



**International alliance  
for the protection  
of heritage  
in conflict areas**

# ABOUT ALIPH

THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF HERITAGE IN CONFLICT AREAS (ALIPH) IS THE ONLY GLOBAL FUND EXCLUSIVELY DEDICATED TO THE PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN CONFLICT ZONES AND POST-CONFLICT SITUATIONS.

The Alliance was founded in March 2017 in response to the massive destruction in recent years of outstanding, often ancient, **CULTURAL HERITAGE**, particularly in the Middle East and the Sahel region. Based in Geneva, this Swiss foundation has the status of an international organization.

ALIPH finances concrete projects carried out by associations, foundations, academic, cultural and heritage institutions, and international organizations. Projects financed by ALIPH target monuments and sites, museums and their collections, documents, archives and manuscripts, and intangible heritage. Projects may be carried out prior to a conflict to limit the risk of destruction, during a conflict to ensure the security of heritage, or in post-conflict contexts to enable populations to once again enjoy their cultural heritage.

ALIPH selects a wide variety of projects through regular calls for proposals. When urgent intervention is needed, ALIPH has a dedicated rolling Emergency Relief funding scheme. All projects are thoroughly reviewed by ALIPH's Scientific Committee and approved by its Foundation Board.

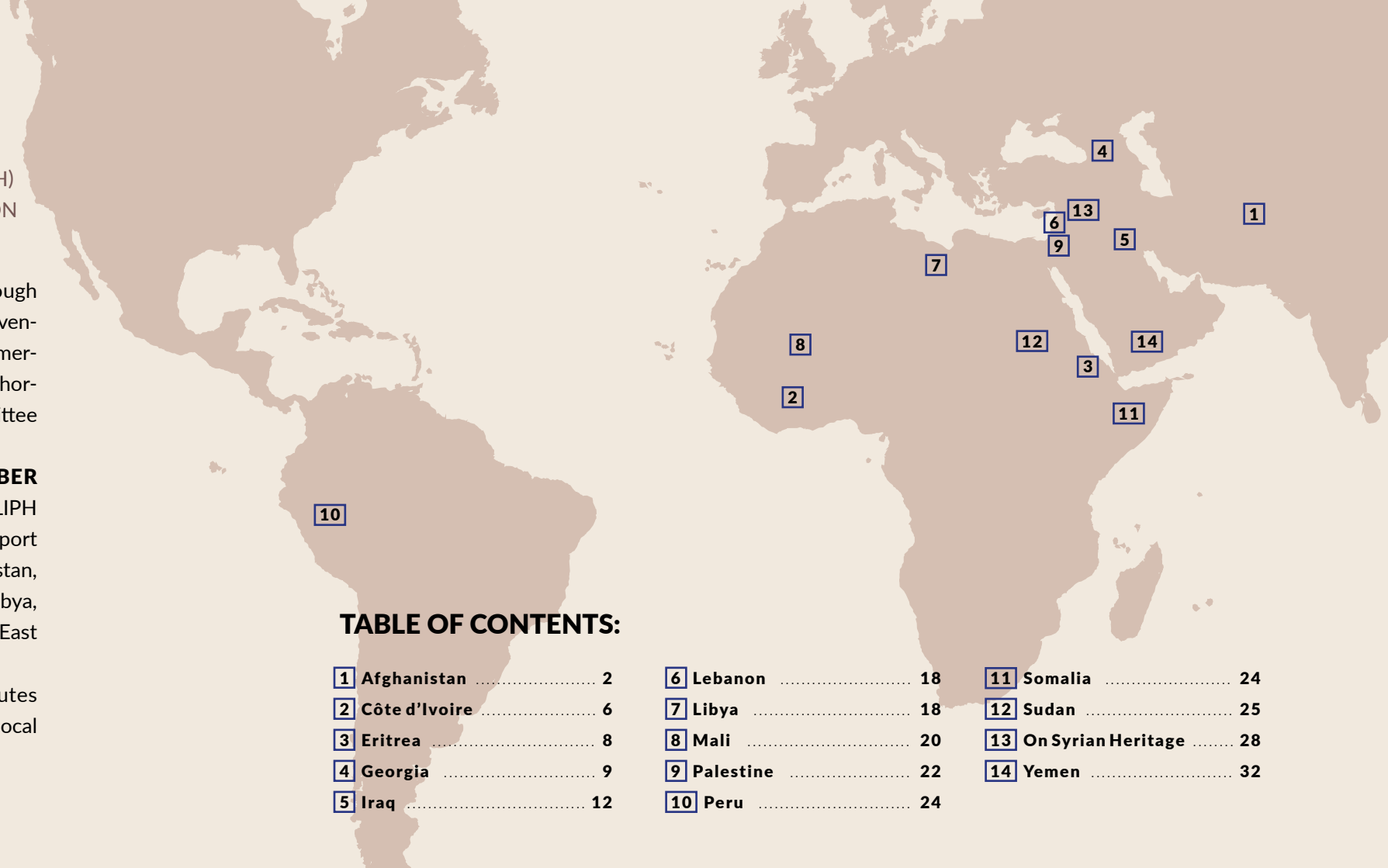
To date, with the support of its **EIGHT MEMBER STATES** and **THREE PRIVATE DONORS**, ALIPH has committed over **USD 17 MILLION** to support **44 PROJECTS** in **14 COUNTRIES**: Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Georgia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Palestine, Peru, Somalia, Sudan, North East Syria, and Yemen.

By carrying out its mission, ALIPH contributes to promoting reconciliation and peacebuilding, local development, and cultural diversity.

