

Situating Heritage Programme Report

**CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION
MAY 2022**

01

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CH	Cultural Heritage
CPF	Cultural Protection Fund
DCMS	Digital, Culture, Media and Sport
DGA	Directorate General of Antiquities
FGD	Focus Group Debate
ICH	Intangible Cultural Heritage
MoC	Ministry of Culture
SFGs	Students Focus Groups
TCH	Tangible Cultural Heritage
WG	Working Group

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ABOUT THE PARTNERS

British Council is the United Kingdom’s international organization for cultural relations and educational opportunities. Arts and Culture are a cornerstone of the British Council’s mission to build bridges of trust and understanding between peoples of the world. It links people working in arts and creative industries in the UK, Lebanon, and across the world to exchange, collaborate, and create.

britishcouncil.org.lb

Biladi is an independent Lebanese non-governmental organization that covers multiple fields of (cultural) heritage. Believing that all humans should have the right to know, love, and share their own history, BILADI works in two main areas: safeguarding and education.

biladi.org

Silāt, “connections” in English, is a Lebanese cultural organization that thrives to bring forth new sustainable cultural opportunities to local communities while bringing communities closer to their culture. With the absence of comprehensive and inclusive nationwide cultural policies, Silāt aims to play a proactive role in finding and implementing solutions and strategies that fit the Lebanese context and respond to the local needs. For this purpose, establishing collaborations and equitable partnerships across the cultural field is on top of Silāt’s priorities.

silatforculture.org

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This project is the result of a collaboration between the British Council in Lebanon, Biladi, Silāt for culture (the project partners), and Lebanese Cultural Heritage experts and professionals on one hand, and on the other, close coordination with the Lebanese Ministry of Culture.

Given the nature and type of the project activities, the project partners were keen on ensuring early collaboration and inclusion of the public sector, as much as representatives of the private sector, academia, and non-profit organizations working in the field.

The project partners are thankful for the support of the project's main strategic partner; the Lebanese Ministry of Culture and the Directorate General of Antiquities (DGA), whose participation in the 'Situating Heritage' Seminar was crucial in reaching a comprehensive conclusion and affirming the final results, and the Lebanese National Library which has graciously welcomed the activities. The partners are also thankful for the participation of the Cultural Protection Fund (CPF) team, Stephanie Grant and Waseem AlBahri, who were keen to listen to the outcomes of the project and the priorities of the cultural heritage sector in Lebanon.

The project partners would also like to thank each and every participant who contributed to this study; professionals, students, and the public, and would like to extend their gratitude, particularly to those who wholeheartedly shared their expertise, constructively debated, and drafted the needs and priorities of the Cultural Heritage sector in Lebanon.

Finally, the project partners are thankful for the teams at each organisation - David Knox, Rodolphe Gabriel, Marc Mouarkech and Rabih Koussa of British Council Lebanon; Joanne Farchakh Bajjaly, Rana Dubeissy and Graziella Nakad of Biladi, and Assaad Seif, Christel Safi, Maya Hmeidan, Rawad Bou Malhab and Samar Kai of Silāt for culture - whose commitment, tireless effort and preparedness to undertake the task was invaluable.

05

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Within a wider framework of fostering, safeguarding and promoting cultural heritage, British Council Lebanon has launched **Situating Heritage** aimed at consolidating the efforts and resources of cultural heritage professionals in Lebanon. In that sense, to formulate a clear and responsive strategy, British Council Lebanon in partnership with Biladi and Silât for culture, has embarked on a situational analysis that maps and assesses, in accord with a cross-section of stakeholders, the needs and priorities of the sector, and attempts to reposition the Cultural Protection Fund as an opportunity to address the sector's challenges and pacify the threats to cultural heritage.

The compounded repercussions of alarming political, social and economic crises since 2019 dictated the shaping of **Situating Heritage** into a prequel for an assessment and response strategy that dissects the state of the sector within the current context, maps its threats, prioritizes its needs, and defines the possible ways forward. In scope, the initiative proposed a series of programmatic components that bridge the general public's notions of and concerns on cultural heritage with the extensive experience of practitioners to instigate contextualized responses, enlarge the pool of viewpoints and heighten the relevance of ownership of cultural heritage.

“

**[...] Shaping of
Situating Heritage
into a prequel for
an assessment
and response
strategy [...]**

”

A

Focus Group Debate

For the first preparatory activity, Silāt for culture led a focus group debate that invited a representative sample of 21 professionals from the different tangible and intangible sectors of Cultural Heritage in Lebanon, drawing on their vast experience and know-how to broaden the discussion on the future orientations of the cultural heritage sector. Aiming to categorically identify, discuss and collect knowledge of the sectors' threats, weaknesses, needs and priorities, cultural heritage sectors were clustered in three overarching categories based on the classification of ICOMOS, UNESCO, and the Lebanese Law: Tangible-Immovable, Tangible-Movable and Intangible.

