

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**SECOND PROTOCOL TO THE HAGUE CONVENTION OF 1954
FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY
IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT**

**COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL
PROPERTY IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT**

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Item 5 of the provisional agenda:

**Progress report on synergies between the 1954 Hague
Convention and its two Protocols and the other UNESCO
Cultural Conventions**

**INF.5.I: Implementation Strategy of the Thematic Programme
"Heritage for Peace"**

This document presents a strategic framework for the implementation of the Thematic Programme "Heritage for Peace" adopted by the Committee (decision 15.COM 5) aiming at strengthening the role of heritage in conflict prevention, in conflict situations, in conflict resolution, and as a tool for post-conflict recovery. As part of UNESCO's action in crisis preparedness and response, a priority cross-cutting theme, this strategy details the conceptual framework to enable all stakeholders, including beneficiaries and partners, to understand the context and main needs for the protection of cultural heritage in peacetime and in the event of armed conflict. It identifies the strategic lines of action to be taken during the three phases of its implementation.



I. BACKGROUND

1. As a specialized agency of the United Nations with a mandate in the field of culture, UNESCO has worked for decades to protect and promote cultural heritage and pluralism. Its Cultural Conventions¹ all aim to safeguard heritage and support dynamic cultural sectors. UNESCO strives to respond to the new challenges faced in the 21st century by confronting attacks on cultural heritage and acting against the use of the destruction of cultural property as a weapon of war to destabilize populations and strike at the heart of societies in the very long term.
2. UNESCO has made significant progress in terms of integrating the protection of cultural heritage into the military agenda, assisting in transcribing this issue into simulated and real military exercises and participating in workshops for training of military personnel and writing scenarios for command post exercises, so that the cross-disciplinary theme of protection of cultural property is a structural element of the exercise.
3. The evolution of international law over the past two decades concerning the intentional destruction of cultural heritage has resulted in the imposition of appropriate measures to prohibit, prevent and punish any intentional destruction of cultural heritage. The United Nations Security Council now considers the protection of cultural heritage against destruction as well as against looting and illicit trafficking as an issue of international peace and security. In its Resolution 2347,² adopted for the protection of heritage, the Security Council outlined the strategic lines of joint action and recalled the leading role played by the UNESCO Cultural Conventions.
4. Deeply deploring damage to cultural heritage in countries in crisis or conflict, the General Assembly of the United Nations, by its Resolution 75/258 (2021),³ reminded the States Parties of the provisions of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the two Protocols (1954 and 1999) and welcomed the leading role played by UNESCO and its contribution to intercultural and interreligious dialogue.
5. As the evaluation report on UNESCO's action to protect culture in emergency situations,⁴ these changes in the understanding of heritage destruction as a security issue have allowed the 1954 Convention to implement a reflection on the application of emergency measures.
6. The intensity of the emergencies, the instability caused by armed conflicts and their destructive impact require innovative approaches from UNESCO involving all its programmes. Action in favour of countries affected by humanitarian crisis or in situations of fragility is based on the priority cross-disciplinary theme for crisis preparation and response under the new UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy for 2022-2029 (41 C/4).⁵
7. Being UNESCO's first cultural convention, the 1954 Hague Convention has a broad scope to cover peacetime, armed conflict and post-conflict situations. It is a normative tool that provides a framework for multidisciplinary activities and joint interventions on cultural property in all its forms, encompassing immovable tangible heritage, such as monuments

¹ The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954) and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999); the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970); the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972); the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001); the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003); and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)

² UN Security Council [Resolution 2347](#), adopted on 24 March 2017

³ UN General Assembly [Resolution 75/258](#), adopted on 21 January 2021

⁴ See Document [IOS/EVS/PI/185](#)

⁵ [UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy for 2022-2029 \(41 C/4\)](#), Strategic Objective 3: *Build inclusive, just, and peaceful societies by promoting freedom of expression, cultural diversity, global citizenship education, and protecting heritage*; Strategic Objective 4: *To promote a technological environment at the service of humans through the development and dissemination of knowledge and skills as well as the development of ethical standards*.

and sites, movable tangible heritage such as archives, manuscripts, various objects, and may extend to intangible heritage such as traditions, ways of life, values and know-how.

