can be effectively improved by including a smart and sustainable agenda for cultural assets in urban centers. 7 countries in Europe: Sweden, UK, Spain, Italy, Croatia, Hungary, Romania.</li> <li>• “<u>Green Pilgrimage supporting natural and cultural heritage.</u>” Jan 2017-Dec 2021. Green Pilgrimage (GP) is an innovative project which will show how growth and development policies can economically exploit and protect natural and cultural heritage.</li> <li>• “<u>Interregional Environmental Integration of Waste Management in European Heritage Cities.</u>” April 2016-March 2021. Even though Heritage Cities have probably developed interesting solutions and policies in many fields, running waste-related services is complicated in such scenarios. In such a framework, the aim of INTHERWASTE is European Heritage Cities to exchange experiences and policies for efficient and sustainable management of municipal waste and in order to contribute through mutual capacity-building, policy learning and drafting action plans- to the environmental performance of waste management in EU cities.</li> <li>• “<u>Management of heritage in coastal landscapes.</u>” April 2016-Sept 2020. Europe’s maritime regions exist in great diversity, yet show parallels in spatial &amp; political challenges. The cultural heritage of these regions form an essential part of coastal landscape. This heritage is considered particularly vulnerable exposed to spatial changes in transport, industrialization of fisheries and use of coastal zones for tourism. This project consists of a three-step interregional learning process of (1) identification and analysis of heritage &amp; territorial situations; (2) exchange of experience and good practice within heritage management; (3) development of regional action plans through participatory involvement of stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	11-50 Employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="https://www.interregeurope.eu/">https://www.interregeurope.eu/</a>

#### 4. International Urban Development Association (INTA)

<b>Organisation</b>	International Urban Development Association (INTA)
<b>Location</b>	Paris, France
<b>Category</b>	IGO/ NPO
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	AA School, AFDU, AIVP, Aptitudes Urbaines, Atelier Bastille, CODATU, COFHUAT, DeltaMetropool, DiMed, ISOCARP, LA TRIBUNE, Metropolis, NAHRO, Passagers des Villes, Foundation Palladio, Cape Town Partnership, Durban Metropolitan Council, <b>Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS)</b> , Victorian Housing and Urban Research Institute, Brisbane City Council, Rigby Consulting Pty Ltd, Ministry of State for National Development Planning in Indonesia, Ikeda Institute, Cultural Sustainability Initiative, the World Bank

<b>Mission</b>	<p>“INTA is an unparalleled network bringing together the major actors in urban development: policy makers of national, regional and local government; business leaders in real estate development, construction, engineering, service provision, product development, preeminent thinkers and research institutes; influential architecture and urbanism firms, to jointly establish new parameters for sustainable and integrated development of urbanised areas.</p> <p>The reach of INTA covers urban development on all scales, but a common thread runs through all activities: integration of the sectoral policies implemented by public and private sectors in areas such as strategic territorial planning, public spaces, urban forms and architecture, innovation and the knowledge economy, mobility and accessibility, local public services, new patterns of production and distribution, creative clusters, economic attractiveness, housing, urban regeneration, heritage and tourism, social inclusion, territorial marketing, local governance, sustainability and energy efficiency etc. Only when integrated, such policies make it possible to reshape territories, their functions, social life and economic activities. “</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Benin, Burkina-Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Mauritius, Morocco, Réunion, <b>South Africa</b> , Zambia, Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, <b>Indonesia</b> , <b>Japan</b> , Lebanon, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, <b>Australia</b> , New Zealand, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Euskadi, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, <b>Russia</b> , Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Canada, <b>United States</b> , Argentina, Bolivia, <b>Brazil</b> , Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Peru
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training, Exchanges and Advice</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Hsinchu Professional Training Seminar 21-23 April 2010</a>.” A training seminar for INTA members in Taiwan to build competencies on ways of bringing design, architecture, urbanism, and engineering together with urban governance for an integrated approach to knowledge cities.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">INTA Summer Course: Azores Portugal</a> .” 2011. Lectures, workshops and visitors to innovative tourism projects in the Azores. The course included workshops for participants as well as meetings between experts and local stakeholders which occurred in Pico, Terceira and S. Miguel which led to a final presentation with some recommendations from the international experts. The following topics were of focus: development, branding and marketing, ICT, hospitality, business and services, new applications for tourism, heritage and innovation and regional sustainable development.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">INTA Summer Course, Sorrento Italy</a>.” 2008. Focus on the innovative urban management practices that strengthen local urban development and regeneration strategies. This programme is meant to: help cities &amp; territories to make the most of their potential; to facilitate urban identity &amp; creative strategies; to tutor city &amp; urban leaders; to mediate in the urban change processes; to encourage innovative management processes; to focus on tailor-made solutions.</li> <li>• “Public and Private Co-Production of the City- Heritage Value and Urban Quality.” Feb 2017.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	2-10 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on integrated approach</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="https://inta-aivn.org">https://inta-aivn.org</a> <a href="mailto:intainfo@inta-net.org">intainfo@inta-net.org</a> +33 1 58 30 34 52

#### 5. Sites & Cités Remarquables (Formerly called L'Association des Villes et Pays d'art et d'histoire et des Sites patrimoniaux (ANVPAH & VSSP))

<b>Organisation</b>	Sites & Cités Remarquables
<b>Location</b>	Bordeaux, France
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	French Ministry of Culture and Communication, ICOMOS, UNESCO, Indian Heritage Cities Network, Academy of Architecture, Heritage Foundation, Rampart, University of Bordeaux Montaigne, Associations of Cities in Bulgaria, Republic of Macedonia, Mali, India, Hungary, Poland

<b>Mission</b>	<p>“Sites &amp; Cités remarquables de France is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a network of more than 200 members of any scale</li> <li>• a platform to exchange skills, experiences and questions in the fields of heritage and urban planning (protection, management, mediation and valorization) at national and international level.</li> <li>• a space of advice, expertise and support of the communities in terms of strategies of actions, methods and tools.</li> <li>• a resource center, providing legal and technical oversight of heritage policies and their tools.</li> <li>• a wide range of activities including: seminars, trainings and workshops for elected officials and technicians of local authorities and institutions, commissions and working groups on current themes (heritage and sustainable development, heritage management and taxation, heritage mediation, reconversion of heritage, heritage and tourism, knowledge of heritage...)</li> <li>• an association developing partnerships and exchanges with many other heritage actors.”</li> </ul>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Burma, China, Colombia, Cuba, <b>India</b> , Lebanon, Mali, Morocco
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Algerian Decentralized Cooperation Conference.” 25th- 26th May 2016. Discussions to organise a Franco-Algerian workshop on heritage planning.</li> <li>• “Urban and Sustainable Economic Development Forum- Chisinau, 18-19 2016.” At the request of the French Embassy in Moldova, the City of Chisinau and the National Agency for Inspection and Restoration of Monuments, ANVPAH &amp; VSSP intervened in Chisinau, the capital of Moldova, during Forum “Urbanism and sustainable economic development.” Three workshops: the first focused on “Heritage, the driving force of a tourist and economic policy”; the second was devoted to “Spatial planning and sustainable local development”; and the third workshop was “Urban planning and urban planning instruments.” Workshops resulted in operational recommendations on the inclusion of heritage as an economic and social asset.</li> <li>• “Burma Expertise Mission- May 16-20, 2016.” At the request of the Burmese authorities, a multidisciplinary expert mission was organised in Yangon. Field visits have allowed experts to understand very concretely the problems to which the city wishes to respond: river transport, riverbank development and the preservation of heritage. Franco-Burma workshops to exchange experiences on the regulation and integration of heritage in urban planning could be organised. The pilot project to preserve heritage through socio-economic revitalization of a neighborhood of the historic center could also be studied.</li> <li>• “Expert mission to China- 25-29 April 2016.” The French delegation intervened in Beijing and Xi’An for a mission on the protection of China’s architectural heritage and to know the expectation of Cities in heritage protection.</li> <li>• “Franco-Hungarian Decentralized Cooperation Meetings in Budapest- 30 June 2016.” Workshops organised on the theme of urban development, sustainable development and heritage enhancement.</li> <li>• “Meetings in Romania- 7 and 8 July 2016.” At the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development and the Ministry of Culture and Communication, in partnership with the French Embassy in Romania and the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration, ANVPAH &amp; VSSP has been supporting a pilot project on the city of Braila since 2012. These meetings enabled architects, town planners and representatives of the Ministry of to be trained in heritage planning, to sensitize elected officials to the importance of heritage protection.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	8 members of staff listed; Network of <u>200 members</u> ; Board of Directors has <u>41 members</u>
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Conference: The overseas heritages.” September 28 2016. Following the publication of the collection Les Cilles et Pays d’art et d’histoire d’outre-met, the National Association of Cities and Countries of Art and History and Cities with Protected Areas (ANVPAH &amp; VSSP) is associating itself with the Musée d’Aquitaine in order to propose a time of presentation and exchanges on heritage and promotion activities carried out overseas.</li> <li>• conducts follow-up missions</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<p><a href="http://www.sites-cites.fr/">http://www.sites-cites.fr/</a>  <a href="mailto:reseau@sites-cites.fr">reseau@sites-cites.fr</a>  +33 (0) 972 49 97 06</p>

## 6. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

<b>Organisation</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
<b>Location</b>	Paris, France
<b>Category</b>	IGO
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building/ Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	373 international NGOs, 24 foundations and other similar institutions, CARICOM, ASEAN, AFRICOM, Google, Norwegian Funds in Trust, ICCROM, ICOM, l'Ecole du Patrimoine Africain, Japan Funds in Trust, <b>RCE</b>
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“UNESCO is responsible for coordinating international cooperation in education, science, culture and communication. It strengthens the ties between nations and societies, and mobilizes the wider public so that each child and citizen: has access to quality education; may grow and live in a cultural environment rich in diversity and dialogue, where heritage serves as a bridge between generations and peoples; can fully benefit from scientific advances; can enjoy full freedom of expression.</p> <p>UNESCO’s messages are of increasing importance today, in a globalized world where interconnections and diversity must serve as opportunities to build peace in the minds of men and women.</p> <p>UNESCO is convinced that no development can be sustainable without a <u>strong culture component</u>. Indeed only a human-centered approach to development based on mutual respect and open dialogue among cultures can lead to lasting, inclusive and equitable results. Yet until recently, culture has been missing from the development equation. To ensure that culture takes its rightful place in development strategies and process, UNESCO has adopted a three pronged approach: it spearheads worldwide advocacy for culture and development, while engaging with the international community to set clear policies and legal frameworks and working on the ground to support governments and local stakeholders to safeguard heritage, strengthen creative industries and encourage cultural pluralism.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Worldwide
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Culture for Sustainable Urban Development</u>.” Launched by UNESCO in 2015, the Culture for Sustainable Urban Development Initiative seeks to demonstrate the link between the implementation of the UNESCO Culture Conventions and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, an ambitious, universal agenda for creating a more peaceful, prosperous and equitable world. Among the 2030 Agenda’s 17 Sustainable Development Goals, SDG 11 on sustainable cities makes it clear that culture has an essential role to play in realizing sustainable urban development, particularly through strengthened efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage. Building on SDG 11, the Culture for Sustainable Urban Development Initiative brings together national and local governments, universities and research centers, NGOs and civil society actors from across the globe around three main lines of action: launching and disseminating the UNESCO Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development; organizing high-level events such as the International Conference on ‘Culture for Sustainable Cities.’; promoting a culture-based approach to urban planning, regeneration and development through the New Urban Agenda, adopted in October 2016 at the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat-III) in Quito, Ecuador.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since 1952, UNESCO has awarded international prizes to outstanding and innovative efforts to promote its activities in its fields of competence; today there are <u>3 prizes</u> related to the programme of culture.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://en.unesco.org/">http://en.unesco.org/</a>



## Germany

### 1. Georg-Simmel Center for Metropolitan Studies (GSZ)

<b>Organisation</b>	Georg-Simmel Center for Metropolitan Studies
<b>Location</b>	Berlin, Germany
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	Foundation Zollverein, City University New York, SEISMiC, International Research on Art and the City, Centre for Independent Social Research, Open Urban Laboratory in St. Petersburg
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“The Georg Simmel Center for Metropolitan Studies brings together scientists with diverse backgrounds. Because to answer current questions within urban research, an integrative research is indispensable. For example, Creative Industries: to understand this phenomenon in its whole scope you need ethnologists to study what subcultures play a part in the cultural industry. Furthermore, it takes economists to settle if this phenomenon is economically expedient, but also sociologists, because the term Creative Industries also is attended by questions related to migration. The role of GSZ is to offer a forum where innovative inter- and transdisciplinary approaches of the University’s diverse disciplines can be proved and benefit to unscramble current and future developments in Metropolises.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	<b>United States</b> , United Kingdom, <b>Russia</b> , Hungary
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “DFG-Research Project: Urban Development and UNESCO-World Heritage: Transformation of Industrial Sites (2017-2018).” The DFG research project studies transformation processes of historical industrial architecture of four cases in Europe. The research question was how to bridge conflicts between monument protection, urban development, creative industries, and contemporary architecture. The DFG knowledge- transfer project applies findings about discourse interactions between cultural heritage and urban development planning to heritage management of the UNESCO-World Heritage Site Industrial Complex Zollverein, Germany.</li> <li>• “<u>HU-CUNY Summer School</u>.” In cooperation with the City University in New York an annual exchange between students from Berlin and New York takes place on sociological topics of Urban Studies. Besides lectures there are discussions, excursions and working groups for researching specific subjects.</li> <li>• “TACT- International Research on Art, Culture and the City.” An international network that brings together research on art, culture and the city. Involving academics, artists, activists and students, it creates a platform for investigating urban imaginaries from the perspective of art and the city, artists and public space, and the urban interventionism of street art and grassroots activism. TACT involves people from different disciplinary backgrounds including urban anthropology, sociology, art history, urban history, geography, architecture and art. Through an international comparative focus across cities such as Berlin, Istanbul, London, Moscow, Budapest, and St. Petersburg, it aims to generation innovative new dialogues between post-socialist, global or globalizing cities.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed; Humboldt University has <u>5000-10,000</u> employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Research</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="https://www.intzent.hu-berlin.de/en/gsz">https://www.intzent.hu-berlin.de/en/gsz</a> <a href="mailto:bueroleitung-gsz@hu-berlin.de">bueroleitung-gsz@hu-berlin.de</a> +49- (0)30-2093-46683

### 2. Urban Expert

<b>Organisation</b>	Urban Expert
<b>Location</b>	Berlin, Germany
<b>Category</b>	Private
<b>Type</b>	Consultancy
<b>Network</b>	URBACT, EUROCITIES, Organisation of World Heritage Cities, Senate Administration for Urban Development in Berlin, Germany Association for Housing, Town Planning and Regional Planning in Berlin

<b>Mission</b>	<p>“<u>Urban Expert</u> provides interdisciplinary-oriented urban expertise and offers consulting and planning services in the field of integrated sustainable urban and regional development. Urban Expert operates in Europe and develops projects. Urban Expert looks forward to newcomers and topics, connecting research and practice to innovative, user friendly and tailor-made solutions.</p> <p>Urban Expert operates throughout Europe for public and private institutions, advising and supporting the preparation, development, adaptation and implementation of several urban agendas including: sustainable urban development, integrated urban renewal; development and protection of historic cities, world heritage sites and cultural heritage; energy efficiency and climate protection; EU projects; participatory planning and implementation processes.</p> <p>The participation and involvement of relevant stakeholders is a key element in the realization of the mission.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Europe; France, Belgium, Hungary, Cyprus
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>HerO: Heritage as Opportunity: Sustainable Management Strategies for Vital Historic Urban Landscapes.</u>” 2008-2011. Support the partners in the development and implementation of integrated cultural heritage management plans; support the partners in the implementation of the ‘local support groups’/ ‘local action plans.’; development of the handbook on the development and implementation of integrated cultural heritage management plans and the good-practice brochure as final products of the project.</li> <li>• “<u>Hist.Urban- Revitalization of small and medium sized historic cities to promote a sustainable urban development.</u>” 2006-2008. Moderation and professional input for the working group ‘planning and management of integrated and implementation-oriented urban development processes; organisation and implementation of transnational events for the exchange of knowledge and transfer of knowledge.”</li> <li>• “<u>SURE: Fostering different socio-economic methods of urban rehabilitation in deprived urban areas.</u>” 2011. Briefing paper and presentation on the preservation and socio-economic development of historic city quarters; on-site visit of the SURE project area in Larnaca, Cyprus and moderation of a workshop; report on the challenges and opportunities in Larnaca with regard to the socio-economic renewal of the project area while respecting the building heritage.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	1, self-owned private company.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://urbanexpert.de/">http://urbanexpert.de/</a> <a href="mailto:info@urbanexpert.net">info@urbanexpert.net</a> +49-30-4738-6041