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# AFGHANISTAN

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SAFEGUARDING  
THE MINARET AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
REMAINS OF JAM

**UNESCO**

2020-2022

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## **THE MINARET AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF JAM**

(12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century CE) was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2002. The goals for this project are to establish a detailed conservation plan for the site, install a monitoring system, and undertake works on the roof of the Minaret and the inner wooden staircase. The project also includes a mentoring component for local professionals through the direct involvement of relevant Afghan authorities and universities.

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CONSERVATION  
OF BUDDHIST-ERA  
BUILT HERITAGE

**Afghan Cultural Heritage  
Consulting Organisation  
(ACHCO)**

2020-2021

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**THE STUPA AT SHEWAKI** lies eleven kilometers north of Kabul and dates from 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century CE. It forms part of a religious complex that lay on a route that Buddhist pilgrims took on their way from the Indian lowlands to Bamiyan in the central highlands. This project, led by ACHCO, will document the site, stabilize the structure, protect the stupa's immediate environs, and restore and partially reconstruct the monument.





## AFGHANISTAN'S CULTURAL

**PRACTICES** have been gravely weakened by decades of conflict, with communities displaced and practices disrupted. The project will contribute to the protection of this endangered intangible heritage by safeguarding the following traditional practices: decorative tile making in Herat, carpet weaving in Bamiyan, and tambor making in Kabul. They will be protected through documentation, training, and awareness-raising activities.

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DISAPPEARING  
KNOWLEDGE: PROTECTING  
AFGHANISTAN'S  
ENDANGERED INTANGIBLE  
HERITAGE

**Turquoise Mountain**

2020-2021

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# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

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IN SITU PROTECTION  
OF THE COLLECTIONS  
OF THE MUSÉE DES  
CIVILISATIONS DE CÔTE  
D'IVOIRE

Fondation Tapa

2019-2020

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The Musée des Civilisations de Côte d'Ivoire lost part of its valuable collection in 2011, following looting during political unrest. The project will **REINFORCE THE SECURITY MEASURES** of the museum building and the storage rooms and develop a museum emergency plan to minimize the risks to the collections.

# ERITREA

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ADULIS:  
ARCHEOLOGICAL  
EXCAVATIONS,  
CHRISTIAN HERITAGE  
AND TRAINING  
**Œuvre d'Orient**  
2020-2023

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**ADULIS** was once part of the vast Aksumite Kingdom (1<sup>st</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century CE), which covered territories in current parts of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Djibouti, Yemen, and Saudi Arabia. The project will excavate one of the three late antique churches (6<sup>th</sup> century). Restoration activities (using local materials such as basalt, schist or mud) and training sessions for Eritrean archeologists will contribute to the protection of this heritage site.



# GEORGIA

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SAFEGUARDING  
THE CULTURAL  
HERITAGE OF GORI  
**Georgian National  
Committee  
of the Blue Shield**  
2020-2021

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**THE GORI MUSEUM** was founded in 1935 and houses, among other artifacts, a unique coin collection from Georgia and other countries from 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE to 20<sup>th</sup> century CE. The museum's ethnographic objects, manuscripts, and photo archives provide a wide range of sources to better understand the Shida Kartli region and its role in the development of Georgia. This project will establish a Disaster Risk Management Plan for the Gori Museum, document its collections, and improve storage conditions. The project will also enhance museum staff's capacity in preventive conservation and first aid for cultural objects. Finally, civil-military cooperation among state authorities responsible for the protection of cultural heritage will be strengthened.



# GLOBAL

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EARTHEN  
ARCHITECTURE COURSE

Getty Conservation  
Institute, Abu Dhabi  
Department of Culture  
and Tourism

2018

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EXHIBITION "AGE OLD CITIES.  
A VIRTUAL JOURNEY FROM  
PALMYRA TO MOSUL"

Institut du Monde Arabe (IMA)

2018-ongoing

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In an effort to curb the destruction and disappearance of earthen structures worldwide, including in the Middle East and North Africa, an **EARTHEN ARCHITECTURE COURSE** was conducted at the end of 2018 by the Getty Conservation Institute in collaboration with the Department of Culture and Tourism of Abu Dhabi. The twenty participants from North Africa, Levant, Gulf countries, and southwest Asia learned practical methods for the preservation of earthen buildings and archaeological sites.

ALIPH firmly believes in the importance of raising awareness on the need to protect heritage threatened by conflict. **THE TRAVELLING EXHIBITION** "Age old cities. A virtual journey from Palmyra to Mosul" recreates the cities of Palmyra, Aleppo, Mosul, and Leptis Magna in virtual reality. It enjoyed its opening at the Arab World Institute from 10 October 2018 to 17 February 2019, where it was visited by more than 130,000 people. The exhibition has already traveled to Bonn, Riyadh and Washington DC.





# IRAQ

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## REHABILITATION OF THE MOSUL MUSEUM

**Louvre Museum,  
Smithsonian Institution**

2018-2023

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## MOSUL MOSAIC

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**THE MOSUL MUSEUM** held a diverse collection, which included artifacts from prehistory; Neo-Assyrian objects, largely from the site of Nimrud; artifacts from the site of Hatra; and an Islamic collection, largely from Mosul.

In 2015, the Daesh assault on the museum was publicized and raised great concern within the international community. Now, the museum and its collections are being secured and rehabilitated.

The first stage of this project, carried out in 2018-19, implemented immediate measures to stabilize the building, such as shoring up collapsing floors, removing live ordnance from the museum roof, and providing salvage supplies to the museum's staff. The objects or fragments in the museum's collection were safely stored, while

those kept offsite were inventoried. The results of the initial phase included an assessment of the damages and a global action plan that defined the necessary activities to fully rehabilitate the museum.