8. Pursuant to [Decision 15.COM 5](#) (UNESCO, 2020) on launching the "Heritage for Peace" Thematic Programme, this document presents the strategy for its implementation, based on a conceptual framework and the main findings of the situation analysis by summarizing and linking all key information, including the needs assessment. It enables all stakeholders, including beneficiaries and partners, to understand the context and key needs for the protection of movable and immovable assets in peacetime and in the event of armed conflict. It identifies the strategic lines of action with a non-exhaustive list of activities to be carried out during the three phases of its implementation.
9. This strategy is based on a thorough review of all decisions issued by governing bodies of the 1954 Convention and its Second Protocol and IOS recommendations covering the full scope of UNESCO's work under its six cultural conventions and related programs to assist countries in protecting culture in emergencies⁶, as well as IOS recommendations issued for each of UNESCO cultural conventions adopted in 1954,⁷ 1970,⁸ 1972,⁹ 2001,¹⁰ 2003,¹¹ 2005.¹²

II. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

10. The existing mechanism under the 1954 Hague Convention and its Second Protocol, such as the periodic reports of the States Parties, allows for a diagnosis of existing needs, as well as the anticipation of future challenges. This diagnosis, carried out every four years, is based on an analysis of the preparatory measures undertaken in peacetime for the safeguarding of cultural property, information concerning the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, in occupied territory or in post-conflict situations, information on national legislation relating to criminal responsibility for serious violations of cultural property and national legislative, administrative or disciplinary measures that put an end to such violations.
11. The latest analytical reports¹³ note that the States Parties have assessed the need to ensure that the following measures are in place:
 - (i) adoption of preparatory measures, in peacetime, to ensure the protection of cultural property against the foreseeable effects of armed conflict;
 - (ii) training of the military in the rules relating to the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict;

⁶ Document [IOS/EVS/PI/185](#) (2020) Evaluation of UNESCO's Action to Protect Culture in Emergencies, including the Organization's Six Culture Conventions and Related Programmes.

⁷ Document [IOS/EVS/PI/171](#) (2018) and Document [C54/19/13.HCP/6](#) (2019) Evaluation of UNESCO's standard-setting work of the Culture Sector - Part V - Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflicts (Hague Convention) and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999)

⁸ Document [IOS/EVS/PI/133 REV.4](#) (2014) Evaluation of UNESCO's standard-setting work of the Culture Sector Part II - 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

⁹ Document [IOS/EVS/PI/132 REV.3](#) (2014) Evaluation of UNESCO's standard-setting work of the Culture Sector - Part III - 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

¹⁰ Document [IOS/EVS/PI/174 REV](#) (2019) Evaluation of UNESCO's standard-setting work of the Culture Sector, Part VI - 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

¹¹ Document [IOS/EVS/PI/129 REV](#) (2013) Evaluation of UNESCO's standard-setting work of the Culture Sector Part I - 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

¹² Document [IOS/EVS/PI/134 Rev.](#) (2014) Evaluation of UNESCO's standard-setting work of the Culture Sector Part IV - 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

¹³ See Analytical Reports on Best Practices and Challenges in Implementing the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999), Document [C54/17/12.COM/5](#), Document [C54/17/12.COM/5.INF](#), Document [C54/19/14.COM/5](#), Document [C54/19/14.COM/INF.5.I](#) and Document [C54/19/14.COM/INF.5.II](#)

- (iii) adoption of criminal legislation at the national level, in accordance with Chapter IV of the Second Protocol of 1999;
 - (iv) organizing awareness-raising activities for target audiences in the field of protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict.
12. In 2020, the analysis of the responses of the States Parties on the preparation of the UNESCO Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2022-2029 (41 C/4) and the Draft Programme and Budget for 2022-2025 (41 C/5), complements the above list with key challenges for the effective protection of cultural property identities for the 2022-2029 period.¹⁴
 13. The 1999 Second Protocol Committee is currently considering the development and implementation of a new operational mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the 1999 Second Protocol in peacetime, conflict and post-conflict situations. The need for such a mechanism was identified after the study¹⁵ carried out by the Secretariat on all the documents, and in particular (i) on the protection of cultural property in occupied territory, referring to the Committee's prerogative to supervise the protection of cultural property during the period of occupation, in particular by sending missions;¹⁶ (ii) on the operational and procedural modalities relating to the dispatch of technical missions on the field.¹⁷
 14. This assessment is complemented by an in-depth study of the most representative examples of synergies in monitoring the state of conservation of cultural properties located in conflict and post-conflict areas through the State of Conservation Information System for World Heritage Sites, including properties under enhanced protection.¹⁸
 15. This needs analysis was conducted in support of the Programme's implementation strategy, based on a cross-reading of the IOS evaluations of UNESCO's cultural Conventions, in order to strengthen UNESCO's action in emergency situations. The IOS recommendations support the need to recognize and use cultural heritage as an indispensable mediation tool for conflict prevention and resolution.