The invited experts were supplied with a planning document that focused on the SWOT analysis of the cultural heritage sector in terms of identification, valuation, protection, and dissemination and transmission, and were further met with one-on-one discussions to highlight the project objectives, the main expectations, and intended outcomes in relation to the shared documents. Participants were requested to complete the situational analysis table and share it with the organizing team ahead of the debate.

The debate revealed common threats and weaknesses across the different heritage sectors, highlighting:

- the absence of nation-wide, open-source data, accessible databases and commonly accessible repositories;
- the absence of multidisciplinary and holistic approaches to research and project implementation;
- the lack of standardized methods and guides to good practice (surveys, inventory, documentation, conservation, and outreach);
- the limited and/or unsustainable financial means with a lack of trained personnel, particularly in new technologies.
- the outdated laws and rigid legal and administrative frameworks for most of the cultural heritage sectors;
- the low level of public awareness thus, weak valorization of cultural heritage, and weak public involvement and community engagement;
- the shortage in public outreach activities and material, the limited number of publications in Arabic as well as the scarcity of scientific publications;
- the absence of cultural heritage conservation and management courses and/or majors in university curricula.



The identified threats and weaknesses, superimposed with the current financial and socio-economic crisis that Lebanon is enduring have revealed the need to:

1. address issues collectively by improving cross-sectoral networking and learning from each other's experiences;
2. treat backlog data and find means to tackle big data sets;
3. implement bottom-up and people-centered approaches on all levels;
4. undertake capacity building across the cultural heritage sub-sectors; and
5. foster sustainable development based on culture and cultural heritage for economic regeneration and employment creation.

B Public Survey

In parallel, Biladi designed the first public survey on the subject of heritage in Lebanon. It focused on the identification and valuation of cultural heritage, and its results were intended to encapsulate the needs of the community to be relayed to the professionals and experts working in the field. As such, the questionnaire was divided into (a) “Demographics”, that covers the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants; (b) “Identification and Valorization of Cultural Heritage”, that determines how participants identify and define cultural heritage; (c) “Threats”, that addresses the sources of threats to Cultural Heritage; and (d) “Protection”, that assesses the respondents’ views on who’s responsible for informing the public about cultural heritage, and who should be protecting cultural heritage in the country.

In February 2022, Qualisus Consulting collected a sample size of 400 surveys based on a stratified random approach with a target sample corresponding to the estimated population in each governorate. The main outcomes of the public survey can be summarized as follows:

Of the respondents:

The majority limited tangible heritage to archaeological sites and ancient artefacts; and intangible heritage to culinary arts and traditions;	
41%	however, have visited museums;
19%	identified Lebanese dance, music, theatre or cinema as their cultural heritage;
64%	replied that the archaeological sites should be owned by the government;
52%	believed that information related to cultural heritage is transmitted via parents;
88%	agree or strongly agree that the government should allocate more budget to preserve and conserve cultural heritage; and
92%	have visited archaeological sites;
52%	would keep (and not declare) a found artefact or manuscript. Yet, looting and lack of conservation are considered the higher threats to cultural heritage.



C

Students Focus Group

In addition, Biladi designed and conducted three focus groups with a total of 96 students. Their active participation, as prospective professionals, enhanced their knowledge of the current challenges and opportunities in the cultural heritage sector. The students responded to a survey ahead of the focus group proceedings, allowing them to become acquainted with the four main themes that were explored, i.e. identification, protection, threat, and valorisation.

The main outcomes of the Students Focus Groups can be summarized as follows:

On identification of cultural heritage, of the students:

- 30%

identified heritage as having 'value': Moral, Historical, or Architectural;
- 28%

identified heritage as a legacy;
- 20%

identified heritage with its continuous use until the present;
- 10%

identified heritage that expresses a shared identity; and
- 04%

identified heritage with authenticity and rarity.

On the sound valorisation of cultural heritage, of the students:

- 34%

mentioned that raising awareness is needed for a sound valorisation process;
- 19%

proposed heritage-related festivals and events; and
- 17%

insisted on the revival and use of heritage buildings in modern context.

On the major threats to cultural heritage, of the students:

- 15%

mentioned lack of awareness;
- 15%

mentioned the weak laws;
- 14%

mentioned natural factors; and
- 12%

mentioned human threats.

On proper protection of cultural heritage, of the students:

- 19%

mentioned restoration, regular maintenance, documentation, and archiving;
- 19%

mentioned raising awareness; and
- 17%

mentioned law update and enforcement.

D **Situating Heritage:** Mapping Threats, Opportunities and Future Directions

On March 11th, 2022, the seminar *Situating Heritage: Mapping Threats, Opportunities and Future Directions* presented the findings of the Focus Group Debate, the public survey and the Students' Focus Group, and opened the discussion with the wider community of heritage experts in alignment with the project's efforts for an inclusive, public consultation policy. It aimed at initiating the debate between the different stakeholders and evolving into an initial consensus on the needs and priorities of the cultural heritage sector in Lebanon. For this purpose, the invited experts, professionals, and students were assigned to 7 working groups according to their fields of expertise and on the earlier identified cultural heritage clusters and sub-clusters implemented during the Focus Group Debate.