With the first stage complete, damaged artifacts, housed at the museum or the Nineveh SBAH storage facility, will be restored and museum staff will attend the course, "Post-Conflict Professional Museum Skills". In addition, the building's restoration will be planned.

This project is being implemented by the Louvre Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, in collaboration with the Iraqi State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH), and the Mosul Museum.

**THE OLD CITY OF MOSUL** holds a rich and unique heritage, representing a cultural and religious diversity that dates back millennia, but which suffered damage between 2014-17 when it was under the control of Daesh. ALIPH's Mosul Mosaic program aims to rehabilitate different places of worship, each one representing an aspect of the city's religious diversity. Together, these projects contribute to the UNESCO initiative "Reviving the Spirit of Mosul".

The Mosul Mosaic projects share the objective to once again make these revered monuments accessible to the local population. The methodology for these projects is threefold: collaboration with local authorities and communities, site preparation including mine clearance, and building reconstruction.



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REHABILITATION  
OF TUTUNJI HOUSE

University  
of Pennsylvania

2019-2022

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One piece of the Mosul Mosaic is **TUTUNJI HOUSE**: an ornate, late Ottoman, central courtyard house. This historic house suffered significant damage during armed conflict with Daesh in Mosul (2016-17). With mine clearance operations now complete, the next stage, in collaboration with local heritage authorities and Mosul University, will involve documenting, clearing, organizing, and storing reusable architectural elements. Following architectural and engineering assessments, the building's restoration will be carried out using traditional methods and materials.

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REHABILITATION  
OF THE MAR BEHNAM  
MONASTERY

Fraternité en Irak

2018-2019

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**THE MAR BEHNAM MONASTERY** in Khidr, northern Iraq, is a 4<sup>th</sup>-century monument that formerly housed one of the most important Syriac libraries in the world. It was destroyed by Daesh in 2015. This project, instigated by the association Fraternité en Irak, has rebuilt the church and the tomb.



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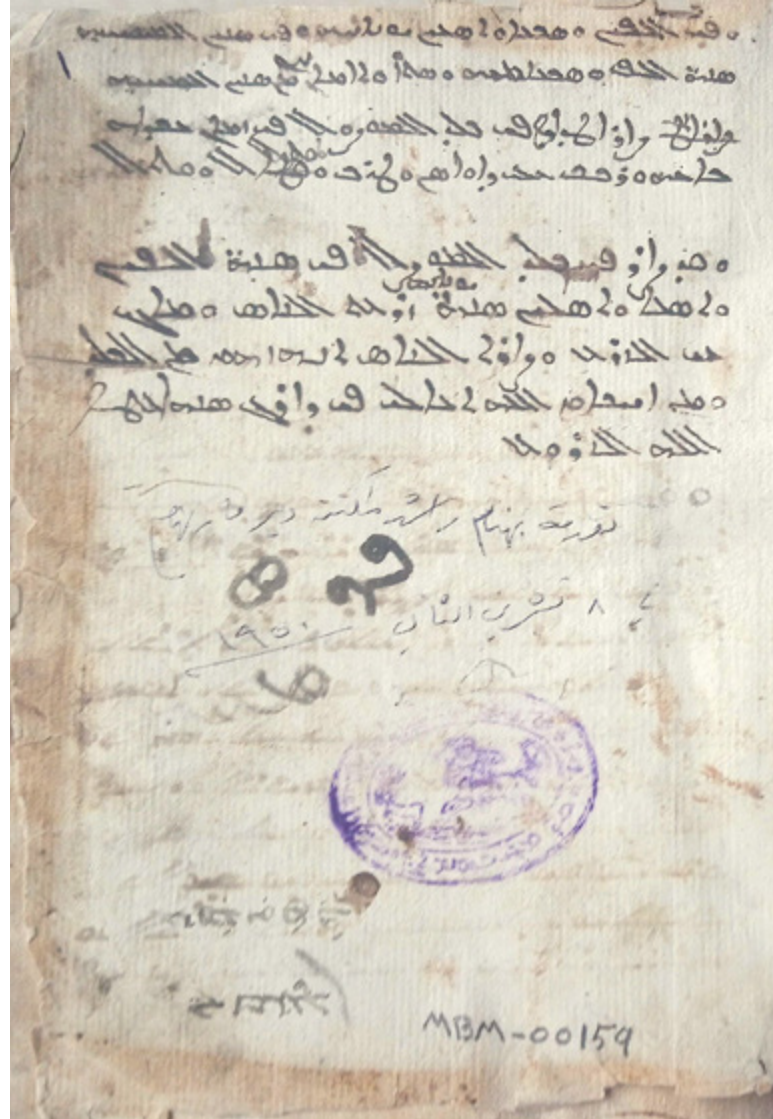
RECONSTRUCTION  
OF THE YAZIDI MAM  
RASHAN SHRINE

World Monuments  
Fund (WMF)

2020-2021

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**THE MAM RASHAN SHRINE** on Mount Sinjar is a Yazidi site, honoring a Xua'dan Saint (or "righteous person"), and probably dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century. It was destroyed by Daesh in 2014. This project will include research and assessment by international and local experts, fieldwork and restoration work (site cleaning and preservation, dome reconstruction, and rehabilitation of the garden), as well as a "Watch Day" to celebrate community resilience.



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DAMAGE ASSESSMENT  
AND FIRST AID INTERVENTIONS  
TO THE WORLD HERITAGE  
SITE OF HATRA AFTER DAESH  
OCCUPATION

Associazione Internazionale  
di Studi sul Mediterraneo  
e l'Oriente (ISMEO)

2020

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RESTORATION, DIGITIZATION  
AND DISSEMINATION OF IRAQI  
DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE

Bibliothèque nationale  
de France (BnF)

2019-2022

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Located in an isolated area of the desert steppe of northern Iraq, Nineveh Governorate, **HATRA** is the best-preserved and most-informative example of a Parthian city. Hatra was occupied by Daesh in 2014 and the site was placed on the World Heritage in Danger List in July 2015. Although liberated since April 2017, no damage assessment mission has yet been carried out at the site. To quantify the damage, ISMEO will undertake a survey combined with targeted field observations.