III. THEMATIC PROGRAMME "HERITAGE FOR PEACE"

16. In order to face the challenges of the contemporary world such as threats to the integrity of cultural heritage and recognizing the leading role that cultural heritage can play in the process of conflict prevention and resolution, the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict at its 15th meeting (UNESCO, 2020), having considered the Document [C54/20/15.COM/5](#), decided to strengthen both interdisciplinary approaches and unity of action among UNESCO Cultural Conventions by launching the Thematic Programme "Heritage for Peace".
17. The main objective of the Programme "Heritage for Peace" is to provide practical responses to the needs of States Parties to the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999) to protect movable and immovable cultural property, whatever its form or origin, in peacetime, during armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, in a durable and effective manner.
18. As we approach the 2030 deadline, this innovative programme contributes to strengthening peace and security, in line with [Sustainable Development Goals](#) 11 (Target 11.4 - Strengthen efforts to protect and preserve the world's cultural and natural heritage) and 16 (Target 16.a - Support, including through international cooperation, national institutions responsible for strengthening capacities at all levels to prevent violence and combat

¹⁴ See Document [C54/20/15.COM/INF.4](#)

¹⁵ See Document [C54/20/15.COM/14](#) and the related Decision [15.COM 14](#)

¹⁶ See Document [CLT-13/8.COM/CONF.203/7](#)

¹⁷ See Document [CLT-14/9.COM/CONF.203/3/REV](#)

¹⁸ See Document [C54/21/16.COM/INF.5.II](#)

terrorism and crime, particularly in developing countries).¹⁹

19. Following the 2015/2017 Strategy,²⁰ UNESCO's new Medium-Term Strategy for 2022-2029,²¹ which integrates a priority cross-disciplinary theme for crisis and emergency preparedness and response into all its programmes, the main value of the Programme "Heritage for Peace", is that cultural heritage becomes an active tool in the process of strengthening international peace and security. The three strategic axes of the Programme enable the strengthening of integrated and interdisciplinary approaches aimed at contributing to humanitarian action and long-term recovery and development processes. Heritage becomes one of the main mediation tools in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict recovery.
20. This new approach responds to the IOS recommendations to use cultural heritage as a peacekeeping tool and to establish direct links with beneficiaries involving them in mediation processes for conflict prevention and post-conflict recovery.
21. With this new Programme, the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict has provided UNESCO with a new tool to implement heritage protection measures in synergy among its six cultural Conventions. As a result, UNESCO plays a leading role with its Member States in integrating a number of guiding principles into their cultural policies at the local, national, regional and international levels in order to contribute to the raising of the defences of lasting peace, the rapprochement of cultures and harmonious relations between peoples.
22. The potential scope for operational and thematic synergies in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, including through the use of intercultural dialogue, is vast. This will be strengthened through this programme through specific actions, such as joint pilot projects, joint inter-Convention missions, capacity building activities and awareness campaigns on intercultural competence development, workshops, inter-Convention working groups and many others.