## India

### 1. Sustainable Urbanism International (SUI)

<b>Organisation</b>	Sustainable Urbanism International (SUI)
<b>Location</b>	Bangalore, India
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, University of Oregon, Thailand Urban Community Development Office, Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in Fine Arts (USA), National Endowment for the Humanities, American Institute of Indian Studies, Government of Karnataka, Sriшти School of Art, Design and Technology, Indian Institute of Science, Mrinmayee, Civil-Aid Technoclinic, Archaeological Survey of India, Columbia University, Indian Institute for Human Settlements
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“<u>SUI works with governments, communities, and private investors to develop strategies for urban development that bring about the benefits of modernization while minimizing the cultural dislocations arising from it.</u> At a time when increasing urbanisation, uneven economic development, and depleting resources are making cities in the 21st century unlivable and unsustainable, SUI’s commitment is to making cities and settlements culturally, economically, and environmentally sustainable.”</p>

<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Thailand
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects filed under a series of categories: heritage &amp; culture, urban planning &amp; development, digital, environment &amp; ecology, policy &amp; regulation, urban design &amp; traditional construction; however only one project listed is 'international' in scope.</li> <li>• "<u>Klong Settlements of Bangkok</u>." The project examined the conflicts between modernist development with concrete steel and glass skyscrapers along concrete roads and traditional systems of building and living along water canals. The focus was on the changing cultural relationship between water and the built environment.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organised "<u>Urban China 2030: Heritage, Identity, and Sustainable Development</u>." in 2010.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Research, Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://home.sustainurban.org/insights@sustainurban.org">http://home.sustainurban.org/insights@sustainurban.org</a>

## Italy

### 1. International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

<b>Organisation</b>	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)
<b>Location</b>	Rome, Italy
<b>Category</b>	IGO
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, Institute of African Studies, J.J. Kwabena Nkettia Archives, University of Ghana, Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision, International Council on Archives (ICA), International Association of Sound and Audiovisual Archives, IUCN, Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment, Swiss Federal Office of Culture, Ambassador's Funds for Cultural Preservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage, China Academy of Cultural Heritage, Iran's Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization, Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea, National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage of Korea, Korea National University of Cultural Heritage, Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments, Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage, ICOMOS, CNCR, Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage, INAH, Royal Institute of Artistic Heritage, Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts, L'École du Patrimoine Africain, Canadian Conservation Institute, Getty Conservation Institute, ILAM, Smithsonian Institution, Department of Canadian Heritage, Monuments Men Foundation, RCE
<b>Mission</b>	"The Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims, "Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits." Caring for cultural heritage ensures this right and promotes societal wellbeing. <u>ICCROM contributes to this endeavor by providing knowledge, tools and training to those who are working hard to conserve culture.</u> We work at the international and governmental level, and with institutions and professionals on the ground. Through selected outreach activities, we aim to engage and inform new generations of upcoming professionals and the general public with an interest in heritage. We also maintain an active, engaged network of professionals from around the world who are passionate about heritage and its protection. We contribute to preserving cultural heritage in the world today and for the future through five main areas of activity: Training, Information, Research, Cooperation and Advocacy."

<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, <b>Australia</b> , Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, <b>Brazil</b> , Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, <b>India</b> , Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, <b>Japan</b> , Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, <b>Russia</b> , Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, <b>South Africa</b> , Spain, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, <b>United States of America</b> , Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<b>Relevant Content</b>	Among those listed within the relevant content of the other organisations in this inventory; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<b>Conservation of Built Heritage (CBH)</b>.” This eight-week course aims at serving a wide range of conservation practitioners and decision-makers by placing technical issues within the broader conservation context, in order to link them to planning and management concerns.</li> <li>• “<b>Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage</b>.” This two-week course is intended to provide an overview of the various aspects of disaster risk management for cultural heritage. The course provides interdisciplinary training for professionals to undertake integrated risk assessments, build integrated systems for disaster risk management incorporating disaster preparedness and urban planning, and formulate risk management plans. It also encourages strengthening the international network for disaster risk management for cultural heritage.”</li> <li>• “<b>Heritage Impact Assessments</b>.” In the current atmosphere of increased infrastructure development, urban renewal and changes to land use, there is an increasing concern for the adverse effect on heritage properties. In order to ascertain the extent of negative consequences and arrive at mitigation measures, heritage impact assessments are a popular tool. Heritage Impact Assessments is designed to provide cultural heritage professionals with the current knowledge and skills available for using an impact assessment as a means of evaluating various factors affecting cultural heritage in general, and World Heritage Sites in particular.</li> <li>• “<b>International Course on Stone Conservation (SC)</b>.” This twelve-week course intends to improve the practice of stone conservation by providing participants with an understanding of the decay and deterioration of stone, disseminating effective conservation methodologies, and ensuring a practical understanding of appropriate repair methods and long-term management strategies.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	11-50 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Research, Advisory</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.iccrom.org/">http://www.iccrom.org/</a> (+39) 06-585-531

## Japan

### 1. Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage, Ritsumeikan University (R-DMUCH)

<b>Organisation</b>	Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage, Ritsumeikan University (R-DMUCH)
<b>Location</b>	Kyoto, Japan
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOROP, ICOM, Japanese National Institutes for Cultural Heritage
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“Protection of cultural heritage and the surrounding historic cities, this only can be achieved through comprehensive research by researchers who are specialized in various disciplines. This makes it possible to reflect development of technology and research outcomes into actual social policies. In addition, the multidisciplinary collaboration at both domestic and international level needs a proper place where it is supposed to be done.</p> <p><u>Therefore the Institute aims to be a global leading education and research center that provides policies for the development of cultural and safe society both in Japan and the rest of the world.”</u></p>

<b>Countries of Operation</b>	International; Nepal listed specifically.
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>UNESCO Chair Programme on Cultural Heritage and Risk Management, International Training Course (ITC) on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage.</u>” Annual for the past twelve years.</li> <li>• <u>Complementary training guide</u> to the course.</li> <li>• “<u>Restoration project after Gorkha Earthquake in Nepal 2015.</u>” Ritsumeikan University will give academic supports in cooperation with the local people and relevant international organisations to achieve a speedy restoration of the areas.</li> <li>• “<u>Global COE Programme.</u>” The objectives of the Global COE are to implement advanced education and research for the protection of cultural heritage and historic cities that have them, to develop these concepts on an international scale, as well as in Japan, and to nurture professionals capable of leading efforts to preserve human cultural heritage worldwide.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	1000-5000 employees based at Ritsumeikan University
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Research</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.r-dmuch.jp/">http://www.r-dmuch.jp/</a> +81- (0)75-467-8801

## 2. Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage)

<b>Organisation</b>	Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage)
<b>Location</b>	Tokyo, Japan
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO, Agency for Cultural Affairs Japan, Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, ICCROM, Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments, Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Smithsonian, International Center for East Asian Archaeology and Cultural History, Showa Women’s University
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“Over the 10 years since established, <u>the Consortium</u> has created ties between and among various actors working in the field of international cooperation in cultural heritage. These actors include universities, research institutions, public organisations, organisations that support international cooperation, and private-sector aid organisations. In this way, the Consortium has contributed significantly to enhancing Japan’s international cooperation.”</p> <p><u>Missions:</u> To connect (Network building), to study (research), to consolidate (information collection and sharing)</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Saudi Arabia, Peru, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, China, Philippines, Uganda, Palestine, Armenia, El Salvador, Bhutan, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , Cambodia, Guatemala, Azerbaijan, Myanmar, Cambodia, Egypt, Micronesia, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Mongolia, Iraq, Korea, Vietnam, <b>Indonesia</b> , Afghanistan
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Preservation of Duong Lam Ancient Village in Vietnam.</u>” 2003. Commenced a survey of preservation measures funded by a research grant funded by the Agency for Cultural Affairs.</li> <li>• “<u>Cooperation Project for the Conservation of Traditional Wooden Buildings in Indonesia under the Cooperation Project for the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Properties and Buildings in the Asia-Pacific Region.</u>” 1995-2008. Implementation of a cooperation project for the conservation of traditional buildings and settlements as part of the effort to conserve wooden buildings in Indonesia.</li> <li>• “<u>Hoi An Townscape Preservation Project</u>” 1993-2003. The ancient town, which centered on two main east-west roads running parallel to the Thu Bon River, blessedly escaped the ravages of the Vietnam War, but post-war poverty prevented any attempts of rebuilding, and numerous traditional houses remains in imminent danger of collapse. Under the situation, the government of Vietnam took the occasion of the resumption of diplomatic relations with Japan to strongly request Japan’s cooperation in preserving the wooden cultural heritage of Hoi An.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Number of employees not listed, however the total ‘membership’ number is 411 individuals and 27 organisations.



<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hosted International Symposium on “<a href="#">The Silk Roads as a World Heritage Site: Tracing the origins of Japan’s international cooperation in cultural heritage.</a>”</li> <li><b>Relevant IHS pillars: Research, Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="https://www.jcic-heritage.jp/en/">https://www.jcic-heritage.jp/en/</a> +81 (0)3 3823 4841

### 3. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

<b>Organisation</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
<b>Location</b>	Tokyo, Japan
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Humanitarian
<b>Network</b>	Showa Women’s University, UNESCO, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia
<b>Mission</b>	<a href="#">Addressing the global agenda, reducing poverty through equitable growth, improving governance, achieving human security</a>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Asia, Oceania, Latin America, Africa, Middle East, Europe; Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama, Saint Lucia, Cambodia, <b>Indonesia</b> , Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, <b>South Africa</b> , South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“<a href="#">Preserving Vietnam’s Priceless Heritage, 2006.</a>” endeavor to save the ‘shared heritage’ of Vietnam and Japan. In cooperation with the Showa Women’s University, JICA has sent a series of experts to work with the town of Hoi An’s Center for Monuments Management and Preservation in restoring or maintaining an estimated 1,107 listed structures.</li> <li>“<a href="#">New ‘Mini Grant Project’ in Armenia: ‘Protection of Armenia Historic and Cultural Heritage and the Role of Communities in it.’ Workshop in Yerevan.</a>” March 2017. Workshop addressing the current challenges of preservation, restoration and promotion of heritage in Armenia, heritage protection legislative framework improvement and also issues on sustainable tourism and territorial development were discussed. Knowledge was obtained on: managing model and methodology of preservation of social, economic and cultural specificity of historical towns; opportunities and areas of collaboration between specialists in the field (preservation of cultural heritage, sustainable tourism, governmental and private sector), or sharing best practices, taking into account common features of the heritage preservation framework between towns.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	<a href="#">1000-5000 employees</a>
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="https://www.jica.go.jp">https://www.jica.go.jp</a>

### 4. Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

<b>Organisation</b>	Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties
<b>Location</b>	Tokyo, Japan
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination

<b>Network</b>	Getty Research Institute, ICCROM, Agency for Cultural Affairs Japan, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO, National Institutes for Cultural Heritage Japan, Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, Nara Prefectural Government, International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, CNCPC-INAH
<b>Mission</b>	“ <u>The Institute is engaged in fundamental as well as practical investigation and study of traditional artifacts</u> , works of art, historic buildings, modern cultural heritage, performing arts, and other intangible cultural properties including manufacturing techniques of a given area. It also conducts research in systems for their protection and methods for their conservation using traditional techniques and, when necessary, applying modern scientific techniques. Furthermore, the Institute not only disseminates the results obtained from such research but also seeks to share information with persons in related fields in Japan and throughout the world, particularly in Asia, by supporting capacity development for people involved in the protection of cultural properties and holding courses and study meetings as a way of transferring techniques.
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Korea, Taiwan, Cambodia, Thailand, Fiji, <b>Australia</b> , Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Armenia, Egypt, England, Germany, France, <b>United States</b> , Mexico, Argentina
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>Cooperation in Capacity Development within the projects of Networking Core Centers for International Cooperation on Conservation of Cultural Heritage.</u>” In order to implement international cooperation for cultural heritage in an effective and continuous manner, it is necessary to train human resources of target countries through exchange and cooperation with the local bodies in charge of the protection of cultural heritage. The Institute has been entrusted by the Agency for Cultural Affairs of the government of Japan to conduct exchange projects with the island countries in Oceania (since 2014) and Nepal (since 2016). Workshops and training courses are held in order to develop capacity and transfer skills and knowledge by both inviting experts from counterpart countries to Japan and dispatching Japanese experts to the counterpart countries. Workshops included safeguarding cultural heritage against climate change in the Republic of Fiji.</li> <li>• “<u>Research on the conservation of modern cultural heritage.</u>” Modern cultural heritage such as factories, bridges, aircrafts and rolling stock are large in scale and composed of diverse materials. Today, with the increase in number of such designated items, the need for their restoration is also on the increase. However, as their structural or physical properties are different from those of traditional cultural heritage, principles and methodology of their restoration must be developed. In this context, the Institute studies modern heritage from such points of view as their restoration in the past, deterioration of their materials and their conservation environment contribute to the examination of conservation planning and techniques for modern cultural heritage. IE. a reinforced concrete apartment house on Hashima Island- the concrete wall was deteriorating due to the rusting of the steel structure.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	<u>140 members</u> of staff listed on website
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under its umbrella, hosts the ‘Department of art Research, Archives and Information Systems,’ ‘Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage,’ ‘Center for Conservation Science,’ ‘Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation.’</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Research, Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.tobunken.go.jp/">http://www.tobunken.go.jp/</a> <a href="mailto:info@tobunken.go.jp">info@tobunken.go.jp</a>

## Korea

### 1. The Seoul Institute (SI)

<b>Organisation</b>	The Seoul Institute (SI)
<b>Location</b>	Seoul, Korea
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination

<b>Network</b>	Center for Livable Cities (CLC), La Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine (CAPA), Le Centre de recherches sur la Corée L'École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS), The Urban Planning and Design Institute of Ulaanbaatar City, Da Nang Institute for Socio-Economic Development, Ho Chi Minh City Institute for Development Studies (HIDS), Centre for Bhutan Studies and GNH Research, The City Hall of Ulaanbaatar, Max Planck Institute for The Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, the Urban Research Plaza at Osaka City University, Shandong Academy of Social Sciences, Shandong Academy of Macroeconomic Research, Instituto de Pesquisa Planejamento Urbano de Curitiba (IPPUC), College of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University, Center for Energy and Environmental Policy at University of Delaware. Indiana University School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA), Center for Transportation Research (CTRP) at the University of Texas, Southern California Association of Governments, The Joseph C. Cornwall Center for Metropolitan Studies at Rutgers University-Campus at Newark, Beijing Municipal Institute of City Planning and Design (BICP)
<b>Mission</b>	"The Seoul Institute will do its best to solve urban problems of Seoul and suggest a new paradigm for urban management to enhance the quality of life for Seoul citizens."
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Singapore, France, Mongolia, Vietnam, Bhutan, Germany, <b>Japan</b> , China, <b>Brazil</b> , <b>United States</b>
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Global Future Research Center." The Seoul Institute's center to support international cooperation. The Global Future Research Center conducts studies on how to create and implement strategic plans for sustainable development of cities.</li> <li>• "Department of Urban Planning and Design Research." Studies policies to establish future-oriented urban space and sustainable urban infrastructure to enhance quality of urban and residential environments in Seoul. Research areas include: urban and regional planning; housing policies; urban renewal and urban design. Within urban design, this includes the preservation and conservation of historic areas and cultural heritage.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed; however, there are ten departments under its umbrella
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Research</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://global.si.re.kr/">http://global.si.re.kr/</a>