As testament to some of the oldest libraries in human history, Iraq hosts historical manuscripts from myriad private and public collections. The BnF enjoys an ongoing collaboration with libraries and archives in Iraq to **IDENTIFY, RESTORE, DIGITIZE, AND PUBLISH ONLINE** rare manuscripts preserved across the country. This project will concentrate on Christian and Muslim institutions, and the digital versions of the manuscripts will be published in an open access format at the Bibliothèques d'Orient: the web repository of the BnF dedicated to the written heritage of the Middle East.



# LEBANON

CONSERVATION OF  
13<sup>TH</sup>-CENTURY MEDIEVAL WALL  
PAINTINGS AND RENOVATION  
OF ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH

Œuvre d'Orient

2020-2023

**ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH** is located in the old district "Ayubbi" in Deddeh, not far from Tripoli. The date of its construction is unknown, but the murals, representing figures of saints as well as a cross, date from the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The two communicating naves, separated by two pointed arches, are a unique feature in the church. Every year on Saint Anthony's Day, the Christians of Deddé and some of the Muslims in the town, led by their Sheikh, meet in this church. The restoration of the murals will be implemented by a team of Italian and Lebanese conservators, restorers, architects, and archaeologists.

# LIBYA

REHABILITATION  
OF THE NATIONAL  
MUSEUM OF TRIPOLI

Mission Archéologique  
Française de Libye (MAF)

2020-2021

**THE AS-SARAYA AL-HAMRA**, the National Museum of Tripoli, is home to one of the most important collections in North Africa. Located at the heart of the city, this museum is an important reference point for the history of Libya, contributing to the reconciliation of Libyans with their heritage. In order to begin rehabilitation work, the project will involve three field missions to define priorities for collections, architecture, and personnel.



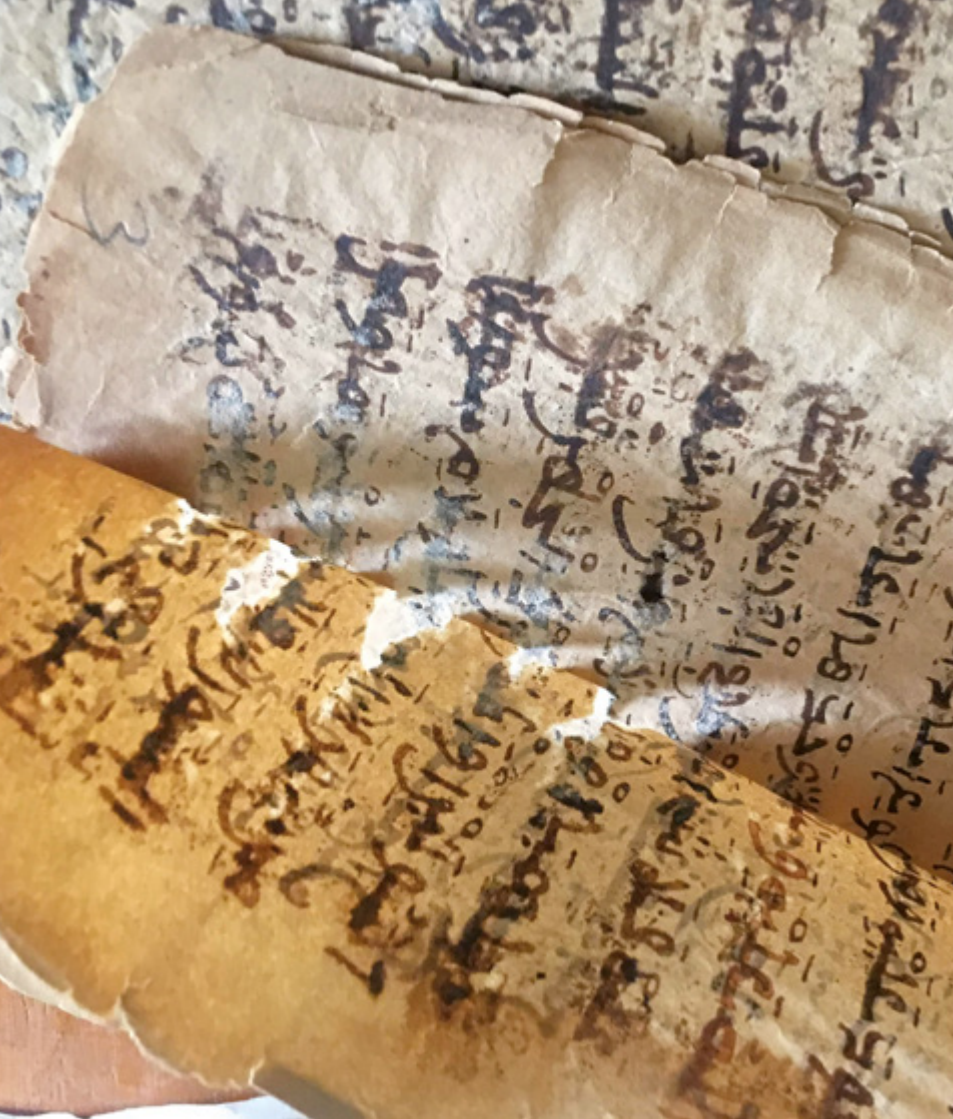
MANAGING  
LIBYA'S  
CULTURAL  
HERITAGE  
(MALICH)

King's College  
London (KCL)

2020-2023

## THE DESERT CITY OF GHADAMES

and the ancient Roman cities of **SABRATHA** and **LEPTIS MAGNA** are inscribed on the World Heritage List, testament to Libya's archaeological significance. However, due to conflict, these sites were placed on the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger in 2016. King's College London is collaborating with the Libyan Department of Antiquities to protect them through training in heritage protection, emergency stabilization, and management planning.