Based on the outcomes of the Focus Group Debate, minor modifications were implemented to the working groups, and a separate theme on dissemination and transmission was introduced. The 7 working groups are:

1. Historic Buildings, Historic Monuments, and Historic Urban Landscape;
2. Archeological Monuments and Sites, and Cultural Landscapes;
3. Museum Collections, Artworks, and Art Objects (paintings, sculptures, etc.);
4. Libraries, Records, and Archives;
5. Audiovisual (Cinema, TV, Photos, etc.), and Oral Traditions (Music, Zajal, etc.);
6. Artisans, Craftsmanship, and Culinary Heritage; and
7. Dissemination, and Transmission.

The Seminar programme was conceived to target both focused and open debate approaches. Consequently, it was divided into two main sections. The first included split-session round tables for the pre-defined working groups to review the findings from both the Focus Group Debate and the survey, to ascertain those findings, discuss their overlap, and introduce additional priorities. Each of the working groups was asked to present the main priorities to be presented and discussed. The second section was composed of a sequence of presentations on the case of the Beirut port explosion, underlining the capacities and willingness for crisis response and the lessons learnt.

After the discussion panel session, the team of the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) presented the Cultural Protection Fund, presented projects supported by the fund in the region, and encouraged attendees to be part of the upcoming cycle.

The outcomes of the 'Situating Heritage' project revealed several needs and priorities which were formulated by the professionals during the Focus Group Debate and the Seminar. The results of the survey and the Students Focus Group came to confirm a number of the proposed needs and priorities, particularly regarding re-establishing the connection between people and their heritage through an outreach strategy and a common vision.

Standardization was also a common need formulated for all the cultural heritage subsectors, implying the necessity for the publication of 'Good Practice' manuals. This was proposed within the formulation of the need for the establishment of a global protection vision that can work as a master plan for the globalized protection of the Lebanese cultural heritage. Important global/general needs for the cultural heritage sector were also put forth and agreed upon by the majority of the participants in the different project's activities. These can be formulated as follows:

- The need for an academic space for thinking through heritage from other perspectives;
- The need to adopt a comprehensive approach to the identification and valorization of heritage: i.e. similar to the HUL approach in the urban context;
- The need for a national and multi-sectoral strategy;
- The need to encourage and adopt bottom-up approaches across the different cultural heritage subsectors in the identification and valorization of heritage to ensure public involvement, appropriation, protection, and transmission of cultural heritage;
- The need to support the few existing technological platforms, universities, and research centres that deal with cultural heritage protection and conservation;
- The need to link cultural-historical values and contemporary socio-economic values;
- The need to record and document heritage at risk, eg. industrial heritage and other excluded heritage types, whether tangible or intangible;
- The need for the establishment of Open Access resources; and
- The need to establish appropriate partnerships between all the cultural heritage stakeholders, whether public/private, private/private, NGOs/public, NGO/NGO, public/public, or a mix of all.

The primary priorities as defined by the different working groups are summarised as follows:

Historic Buildings, Historic Monuments, and Historic Urban Landscapes

- Develop national-level strategies and a political decision;
- Provide Free access to documentation related to the different fields and their dissemination;
- Enhance the legal framework for the protection of the built heritage within the framework of the historic urban landscapes; and
- Undertake capacity building in the fields of protection and conservation related to the built heritage on both technical and institutional levels.

Archaeological Monuments and Sites, and cultural landscapes

- Survey and inventory the cultural and archaeological landscapes;
- Devise and Implement a risk mapping approach for the archaeological heritage of Lebanon, especially remote sites that are open and vulnerable;
- Produce targeted public outreach material and proper publications to be used as tools for the dissemination of archaeological heritage for an improved representation for the public; and
- Publish the huge data issued from the last 30 years of urban excavations, especially that of Beirut, as a way to protect the massive amounts of the unearthed artefacts from being lost into oblivion and to increase our knowledge about the historical evolution of the city and its history.

Museum Collections, Artworks, and Art Objects

- Introduce museum culture into schools, and museum studies into universities and technical (vocational) schools' curricula as an efficient promotion of job creation;
- Develop the museums' activities in an interactive approach, linking the museum to its community;
- Work on the capacity building of the Museums staff already working in the field;
- Inventory the collections of public museums and make them accessible, and update/enhance the online access to all museum's collections.

Libraries, Records and Archives

- Establish a National Bibliography accessible online, integrating information about the locations of the different books, documents, etc. in all the libraries on the Lebanese territory;
- Develop the capacities of people working in the field;
- Enhance the national awareness (campaigns, etc.) regarding special collections, and give a more social dimension to the private archives; and
- Standardize the data acquisition processes and elaborate on and enhance the OCR in Arabic.