## Norway

### 1. Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU)

<b>Organisation</b>	Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU)
<b>Location</b>	Oslo, Norway
<b>Category</b>	Private
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	World Bank, EEA Grants
<b>Mission</b>	<p>"NIKU conducts research and provides professional services for cultural heritage authorities, public administration agencies, churches, museums, property developers, owners of art and historic buildings, and international clients. The institute's main areas of expertise are conservation of art and buildings, archaeology, cultural heritage in the High North, and spatial planning for embracing cultural heritage in public and commercial development.</p> <p>NIKU's professional staff consists of conservators, archaeologists, architects, engineers, geographers, ethnologists, social scientists, art historians, researchers and advisors with special competencies in cultural heritage management and preservation."</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Nondescript 'international status'. Past projects include Latvia and Romania.
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "<u>Green Urban Spaces: the role of the cemetery in multicultural and inter-religious urban contexts.</u>" The objectives are to analyze what role cemeteries fill today as cultural heritage, public space and spaces of belief in a multicultural and interreligious urban context and to investigate to what extent such cemeteries are used for other purposes than intended and whether potential new use represents conflicting interests between different user groups as well as current management guidelines. The project will also investigate new forms of use which ensure satisfactory safeguarding of cultural heritage and communicate with the various requirements of the city dwellers.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<a href="#">Workshop: Assessing, measuring and prioritizing Heritage Value</a>.” 2014. Bring together experts from across Europe to consider the ways in which heritage value is assessed, measured and prioritized.</li> <li>• “<a href="#">Can Cultural Heritage Investments Support Inclusive Urban Development</a>.” Conference hosted in 2012. International participants with international case studies. Recommendations were made for future inner-city investment projects which include investment in cultural heritage assets, support for lower-income residents and benefits for lower-income residents.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	80 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Participation in the Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) on Cultural Heritage</a></li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Research</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.niku.no/en/post@niku.no">http://www.niku.no/en/post@niku.no</a>

## Philippines

### 1. Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CIDA)

<b>Organisation</b>	Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CIDA)
<b>Location</b>	Manila, Philippines
<b>Category</b>	Public Non-Profit
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	UNESCAP, United Cities and Local Governments-Asia Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Singapore, ICLEI: Local Governments for Sustainability, CityNet: The Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements, The Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-ASIA), Development Strategy Institute (DSI). Urban Development Agency (UDA)-Ministry of Construction of Vietnam, Thailand Environment Institute (TEI), Sevanatha Urban Resource Center of Sri Lanka, Public-Private Partnership Center of Philippines, Infrastructure Project Development Facility (IPDF), Urban Development Resource Center (UDRC), PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (PT SMI), Yayasan Inovasi Pemerintahan Daerah (YIPD), Urban and Regional Development Institute (URDI), Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC), The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), Indian National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), UN-Habitat, Center for International Migration and Development (CIM), Yangon Heritage Trust
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“CIDA aims to contribute to the promotion of sustainable and equitable urban development, leading to improved environmental and living conditions for all in Asian cities. To achieve this, CIDA bridges the gap between strategic city development planning and urban policies, services, and infrastructure project preparation.</p> <p>The operational objectives of CIDA, are to improve urban infrastructure and services management through: providing technical assistance in structuring priority infrastructure projects to a stage where they can be financed; helping cities structure their projects to attract market-based international private investment; strengthening local institutional prerequisites for development of capital investment infrastructure projects and urban services; and promoting regional dialogue and cooperation on urban management in Asia to enhance cross-learning from good local practices.</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, <b>India</b> , Nepal, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , Bangladesh, Myanmar, Mongolia, China, Cambodia, Vietnam, <b>Indonesia</b> , Fiji, Thailand, Laos
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">China: Yangzhou Construction Bureau, 2008.</a>” The CIDA supported activities included: pre-feasibility study on Urban Upgrading of the city center; pre-feasibility study on the rehabilitation of water and adjacent land in the urban center; pre-feasibility study on urban water supply; linkage of the pre-feasibility studies with potential financiers; assist the city to plan any institutional strengthening related to project programming and prioritization for city service deliver. Key sectors: environment, water &amp; sanitation, urban renewal and heritage.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Pre-Feasibility Study on Opportunities for Heritage-led Urban Regeneration in Myanmar, 2015-ongoing.</a>” The CIDA produced a pre-feasibility study to define tools and instruments for heritage-led regeneration initiatives in selected pilot areas in Yangon’s historic core. Seminars will explain how the CIDA team built on the principle “Heritage Works” to demonstrate how heritage can create value and drive economic growth by increasing the competitiveness of the City of Yangon and enhancing the living conditions, economic and tourism potential of the city.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">CDIA Helps Ulaanbaatar Beef Up Cultural Tourism for its Ger Areas, 2016-ongoing.</a>” As tourism in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia is beginning to be developed, there is little attention directed to the range of cultural heritage assets in Ger (traditional portable round Mongolian tents) areas, and their potential for expanding cultural tourism. This is why CDIA, in collaboration with the City of Ulaanbaatar and private and voluntary sectors developed the “Tourism Plan for Cultural Heritage Assets in Ger Areas of Ulaanbaatar.” In the long run, the plan seeks to: 1) increase income and employment opportunities; 2) conservation and make productive use of heritage assets; and 3) link infrastructure investment to tourism development. In 2016, two important workshops were held in Ulaanbaatar towards progressing the pre-feasibility studies. The first workshop was attended by representatives from MUB, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and other officials involved in the PFS and tourism plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	11-50 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established by the <a href="#">Asian Development Bank</a> and the <a href="#">Government of Germany</a> and supported financially by the governments of Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and the Shanghai municipal government.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://cdia.asia/">http://cdia.asia/</a> <a href="mailto:info@cdia.asia">info@cdia.asia</a>

## Poland

### 1. International Cultural Center (ICC)

<b>Organisation</b>	International Cultural Center (ICC)
<b>Location</b>	Krakow, Poland
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue Between Cultures, European Network of Cultural Administration Training Centres, Culture Action Europe, Europa Nostra, CULTURELINK, International Association of Research Institutes in the History of Art, Comité International d’Histoire de l’Art, INTACH, EU Institute in Japan
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“The ICC has the status of a national institution of culture active in the fields of research, education, publishing and exhibitions. It pursues its mission of public diplomacy by facilitating international cultural dialogue, taking Central Europe as the point of departure for its action and thought on heritage.</p> <p>The byword in all our areas of work is interdisciplinarity. We are active in many fields, by combining differing points of view and leveraging the achievements of many disciplines in order to pass on our knowledge on cultural heritage in the universal dimension as broadly and as cohesively as possible.</p> <p>Main themes: cultural heritage theory and management; the phenomenon of memory; the art and cultural space of Central Europe; intercultural dialogue; the city as a mirror for civilisation; the cultural policy and the economics of culture.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Central Europe; <a href="#">Russia</a> , <a href="#">India</a> , <a href="#">Japan</a>
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">“Socio-economic impact of cultural heritage. Case study: OFF Piotrkowska Lodz.”</a> Research project responds to the need to examine the impact of heritage, which was articulated in the report from our previous project. The fundamental research objective was to verify whether locating services provided by creative industries in a cultural heritage site creates a positive image of the place, and whether cultural heritage is an important factor in selecting location for creative industry business ventures.</li> <li>• <a href="#">“Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe.”</a> 2013-2015. International research project whose aims was to collect and critically analyze quantitative and qualitative data that verify the thesis on the positive impact of cultural heritage on economic and social spheres, as well as on culture and natural environment.</li> </ul>



<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Heritage and the City.” Publication, 2017. Multidisciplinary investigation of the phenomenon of the city. Brings together international specialists, including historians, architects and urban planners, who address various topical issues related to the city: city narratives and their role in consolidating/estranging urban communities, urban landscapes and their protection, revitalization and post-industrial spaces, conflicted urban policies and interested. This volume pays special attention to Central Europe cities.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	<100 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Research</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://mck.krakow.pl/">http://mck.krakow.pl/</a> <a href="mailto:sekretariat@mck.krakow.pl">sekretariat@mck.krakow.pl</a>

## Portugal

### 1. Docomomo International

<b>Organisation</b>	Docomomo International
<b>Location</b>	Lisbon, Portugal
<b>Category</b>	Private Non-Profit
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination/ Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	<p>Aalto University- Library of Architecture, Accademia di Architettura, AGI Cellule Architecture, Alvar Aalto Foundation, Architects Mustonen Ltd, Architectuurarchief Provincie Antwerpen, Art Institute of Chicago, Avery Architectural Library, Bibliothèque Universitaire Centrale- SCD Toulouse, Biblioteca Centrale di Architettura- Politecnico di Torino, Bibliothèque BAIU-BXL, Bibliothèque de L'EPFL, Cardiff University, Casalini Libri S.P.A, Centre Canadien d'Architecture, Cité de L'Architecture et du Patrimoine, Conservation du Patrimoine de la Ville de Genève, NYU Conservation Library Fine Art, Departamento de Arquitectura de Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade de Coimbra, Detmolder Schule der Architektur und Innenarchitektur, E.P.E Fundacio Mies van der Rohe, Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Normandie, Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture et Paysage de Lille, Escola de Arquitectura da Universidade do Minho, Escola Superior Artística do Porto, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Madrid, Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Faculty of Architecture, Czech Technical University Prague, Fondation Braillard Architectes, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian - Biblioteca de Arte, Fundação Instituto Arquitecto José Marques da Silva, Helsinki City Planning Department, Hungarian Museum of Architecture, Institut National du Patrimoine, Institut National d'Histoire de l'Art - Bibliothèque, Jen Library, John C. Hodges Library - University of Tennessee, Kadk Biblioteket Danneskiold, Kosovo Architecture Foundation, KU Leuven Campusbibliotheek, Levant UK, Ltd, Media Union Library University of Michigan, MSV Architectes Urbanistes SARL, Museum of Finnish Architecture, Office du Patrimoine et des Sites, Département de l'Aménagement, du Logement et de l'Énergie (DALE) du Canton de Genève, Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, Riga Technical University, Robert Stern Architects, Royal Institute of British Architects, Serials Department - University of Pennsylvania, Serials Department - University of Miami Library, Serials Records University of Minnesota Libraries, Serials Tulane University Library, Serials Unit Libraries and Learning Services - University of Auckland, South African Institute of Architects, Swedish Centre for Architecture and Design, Technion Israel Institute of Technology - The Technion Library, Teresa Nunes da Ponte Arquitectura, Lda, UBS Library Services Pte Ltd, UCL-Faculté d'Architecture, d'Ingénierie Architecturale, d'Urbanisme (LOC), Librería Universitaria Alpha - Bruxelles Faculté, ULB-BIBLI d'Architecture-La Cambre, ULG-BIB Alpha-Architecture, Universidad de Sevilla, Biblioteca de Arquitectura, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid Sarq E.T.S Arquitectura - Biblioteca, Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa, Università Degli Studi di Genova - Biblioteca della Scuola Politecnica, Université de Liège - Faculté d'Architecture, Université du Québec à Montréal Bibliothèques - Acquisitions, Universiteit Hasselt Campus, University College Dublin - Richview, Richview Library, Belfield, University of California Library Periodicals Division, University of Johannesburg, University of Limerick, University of Melbourne, University of Oulu - Department of Architecture, University of Texas at Austin - UT LIB-ACQ-UNIT Serials, World Monuments Fund, Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology, Alvar Aalto's Villa Kokkonen, ArchiAfrika, Bauhaus Center Tel Aviv, Casa Curutchet - Colegio de Arquitectos de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Casa da Arquitectura, Casa del Puente, Conselho Internacional dos</p>

	Arquitectos de Língua Portuguesa (CIALP), Fondazione Franco Albini, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Fundação de Serralves, Fundação Serra Henriques, Harg House, Historic New England - Gropius House, ICOMOS, ICONIC HOUSES, Keski-Suomen Museo, Liljestrand House, Lisbon Architecture Triennale, Maison Blanche, MAK Center for Art and Architecture at the Schindler House, Manitoga House – The Russel Wright Design Center, Modern Asian Architecture Network (mAAN), Museo Estudio Diego Rivera y Frida Kahlo, Museum of Architecture (UK), Museum of Architecture and Design (Slovenia), Museum of Estonian Architecture, Museum of Yugoslav History, Neutra Silverlake Museum, Ordem dos Arquitectos, Rehabimed, Schweizerisches Architecture Museum, The National Museum of Western Art, THICOM, UIA, UNESCO, Villa Noailles, <b>Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies</b>
<b>Mission</b>	“Docomomo International missions are to: act as watchdog when important modern movement buildings anywhere are under threat; exchange ideas relating to conservation technology, history and education; foster interest in the ideas and heritage of the modern movement; elicit responsibility towards this recent architectural inheritance.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Angola, Argentina, <b>Australia</b> , Austria, Belgium, <b>Brazil</b> , Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iberia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, <b>Japan</b> , Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Macau, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Russia, Scotland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, <b>South Africa</b> , Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, The Netherlands, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, <b>United States</b> , Venezuela
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Workshop on Reuse of Modernist Buildings- Design Tools for Sustainable Transformations.” August 28- September 1 2017. The focus is experimental development of new residential and working environments and typologies to put under discussion the theme of how to transform existing buildings of large-scale housing projects of the post-war era into new contemporary housing blocks.</li> <li>• “ISC/ Urbanism &amp; Landscape: The Role of Housing Research in Design, Preservation and Urban Regeneration.” 9/6/2017. University of Edinburgh</li> <li>• “ISC/ Urbanism &amp; Landscape: Docomomo Africa Workshop and Meeting.” To provide a forum to explore the unique issues related to architectural modernism in Africa and how best to develop approaches to conservation that responds to local cultural contexts; to explore future forms of collaboration in the area of conservation education and research in Africa at a ‘south South’ level as well as links to conservation research and teaching with colleagues and institutions with docomomo chapters internationally.</li> <li>• “ISC/ Urbanism &amp; Landscape: Military Landscapes and the Future for Military Heritage.” Conference, 22/07/2017. Sharing case studies, interdisciplinary scientific research initiatives and institutional programmes concerning military landscapes with particular focus on their possible protection, conservation and cultural enhancement, and also in the case of conversion, reuse or dual (civil and military) use.</li> <li>• “ISC/ Urbanism &amp; Landscape: Facing Post-War Urban Heritage in Central and Eastern Europe. Budapest Hungary.” Conference, 28/02/2017.</li> <li>• “ISC/ Urbanism &amp; Landscape: Workshop and conference for Conservation West African Modern.” Kumasi, Ghana. 13/07/2015 Workshop will develop a physical archive of modernist buildings in West Africa, using digital technology to scan and record building photographs and plans of the postwar modernist era, making them available both to researchers linked to the proposed urban conservation training project and to the local public.</li> <li>• “ISC/ Urbanism &amp; Landscape: Architectural Conservation Masterclass.” Edinburgh, UK. 12/02/2015. Considering shifting public attitudes to post-war buildings in the UK and discussing strategies to ensuring they best survive.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Exact number not listed; however, with branches worldwide it is very large.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “15th International Docomomo Conference- Metamorphosis. The Continuity of Change.” 20-28 August 2018, Ljubljana.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Education, Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="https://www.docomomo.com">https://www.docomomo.com</a> docomomo@tecnico.ulisboa.pt