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REHABILITATION  
OF THE TOMB OF ASKIA

**Ministry of Culture of Mali**  
**(Direction Nationale**  
**du Patrimoine Culturel**  
**du Mali), CRAterre**

2020-2021

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PRESERVING MANUSCRIPTS  
IN THE AL-AQIB LIBRARY,  
SANKORÉ MOSQUE OF TIMBUKTU

**AMALIA (Archivi, Manoscritti**  
**e Libri Antichi)**

2019-2020

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# MALI

**THE TOMB OF ASKIA**, built in 1495, is testament to the splendour of the Songhoy Empire and a significant example of Sudano-Sahelian architecture. The local community regularly gathers at the site for cultural events and is dedicated to its upkeep by maintaining the structure using traditional methods. When the city of Gao was occupied by armed groups from 2012-13, there were serious consequences to its cultural heritage, including the tomb. The site was placed on the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger in 2012. To prevent it from further degrading and collapsing, a full rehabilitation project will be carried out. This project will be led by the Direction Nationale du Patrimoine Culturel du Mali in collaboration with CRAterre. It has several objectives, including consolidation of the structure, improvement of the facilities, and promotion of local and traditional knowledge.

The Al-Aqib Library at the Sankoré Mosque in Timbuktu holds a **UNIQUE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION**, which remained in Timbuktu during the armed attacks of 2012. This project will improve the critical preservation conditions of the collection through collaboration between AMALIA and library personnel. The Al-Aqib collection is also part of a digitization project led by the Hill Museum and Manuscript Library, and of a research project coordinated by the University of Hamburg.





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PROTECTION, PRESERVATION  
AND PROMOTION  
OF PALESTINIAN CULTURAL  
HERITAGE IN THE GAZA STRIP

**Première Urgence  
Internationale**

2020-2021

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PRESERVING THE WRITTEN  
HERITAGE OF JERUSALEM

**Khalidi Library**

2020-2021

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# PALESTINE

**THE SAINT HILARION MONASTERY** is one of the oldest and largest monasteries in the Middle East and is still used regularly. This project will renovate the historic buildings for public use and expand local capacities for cultural heritage preservation in Gaza. These activities will enhance the conservation skills and knowledge of students and workers, promote cultural tourism, and raise public awareness of the importance of cultural heritage.

The combined collections of the Jerusalem-based Khalidi, Al-Budeiri and Nashashibi Libraries as well as the Al-Ma'mal Art Foundation hold some of the oldest and largest private **COLLECTIONS** in Jerusalem, **WITH RARE MANUSCRIPTS** from the 12<sup>th</sup> century onward. The Khalidi Library is coordinating the common effort of these institutions to protect and preserve their threatened heritage.

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SAVING 16<sup>TH</sup>-CENTURY CHURCHES  
IN THE SONDONDO VALLEY

Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria

2020-2021

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## PERU

Located in Peru's **SONDONDO VALLEY** are twelve 16<sup>th</sup>-century churches, which were damaged during the civil war in the 1980s-90s. The project will complete a general diagnosis and then perform emergency interventions to consolidate the roofs of five of the churches.

## SOMALIA

**THE SACRED SITE OF AW-BARKHADLE** in Somalia embodies local diversity, including Christian, Islamic, and potentially Jewish religions, as well as indigenous beliefs. The local organization Horn Heritage aims to build communal cohesion and peace by protecting this endangered multi-religious heritage.

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SUDAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE  
PROTECTION

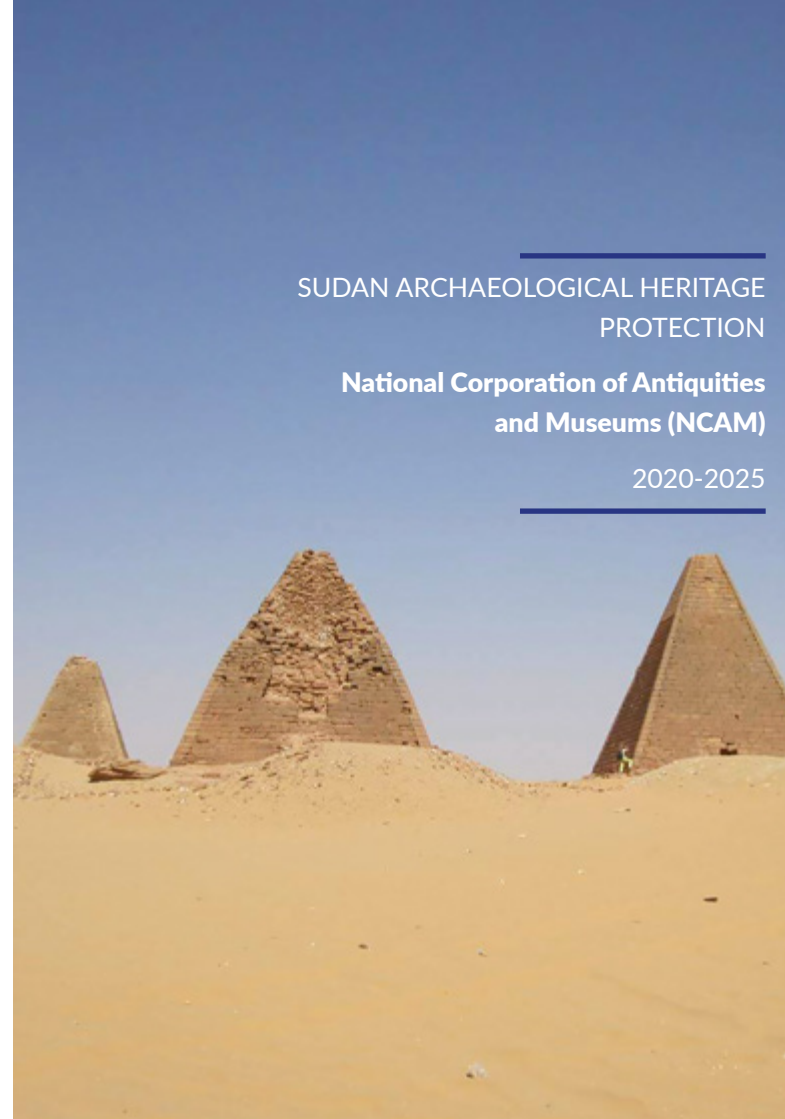
National Corporation of Antiquities  
and Museums (NCAM)