Audiovisual and Oral Traditions

- Establish specific national laws and regulations for the sector;
- Collect, compile and archive the available material in its original form;
- Need to digitize and create a national database for the different sectors (cinema, performing arts, music, zajal, etc.) and make it accessible to the wider community; and
- Establish a national outreach program to promote the wealth of these types of intangible cultural heritage.

Artisans, Craftsmanship, and Culinary Heritage

- Establish proper national laws acknowledging the different artisanal craftsmanship and culinary heritage. Also, a national legal framework to organize the different sectors of craftsmanship and set criteria for "Made in Lebanon" products;
- Devise programs/formulas that connect designers with artisans in order to enhance cross-promotion dynamics and exports (This point did not get the wider audience consensus during the open discussions);
- Undertake proper academic research and documentation of the culinary heritage and traditional cuisine, as well as the artisanal traditional know-how;
- Establish a national archive to transmit the above-mentioned know-how and make it accessible to the wider community.

Dissemination, and Transmission

It is important to note that many the of needs and priorities were discussed during the working group discussion. However, the participants, coming from different backgrounds and having diversified expertise and interests, did not convey consensus on the main priorities. Nevertheless, the following was conveyed during the discussion session:

- Develop a dissemination and transmission strategy defining the aim of spreading knowledge (sense of belonging, ownership, citizenship, engagement, making culture and heritage relevant, etc.);
- Connect educators, editors, and publishers with (a) the main cultural heritage stakeholders and actors - as main sources of knowledge in order to produce the targeted awareness material and (b) local media to work on the proper promotion of the national cultural heritage and its values;
- Enhance the capacity of the cultural heritage professionals including others from the education sector, to be able to properly handle the transmission of knowledge processes to all the categories of citizens; and
- Ensure accessibility to professional outcomes/studies/publications in the different fields of cultural heritage in order to dig in and produce high-quality material for cultural heritage promotion and dissemination.



Cultural Heritage in Lebanon, whether in its tangible or intangible form, seems to have entered a deep state of idleness where basic accepted narratives are being put to the test with every new layer of political discord and deadlock. Furthermore, the economic crisis is affecting both the public and private sectors depriving them of the fundamental tools and resources to manage and protect the heritage at hand, aside from withholding new projects and initiatives.

In order to address these challenges, the priorities need to concentrate on safeguarding cultural heritage through sustainable partnerships and updated legal frameworks, the protection and support of local capacities and programmed academic and technical targeting of potential new actors. Wide and adequate dissemination of cultural heritage values through collaborative efforts between the sub-sectors could additionally consolidate accepted narratives within the national self-identification crisis, opening the door to a holistic approach that would eventually help professionals in their valorisation and community involvement efforts. Nevertheless, even when highly specialized people are available with the will to initiate projects and collaborations, the lack of funds hinders the implementation of many needed projects targeting protection and valorisation.

06

INTRODUCTION

Project Background and Scope

The British Council Lebanon and in preparation for the next round of the Cultural Protection Fund (CPF) convened two local NGOs in January 2022, Silât for culture and Biladi, to collaborate on a study to assess the local needs within the Lebanese Cultural Heritage sector. The overall aim of the British Council is to understand and map the sector’s needs and priorities in order to have a clear responsive strategy in the next CPF cycle.

Following a sequence of meetings between the three partners, Silât for culture and Biladi were commissioned in early February 2022 in order to undertake a situational review analysis in the different Cultural Heritage (CH) sectors. The whole project was entitled “Situating Heritage” and it was supposed to end by mid-March 2022.

To meet the project objectives as well as the preset end date, the partners agreed on dividing the roles and tasks:

- a. Silât to design and implement a focus group debate for professionals in February 2022.
- b. Biladi to prepare the content of a public survey during February 2022.
- c. A private firm (Qualisus Consulting) to conduct the public survey between the end of February and early March 2022.
- d. Biladi to conduct student focus groups based on the content of the

- survey by early March 2022.
- e. Silât and Biladi to design and implement a Seminar for a larger group of participants prior to mid-March 2022.
- f. Silât to compile the findings in a final report one month from the project implementation (mid-April 2022).

Project Objectives

A study undertaken by the CPF on the impact of the funding program in Lebanon during the previous rounds¹ revealed weak effectiveness of the fund since only a few projects were implemented with a limited response to the local needs, thus having a limited systemic as well as specific impacts on CH protection.

In an attempt to revert the situation and have a better impact of the CPF over the next three years, the British Council Lebanon decided to undertake a situational review analysis of the local needs and priorities, as defined by Lebanese actors, in the different Cultural Heritage sectors in Lebanon to ensure a responsive strategy to the local requirements and entities working in the sector. In this sense, the British Council Lebanon aims to become an active partner to stakeholders in the cultural heritage sector in Lebanon and ensure the alignment of the British government funding program, namely CPF, to the current context.

Lebanese Cultural Heritage Context

Cultural Heritage in Lebanon in its broader sense is passing through a crisis period, namely when it comes to its identification, valorization, protection, and dissemination, as well as its transmission unharmed for future generations.