## 2. Green Lines Institute for Sustainable Development

<b>Organisation</b>	Green Lines Institute for Sustainable Development
<b>Location</b>	Braga, Portugal
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	Nagoya City University, University of Leeds, Manchester Metropolitan University, Czech Technical University in Prague, University of Cagliari, University of Catania, Polytechnic of Milan, Bond University, University of Granada, University of Venice, Nottingham Trent University, Autonomous University of Baja California, Dalhousie University, University of Florence, University of Seville
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“Green Lines Institute for Sustainable Development” was founded in 2007 and is celebrating its 10th anniversary. Green Lines is a Non-Governmental Organisation for Development formally recognized as such by the Portuguese Government, which acts in the broader area of sustainable development. Its many intervention is focused on developing scientific research, scientific publication and scientific events. International cooperation with other similar organisations, universities, scholars and researchers is Green Lines core of action.</p> <p>Green Lines main activities are: organisation of international scientific events (seminars, conferences, workshops); publication of books, proceedings of conferences and scientific journals; research projects focused on sustainable development, shared with other similar organisations and universities.</p> <p>Green Lines aims at achieving a positive and intervening action, promoting the principles of sustainable development both at the socio-cultural level and at the level of development and cooperation.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Non-descript International Status
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development.</u>” aims at establishing a state of the art event regarding the relationships between forms and kinds of heritage and the framework of sustainable development concepts. The four dimensions of sustainable development (environment, economics, society and culture) are the pillars of this event, defining a singular approach on how to deal with the specific subject of heritage sustainability.</li> <li>• “<u>REHAB Conference.</u>” aims to proceed with the discussion on built heritage and the preservation of its legacy, that was established in the first edition of the event. The importance of conservation of historical constructions (built landscape, urban fabrics, buildings and engineering works) are of the utmost importance to preserve the cultural references of a community. Conference includes workshops on the following topics: standards and equipments to assess the indoor environment quality of vernacular buildings; on site assessment of case studies (objective and subjective assessments; building simulations to predict building’s indoor quality and comparison with on-site measurements; thermal comfort assessment using adaptive methods.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Research</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://greenlines-institute.org/">http://greenlines-institute.org/</a> <a href="mailto:mail@greenlines-institute.org">mail@greenlines-institute.org</a> +351 938 116 885

## Singapore

### 1. Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC)

<b>Organisation</b>	Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC)
<b>Location</b>	Singapore
<b>Category</b>	Public
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	Asian Development Bank, School of Design and Environment at the National University of Singapore, the Seoul Institute, Temasek Foundation International, Urban Land Institute, World Bank, Urban Redevelopment Authority, Embassy of France in Singapore
<b>Mission</b>	"The Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC) has as its mission 'to distill, create and share knowledge on liveable and sustainable cities.' CLC's work spans four main areas- Research- Capability Development, Knowledge Platforms, and Advisory. Through these activities, CLC hopes to provide urban leaders and practitioners with the knowledge and support needed to make our cities better."
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Non-descript international status
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "International Leaders in Urban Governance Programme (iLUGP)." 7-13 July 2016. The International Leaders in Urban Governance Programme is a 7-day executive workshop targeted at international city leaders in Singapore. iLUGP is a practitioner-oriented programme to share knowledge of the guiding principles which contribute to high-density and high-liveability urban development and management. This year, participants will be invited to attend the biennial World Cities Summit as delegates, to be held concurrently. Previous editions were attended by diverse leaders and city representatives, including from Hungary, Iraq, Mexico, Pakistan and Uganda. This programme is open to top office holders from major cities interested in learning from Singapore's urban development experience.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	11-50 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organised International Symposium entitled, "<u>Heritage and Sustainable Urbanism: Case Studies from France, Singapore and the Region</u>" in May of 2016. With conservation projects from Asia and Europe, the focus was on how Singapore's heritage conservation strategy has developed over the years. What are the approaches and policies affecting the protection, restoration and reuse of heritage buildings? How do such buildings play a part in urban planning and civic life? Experts from France, Singapore and Malaysia shared their experiences and perspectives.</li> <li>• Publication: "A Historic Heart: How Heritage Districts can Make Cities More Liveable." 2017.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Research, Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.clc.gov.sg/">http://www.clc.gov.sg/</a> Partnerships: <a href="mailto:TAN_Pei_En@mnd.gov.sg">TAN_Pei_En@mnd.gov.sg</a> Capabilities Development & Advisory: <a href="mailto:AW_Tuan_Kee@mnd.gov.sg">AW_Tuan_Kee@mnd.gov.sg</a>

## South Africa

### 1. African Centre for Cities (ACC)

<b>Organisation</b>	African Center for Cities (ACC)
<b>Location</b>	Cape Town, South Africa
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canadian Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising (WIEGO), CIDA, SIDA, AFD, Max Planck Institute, Goethe Institute, South African Cities Network, UN-Habitat, The Rockefeller Foundation, Africa Centre, Urban Landmark, NRF Sarchi
<b>Mission</b>	"The ACC seeks to facilitate critical urban research and policy discourses for the promotion of vibrant, democratic and sustainable urban development in the Global South from an African perspective."
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	China, <b>Brazil</b> , Colombia, <b>India</b> , <b>Indonesia</b> , Mexico, Thailand, <b>South Africa</b>
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "<u>Urbanisation and Development in Historical Perspective</u>." Teaching Programme, 2010.</li> <li>• "<u>Global South Comparative Exchanges: Brazil, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Mexico &amp; Thailand</u>."</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed

<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Ray Pahl Urban Studies Fellowship 2016.” Dr. Naomi Roux spent a year at the ACC to develop her PhD into a book about memory and urban spatial transformation. Her case study is Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality in South Africa. Her work there examined links between post-apartheid urban transformation and the accompanying official and unofficial constructions of public memory and heritage.</li> <li>• “Mistra Urban Futures.” The ACC is part of an international network of cities (Gothenburg, Manchester, Shanghai, Kisumu and Cape Town) within which efforts are being made to better understand and direct urban sustainability through innovative knowledge-sharing practices.</li> </ul> <p>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Research, Education</b></p>
<b>Contact information</b>	<p><a href="https://www.africancentreforcities.net">https://www.africancentreforcities.net</a>  <a href="mailto:maryam.waglay@uct.ac.za">maryam.waglay@uct.ac.za</a>  +27 21 650 5903</p>

## Spain

### 1. The Spanish Agency for Cooperation (AECID)

<b>Organisation</b>	The Spanish Agency for Cooperation (AECID)
<b>Location</b>	Madrid, Spain
<b>Category</b>	IGO
<b>Type</b>	Humanitarian/ Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	IBERMUSEOS, ICCAA IBERARCHIVOS, The Andean Development Corporation (CAF), The ACS Foundation, Consortium of the City of Santiago, World Monuments Fund, Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage, Royal Board on Disability
<b>Mission</b>	<p>The <u>Heritage for Development Program</u>’s goals are to: “support and promote value-added and heritage management interventions to contribute to the sustainable development of communities, within the framework of Spanish cooperation strategies.</p> <p>The specific objectives are: 1) to strengthen public policies to promote local development through the use of cultural heritage; 2) to strengthening sustainable management of cultural heritage and; 3) to recover cultural heritage as a local development resource.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Latin America, North Africa, Arab and Mediterranean world, Sub-Saharan Africa; Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Argentina, Bolivia, <b>Brazil</b> , Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay, Venezuela, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Cape Verde, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Mauritania, Palestine, Saharawi, Tunisia, Angola, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Namibia, Mozambique, Philippines, Vietnam
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<p>Through the Heritage for Development Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “A Master Plan for the historic Center of Hebron.” The Old Town of Hebron already has a Master Plan for urban planning and management. The Plan was presented last week in a ceremony attended by representatives of the Technical Office of Spanish Cooperation and the Spanish Consulate in Jerusalem. The Spanish Agency for Cooperation funds this plan as part of an extensive support programme for the rehabilitation of the historic center of the Palestinian city, which goes back to 1999, culminating in the financing of the plan.</li> <li>• “The Misiones Plan, an example of commitment to culture and development.” In 1990, the Jesuit Missions of Chiquitos were declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO, which highlighted their commitment in the encounter between cultures and the survival of its manifestations. Following the successful pilot experience promoted by the Spanish Cooperation in the Mission of Santa Ana de Velasco in 2001, the Technical Office of the Misiones Plan was created. The Misiones Plan is the link between culture and sustainable development, the fight against poverty and the exercise of cultural rights, one of the reasons that led the Spanish Cooperation to begin the work of preservation and management of the Chiquitano cultural heritage. Since 2008, the creation of a workshop entitled, “Workshop School Chiquitania” as training and production arm of Misiones Plan with the methodology, “Learning producing” developed in Spain and Latin America.</li> <li>• “The Philippine Workshop School enhances the labor integration of women.” The first workshop of the Spanish Cooperation Agency in the Philippines School was inaugurated in March 2009. Since then, hundreds of students have benefited from the courses of what is now the Philippines Workshop Foundation, Inc. The students receive specialized training in stonework, carpentry and masonry aims at heritage restoration, as well as courses in plumbing, electricity and other disciplines of contemporary construction.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“Institutional Strengthening of Mayor of Jacmel for the Urban Management of the Historic Center.”</b> The historic building that housed the Jacmel Town Hall, a building severely affected by the earthquake of 2010, was inaugurated in Haiti on the 6th, the rehabilitation of which has been possible thanks to the support of AECID. The project began in 2009 with the aim of protecting and preserving the Historic Center of Jacmel through the valorisation of its historical heritage and its tourist and cultural potential, thus contributing to the sustainable development of the locality. Since then, three of four phases in which the project has been divided have been implemented. The activities focused on three areas of intervention: strengthening of the capacities and legal instruments of the City Council of Jacmel in matters of urban management of the Historic Center; putting into value the tangible heritage of the Historic Center of Jacmel through the elaboration of a safeguard plan; sensitization around issues of patrimonial safeguard and dynamization of the historical center.</li> <li>• <b>“Meeting on Heritage &amp; Schools Workshop within the framework of 25 years of AECID.”</b> AECID held a meeting from 22-24 October 2013 in La Antigua, Guatemala to highlight the important work that the Heritage for Development Programme has carried out in various Latin American countries. Over the years, this important work has included the revitalization of important and emblematic symbols of Ibero-American heritage.</li> <li>• <b>“Restoration of the church of Suchitoto in El Salvador.”</b> 2008-2013. Two phase restoration project.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	133 employees on LinkedIn; there is likely an underestimation.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication on heritage conservation in the event of an emergency; aimed at those not initiated in the conservation of heritage, but who are in habitual contact with the cultural assets of the community.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.aecid.es/">http://www.aecid.es/</a>

## 2. Barcelona Center for International Affairs (CIDOB)

<b>Organisation</b>	Barcelona Center for International Affairs (CIDOB)
<b>Location</b>	Barcelona, Spain
<b>Category</b>	Private
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination
<b>Network</b>	Agencia de Cooperación e Inversión de Medellín y el Área Metropolitana (ACI), Centro Studi di Politicia Internazionale (CESPI), EU-Asia Global Business Research Center, Ecologic Institute Berlin, Gateway House (Indian Council on Global Relations), Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV), Gulf Research Center, Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies IASS Potsdam, <b>Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies at Erasmus University Rotterdam</b> , Istanbul Policy Center (IPC), Lagos Business School (LBS), OCP Policy Center, Yonsei University
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“CIDOB is an independent and plural think tank based in Barcelona, dedicated to the study, research and analysis of international affairs. Created in 1973 as an International Documentation Centre of Barcelona, it is a private foundation since 1979.</p> <p>CIDOB's objectives are to be: an independent research center; a useful international point of reference in Barcelona; an influential actor; an organisation connected; an instrument of international action at the service of the citizens.</p> <p>Mission: CIDOB is a dynamic community of analysts that work to produce and offer to all political actors- from individual citizens to international organisations- information and ideas to formulate and promote policies for a more secure, free and fair world for everyone.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Europe, Latin America, Mediterranean and Middle East, Asia; Afghanistan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“Wise Cities.”</b> A pioneer urban-based project led by a global network of think tanks and research institutions aimed at providing responses to the challenges of sustainable and inclusive development and citizens well-being, through research, knowledge sharing and policy analysis. The purpose of the project lays upon three dimensions of reflection and research: improving the quality of citizen's life (by minimizing urban threats such as climate change and migration) and maximizing citizens' well-being; advising and empowering urban enablers such as mayors and local authorities; influencing the global debate by providing a freshly new international relations' narrative around cities and the global urban agenda.</li> </ul>

<b>Size of Organisation</b>	<u>41 Employees</u>
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seminar: “<u>Tourisms, heritages, identities and territories.</u>” 3-5 April 2008. This seminar uses a selection of papers that have as their central theme a reflection on the notion of territory and its links with tourism, heritage and identity, in an attempt to broaden perceptions of the concept of territory and to redefine it according to its implications for the areas of tourism, sustainable development, and the processes for the reconstruction of identity.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Research</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="https://www.cidob.org">https://www.cidob.org</a> 93 302 6495

### 3. RehabiMed

<b>Organisation</b>	RehabiMed
<b>Location</b>	Barcelona, Spain
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	French Development Agency, CCHP, Riwaq, CulTech, IBF Consortium, Aquidos
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“The purpose of the <u>RehabiMed Association</u> is to promote rehabilitation of the existing building stock and sustainable development in Europe and Mediterranean. To achieve its purposes, RehabiMed carries out projects and activities that enable the following: to stimulate research and training on rehabilitation, sustainability and enhanced value of the maintenance of the current building stock through a network of International experts; to broadcast a working multidisciplinary methodology for the rehabilitation and maintenance of buildings, with respect to legislation, management and building techniques; to create synergies between all the parties involved in the process of rehabilitation, revitalization and sustainable urbanism; to increase the management capacity of local and regional authorities in sustainable urban rehabilitation; to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of a wide range of the population by the rehabilitation and renewal of their accommodations; to provide technical assistance for developing NGOs in their activities connected to the renewal of the building stock; to encourage: the inventory of, the evaluation of, and subsequent revitalization of places of historic interest; and the sustainable rehabilitation of buildings; to enhance mutual understanding and dialogue between cultures, generations and genders by the preservation of common historical and cultural architectural heritage identity; to stimulate awareness on behalf of the general population about the importance of safeguarding the architectural heritage as a factor of sustainable development.</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Tunisia, Algeria, Palestine, Morocco, Jordan
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>International Advisory for the Revitalization of the Medina of Gafsa, Tunisia (2017).</u>” Elaborated and support to an integrated revitalization strategy of the Gafsa Medina, in agreement and collaboration with the actors of the city. The diagnosis of the state of the Medina reflects and objective approach of the different issues that compose the urban reality with a transversal analysis of all the urban aspects, identify the critical aspects and tendencies. The strategy presents a general objective, some axes for development and an Action Plan for the implementation of the identified projects.</li> <li>• “<u>Capacity Building for the Algerian cultural associations (2015-2017).</u>” Within the framework of the Programme Patrimoine, of the EU and the Algerian ministry of Culture, RehabiMed assumes the responsibility of helping the Ministry on the development of its relationship with the cultural associations. At the same time, RehabiMed is helping these associations to improve their international organisation as well as their capacity on development of projects.</li> <li>• “<u>Rehabilitation of Historic Centres in Palestine (2015-2017).</u>” The objective of this consultancy is to transfer appropriate knowledge on planning, preservation and development of Historic centres and buildings. The scope includes training, developing guidelines Handbook for the conservation of cultural heritage in Palestine and advising on designing &amp; revitalizing public spaces inside the historic centres.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed; 11 members of staff listed online