2020-2025

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## SUDAN

The Nile Valley, which is partially located in Sudan, is home to an archaeological heritage that exemplifies **RICH ARCHITECTURAL TRADITIONS**, including pyramids, that shaped the region for more than 2,000 years. This project will target approximately seventy sites in this region, including The Island of Meroe, and Gebel Barkal and Sites of the Napatan Region, which are inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. This initiative will include a topography study to define the boundaries of these archaeological sites and set up physical barriers where needed. A new storeroom will be built next to the National Museum of Antiquities, and awareness raising activities on the importance of cultural heritage protection will be conducted. NCAM will implement the project in collaboration with the French Archaeological Unit of Sudan Antiquities Service.





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SUDAN MEMORY:  
CONSERVING  
AND PROMOTING  
SUDANESE CULTURAL  
AND DOCUMENTARY  
HERITAGE

King's College London  
(KCL)

2020-2021

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Sudan's rich and vast **DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE** is held in collections around the country, capturing cultural practices and traditions, and documenting historical movements. The Sudan National Film Archive, for instance, is one of the largest of its kind in the continent. The collections from multiple institutions will be digitized, including the National Film Archive, the National Museum, the University of Khartoum in Sudan, and the National Archives in South Sudan. A digitization hub will be set up in Khartoum and personnel already involved in the project will be trained.

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WESTERN SUDAN  
COMMUNITY  
MUSEUMS

British Institute  
in Eastern Africa (BIEA)

2020-2021

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Three museums in Sudan – **DARFUR MUSEUM** in Nyala, **SHEIKAN MUSEUM** in El Obeid, **KHALIFA HOUSE** in Omdurman – hold important collections showing living heritage artifacts as well as archaeological objects. This project, now entering its second phase, will improve site security and conservation standards of the three museums. In addition, traditional shade shelters for daytime and outdoor displays of living heritage will be constructed. Training sessions are also planned for local staff to expand their skills in running labs and conservation techniques.



# ON SYRIAN HERITAGE

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COLLART – PALMYRA:  
THE DIGITAL RESTORATION  
OF THE BAALSHAMÎN TEMPLE

**Paul Collart Association  
in the Middle East**

2019-2021

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REHABILITATION  
OF RAQQA MUSEUM

**La Guilde européenne  
du Raid**

2019-2021

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**THE BAALSHAMÎN TEMPLE** in Palmyra, an outstanding example of Syrian-Roman architecture from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE, was completely destroyed by Daesh in August 2015. The project will create a digital restoration (anastylosis) of the temple, based on the study, digitization, and online publication of the archives of the Swiss archaeologist Paul Collart, who documented the site in the 1930s-60s.

**THE MUSEUM OF RAQQA** held an important collection of cultural and archeological artifacts from pre-history to modern times. However, the museum suffered damage and was reportedly looted by Daesh in 2013. The rehabilitation of the museum will be finalized in cooperation with the local NGO Roya. A first phase for the recovery of the museum's artifacts will start, in order to allow the museum to house its collections and welcome visitors once again.