Located in a high-risk area, our common CH, be it tangible or intangible, already fragile and lacking proper strategic governance, suffered a lot. The ongoing economic and financial crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the 4th of August Beirut blast exacerbated the situation. Moreover, notwithstanding the pressing needs at the national level, CH importance declined in the priorities of the government, local authorities, and funding agencies. This paradoxical situation added a layer of complexity and difficulty toward the possibility to initiate substantial projects aiming at the sustainable development of the sector.

On the other hand, many funding agencies willing to assist Lebanon in the framework of the protection of its CH at risk faced difficulties in the implementation of their projects where several challenges were commonly encountered. Agricultural expansion, urban development, and unregulated constructions posed a high pressure on the immovable CH. Moreover, illicit trafficking, climate change, ignorance, and neglect were identified as major challenges when it comes to the other sectors of CH. These factors were accentuated by common systemic deficiencies: lack of government resources (financial and human); weak legal systems, including

¹ Kieron Culligan et al., *Country level evaluation of the Cultural Protection Fund in Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon and the Occupied Palestinian Territories; A report for the British Council and the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport*, Prepared by In2Impact and a regional expert team, July 2021, pp.5-9.

enforcement; inadequate heritage protection strategy and policies; lack of access to training in modern methods and technologies; insufficient/ineffective coordination between the central and local government and the civil society organizations.

Moreover, although few of the implemented projects responded to the local needs across tangible and intangible heritage sectors, there was no balance of funding between projects targeting systemic impact and local/individual impact.

Also should be mentioned, the lack of sustainability and ability to maintain the impact and sustainable results of many implemented projects because the funding agencies were not interested in the long term impact, but were only focused on short term visibility of their funds.

Conceptual Framework

For a more consistent outcome, a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was needed for each CH subsector. With this concept in mind, the project activities were structured and formulated in order to:

- Identify the valuation process of the CH sectors
- Identify threats and factors affecting heritage and current challenges
- Define the needs of the sector to counter the above-mentioned threats and to face current challenges as seen by each stakeholder
- Understand the current strengths of the CH sector (human capacities, institutional capabilities, financial and economic ability, etc.)
- Highlight the possible opportunities within the Lebanese context.

Based on a sequence of meetings between the partners, a general roadmap was agreed on (figure.01). Given the limited time, the most suitable implementation approach was defined and sequenced with first, implementing a focus group debate (FGD) for professionals by Silāt. The FGD would gather a representative sample (up to 20 professionals) of the major Lebanese actors, players, professionals, and academics in order to define the needs and identify priorities of the CH sectors based on their experience.

Simultaneously, a public survey would be prepared by Biladi and conducted through a professional entity - Qualisus Consulting. The survey would target a sample of 400 individuals randomly chosen by Qualisus from the different regions in Lebanon. At the same time, Biladi would organize focus groups for 100 undergraduate students specializing in archaeology, architecture, and

other relevant majors. As future professionals, the students were to fill the survey and participate in focus groups to understand how they define CH, its values and needs, and recognize their aspirations for the future of the sector. The aim of both activities aimed to understand how CH is perceived by the wider public.

Consequently, the FGD for professionals, the public survey, and the students' focus groups aimed to build the knowledge pool leading to future rounds of debates (working groups) and discussions planned to be conducted on a wider scale during the “Situating Heritage” Seminar in March 2022. The target is to open the discussion with the wider community of heritage experts in relation to the findings of the FGD and -public and students- surveys to reach a consensus on the top 3 to 4 priority areas of each CH sub-sector.