<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>RehabiMed</u> is a member of the <u>IBF Consortium</u> who has signed a technical assistance agreement with the French Development Agency to support the Union for the Mediterranean in the development of urban projects.</li> <li>• <u>“Heritage for Development.”</u> Within the framework of the ENPI programme. A collaboration aims at training local teams to draw up a registry of the heritage resources in the historic centres of Bethlehem, Ramallah and As Salt and generating a management plan for each city. Three rehabilitation manuals were also edited.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Research, Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.rehabimed.net/">http://www.rehabimed.net/</a> <a href="mailto:info@rehabimed.net">info@rehabimed.net</a>

## Sweden:

### 1. Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB)

<b>Organisation</b>	Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB)
<b>Location</b>	Stockholm, Sweden
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Humanitarian
<b>Network</b>	Europa Nostra, The International Coalition of Sites of Conscience, ICOMOS Sweden, ICOMOS Belarus, ICOM Sweden, The Swedish National Heritage Board and Swedish Association of Architects, ICOM Belarus, The Foundation Cultural Heritage & Modernity, Community Peace Museums Heritage Foundation, Hakaya, Prince Claus Fund, Stavros Niarchos Foundation, Balkan Museum Network, SEE Heritage Network
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“<u>To promote</u> cultural heritage as both a right in itself and a resource.”</p> <p>“<u>Cultural heritage</u> is a valued and utilized social, economic, cultural and environmental resource for civil society and government institutions at the local level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cultural heritage is used as a tool for social and economic development primarily by creating employment opportunities, utilizing local resources, and techniques and supporting environmental sustainability. The principles of sustainability are also promoted in urban and spatial planning. Museums are supported in becoming democratic meeting places.</li> <li>• CHwB continues to work with government institutions, civil society and NGOs to strengthen their capacity and collaboration in order to be a force in democratization processes.</li> <li>• Responsible cultural tourism is developed particularly in economically deprived areas with a focus on local ownership.</li> <li>• Working with local communities makes cultural heritage accessible to more people.</li> <li>• Local craftsmen develop their skills in preservation that improves their ability to both respond to and create opportunities for employment.</li> <li>• Local professional capacities are strengthened by engaging in restoration/conservation projects</li> <li>• Restoration/conservation projects rely on locally sources materials and local business initiatives with a sustainable ethos also benefit.</li> <li>• Active audience engagement through accessible interpretation practices is developed in museums and heritage organisations through professional capacity development, lending to greater community participation”</li> </ul>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Albania, Kosovo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Belarus, Kenya and Syria
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>“Gjirokastra: Where the Change Begins.”</u> Dealing with the ruined monuments in the historic center of the city of Gjirokastra. The project aims to stop the destruction of these monuments by consolidating and reinforcing them, while using them to raise awareness of the many monuments that need urgent interventions. With this goal, a series of workshops involving local stakeholders will be organised.</li> <li>• <u>“Kruja Hamam Restoration.”</u> Objectives in this restoration and revitalization project included sustainably developing cultural heritage for income generation, by restoring this monument to its original function. This restoration promises the renewed financial incentives for members of the community, revitalization of the surrounding neighborhood, increased tourism, and the beginning of a larger initiative focusing on building a national network of functional traditional hamams.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	46 employees

<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitated the establishment of the <a href="#">Balkan Museum Network</a>.</li> <li><b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.chwb.org">http://www.chwb.org</a> <a href="mailto:info@chwb.org">info@chwb.org</a> +46 8 32 20 71

## 2. Living Cities

<b>Organisation</b>	Living Cities
<b>Location</b>	Stockholm, Sweden
<b>Category</b>	Private Non-Profit
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building/ Consultancy
<b>Network</b>	Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions, Kota Kita, Kenyan Council of Governors (COG), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Asian Development Bank, SEISMiC, Cities Development Initiative for Asia, CEPT University
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“<a href="#">Living Cities</a> is a Swedish-based non-profit corporation founded and owned by Henrik Nolmark and Mats Jarnhammar. We offer a dynamic platform for urban development and innovation, and exchange of experiences between regions and sectors.</p> <p>With a small team of core staff, we gather a wide network of like-minded professionals in Sweden, Europe, Asia and Africa. Through our networks, we offer a wide expertise and high ability to adapt to varying project requirements.</p> <p>What we do: analysis &amp; strategy; project development; project support.</p> <p><a href="#">Living Cities</a>’ field of expertise lies within the broad umbrella of Urban Development. This includes Urban Management and Governance, Social Sustainability, Pro-Poor Development, Community Development, Cultural Heritage, Local Development, Informality and Livelihoods, Slum Upgrading and Urban Renewal.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Georgia, Serbia, Macedonia, Turkey, Kenya, Nicaragua, <b>Indonesia</b> , Bosnia and Herzegovina,
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“<a href="#">Developing Innovative Solutions</a>.” On March 7th 2016, urban planners from Georgia, Serbia, Macedonia and Turkey arrived in Visby for a three-week intensive training on inclusive and integrated urban development. The first day was spent learning and testing new methods for developing innovative solutions to urban challenges. Sustainable food production, consumption, transport and disposal was used as a case by the participants.</li> <li>“<a href="#">Supporting Kenya’s urban transition</a>.” 2015. The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR) and the Kenyan Council of Governors (COG) are starting up a multi-year programme focused on sustainable urban development in Kenya. Living Cities is providing advisory services on urban development to the programme. During a visit, the project team discussed the details of how to make the programme adapted to the Kenyan context, and effective and relevant to its urban areas.</li> <li>“<a href="#">Green Cities Indonesia</a>.” 2012. In 2012, Indonesian cities Probolinggo and Palu set out to find new ways of developing their cities for the future, through the SymbioCity Approach. The project, which was concluded in late 2013 produced an Urban Sustainability Review and proposals for inclusive and holistic solutions to the challenges identified. In Palu, the sustainable development of Palu Bay Area was selected as a priority project while Probolinggo developed a proposal for an ‘Eco-friendly village for better life’ as a pilot project to test new ideas. Living Cities provided project management for the two projects on assignment by SKL International.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	8 members of staff listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.livingcities.se/">http://www.livingcities.se/</a> Mats Jarnhammar, Managing Director: <a href="mailto:mats.jarnhammar@livingcities.se">mats.jarnhammar@livingcities.se</a> +46 (0)70 656 1232

### 3. Mistra Urban Futures

<b>Organisation</b>	Mistra Urban Futures
<b>Location</b>	Gothenburg, Sweden
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Network
<b>Network</b>	Göteborg City Museum, City of Gothenburg, University of Gothenburg, Citiscope, African Centre for Cities, University of Cape Town, City of Cape Town, Western Cape Province, Kisumu County, City of Kisumu, Urban Institute at the University of Sheffield, Sheffield Methods Institute, City of Malmö, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Lund University, Malmö University, Openlab/ Stockholm resilience Centre (SRC), Global Utmaning, Quantified Planet
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“Mistra Urban Futures addresses one of today’s key societal challenges: How can sustainable urban development be achieved within our planet’s boundaries? Our vision and mission are:</p> <p>Vision: Sustainable urbanisation where cities are accessible, green and fairs.</p> <p>Mission: To generation and use knowledge for transitions towards sustainable urban future through reflective co-creation at local and global levels.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	South Africa, United Kingdom, Sweden, Kenya
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Culture and Heritage in Sustainable Urban Development.” September 2016-March 2017. This project’s main objective and research question is addressing the role of culture and cultural heritage in sustainable city development by identifying, conceptualising and put into (future) practice sustainable mechanisms for the preservation and development of the urban cultural heritage and to better understand the role(s) of urban culture in city development.</li> <li>• “KLIP Days in Kisumu.” 2015. The annual KLIP Days includes both public events and conferences for officials and researchers connected to the urban development of Kisumu, Kenya’s third largest city. The questions being discussed include: technology as a vehicle for wealth creation; agricultural and food security strategy for Kisumu County; utilization and management of green energy and water resources; securing cultural heritage for economic development.</li> <li>• “Realising Just Cities Workshops.” In connection to the Realising Just Cities conference, Mistra Urban Futures arranges seven workshops on 21 September primarily for researchers and practitioners from the five Local Interaction Platforms.</li> </ul> <p>Workshops include:</p> <p>Urban knowledge- innovating in the social organisation of different knowledge and practices within cities required to value and harness multiple forms of expertise to support transitions to more just cities.</p> <p>Urban Governance- improving relationship and processes amongst governance stakeholders in order to ensure decision-making and urban management practices that will help achieve just cities.</p> <p>Urban change: understanding processes of urban transformation which facilitate or constrain cities in becoming more just- the dynamics, drivers, practitioners and barriers to urban change processes for fair, green and accessible cities.</p>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Not listed
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Research, Advisory</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.mistraurbanfutures.org/">http://www.mistraurbanfutures.org/</a>

## Switzerland

### 1. Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)

<b>Organisation</b>	Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)
<b>Location</b>	Switzerland (with international branches)
<b>Category</b>	Private Non-Profit
<b>Type</b>	Humanitarian

<b>Network</b>	Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Ford Foundation, World Monuments Fund, Sir Ratan Tata Trust, the Embassy of the United States, J.M. Kaplan Fund, Agency for Assistance and Development of Afghanistan, Government of Afghanistan, Austrian Development Cooperation, Australian Agency for International Development, Australian Consulate Dubai, Australia High Commission, Amefert, Government of Burkina Faso, Soba, Société de Fibres Textiles, Union Nationale des Producteurs de Coton du Burkina Faso (UNPCB), Concordia University Department of Foreign Affairs Trade and Development, Dundee Wealth Management, Dalhousie University, Focus Humanitarian Assistance Canada, Global Affairs Canada, International Development Research Centre, McGill University, Government of the Czech Republic, People in Need, Danish International Development Agency, Government of Denmark, Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Government of Egypt, European Commission, European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), Government of Finland, Agence Francaise de Développement (AFD), Embassy of France in Pakistan, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Government of Germany, Government of Greece, Government of India, Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd, Interglobe Foundation, Africa Brazil Agricultural Innovation Marketplace, Government of Japan, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan Social Development Fund, Embassy of the Netherlands in Mali, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, International Development Association, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Bernard van Leer Foundation, Dutch Interchurch Aid, Government of the Netherlands, Government of New Zealand, Government of Norway, Norwegian Agency for International Development, Government of Pakistan, Government of Portugal, Government of Spain, Swedish International Development Agency, Government of Syria, Dubai Cares, Commonwealth Development Corporation, Department for International Development (DFIC), Getty Grant Program, Harvard University, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, Smithsonian Institution, United States Agency for International Development, World Monuments Fund
<b>Mission</b>	"The AKDN conducts urban and rural regeneration projects that include the restoration of historic structures, the creation and rehabilitation of public spaces, parks and gardens and support for community-based planning and upgrading projects. Individual project briefs go beyond mere technical restoration to address the questions of the social and environmental context, adaptive re-use, institutional sustainability and training."
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt, <b>India</b> , Mali, Pakistan, Syria, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Zanzibar
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "<a href="#">The Humayun's Tomb- Sundar Nursery- Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti Urban Renewal Project.</a>" 2004- ongoing. In the heart of Delhi, India, combines a cultural heritage project with socioeconomic initiatives. The overall objective of the project is to improve the quality of life for people in the area while creating an important new green space for the people of Delhi and beyond. The project integrates conservation, socio economic development and urban and environmental development objectives in consultation with local communities and relevant stakeholders. The project will unify the three zones into an urban conservation area of considerable breadth and cultural significance while improving the quality of life for resident populations.</li> <li>• "<a href="#">Kabul, Afghanistan.</a>" 2002- ongoing. AKDN began the rehabilitation of Bagh-e-Babur, a walled and terraced garden containing the tomb of Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire. AKDN's improvements include the restoration of walls and the Queen's Palace, the re-laying of water channels, the reconstruction of a caravanserai to provide space for a visitor's centre, shops and offices, and the replanting of trees favoured by the Mughals. A range of community upgrading activities has also been carried out, improving water and sanitation facilities, for 10, 000 inhabitants of the surrounding residential area, which has been the focus of joint area-planning initiatives with Kabul Municipality. As of 2016, AKTC had: restored 12 residential buildings and 15 historic public buildings; rehabilitated three public open spaces; improved 134 houses through grants and technical advice; generated more than 915,000 workdays for skilled and unskilled labour.</li> <li>• "<a href="#">Balkh, Afghanistan.</a>" A number of revitalization measures in Balkh, including the Noh Gumbad Mosque and the shrine of Abu Nasr Khwaja Parsa. As of 2016 it has: conserved 12 monuments; rehabilitated two public open spaces; supported the training of 68 apprentices by 10 master craftsmen through conservation efforts; training 110 men as carpenters, masons and tile makers and 47 young women in tailoring; and generated 170, 000 workdays for skilled and unskilled labour.</li> <li>• "<a href="#">Al-Azhar Park, Egypt.</a>" The creation of a 30-hectare park undertaken in the historic district of Cairo has become a catalyst for urban renewal in one of the most congested cities in the world.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Pakistan.” The Aga Khan Trust for Culture aims to improve socio-economic conditions of rural and urban communities leveraging the transformative power of cultural heritage. Restoration and repurposing of landmark monuments as anchors for development, mobilises communities creating increased local income opportunities, skill development, promotion of local materials, institution building, restoring pride and confidence and improving quality of life. The community based, conservation of cultural heritage programme has evolved over the years with increased outreach and experience making it more inclusive as well as multiplying benefits. The upgradation and rehabilitation of historic settlements around heritage monuments has triggered a process of social transformation through institution and capacity building and is enabling local communities to have improved access to basic services. At the same time, conservation of material culture has enhanced awareness of the immediate environment, allowing for increased sourcing of various materials locally making environment and sustainability important priorities of cultural development. Also, involved in a revitalization of the Walled City of Lahore, in Punjab, Pakistan. This includes provision of assistance in the establishment of effective heritage management policies.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	10,000+ employees; 11 agencies under its umbrella
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 UNESCO awards for excellence in the rehabilitation of heritage.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.akdn.org/">http://www.akdn.org/</a>

## Thailand

### 1. Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO SPAFA)

<b>Organisation</b>	Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO SPAFA)
<b>Location</b>	Bangkok, Thailand
<b>Category</b>	IGO
<b>Type</b>	Research & Knowledge Dissemination/ Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO, ASEAN, ICCROM, Japan Foundation, World Bank, Heritage for Peace, ICCROM, CHA, UNESCO Bangkok, Getty Foundation, National Museum of the Philippines, National Museum of Myanmar, Cultural Properties Preservation Office Indonesia, Hue Monuments Conservation Centre in Vietnam, Department of Museums Malaysia
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“SEAMEO SPAFA, Regional Centre for archaeology and Fine Arts, is part of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organisation (SEAMEO), an international organisation dedicated to promoting co-operation in education, science and culture in Southeast Asia.”</p> <p>“The center collaborates with governments, institutions of its member countries and associate member countries, international agencies and academic communities, as well as non-governmental organisations and private sector bodies to carry out the following activities: Training/ Workshop, conference/ Seminar, Information dissemination, Library/ Documentation services and Personnel exchange</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, <b>Indonesia</b> , Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam; associate member countries: Australia, Canada, Germany, France, New Zealand, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lecture Series: “Urban Archaeology and Historic Preservation.” 2012-2013. This series invited a number of conservation experts and urban planners from Southeast Asia and beyond to address the current situation of historic preservation in the face of changing cityscapes and environment in the region’s capitals. Will engage experts from related fields to share their knowledge and experience on historic preservation of Southeast Asia’s capital cities through urban archaeology, urban planning, and cultural heritage management. Lectures will concern case studies from Ha Noi, Vientiane, Manila, Phnom Penh, Brunei and <b>Jakarta</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	500+
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organised “Second Museums Forum on Southeast Asian Museums and the Challenges of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)” in January 2013 as a platform to discuss future collaborations in South East Asian museology.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organised the “<a href="#">International Conference on Cultural Heritage and Disaster Risk Reduction</a>.” In 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand.</li> <li><b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.seameo-spafa.org">http://www.seameo-spafa.org</a> <a href="mailto:spafa@seameo-spafa.org">spafa@seameo-spafa.org</a> +662-2804022