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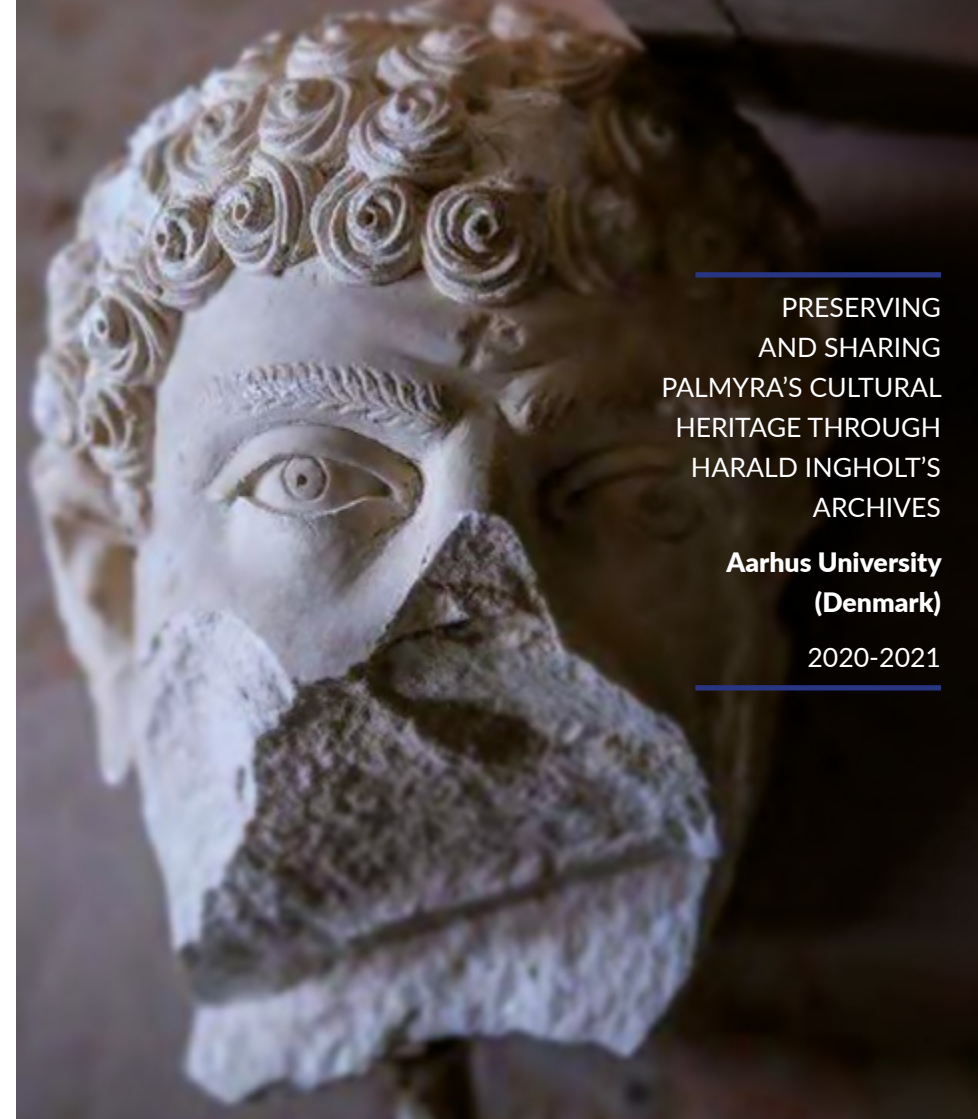
PRESERVING  
AND SHARING  
PALMYRA'S CULTURAL  
HERITAGE THROUGH  
HARALD INGHOLT'S  
ARCHIVES

**Aarhus University  
(Denmark)**

2020-2021

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Over **4,000 FUNERAL PORTRAITS** from Palmyra, Syria were documented by Danish archaeologist Harald Ingholt (1896-1985). The majority of this ancient statuary heritage has since been destroyed or looted during conflict. Ingholt's archives are currently housed at Aarhus University, Denmark, where they will be documented, digitized, and published online in order to make them accessible to the public.





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DISSEMINATION  
AND COLLABORATIVE  
REDOCUMENTATION  
OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
IMAGES FROM SYRIA

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**Institut Français  
du Proche Orient (IFPO)**

2019-2020

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DOCUMENTING  
THE SCULPTED  
DECORATION OF THE CRAC  
DES CHEVALIERS

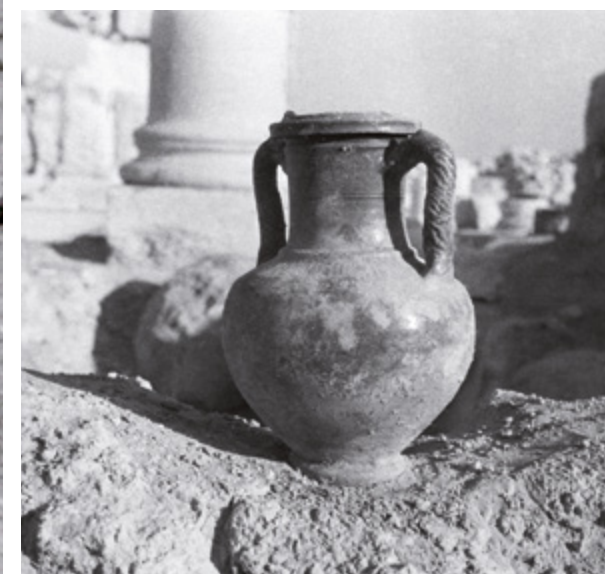
**Mediathèque de l'Architecture  
et du Patrimoine (MAP)**

2019-2020

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**IFPO'S PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION** holds over 50,000 images taken in Syria and Lebanon since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These images include aerial views and ground photographs of landscapes, cities, monuments, archaeological sites, and objects damaged during conflict. The digitization and online publication of the collection will become a reference for Syrian heritage in cities such as Palmyra, Bosra, Qalat Seman, Damascus, and Aleppo.

**THE CRAC DES CHEVALIERS FORTRESS**, known for its 13<sup>th</sup>-century carved arcades and capitals, and a World Heritage Site, was damaged during conflict in 2013-14. MAP holds a repository of casts of these architectural elements, made by French archaeologist Paul Deschamps in 1927-28, and preserved at the Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine in Paris. The project will create 3D restitutions of the casts and digitize the annexed documentation.