IV. STRUCTURE

23. This long-term Thematic Programme will be implemented in the following three major phases:
 - (i) A preparatory phase (fundraising, preparatory activities, network of partners, test projects);
 - (ii) A study and conceptualization phase (research, global thematic survey, data analysis);
 - (iii) A phase of action in three strategic axes using cultural heritage as (i) a mediation tool in conflict prevention; (ii) a mediation tool in conflict resolution; (iii) a mediation tool in post-conflict recovery. Each strategic axis has its own assistance actions, training and capacity building workshops, operational pilot projects based on [Decision 12.COM 5](#) of the 1999 Protocol Committee (UNESCO, 2017), the Recommendations

¹⁹ Target 11.4 - *Strengthen efforts to protect and preserve the world's cultural and natural heritage* and Target 16.a - *Support, including through international cooperation, national institutions responsible for building capacity at all levels to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime, particularly in developing countries.*

²⁰ § 14, pages 3 - 4, 2015/2017 Strategy for the Protection of Cultural Heritage and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the Event of Armed Conflict ([38C/49](#)), amended in 2017 ([39 C/57](#))

²¹ [UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy for 2022-2029 \(41 C/4\)](#), Strategic Objective 3: *Build inclusive, just, and peaceful societies by promoting freedom of expression, cultural diversity, global citizenship education, and protecting heritage*; Strategic Objective 4: *To promote a technological environment at the service of humans through the development and dissemination of knowledge and skills as well as the development of ethical standards.*

IOS/EVS/PI/171 (2018),²² the Operational Action Plan.²³ Actions to address the challenges faced by States Parties are grounded in the practice of the High Contracting Parties, as reflected in the national reports and the Analytical Reports.²⁴

24. Proposals for action will be developed and implemented under UNESCO's technical assistance programme,²⁵ in close collaboration with the States Parties concerned and in cooperation with its partners. These actions are intended to take place in peacetime, during armed conflicts and in post-conflict situations. It should be remembered that any recommendation for action is only likely to produce useful effects if human and financial resources are duly mobilized.
25. An outline of the results framework of this implementation strategy for the Thematic Programme "Heritage for Peace", including a non-exhaustive list of activities and actions, is provided in the annex to this document for illustrative purposes.
26. Based on the best practices of the actions carried out under the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999), new concepts of action and projects will be developed with the following guiding principle that heritage becomes an "active tool" in the process of peace-building.

STRATEGIC AXIS I. CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A TOOL OF MEDIATION FOR PEACEKEEPING AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

27. The 1954 Convention and its 1999 Second Protocol impose certain obligations and responsibilities on Contracting Parties regarding the protection of cultural property. In accordance with Article 3 of the 1954 Convention and under Article 5 of the Second Protocol, the Contracting Parties must take measures in peacetime for the safeguarding of cultural property against the foreseeable effects of armed conflict, namely (i) improving legislation in accordance with the 1999 Second Protocol; (ii) establishing regular training programmes for the armed forces and specialized units in the protection of cultural property, as well as (iii) effective safeguarding measures in peacetime. The 1970 Convention also imposes, in Article 5, certain obligations on States Parties in this regard.
 - (i) **Legislation:** It is important for national legislation to include a comprehensive definition of cultural property, in accordance with Article 1 of the 1954 Hague Convention, as well as effective sanctions to deter crimes against cultural property.²⁶ In accordance with Article 5(a) of the 1970 Convention, States Parties undertake to establish cultural heritage protection services to assist in the preparation of draft legislation and regulations for the protection of cultural heritage, including the suppression of illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of significant cultural property.

²² Document [IOS/EVS/PI/171](#) (2018) and Document [C54/19/13.HCP/6](#) (2019) Evaluation of UNESCO's standard-setting work of the Culture Sector - Part V - Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflicts (Hague Convention) and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999)

²³ In accordance with Decision 14.COM 6, and in line with Activity 1.3 of the Plan of Action on promoting ratification and strengthening implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols, a concise report on the status of implementation is available in [Document C54/20/15.COM/4.Rev](#)

²⁴ See Document [C54/19/14.COM/INF.5.II](#)

²⁵ See Article 23 of the [1954 Convention](#) and Article 33 of the [Second Protocol of 1999](#), UNESCO's Assistance, as well as Chapter VI.B on Technical Assistance provided by the Parties through the Committee, pages 142-149; Chapter VI.C on Technical Assistance provided directly by the Parties at the bilateral or multilateral level, pages 150-151 and Chapter VI.D on Technical Assistance provided by UNESCO for the [Guidelines](#) for the Implementation of the 1999 Second Protocol

²⁶ See the UNESCO publication ["The Penal Protection of Cultural Property"](#) regarding the incorporation of Chapter V into national legislation.