## United Kingdom

### 1. Turquoise Mountain

<b>Organisation</b>	Turquoise Mountain
<b>Location</b>	Edinburgh, Scotland
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	British Council, US AID, Alwaleed Philanthropies, SUU Foundation
<b>Mission</b>	“Turquoise Mountain’s aim is to preserve and regenerate historic areas and communities with a rich cultural heritage and to revive traditional crafts, to create jobs, skills and a renewed sense of pride.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Afghanistan, Myanmar, Arabia
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“<a href="#">Murad Khani, Afghanistan</a>.” Murad Khani is one of the few surviving historic commercial and residential areas in the old city of Kabul. Badly destroyed during fighting in the Afghan civil war, and left buried under nearly two meters of accumulated rubbish, by 2006 Murad Khani has become one of the poorest areas in Kabul, named on the World Monuments Fund’s Watch List of the world’s most endangered sites. Turquoise Mountain has regenerated the area by restoring the community’s historic buildings, providing health care and education services, and returning life to Murad Khani’s ancient silver bazaar.</li> <li>“<a href="#">Yangon, Myanmar</a>.” A hundred years ago, Yangon was the beating heart of Myanmar, a Southeast Asian city unlike any other. Leafy, pedestrian avenues drew visitors and locals through street cafes and vendors into the grand columns of the city’s downtown department stores and galleries. These vast buildings and the spaces between them provided homes for the work, leisure and life of the city. Turquoise Mountain is working with the Government and local partners to restore this heritage landscape and protect it for the future. Turquoise Mountain successfully completed Myanmar’s first building conservation project in 2016, training hundreds in traditional building skills. We now plan to complete a larger landmark regeneration project, turning a derelict heritage building into an economic and cultural asset for the people of Yangon. Turquoise Mountain will train over 1000 people and set precedents with the government, the property industry and the public as to how to preserve and use these heritage buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	7 members of staff listed.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://turquoisemountain.org">http://turquoisemountain.org</a> <a href="mailto:contact@turquoisemountain.org">contact@turquoisemountain.org</a>

## United States

### 1. Adventures in Preservation (AiP)

<b>Organisation</b>	Adventures in Preservation (AiP)
<b>Location</b>	Boulder Colorado, USA
<b>Category</b>	Private Non-Profit
<b>Type</b>	Humanitarian
<b>Network</b>	Cultural Heritage without Borders, Lamu World Heritage Site and Conservation Office, National Geographic

<b>Mission</b>	<p><u>“Connecting people and preservation through enriching experiential programs that safeguard heritage and foster community sustainability.</u></p> <p>AiP envisions a world where people use, understand, and appreciate historic buildings that are vital to economic and environmental sustainability and preserve cultural identity.”</p>
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Kosovo, Albania, Kenya, Slovenia, Italy, Scotland, Armenia, France, Ghana,
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>“Kulla Conservation in Kosovo.”</u> May, 2016. Brought seven volunteers to spend two weeks working on the kulla, guided by conservation architects and local craftsmen to rehabilitate an 18th century building.</li> <li>• <u>“Heritage Conservation in Gjirokastra, Albania.”</u> May, 2015. AiP volunteers have been working in Gjirokastra since 2008. Current preservation projects for the first time in many years are a combination of private ventures and nonprofit projects. Investors from within Albania and from several other countries have purchased deteriorating tower houses and are restoring them for use as hotels and hostels.</li> <li>• <u>“Coral Rag Conservation in Kenya.”</u> October, 2010. Lamu is Kenya’s oldest living town, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, with a port that has been in use for at least a thousand years. Most of Old Town’s traditional architecture dates from the 18th century, with houses built of coral rag stone and mangrove timber. The house selected for this project is one of few remaining historic residences still owned and inhabited by a local family. It also retained many of its original features. Most historic houses have been sold to and remodeled by foreign investors, or abandoned by owners resulting in collapse. The initial two-week training in October kicked off a 5 month project resulting in the complete repair and restoration of this Grade 1 listed coral rag house. Planning was a three-year cooperative effort between AiP and the Lamu World Heritage Site and Conservation Office. The aim was to re-ignite the enthusiasm of the Swahili people of Lamu for the importance of saving their built heritage, and re-introduce appropriate methods of repair and maintenance for coral rag structures. Project organisers selected 12 young local trainees for classroom instruction and hands-on training in: the principles of coral rag construction and building compatible upward additions; timber window and door restoration, including decorative carving; slaking and preparation of lime for quality lime plaster and mortar and facade maintenance to retain significant streetscape features.</li> <li>• <u>“Archaeology + Preservation Unearths and saves Ghana’s History.”</u> To begin 2017/ 2018. Ghana’s past includes pride in its traditions and sorrow over segments of its history. AiP is again working on a project that will combine archaeology and preservation in order to uncover remnants of traditional tribal life and recognize the role of colonialism. This project will provide an educational experience centered on the slave trade. Hands-on work will include: restoration of one of the forts used in the trade; archaeological excavation of historic village; establishment of a museum that highlights traditional life, colonialism &amp; the slave trade; possible reclamation of a slave ship that sank off the coast of Ghana.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	14 members of staff, including volunteers and interns, listed.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	Adventuresinpreservation.org Judith Broecker, Programme Director: jbroecker@adventuresinpreservation.org

## 2. Getty Conservation Institute (GCI)

<b>Organisation</b>	Getty Conservation Institute
<b>Location</b>	Los Angeles, United States
<b>Category</b>	Private NPO
<b>Type</b>	Capacity Building/ Research & Knowledge Dissemination

<b>Network</b>	ICCROM, ICOM, International Committee for the Conservation of Mosaics (ICCM), World Monuments Fund, State Administration for Cultural Heritage (SACH), Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, Institute of Art History, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Croatian States Archives, Hungarian National Museum, Arab Image Foundation, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Academy of Fine Arts and Design (AFAD) in Bratislava, Slovak National Library (SNL), German University of Technology in Oman, Ministry of Culture in Morocco, Charles and Ray Eames House Preservation Foundation, National Gallery of Denmark, Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts: School of Conservation, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Centre de Conservation et de Réhabilitation du Patrimoine Architectural des zones Atlasiques et Sub Atlasiques (CERKAS), Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France (C2RMF), UCLA, the Federal University of Minas Gerais, the Federal University of Bahia, and the Vitae Foundation of Brazil, Courtauld Institute in London, AHRC/EPSRC Science and Heritage Programme, Bern University of Arts, Centre de recherche et de restauration des musées de France, Cultural Heritage Administration, National Research Council in Italy, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Getty Conservation Institute, Institut royal du Patrimoine artistique, National Heritage Board in Sweden, Smithsonian Institution, University College Qatar, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais-CECOR, World Monuments Fund, <b>RCE</b>
<b>Mission</b>	"The Getty Conservation Institute works to advance conservation practice in the visual arts, broadly interpreted to include objects, collections, architecture and sites. It serves the conservation community through scientific research, education and training, model field projects, and the broad dissemination of the results of both its own work and the work of others in the field. In all its endeavors, the Getty Conservation Institute focuses on the creation and dissemination of knowledge that will benefit the professionals and organisations responsible for the conservation of the world's cultural heritage."
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Slovakia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Middle East, North Africa, China, <b>Brazil</b> , Argentina, Egypt, Jordan, Algeria, Cyprus, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, <b>South Africa</b> , France, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Iraq, Mexico, Benin, Quito, Belize,
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Conservation and Rehabilitation Plan for Tighermt (Kasbah) Taourirt, Southern Morocco." The oasis valleys of southern Morocco are home to thousands of earthen kasbahs and ksours, or fortified earthen settlements. From 2011-2016, the Getty Conservation Institute partnered with the Centre de Conservation et de Réhabilitation du Patrimoine Architectural Atlasiques et Subatlasiques (CERKS) in Morocco to develop a Conservation and Rehabilitation Plan for one of the region's most significant settlements, Kasbah Taourirt in Ouarzazate. The objective was to develop a methodology for preserving the Kasbah that holistically addressed economic, social, cultural and technical challenges that served as a model for similar sites in the region. The project sought to establish an appropriate conservation process that respected the original fabric, preserved local building traditions, promoted earthen architecture, developed appropriate participatory processes and built local capacity. A final report was made, presenting the work in ten chapters including documentation of the site; archival and historical research; conditions assessment of architectural fabric and wall paintings; significance and values of the Kasbah; policies adopted to guide the site's re-use; conservation interventions; and recommendations for future conservation and management.</li> <li>• "Built Heritage in Southeast Asia: Education and Training Initiative (2004-2009)." From 2004 to early 2006, the GCI conducted an assessment of built heritage conservation education and training needs in mainland Southeast Asia. Three areas of particular need were identified by this assessment: conservation and management of archaeological sites; integrated conservation and urban development; and conservation education in academic programmes to bring about similar ends. Two capacity-building field workshops were developed for mid-career professionals responsible for the care and management of archaeological sites. Both workshops drew upon their respective sites to illustrate these commonly encountered problems and to present real scenarios in which to test and implement conservation theories and methodologies to address them. In addition to these two workshops, in 2008 the GCI collaborated with several partners to organise <u>Siem Reap: Urban Development in the Shadow of Angkor</u> - to focus on the implications of urban development on the World Heritage Site of Angkor.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>“Heritage Values, Stakeholders, and Consensus Building.”</u> The aims of the project are to advance the ability of heritage professionals to constructively engage with stakeholders by bridging conservation and public dispute resolution practices through a programme of research, application and dissemination. From 2001-2003 the GCI developed and published four case studies illustrating the role of values in site management, with examples describing and analysing the processes that connect theoretical management guidelines with management planning and its practical application. An important issue raised is the necessity for heritage practitioners to engage with the range of stakeholders and other authorities who attach importance to heritage places. This ensure a shared understanding of the collective values of a place and help produce better conservation outcomes. The values and priorities that stakeholders attribute to heritage places are at times in conflict, and heritage professionals must try to facilitate a resolution that is in the interest of conservation. The project sought to: help heritage practitioners more effectively engage with stakeholders and other authorities in the conservation and management of heritage places; and explore and promote the application of concepts, strategies, and expertise in consensus building, negotiation, and conflict resolution to heritage place conservation and management.</li> <li>• <u>“Contemporary Architecture in the Historic Environment.”</u> Addressing one of the critical issues in heritage conservation- the management of change- by exploring the role of contemporary architecture in historic environments and developing methodologies and criteria for designing new buildings that are respectful of their historic contexts and assessing the impacts of these new constructions. 4 components: research; engagement with the professional community; public programming; key resources, or knowledge dissemination.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	Number of employees not listed; however, The Getty Conservation Institute is among four organisations under the J. Paul Getty Trust umbrella and consists of eight departments: administration, programmes, building & sites, collections, science, communications, publications and web & digital initiatives. 13 members of staff are listed under the Collections department.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report: <u>“Historic Urban Environment Conservation Challenges and Priorities for Action.”</u> Experts Meeting, March 12-14 2009.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Research, Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.getty.edu/gciweb@getty.edu">http://www.getty.edu/gciweb@getty.edu</a> (310) 440-7325

### 3. Global Heritage Fund

<b>Organisation</b>	Global Heritage Fund
<b>Location</b>	San Francisco CA, United States
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Humanitarian/ Capacity Building
<b>Network</b>	UNESCO Beijing Office, Shanghai Tongji University, Prince Claus Fund, Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH), ICCROM, ICOMOS-ICORP, Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust (KVPT), USAID-Fondo Patrimonio Natural Conservation Landscapes Program, Tayrona Foundation for Archaeological and Environmental Research- FIAAT, CitiFoundation, The Anglo-Romanian Trust for Traditional Architecture (ARTTA), The Monumentum Association, Romanian Order of Architects, Banca Comerciala Romana & Erste Group, Heifer International, Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urbanism, German Archaeological Institute (DAI), German Research Foundation (DFG), Turkish Ministry of Tourism and Culture, University of Leuven (KUL), The British Embassy in Cambodia, Heritage Watch, South Asia Conservation and Restoration Agency, Stanford University, The Turkish Cultural Foundation, The US Department of State, UNESCO World Heritage Centre-South Asia, State of Karnataka, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi School of Planning and Architecture, Cornell University, Ministry of Culture in Russia, Pskov Reconstruction Office, The US Department of the Interior, The Foundation of Cultural and Natural Maya Patrimony (PACUNAM), Shangxi Urban Planning Society
<b>Mission</b>	<p>“Our mission at <u>Global Heritage Fund</u> is to sustainably preserve the most significant and endangered cultural heritage sites in developing regions of the world.</p> <p>At Global Heritage Fund, heritage has value that’s far beyond monuments. We envision a world where communities are empowered to view their heritage as precious, appreciate it as a fount of inspiration and protect it as a pillar of the past and an enhancement to the future.”</p>

<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, China, <b>India</b> , Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Turkey, <b>Russia</b> , Romania, Libya, Nepal, Greece,
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<b>Amer Fort, India.</b>” Global Heritage Fund has signed a memorandum of understanding with the state government of Rajasthan for preservation work at the historic site. GHF’s work at Rajasthan will begin with the creation of a Management Plan for Amer Fort. This will assist both the GHF and the Government of Rajasthan to create a framework for future maintenance, conservation, and management of the historic site.</li> <li>• “<b>Daia, Romania.</b>” The commune of Daia, located in the heart of the Transylvanian Alps, is representative of the last medieval landscape left in Europe. Idyllic remnants of a now forgotten past, its colors and style reflect the cultural collisions between East and West. The primary goal was to document these historical treasures before they were lost. Prior to restoration work, an experienced team of professionals was dispatched throughout Transylvania to create a photographic archive of the more than 50 villages and their unique vernacular architecture. When completed, this archive will serve not only as a cultural record for educational and research purposes, but also as an important tool in enabling planning officials to both track unauthorized changes and implement repairs or reconstructions. Also, helped to enact legislation that has made it illegal to demolish historic structures without ministry authorization. Following the implementation of this legal framework, we have also helped to develop an active monitoring programme to ensure legal restrictions on development- once in place- are respected. To ensure the sustainable preservation of these sites, our team has revived the use of traditional building techniques and construction materials by integrating local craftsmen and relying on their experience and trade to also educate young, local builders, laborers and homeowners in proper conservation methods. We have also established a training programme for local villagers in conservation techniques, making it simpler for them to undertake changes and upgrades to their homes in a way that respects the traditional architecture. GHF also established various community resources to both sustain the revival, and provide new opportunities for local stakeholders in a traditional context. We have encouraged local production of organic food and the protection of the medieval hay meadows, measures that have been wildly successful as means of preserving the built environment, encouraging sympathetic development, and enhancing the value of these Transylvanian communities as an economic resource for this impoverished region.</li> <li>• “<b>Dali, China.</b>” A living tapestry of ancient villages, distinct peoples, and unique topography, Dali Village represents one of the most culturally and ethnically diverse regions in China. Proper conservation will not only protect the local vernacular architecture and picturesque natural setting from modern encroachment, but potentially also encourage sustainable tourism, as the ethnic minority villages have been included on the Chinese tentative list for World Heritage Site nomination. And, unique among heritage conservation projects in China, the Dong villages initiative is empowering not only local organisations but also young Chinese stakeholders to assume collective responsibility for their cultural heritage and its protection. GHF’s conservation efforts will focus on preserving key built elements in the cultural landscape, including drum towers, covered bridges, craft workshops, barns, wells, ponds, and water and road systems. We will also make the repair and rehabilitation of the vernacular houses a top priority, such that the historic fabric and traditional form can be preserved while being made fit for modern living needs. GHF will help to preserve the traditional arts and crafts in each village.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	<u>11-50 employees</u>
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a <u>Cultural Emergency Programme</u></li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://globalheritagefund.org">http://globalheritagefund.org</a> <a href="mailto:info@globalheritagefund.org">info@globalheritagefund.org</a> +1 415-654-5572