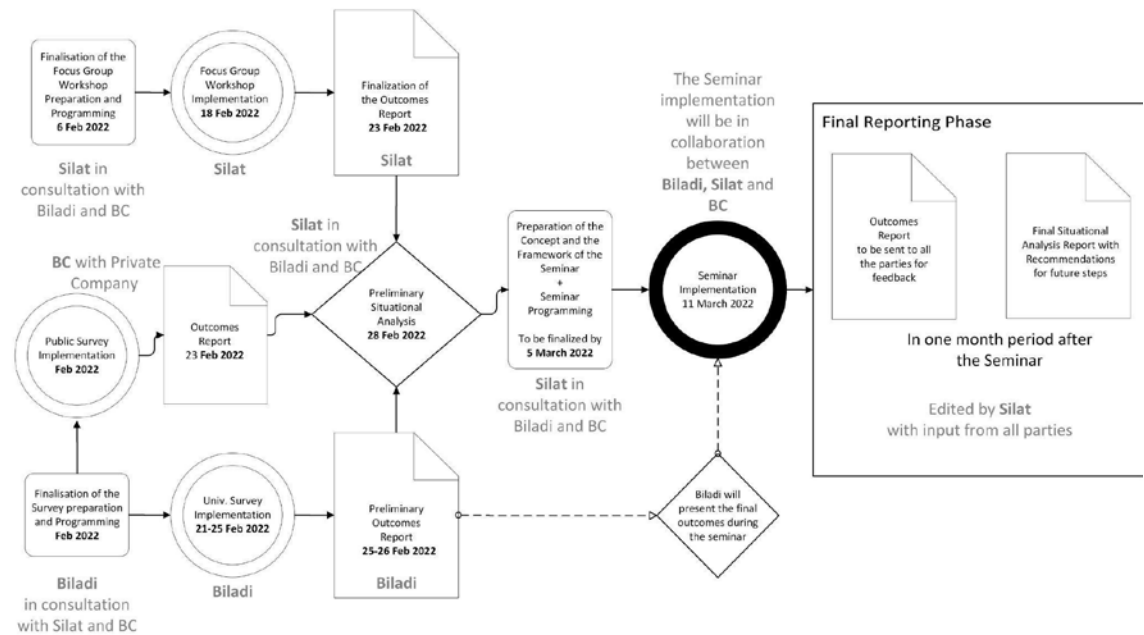


Fig.01 _Operational plan of “Situating Heritage” project

07

METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

A Professionals' Focus Group Debate

Specific Objectives

The FGD intended to bring together a representative sample group of experts in different fields (tangible and intangible) of cultural heritage as a preliminary or initial step towards the preparation of the Seminar in order to meet the project's objective stated above.

The 1st part of the focus group debate aims to explore different understandings of cultural heritage and levels of valuation among the different participants, while the second part intends to tackle the potential threats, existing challenges, and current needs. The workshop's last part shall be dedicated to existing strengths and future opportunities within the Lebanese context.

Implementation Framework

The FGD was designed to be conducted as a facilitated work meeting where Silāt for culture would assist the focus group of professionals in the field in order to freely express their opinion, experience, and knowledge about the concept note shared by Silāt prior to the meeting.

The aim was to give each expert the opportunity to debate and raise concerns, and challenges in his area of expertise.

Pooling of ideas and knowledge would be collected by the organizers in an attempt to cluster the findings.

To prepare and conduct the debate of the professional's focus group in a contextualized, structured, and efficient manner, Silāt developed a framework defining the sectors of CH based on the classification of international organizations such as ICOMOS, UNESCO, and the national Lebanese Law (Appendix A and Table 01).

Silāt also prepared and shared with the invitees a planning document focusing on the SWOT analysis of the CH sectors in terms of identification, valorization, protection, and dissemination. Later, Silāt's team performed one to one discussion with each of the invitees to highlight the project objectives, the main expectations, and intended outcomes in relation to the shared documents. Participants were requested to fill the situational analysis table (Table 02) and share it with the organizing team one day ahead of the debate.

The clustering and sub-clustering of the CH subsectors were of importance in the process of identifying the relevant experts and professionals for both the FGD and later the Seminar. The experts' input prior to the debate aimed at structuring the discussion, and later in compiling the findings based on the identified areas within the SWOT analysis.

Cluster 01 Tangible (Immovable)	Cluster 02 Tangible (Movable)	Cluster 03 Intangible
Historic buildings, monuments & sites	Museum collections, artworks & art objects (paintings, sculptures, lithographies, etc.)	Traditions, customs, social practices, rituals, religious ceremonies, festivities, rites
Archeological monuments & sites	Furniture, historical utensils, coins, jewelry, stamp seals, weapons, stamps, rugs, musical instruments, and samples of traditional artisanal products; and any item related to the political, artistic, and scientific history	Indigenous knowledge, skills, and techniques, gastronomy, clothing
Cultural landscapes & Historic urban landscape	Libraries, books, photographs, films, archives, official or private documents, manuscripts, audio recordings	Music, dance, theater, literature

Table 01 _ Cultural Heritage clusters as structured by Silāt

Process →	Identification: Survey, recording, inventories, research, etc.	Valorisation / Valuation / Significance:	Protection / Conservation: Legal, Technical & know-how, Capacities, Documentation, Archives, etc.	Dissemination / Transmission (At the public level): Education, Awareness, Availability of Data, etc.	Other Themes: University curricula, etc.
At the level of People (capacities & skills) / System / Tools / Means & Resources (human - technical - financial) / Policies					
Weaknesses / Vulnerabilities					
Cross themes weaknesses					
Threats					
Cross themes threats					
Strengths					
Cross themes strengths					
Opportunities					
Cross themes opportunities					

Table 02_ FGD preparatory document titled "Situational Analysis" developed by Silāt

Selection Criteria

Following the clustering and sub-clustering of the CH subsectors (Table 01), and the request by the partners to limit the number of participants to 20-25 participants, Silāt aimed at selecting the participating professionals based on the following criteria:

1. Minimum of 1 expert per CH sub-cluster and a maximum of 4 experts per CH cluster
2. Diversification and inclusiveness in the field of expertise (tangible and intangible)
3. Gender balance
4. Relevant expert’s profile and experience and his/her level of contribution and impact to the CH field
5. Balance in the representation of private and non-profit sectors: academics, practitioners, civil society activists, professionals, private and public institutions
6. Willingness for active participation (without incentive).