- (ii) **Armed forces training**²⁷ and law enforcement: Members of the armed forces are the main actors involved in implementing the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols. The quality of sustainable training of the armed forces can significantly improve the country's ability to ensure compliance with the Second Protocol of 1999. Therefore, the protection of cultural property as well as the development of intercultural skills must be included in training programmes. Although training of the armed forces is fundamental, it is not sufficient. In accordance with Article 7 of the 1954 Hague Convention, the creation of specialized units within the armed forces, in charge of the protection of heritage, is also important. In addition, law enforcement training in the protection of movable cultural heritage is crucial in the fight against illicit trafficking in cultural property. In accordance with Article 5(d) of the 1970 Convention, the States Parties undertake to establish cultural heritage protection services with a sufficient number of qualified personnel to organize the supervision of archaeological excavations and ensure the "in situ" conservation of certain cultural property, among other things.
 - (iii) **Safeguarding Measures:** According to Article 5 of the 1999 Second Protocol, the preparation of inventories, fire protection systems, and emergency plans in case of conflict are essential to prepare for the protection of cultural property in the face of any possible risk of armed conflicts. Article 5(b) of the 1970 Convention stresses the importance of establishing and maintaining, on the basis of a national inventory for protection, a list of important cultural property, both public and private, for which its export would constitute a significant impoverishment of the national cultural heritage.
28. This strategic axis covers actions in peacetime to prevent potential conflicts. The aim is to promote cultural heritage as a mediation tool for peacekeeping and conflict prevention. This axis includes training and awareness-raising activities on the protection of cultural heritage, as well as assistance to the States in order to integrate cultural heritage into the mechanisms of good governance.
 29. Among other aims, this is a response to the recommendations of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict, which invited "States Parties to ensure the strengthening of knowledge and awareness at the national level of existing mechanisms for the protection of cultural heritage under the UNESCO Cultural Conventions, as well as the integration of these mechanisms into national cultural policies and their incorporation into national law, as a sine qua non for conflict prevention and the protection of heritage in times of peace" (Decision 15 COM 5, paragraph 4).
 30. The sample activities complement the actions to be implemented to address the challenges faced by the High Contracting Parties as outlined in the Plan of Action and [Document C54/19/14.COM/INF.5.II](#) (2019).

STRATEGIC AXIS II. CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A MEDIATION TOOL FOR THE RESOLUTION OF ARMED CONFLICTS

31. This strategic axis covers actions in times of armed conflict in order to resolve them. The aim is to promote cultural heritage as a mediation tool for conflict resolution. This includes actions to strengthen collaboration between UNESCO's cultural Conventions through the development of operational measures and the strengthening of international cooperation mechanisms for the protection of cultural heritage.
32. The objective is to develop and implement operational measures and tools in collaboration between the UNESCO Cultural Conventions and other relevant UNESCO Programmes for a rapid and effective response during a conflict. These mechanisms include the monitoring and supervision mechanisms being developed as part of the reflection process launched

²⁷ See the [Military Manual](#) on Protection of Cultural Property

by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (Decision 15.COM 14) on the implementation of Article 27.1(c) of the 1999 Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

33. This Programme provides a framework for the implementation of all monitoring and supervision activities in closer coordination among UNESCO Cultural Conventions, therefore ensuring that the set of preparatory measures involving each standard-setting instrument is effectively implemented.

STRATEGIC AXIS III. HERITAGE AS A MEDIATION TOOL FOR POST-CONFLICT RECOVERY

34. As culture is one of the necessary foundations for reconstruction and recovery, this strategic axis builds on the orientations of the CURE framework²⁸, co-developed by UNESCO and the World Bank, by integrating both people-centered and physical environment-based approaches.
35. The objective is to involve local communities more in the definition and elaboration of policies and strategies for the reconstruction of built heritage and the strengthening of intercultural integration around cultural heritage at the level of national institutions. It also involves making use of existing assessment tools (PCNA²⁹ and RPBA³⁰) applicable to post-conflict situations and those recently developed (data collected under the UNESCO/IEP project) to collect and analyze data, assess damage and losses, and thus determine country needs in collaboration with humanitarian law partners.

V. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

36. The situation analysis presented to the Committee at its 15th meeting (UNESCO, 2020) also examined the resources that are available or that could be mobilized. Three different types of resources were considered: (i) financial resources;³¹ (ii) human resources (assistance, expertise)³² and (iii) other resources (material, technological and information).
37. During the adoption of the Programme by the Committee, clarifications were made regarding the budgeting of the costs of this activity.³³ The risks associated with raising additional funds were discussed. Therefore, one of the activities of the first phase is dedicated to raising funds from partners and donors through a digital platform presenting budgeted project/activity/training module concepts. These proposals will be published online to allow donors to focus their interests and target the projects they wish to fund or support in different ways.
38. The Action Plan adopted by the Committee in 2019 gives a budget to coordinate its implementation. As the Programme, based on the 2019 Action Plan, is in line with the strategic framework proposed by the Theory of Change,³⁴ their coordination will be ensured in a holistic manner, initially through a portion of the funds allocated by the Committee through its Decision 15.COM 4 (UNESCO, 2020).³⁵ The 2019 Action Plan will be updated by replacing previously completed activities with new activities programmed and budgeted for under the Programme. The fundraising strategy being prepared will include the

²⁸ See [Culture in city reconstruction and recovery: position paper](#), 2018

²⁹ PCNA: Post-Conflict Needs Assessments

³⁰ RPBA: Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments

³¹ See Document [C54/20/15.COM/6](#) and related Decision [15.COM 6](#)

³² See Document [C54/20/15.COM/4.Rev](#) and related Decision [15.COM 4](#)

³³ See paragraph 145 of the [Summary Records](#) of the 15th meeting of the Committee, page 23

³⁴ See Document C54/21/14.HCP/5

³⁵ See paragraph 8 of Decision [15.COM 4](#)

budgeting of the Programme with the budgeted Action Plan to be presented to the Committee at its 17th meeting in 2022.

39. Furthermore, the proposed activities are closely aligned with the general provisions of the standard-setting instruments and mandatory measures to be implemented by the Parties to these international treaties, such as the 1954 Convention and its two Protocols (1954 - 1999). As a result, the States Parties are subject to international assistance in drafting, developing or implementing laws, administrative provisions and other measures to be established. Under Article 29 of the Second Protocol of 1999, the Funds for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflicts support financial or other assistance which may be requested by Parties under Article 32, for the following actions: (i) preparatory or other measures to be taken in peacetime in accordance with Articles 5, 10 paragraph (b) and 30, and in particular in favour of cultural property under enhanced protection, as well as assistance for the elaboration, the development or the implementation of the laws, administrative provisions and measures referred to in Article 10. 2.; (ii) emergency, provisional or other measures for the protection of the cultural property in time of armed conflict or of recovery immediately following the end of hostilities in accordance with paragraph (a) of Article 8.
40. The 1999 Second Protocol Committee encouraged all the States Parties to contribute to the Fund in order to ensure its long-term viability and sustainability ([Decision 15.COM 6](#)), as well as to support the Programme “Heritage for Peace” and its activities financially and/or in kind ([Decision 15.COM 5](#)).

VI. MANAGEMENT

41. Noting the importance given to the Programme by the States Parties, who have highlighted that it offers a new unified vision based around the concept of Heritage for Peace,³⁶ it is proposed that it be managed in an integrated manner, establishing mechanisms for concrete synergies for operational actions under the heading of technical assistance to Member States.
42. As the Programme was initiated by the 1999 Second Protocol Committee, it will be managed by the Secretariat of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999). The Secretariat will be responsible for presenting a report on the implementation of the Programme at each session of the Committee.
43. Key international and national institutions, including UNESCO Chairs, with the professional competence to contribute to the implementation of the activities will also be involved. Studies and reports for the attention of the governing bodies from each of the Conventions will be developed in consultation with the Steering Group, and possibly with specialist groups of experts, composed of representatives of the relevant UNESCO Chairs, specialized international experts and national focal points.
44. The main advisory organizations will be invited to contribute with advisory assistance in the respective areas covered by their mandates.

³⁶ See paragraph 148 of the [Summary Records](#) of the 15th meeting of the Committee, page 23

VII. ANNEX: RESULTS FRAMEWORK OF THE PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Impact	Effect
Expected results	Product (activities)*

* Non-exhaustive list