#### 4. Heritage Strategies International

<b>Organisation</b>	Heritage Strategies International
<b>Location</b>	Washington DC, United States
<b>Category</b>	Private
<b>Type</b>	Consultancy
<b>Network</b>	University of Pennsylvania, World Heritage Institute for training and Research in Asia and the Pacific (WHITRAP) at Tongji University, Civic Trust of Auckland



<b>Mission</b>	“Heritage Strategies International is a Washington DC- based consulting firm offering international services on the economic evaluation of historic resources, integrating heritage buildings into economic development strategies. We provide professional, high quality education, information, and technical assistance internationally to clients seeking to encourage the economically productive use of heritage resources. Our clients include local and national governments, non-governmental organisations, international development banks and others.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	China, New Zealand
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Shanghai, China.” One of the members of HSI took 10 graduate students from the University of Pennsylvania to Shanghai. The students evaluated 8 lilongs, low scale alley housing complexes built in the late 19th and early 20th century. They used the new UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape protocol as the framework of their analysis. Then they conducted cost/benefit analyses on the lilongs which included not only financial cost/benefit but also cultural, social and environmental. While non-financial cost/benefit analysis has been done in environmental economics, it has rarely if ever been specifically applied to heritage buildings. This combination of the concepts within the Historic Urban Landscape approach and cost/benefit analysis that includes nonfinancial variables holds great promise for more comprehensive protection and use of heritage resources.</li> <li>• “Auckland, New Zealand.” In March 2015, one of the members of HSI travelled to New Zealand. Part of the trip included a trip to Christchurch and Wellington. In all three cities, he toured heritage areas and historic buildings. Like most of the west coast of the US, New Zealand is struggling to find ways to strengthen and maintain the unreinforced masonry buildings that constitute much of their historic building stock. HSI made public presentations and conducted workshops in each of these cities as well as less formal interactions with government officials, property owners, developers and heritage advocates.</li> </ul>
<b>Size of Organisation</b>	5 members of staff listed.
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Services include capacity building, sustainable development, policy development and technical assistance.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.hs-intl.com">http://www.hs-intl.com</a> <a href="mailto:info@hs-intl.com">info@hs-intl.com</a> 202-588-6258

## 5. Inter-American Development Bank

<b>Organisation</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
<b>Location</b>	Washington DC, United States
<b>Category</b>	NGO
<b>Type</b>	Humanitarian
<b>Network</b>	Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, European Investment Bank, Islamic Investment Bank, United Nations, World Bank, AECID, Australian Agency for International Development, GIZ, European Commission, Government of Alberta, Government of Sweden, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Korea Education & Research Information Service, Korea Communications Commission, Ministry of Finance of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, Ministry of Strategy and Finance of Korea, National Information Society Agency of Korea, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, US State Department, UK Department of International Development, UNESCO, USAID, Habitat for Humanity International, Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), Japan Trust Fund Consultancy, Portugues Tech. Cooperation Fund, French Fund for Consulting
<b>Mission</b>	“We work to improve lives in Latin America and the Caribbean. Through financial and technical support for countries working to reduce poverty and inequality, we help improve health and education, and advance infrastructure. Our aim is to achieve development in a sustainable, climate-friendly way.”
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, <b>Brazil</b> , Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, <b>Suriname</b> , Uruguay, Venezuela
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Belize City Downtown Rehabilitation.” Nov 2009–Sept 2012. The general objective of this project is the rehabilitation of Belize City Downtown, through the: 1) preparation of an action plan for the integral revitalization of the area; 2) support of existing programmes coordinating the efforts of different stakeholders (public and private); 3) improvement of accessibility, quality of life and economic vitality of the area for residents, and tourists; 4) support for the rehabilitation of urban heritage.</li> </ul>

- “Support for the Revitalization of Bridgetown.” May 2013-June 2015. To enhance international competitiveness of the City of Bridgetown, recently nominated as a UNESCO World Heritage site, by expanding the economic base and coordinating the redevelopment process that seeks to transform it to a city of diversity operating 24/7 blending commerce with culture, heritage, sports and traditional tourism, accommodation and entertainment operating in a 24/7 environment.
- “Institutional Strengthening for the Revitalization and Urban Development of La Paz.” Dec 2009- Dec 2010. Based on a successful experience of the Revitalization and Urban Development Programme of the Municipal Government of La Paz, the Municipal Government of La Paz has requested a new operation in order to continue with the revitalization process of the city.
- “Improvements to the Cultural Center of the San Francisco Convent.” Oct 2005- April 2008. The objective of this operation is to improve social and economic conditions in La Paz by the consolidation of cultural values that would promote economic activities.
- “Historic Center Revitalization Programme for the Município of São Luís.” March 2012-Nov 2016. The programme aims to promote the revitalization of São Luís historic center with emphasis in its socio-cultural, commercial and residential functions. The specific objectives of the programme include: a) improving the quality of living of its residents with regards to housing and employment; b) strengthen the economy of the area encouraging the development of activities linked to tourism and culture; c) improve mobility and accessibility to and within the area; d) promote the recovery of architectural heritage buildings diversifying their uses; e) strengthen the capacity of authorities to manage these processes.
- “Urban Renewal Rio de Janeiro’s Historic Center.” March 2007- March 2009. To support the Prefeitura Municipal of Rio de Janeiro in developing long-term strategic planning needed for the re-developing of its historic center.
- “Socio-cultural Restoration in the Historic Gloria Neighborhood.” March 2005- Sept 2008. The project would allow opportunities for marginal communities, Afro descendants, and low-income dwellers to actively participate in the restoration of one of Rio’s historic neighborhoods.
- “Urban Renewal and Development Programme of Santos.” March 2005-July 2008. The objective is to assist in the development of a joint proposal for the urban renewal and development of the port city of Santos. The historic quarters of Santos have been subject to an intense process of renewal during the past years. The specific objectives consist in assisting the authorities in: 1) defining long term objectives for the current process of urban renewal; 2) defining the specific project components and its financing; 3) defining the legal agreements necessary for the execution and administration of a complex project involving various public organisms and the private sector. The Port Authority, CDHU and the City of Santos have agreed that French experience would be critical to help the Brazilian preparation team for the design of the core housing and other urban redevelopment projects (historic center) using intervention instruments and ad hoc institutions based on French experience in the area (such as The Euro-Med in Marseille).
- “Revitalization of Neighborhoods and Heritage Infrastructure in Chile.” Oct 2015-ongoing. The objective of this operation is to implement new management models for the revitalization of neighborhoods and heritage infrastructure with a view to: 1) improve the habitability conditions and neighborhood environment of the resident population; 2) develop neighborhood structures with heritage value; 3) boost neighborhood business and cultural activities; 4) encourage resident participation in the revitalization efforts.
- “Historical Monuments Preservation Programme (CCLIP), Chile.” Jan 2008-Dec 2014. To support the country in the development and implementation of a new management mechanism for the patrimonial sector that ensures sector sustainability as well as develop economic activities that generate opportunities for the population that live in patrimonial areas.
- “Support for the Revitalization of Bogota’s Historic Center.” Nov 2013-Nov 2014. To support the Government of Bogota to know experiences from other cities of the region in the implementation of successful approaches to revitalize their historical centers, specially with regards to their policies, instruments and tools that ensure the effective revitalization of these center and their sustainability over time.
- “Paramaribo Urban Rehabilitation Programme.” Jan 2017-ongoing. The programme’s objective is to contribute to the socio-economic revitalization of Paramaribo’s historic center. The specific objectives are: 1) to attract new residents and commercial activities; 2) to restore the value to its cultural heritage; 3) reduce traffic congestion; and 4) to strengthen the institutional framework for managing its sustainable development.

<b>Size of Organisation</b>	1000-5000 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.iadb.org">http://www.iadb.org</a>

## 6. World Bank

<b>Organisation</b>	World Bank
<b>Location</b>	Washington DC, United States
<b>Category</b>	IGO
<b>Type</b>	Humanitarian
<b>Network</b>	The African Development Bank, The Asian Development Bank, The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The Inter-American Development Bank Group, The European Commission, International Fund for Agricultural Development, The Islamic Development Bank, The Nordic Development Fund, The OPEC Fund for International Development, Australian Agency for International Development, Austrian Development Agency, Canadian International Development Agency, Danish Development Agency, Department for International Development Cooperation in Finland, Agence Française de développement, Deutsche Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit, Ireland Development Cooperation, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Netherlands Development Cooperation, New Zealand Official Development Assistance, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, UK Department for International Development, US Agency for International Development, UN Development Programme
<b>Mission</b>	“ <b>Our Mission:</b> To end extreme poverty: by reducing the share of the global population that lives in extreme poverty by 3 percent by 2030; To promote shared prosperity: by increasing the incomes of the poorest 40 percent of people in every country
<b>Countries of Operation</b>	Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, <b>Brazil</b> , Burundi, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Cambodia, Central African Republic, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Republic of Congo, Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Egypt, Eritrea, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Georgia, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Italy, <b>India</b> , Iraq, <b>Indonesia</b> , Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Kenya, Kosovo, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Lithuania, Latvia, Liberia, Luxembourg, Lebanon, Libya, FYR of Macedonia, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, FS Micronesia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Moldova, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Nauru, Nicaragua, Norway, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Paraguay, Poland, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, <b>Russia</b> , Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, <b>South Africa</b> , <b>Sri Lanka</b> , St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Swaziland, Syria, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, St. Kitts and Nevis, Sudan, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Somalia, Spain, St. Lucia, <b>Suriname</b> , Switzerland, Tajikistan, Timor Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, <b>United States of America</b> , United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<b>Relevant Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Project for Integrated Urban and Tourism Development (PIUTD).” Nov 2016-July 2022. The development objective of the Integrated Urban and Tourism Development Project for Albania is to improve urban infrastructure, enhance tourism assets, and strengthen institutional capacity to support tourism-related local economic development in selected areas in the south of Albania. The project comprises of four components. The first component, urban upgrading and infrastructure improvement will finance the upgrading of infrastructure in selected municipalities by: a) preparing of feasibility studies and designs (including urban design studies; b) carrying out construction works to restore selected heritage buildings; c) upgrading public spaces, the street network, and associated infrastructure; and d) conducting construction supervision.</li> </ul>

- “CH-Second Gansu Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development.” Feb 2017- Dec 2022. The development objective of the Second Gansu Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Project for China is to conserve cultural and natural heritage, enhance tourism services and improve community services in selected project sites in Gansu Province. The three project components described below blend investments in sites and communities with capacity building. First component, heritage conservation and tourism services improvement will support carrying out site conservation and protection activities, construction, upgrading and/or rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and services facilities. Third component, capacity building, institutional strengthening and project management support component consists of: i) provision of training to selected Project-related staff, scenic area administrators and operators, and residents of local communities in the Project Sites, as appropriate, on inter alia, cultural and natural heritage protection and scenic area management.
- “Hubei Jingzhou Historic Town Conservation Project.” Jan 2016-June 2021. The objective of the Hubei Jingzhou Historic Town Conservation Project for China is to conserve cultural heritage and improve water quality and tourism services in selected areas in Jingzhou Municipality. There are four components to the project, the first being cultural heritage conservation and tourism services improvement. The second is the water environment improvement. This component aims to facilitate access to the cultural heritage sites for residents and tourists alike by improvement NMT and public transport options. The fourth component is the assistance to project management and capacity building. This component includes training, organisation of workshops and study tours for relevant stakeholders. There is also the provision of technical assistance, including the realization of studies on conservation and restoration of historic sites and neighborhoods, as well as on traffic management for Jingzhou’s historic town.
- “Cultural Heritage Preservation and Tourism Sector Support Project.” May 2014-August 2020. The objectives are to: a) increase the attractiveness of the cultural heritage sites in North of Haiti for tourists; b) improve the living environment for the residents living in North of Haiti; and c) support the recipient’s capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible emergency as needed.
- “Jordan- Cultural Heritage, Tourism & Urban Development.” Jan 2007-March 2014. The objectives are to contribute to: a) tourism development in the five key historically and culturally important cities of Jerash, Karak, Madaba, Salt and Ajloun, and thereby create the conditions for local economic development; and b) consolidation of the tourism industry in Petra, Jordan’s premier tourism asset and destination. The following changes to the project components will be made: revitalization of historic centers, urban infrastructure and cultural landscape regeneration; local economic development; capacity building and project management.
- “Cultural Heritage and Urban Development Project, Lebanon.” April 2003- December 2016. The objectives are: a) to create the conditions for increased local economic development and enhanced quality of life in the historic centers of five main secondary cities; and b) to improve the conservation and management of Lebanon’s built cultural heritage.
- “Bali Urban Infrastructure Project.” May 1997-Sept 2004. The objectives are to make sustainable improvements in infrastructure services so as to meet basic needs in all important urban centers; and to meet the needs of growing urbanisation in South Bali, as a result of tourism and other economic activities. Project component 3, cultural heritage conservation, consists of five elements: 1) improving the Besakih complex neighborhood, 2) pilot conservation activities; 3) establishing a historic place inventory; 4) strengthening conservation capacities; and 5) producing signs in Indonesian and in other languages at heritage sites.

<b>Size of Organisation</b>	5000-10,000 employees
<b>Other Relevant information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication: <u>Heritage-Based City Development Programme in India</u></li> <li>• <b>Relevant IHS pillars: Advisory</b></li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/">http://www.worldbank.org/</a> (202) 473-1000

# Honourable Mention

Throughout this research, many organisations have been encountered that either only operate regionally or only include heritage minimally within a much broader international mission. For the purposes of this project, not all of these organisations have been included within the inventory. However, it is worthwhile to note that there are a variety of non-typical heritage organisations involved in built Built Environment related activities.

Further to this, many organisations I've encountered throughout this research lack an international scope, but are interesting from the perspective of Shared Cultural Heritage.

The following includes these such organisations:

## 1. Network for the Revitalization of Latin American and Caribbean Historic Centres (SIRCHAL) (France)

- (No longer active; active from Jan 1999- Dec 2006)
- Established by the French Ministry of Culture, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), UNESCO and the International Union of Architects (UIA).
- Goals: the revitalization of historic centres, the development of a cooperation dynamic based on building relationships between authorities of the Latin American and European projects, and the valorization of French expertise; also aimed to create an international, professional, and technical network to respond to requests from technical and political authorities of Latin American and Caribbean cities regarding revitalization issues linked to urban development.
- Seminars and workshops which were case-study specific.
- Brazil was involved in this initiative.

## 2. Heritage City Development Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) (India)

- Not an active 'international' organisation
- Included within this list for two reasons: 1) The organisation is within a Shared Cultural Heritage Country; 2) Their mission and goals align with those of the Cultural Heritage Agency and the IHS.
- "Past efforts of conserving historic and cultural resources in Indian cities and towns have often been carried out in isolation from the needs and aspirations of the local communities as well as the main urban development issues, such as local economy, urban planning, livelihoods, service delivery, and infrastructure provision the areas. Heritage areas are neglected, overcrowded with inadequate basic services and infrastructure, such as water supply, sanitation, roads, etc. With this background, Ministry of Urban Development,

Government of India, launched the HRIDAY scheme with a focus on holistic development of heritage cities."

- The flagship scheme focused on revitalising twelve heritage cities: Amrawati, Gaya, Dwaraka, Badami, Puri, Amritsar, Ajmer, Kanchipuram, Velankanni, Warrangal, Mathura, Varanasi.
- Four themes: Physical Infrastructure; institutional infrastructure; economic infrastructure; Social infrastructure for reviving and revitalizing the soul of Heritage City.
- 4 year scheme: December 2014- March 2018.