Of the 35 potential participants that Silāt team contacted, 23 confirmed their participation and sent the situational analysis tables, and only 21 attended the FGD. The complete list of the 21 attendees and the biographies of the 23 respondent professionals are detailed in Appendix B and Appendix C.

Implementation and Discussion

Twenty-one local CH professionals gathered on February 19, 2022, at Fabrika, Achrafieh-Lebanon from 9:00 am till 13:00 following Silāt’s invitation to the FGD. The participants debated the CH sectors’ current needs based on the SWOT analysis exercise that they prepared in coordination with Silāt’s team ahead of the debate (Table 02).

The debate was organized following the topics detailed in the “Situational Analysis” table, where each professional introduced in 3 minutes a summary of her/his SWOT findings on the identification, valuation, protection, and dissemination of CH within his/her respective area of expertise and then a debate and exchange followed (Table 03). This inter-sectoral exchange revealed common challenges and needs across the CH sector in Lebanon, especially in relation to a national vision and strategy, access to data, scarcity of resources, public awareness and involvement, and the like. Experts expressed the need for more interaction and exchange amongst themselves in order to foster stronger collaborations and build on each other’s experiences to counter the challenges and address the common needs. The breaks in between the discussion sessions were also beneficial for networking and sharing lessons learned.

After the FGD, Silāt’s team transcribed the registered audio of the debate complementing the ‘Situational Analysis’ of the experts. The transcribed text was shared for review with all participants and their consent was guaranteed as it will be the base of the analysis approach of the project outcomes.

Time	Activity
08:45 - 09:00	Registration
09:00 - 09:05	Welcome Note David Knox, Director of British Council Lebanon
09:05 - 09:15	Introduction to the debate rules of procedure Assaad Seif, Moderator, Co-founder of Silāt for culture
Where are We?	
09:15 - 10:00	Topic 01. Identification and valuation of Lebanese cultural heritage
10:00 - 10:15	Coffee Break
10:15 - 11:00	Topic 02. Protection of Lebanese cultural heritage
11:00 - 11:15	Coffee Break
11:15 - 12:00	Topic 03. Dissemination and transmission of Lebanese cultural heritage
12:00 - 12:15	Coffee Break
What is the Way Forward?	
12:15 - 13:00	Topic 04. Closing discussion on the needs, priorities, and future directions

Table 03_Professional’s FGD agenda (February 19, 2022)



B

Public Survey

Specific Objectives

The project partners believe that the public survey is an essential step to identifying the nature of the relationship between the people and their heritage. It delivers the needed data to set a clear understanding of the current situation of the CH management approach and public engagement.

Following a bottom-up approach, and aiming to give the general public the primacy in raising their concerns and claiming ownership to their cultural heritage, the public survey aimed to highlight the relationship between the public and heritage. It was intended to deliver the necessary data to formulate a baseline to which cultural heritage projects can be calibrated.

Moreover, it aims to understand what is considered cultural heritage to the Lebanese population and how valuable it is for them. Hence, the results of the survey intend to show the needs of the community that would be interlinked to the aspirations of the professionals and experts working in the field.

Implementation Framework and Selection Criteria

Based on the conceptual framework and general methodology agreed upon by the partners, the questionnaire prepared by Biladi was divided into four sections as per the below description:

- Section 1:** “Demographics” covers the sociodemographic characteristics of the participants.
- Section 2:** “Identification and Valorization of Cultural Heritage” determines how participants identify and define CH.
- Section 3:** “Threats” addresses the sources of threats to Cultural Heritage.

Section 4: “Protection” assesses the respondents’ views on who’s responsible for informing the public about CH, and who should be protecting CH in the country.

The survey was implemented by a private professional firm and the sample size limited to 400 respondents, while ensuring geographical representation as well as gender balance. The Public Survey questionnaire is found in Appendix D.

Implementation

Qualisus Consulting, a private data collection firm, was commissioned by British Council to implement the public survey. With the limited sample size of 400 surveys, Qualisus Consulting adopted a stratified random approach with a target sample based on the estimated population in each governorate in the country.

To ensure the clarity and accuracy of the collected data, Qualisus selected and briefed ten pollsters on the project and detailed the survey’s considerations. Each section of the survey was reviewed with the collectors to guarantee a complete understanding of the respective questions.

During the last week of February, the ten trainees carried out the surveys in-person taking into consideration gender balance, different educational backgrounds and age groups, as well as geographical distribution. Each survey was conducted by one data collector and inserted directly into the Kobo Toolbox by one data enumerator.

The analysis report of the survey by Qualisus Consulting was submitted on the 4th of March 2022.

C Students' Focus Group

Specific Objectives

The workshops with the university students (up to 100 students) aimed at including the perspective of the future professionals, being at this stage of their careers as an intermediary between the professionals and the public.