# YEMEN

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## RECONSTRUCTION OF THE AL-BADR PALACE AND REVITALIZATION OF THE TA'IZZ NATIONAL MUSEUM COMPLEX

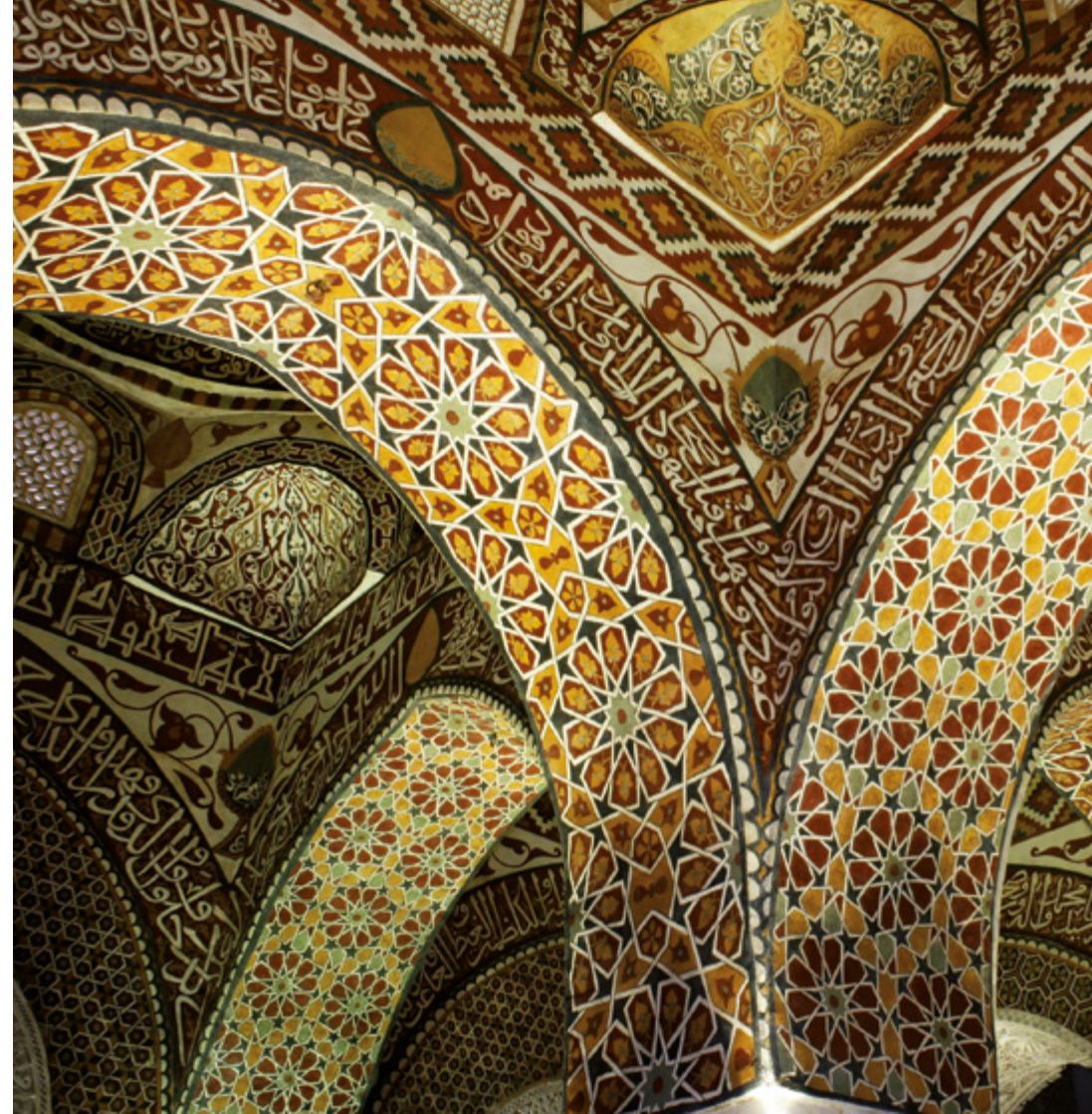
**World Monuments  
Fund (WMF)**

2020-2021

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### THE AL-BADR PALACE

is an Ottoman-era building and part of the Ta'izz National Museum complex. The palace was severely damaged during conflict, and over 15,000 objects from the museum collections remain buried under its debris. Restoration work will include recovering the museum's collections and creating a museography program for the Ta'izz National Museum complex, which includes Al-Badr Palace and Imam Palace.



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## THE DHAMAR MUSEUM RECOVERY AND DOCUMENTATION PROJECT

**Council of American  
Overseas Research  
Centers (CAORC)**

2020

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### THE DHAMAR MUSEUM,

one of Yemen's largest and most important regional museums, was heavily damaged during conflict. CAORC will recover, document, and shelter the Museum's collections, while also securing the site from remaining hazardous debris and collapsed rubble. Next, the operator will start the recovery of the estimated 6,000 objects still buried under its debris. Recovered objects will be catalogued and securely stored, and a local rapid response team will be trained with support from CAORC and the Smithsonian Cultural Rescue Initiative.



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DOCUMENTING  
YEMENI-BUILT HERITAGE  
AT RISK

**Centre Français  
d'Archéologie  
et de Sciences Sociales  
(CEFAS) & Iconem,  
Monumenta Orientalia**

2020-2022

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The outstanding value of Yemen's historical cities has been recognized globally with the inscription of Sana'a, Zabid, and Shibam on the World Heritage List. This unique heritage has been severely damaged by conflict. As a response, French and Italian teams are collaborating with Yemeni authorities on the documentation and assessment of the **URBAN TREASURES OF YEMEN**. CEFAS and Iconem (France) will use 3D technologies to digitize and document endangered urban centers. Monumenta Orientalia (Italy) will implement detailed architectural assessments targeting classified heritage buildings.



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EMERGENCY  
DIGITIZATION  
AND INVENTORY  
OF THE COLLECTION  
OF THE NATIONAL  
MUSEUM OF ADEN

**Digital Library of the  
Middle East (DLME)**

2019-2020

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**THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ADEN** is the holder of a collection of several thousands of archaeological, historical, and ethnographical objects. Significant portions of the collection were damaged or looted during conflict. DLME is working with personnel at the museum to secure the remaining parts of the collection from further looting and damage. The collection, safely kept in storage facilities outside the museum, will be digitized and indexed by trained Yemeni personnel.



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