## 3. Indian Heritage Cities Network (IHCN) (India)

- Once more, not an active 'international' organisation, but included within this list based on ideological and methodological similarities.
- Founded by UNESCO New Delhi Office.
- Brings together representatives of various Indian historic cities and towns on a common platform to discuss their problems and share experiences and good practices for sustainable development and conservation of their unique cultural heritage.
- What we do:
  - Encourage local community participation and help to create partnerships between people, technical experts and administration, and in the process, build the capacity of Indian cities and towns to protect and conserve their cultural and natural heritage.
  - Facilitates national and international cooperation between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders and works towards adapting the existing planning, policy, legal and regulatory frameworks and existing government schemes and programmes to the heritage context in which they are implemented.
  - Conduct research, create pilot schemes, develop tools and methods, prepare manuals, guidelines, tool kits and other materials which is published and disseminated to broaden the base of knowledge, expertise, experience and good practices of the members, governmental and non-governmental institutions, and any interested individual or group.
  - Prepares educational materials and facilitates conduct of courses, training and other activities for capacity building.
  - Facilitates City-To-City Partnerships with French and Indian Cities (partnered with the French heritage cities association Association Nationale des Villes et Pays d'Art et d'Histoire (ANVPAH)

#### 4. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

- GIZ offers customized solutions to complex challenges. We are an experienced service provider and assist the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation. We offer demand-driven, tailor-made and effective services for sustainable development.
- Project: “Municipal development and rehabilitation of the historic centre of Lviv, 2009-2017.” The objective is the urban renewal of Lviv’s historic districts with their old buildings, managed sustainably and efficiently.
- Project: “Greening transport infrastructure in Indonesia, 2016.”

#### 5. Federación Iberoamericana Urbanistas (FIU) (Spain)

- Network of urban planners from 21 countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, Dominican Republic, Venezuela.
- Primarily organise and attend conferences, congresses and seminars to do with planning in Latin America; several of these meetings are heritage oriented.

#### 6. Metropolis (Spain)

- The largest association gathering the governments of major cities across the world. Builds a network of initiatives among metropolitan governments and their collaborating partners to promote projects in partnership for urban sustainability, understood simultaneously in its environmental, economic and cultural aspects.
- The Metropolis International Training Institute (MITI) is the learning network of Metropolis and represents training centers from Metropolis member cities around the world. MITI has the aim to strengthen the institutional and professional capacities of local and metropolitan authorities and their leaders.
- Organises the “Metropolis Awards,” which are bestowed every three years; they recognized outstanding urban development experiences from Metropolis member cities related to improving their citizens’ quality of life, preferably in the areas of environment, housing, public transport, safety and economic, social and cultural development.
  - Previous winners have been heritage projects, such as: The rehabilitation of Old Havana; the rehabilitation of Quito’s historic centre; KUDEB

laboratories and training workshops for the integrated preservation of Istanbul etc.

#### 7. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) (Sweden)

- Primarily a humanitarian organisation
- Publications: “Urban Cultural Heritage and Development Co-operation”; “A Future for the Past: Historic Cities in Development”; “Caring for the Historical Environment.”

#### 8. Bartlett School of Architecture, UCL (United Kingdom)

- Primarily an educational body.
- Offers courses aimed at, “those seeking to become professional architects, as well as other programmes with specialisms in advanced architectural design, history & theory and urban design.”
- Offers a course, “MA Architecture and Historic Urban Environments,” which looks at investigating architectural and historic urban environments in London and in cities around the world; considers the creation of design proposals for enhancing historic built environments in an integrated manner.

#### 9. Building and Social Housing Foundation (BSHF) (United Kingdom)

- “Carries out a range of research and knowledge transfer activities, both in the UK and internationally.”
- Established and coordinates the World Habitat Awards since 1985; each year a prize of ten thousand pounds and an award are given to two winners- projects that provide practical and innovative solutions to current housing needs and problems.
  - Each award considers: why the project is innovative; what the environmental impact of the project is; how financially sustainable the project is; the social impact of the project.
- Previous winners have dealt with heritage and urban revitalization; La Cité de la Pierre, Belgium in 2011; Housing Programmes in the Historic Centre of Havana, Cuba in 2010; Economic Development of Historic Cities in Yemen, 2012.

#### 10. Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) (United Kingdom)

- Work with archaeology and built heritage, providing advice and consultation services
- Work within the UK and internationally (no previous international projects are listed.)
- Have been active for 40 years; have a staff of 300.



- “As a charitable company our aim is to inspire people to be curious about their heritage. We are proud of our award-winning community engagement and education programmes, which are founded on partnership and participation. The research we conduct as part of the planning and development process takes place alongside our own academic research strategy and we set out to share the knowledge and information we generation with the widest audience in ways which strengthen communities sense of place.”
- Based on research, the organisation seems far more heavily weighted towards archaeology as opposed to built heritage.

#### **11. Newcastle University Global Urban Research Unit (United Kingdom)**

- Primarily a research & knowledge dissemination body
- One of the main priority research themes is “Identities, Culture and Heritage.”
  - Concerned with a range of empirical issues including: urban responses to environmental issues; historical imaginaries; collective memory and nostalgia; cultures of heritage; heritage management; urban and architectural conservation; town planning and landscape-based conservation and self-made, informal settlements; informal economics and home based enterprises.
  - Project: “A Sustainable Future for the Historic Urban Core” in partnership with Delft University of technology. Nov 2013-Oct 2015.
  - Project: “Planning, Urban Management and Heritage” in partnership with Groningen University, the Italian National Research Council, Middle East Technical University, Politecnico di Milano, Wuhan University, Peking University, Xi’an University of Architecture and Technology. Feb 2012-Jan 2016.

#### **12. Planning, Urban Management and Heritage (PUMAH) (United Kingdom)**

- (No longer active: project period was Feb 2012-Jan 2016)
- Funded by the EU, the overall aim of this project was to develop a joint networking and advanced research programme on critical issues of planning, management and urban heritage that will strengthen the research partnership between Newcastle University (UNEW), Groningen University

(RUG), The Italian National Research Council (CNR), Middle East Technical University (METU), Politecnico di Milano (MIL), Wuhan University (WHU), Peking University (PKU), and Xi’an University of Architecture and Technology.

- Achieved by short and longer-term periods of staff exchanges between European and Chinese partners.
- Focus: the role of heritage in continuity and change in the city.
- Creation of work packages: Heritage in urban regeneration; spatial planning, urban design and heritage; heritage, activity and place; management of urban heritage tourism; methodologies of investigation and decision-making; management and dissemination of project.
- Hosted numerous workshops for partner organisations.

#### **13. Centre for Heritage & Society, University of Massachusetts Amherst (United States)**

- Primarily a research & knowledge dissemination body.
- A multidisciplinary initiative for the development of new theory and implementation for heritage conservation around the world.
- Outreach to local communities of the Commonwealth and the development of international cooperation and outreach.
- Project: “Sustainable Heritage on the Island of Eleuthera.” Goal is to create a comprehensive framework for island-wide collaboration and management and develop a strong community control of Eleuthera’s rich heritage resources.
  - Cultural landscape of the island is heavily determined by the British colonial and plantation periods, overlain with the development of exclusive resorts dating from the 1920s. Pre-colonial layers created by the Lucayans are faint but still discernable.
  - Eleuthera offers an extraordinary opportunity to study the development of techniques for sustainable heritage, in the face of climate change, as a means of conserving its environment and cultural identity as a resource for community-managed community development. The goal of the programme is to create a comprehensive framework for island-wide collaboration and management and develop a strong community control of Eleuthera’s rich heritage resources. Ongoing since 2011.

#### 14. The MDG Achievement Fund (United States)

- (No longer active, has been replaced by the SDG Fund)
- Primarily humanitarian organisation, committed to eradicating poverty.
- When active, was involved in Brazil.
- Heritage & development projects included:
  - “Morocco: Cultural Heritage and the Creative Industries as a Vehicle for Development in Morocco.” 2008-2012. Morocco possess a rich and varied cultural heritage. However, while this heritage is a source of national pride, it remains undervalued and its development potential untapped. The aim of the Joint Programme was to strengthen the role of Morocco’s cultural heritage and its creative industries within government policies and strategies relating to human development, poverty reduction and gender equity. As well as boosting local socio-economic development and sustainability, the programme sought to create a balance between preserving Morocco’s cultural heritage and using it for the purpose of economic development. The programme’s four aims were to ensure that: 1) the advantages of using Morocco’s cultural heritage in economic and social development are recognized and incorporated into a national strategy; 2) cultural heritage professionals and stakeholders are equipped with the skills and tools to better preserve, manage and promote culture; 3) the living conditions of the population are improved through the implementation of strategies for the development of the cultural and creative industries; 4) traditions and cultural values that promote the inclusion of women and young people and further the achievement of the MDGs are valued.
  - “Mauritania: Heritage, tradition and creativity for sustainable development in Mauritania.” 2009-2013. Part of Mauritania’s strategic fight against its high poverty rates is to develop tourism and related areas. The Joint Programme supported this goal by encouraging the growth of Mauritania’s cultural sector as a way to drive development and generate incomes, with particular emphasis on women’s activities. The programme focused on strengthening the national capacity to develop and promote cultural businesses, as well as the management, conservation and enhancement of the country’s cultural heritage. The programme involved assessing the impact that traditions and cultural values have on development, and changing attitudes in order to enact development programmes, train cultural managers, and encourage small, medium and micro-businesses in the cultural sector.
  - “Ecuador: Conservation and Sustainable Management of the natural and Cultural heritage of the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve.” 2008-2012. The programmes focused on implementing community-based economic alternatives for the most valuable populations, and on initiatives to deal with climate change through adaptation and the non-emission of greenhouse gases. The were focused on the one hand on the implementation of national and local policies for the conservation and management of the reserve including: 1) integrated management of the territory of the reserve; 2) capacity building to reduce the negative impacts of large-scale economic activities; 3) national policies and strategies for the protection of tribes; 4) country initiative to maintain oil reserves underground. The programme also sought to improve management, focusing on conservation and sustainable management of natural and cultural heritage and improving environmental quality including: 1) development of environmentally sustainable community productive activities in the buffer zone of the reserve; 2) strengthening local capacities for the management of the reserve; 3) development of financial sustainability mechanisms for the conservation and management of the reserve.
  - “Namibia: Sustainable Cultural Tourism in Namibia.” 2009-2013. The programme supported the Namibian government to improve the living conditions of indigenous and rural communities by harnessing their wealth of unrecognized cultural heritage and by building their capacities in cultural tourism and cultural industries. The programme put cultural heritage utilization on the development agenda of regional and local stakeholders, including communities who were also exposed to practical income generating opportunities.
  - Honduras: Creativity and cultural identity for local development.” 2008-2012. This Joint Programme supported the government in its efforts to promote culture as a motor for economic development and the construction of citizenship. The programme’s activities aimed at

financially and technically supporting ventures in the fields of creative and cultural micro-enterprise, industry and rural tourism; restoring public spaces, historical buildings and archaeological sites for local development and researching and disseminating information about the impact of culture on development.

**15. Sustainable Preservation Initiative (SPI) (United States)**

- Active in Peru, Guatemala and Jordan with the intent to expand their geographic focus.
  - Work with historic cities sustainably, but with a focus on the intangible heritage associated with these areas.
- For instance: Kuelap, one of the most important pre-Inca sites in Peru has been a previous focus. It was inhabited by the Chacha people seven hundred years before the Incan invasion. SPI, rather than working on the urban infrastructure of the community, “is working with an exceptional association of women artisans to give them the skills and knowledge to build their business with new hand-made products and benefit from the rich archaeology and make their community thrive.”
  - Recognizing that some of these historic sites are massive economic opportunities for the locals, SPI helps communities interact with their moveable, immovable and intangible heritage to reach economic sustainability.

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## Crossover with Shared Cultural Heritage Countries

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**Sri Lanka:** International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM), Urban Discovery, Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage), Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA), World Bank, AusHeritage, ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ISC SBH), World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP)

**Russia:** International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), The Cities Alliance, Georg-Simmel Center for Metropolitan Studies (GSZ), International Cultural Center (ICC), Global Heritage Fund (GHF), World Bank, International Urban Development Association (INTA)

**South Africa:** International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), The Cities Alliance, International Urban Development Association (INTA), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Docomomo International, African Center for Cities (ACC), Mistra Urban Futures, Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), World Bank, ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ISC SBH)

**United States:** International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM), Fundación ILAM, Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO), International Urban Development Association (INTA), Georg-Simmel Center for Metropolitan Studies (GSZ), Tokyo National Research Center for Cultural Properties, The Seoul Institute (SI), Docomomo International, World Bank

**Brazil:** International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), The Cities Alliance, Fundación ILAM, International Urban Development Association (INTA), The Seoul Institute (SI), Docomomo International, African Center for Cities (ACC), Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank

**Indonesia:** AusHeritage, The Cities Alliance, Urban Discovery, International Urban Development Association (INTA), Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA), African Center for Cities (ACC), Living Cities, Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO SPAFA), World Bank, ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ISC SBH)

**India:** International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation (ADI), AusHeritage, The Cities Alliance, Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM), Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine, Sites & Cités Remarquables, Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA), International Cultural Center (ICC), African Center for Cities, Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), Global Heritage Fund (GHF), World Bank, ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ISC SBH), World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP)

**Suriname:** Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank, ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ISC SBH)

**Japan:** International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM), Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO), International Urban Development Association (INTA), The Seoul Institute (SI), International Cultural Center (ICC), Docomomo International, ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ISC SBH), World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP)

**Australia:** International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM), International Urban Development Association (INTA), Tokyo National Research Center for Cultural Properties, Docomomo International, ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ISC SBH)

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## Thematic Breakdown

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(Utilizing the three pillars of Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies )

**Education:** International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation (ADI), Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM), Urban Discovery, Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO), Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine, International Urban Development Association (INTA), Sites & Cités Remarquables, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Georg-Simmel Center for Metropolitan Studies (GSZ), Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage, Ritsumeikan University (R-DMUCH), Docomomo International, African Center for Cities (ACC), ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ISC SBH), L'Ecole du Patrimoine Africain, World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP)

**Research:** International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation (ADI), Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM), Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO), Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine, Georg-Simmel Center for Metropolitan Studies (GSZ), Sustainable Urbanism International (SUI), Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage (R-DMUCH), Ritsumeikan University, Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage), Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, The Seoul Institute (SI), International Cultural Center (ICC), Green Lines Institute for Sustainable Development, Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC), African Center for Cities (ACC), Barcelona Center for International Affairs (CIDOB), RehabiMed, Mistra Urban Futures, Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ISC SBH), L'Ecole du Patrimoine Africain, World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP)

**Advisory:** International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), AusHeritage, The Cities Alliance, Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM), Urban Discovery, Fundación ILAM, Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine, Interreg Europe, International Urban Development Association (INTA), Sites & Cités Remarquables, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Urban Expert, Sustainable Urbanism International (SUI), Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Tokyo National Research Center for Cultural Properties, Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA), Docomomo International, Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC), The Spanish Agency for Cooperation (AECID), RehabiMed, Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHWB), Living Cities, Mistra Urban Futures, Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO SPAFA), Turquoise Mountain, Adventures in Preservation (AiP), Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), Global Heritage Fund (GHF), Heritage Strategies International, Inter-American Development Bank, ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ISC SBH), L'Ecole du Patrimoine Africain, World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP)

**All Three Pillars:** Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM), International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine, ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage (ISC SBH), Urban Discovery, L'Ecole du Patrimoine Africain, World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP)





The Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE) works toward a sustainable future for shared heritage with its partner countries. Likewise, there are many other organizations actively seeking international collaborations for the benefit of heritage. What can the RCE learn from these organisations in terms of strategies and methodologies? And to what extent do opportunities exist for future collaboration? These were the questions Paige Foley, the author of this report, looked into. This publication presents the results of her research, which might be of use in your endeavors to find suitable partners in the international heritage field as well.