Implementation Framework and Selection Criteria

Given the absence of a specialized undergraduate or graduate heritage conservation and management programs, around 100 students specializing mainly in architecture and archeology, or any other related field would be targeted through an invitation and an online registration link. The only selection criteria was the relevance of the educational background and the willingness for active participation on a 1st registered basis.

Lebanese University students at different branches in Lebanon would receive a link for individual registration to the focus groups (figure: add Biladi invitation). After confirmation by Biladi, the first 100 registered students would receive the survey link (same as the public survey) to be filled out at least a day before the workshop. By filling out the survey, the students are acquainted with the four main themes to be explored and discussed during the workshop, i.e. identification, protection, threat, and valorization.

The workshop would start with a round of introductions. Afterward, a lecture titled “What is Heritage?” is facilitated by Biladi and conducted in an interactive manner. The lecture is followed by four consecutive sessions led by Lebanese University Professors targeting respectively the identification of heritage, protection, threats, and valorization.

Implementation and Discussion

The Focus groups discussions attracted 96 students of which 53% were specializing in archaeology and 41.7% in architecture. Their educational level varied between undergraduate (62.5 %), graduate students (34.4%), and the remaining percentage were post graduates (PHD candidates).

Prior to the workshop and with the full list of registered students, Biladi divided the participants over 3 groups/ sessions and allocated the attendees of each session into smaller groups of 5 to 6 participants from different majors. Each group had an almost equal number of architecture and archeology students.

Three workshops for the SFGs were organized by Biladi; one on Thursday 3rd of March, and two on Saturday 5th of March 2022 at the National Library in Sanayeh, Beirut.

Following the introductory interactive session led by Biladi about the definition and notions of Heritage, four consecutive sessions on the four concepts of the project (Identification of heritage, protection, threats and valorization) were undertaken by Dr. Arz Labaki, Dr. Nada Kallas, Dr. Leila Abi Zeid, and Dr. Rana Dubeissy.

The active participation of the students enhanced their knowledge and opened their prospects to the current challenges and opportunities of the CH sector.

The detailed findings of the SDGs survey and discussions implemented by Biladi are found in Appendix E.



D Seminar

Specific Objectives

The ‘Situating Heritage’ Seminar intended first to overlap the results of the professionals FGD, the students’ focus groups, and the public survey. Subsequently, it aimed at initiating the debate between the different stakeholders; mainly professionals and future professionals, evolving into an initial consensus on the needs and priorities of the CH sector in Lebanon.

Implementation Framework

Based on the coordination meetings between the three partners, it was agreed that the Seminar program would target both focused and open debate approaches.

As a follow-up to the professional’s focus group debate, Silāt decided to organize a split-session working group round tables to review the findings from both the FGD and the survey, to ascertain those findings, discuss their overlap, and introduce additional priorities if missed. Thus, increasing the level of acceptance of the identified needs and priorities, in addition to the exchange and potential networking between the attendees. The formation of the 7 working groups was based on the fine-tuned predefined clusters already identified for the Focus Group Debate. The introduction of a new theme (WG7) was based on the outcomes of the FGD where this need for this specific theme emerged during the discussions.

Each working group was requested to assign a facilitator and a rapporteur to fill a list of “Needs and priorities” Then 3-4 top agreed upon priorities of each group shall be presented by either the moderator of the rapporteur. Silāt introduced some amendments to the earlier identified CH clusters and

sub-clusters based on the outcomes of the FGD discussions, which resulted in the following working groups (WG):

- WG1:** Historic Buildings, Historic monuments, and Historic Urban Landscape.
- WG2:** Archeological Monuments and Sites, and Cultural Landscapes.
- WG3:** Museum Collections, Artworks, and Art Objects (paintings, sculptures, etc.).
- WG4:** Libraries, Records and Archives.
- WG5:** Audiovisual (Cinema, TV, Photos, etc.), and Oral Traditions (Music, Zajal, etc.).
- WG6:** Artisans, Craftsmanship, and Culinary heritage.
- WG7:** Dissemination & Transmission.

Additionally, Biladi would organize an open discussion panel with all the attendees based on a sequence of presentations on the case of the Beirut port explosion: sharing experiences and lessons learned.

Selection Criteria

The venue selected for the Seminar was able to host 90 seats. Consequently, the British Council, Silāt, and Biladi agreed on 35 to 40 invitations on an individual basis to ensure a minimum number of attendances, from which Silāt team first invited the professionals of the FGD. As for the other invitees (50-55), a general invitation email was sent with a registration link for the working group session. Via the shared link, the invitees selected their preferred working group to enroll in for the discussions. With the capacity and logistical limitation at the chosen venue, it was agreed to accommodate an average of 12 participants per WG. Each WG would comprise:

- 3 - 4 professional experts invited
- 7 - 8 participants from public registration

Time	Activity
08:30 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 09:30	Welcome note British Council Lebanon British Ambassador to Lebanon, Mr. Ian Collard The Minister of Culture, Judge Mohamed Wissam Al Mortada
09:30 – 09:40	Introduction to the seminar and rules of procedure
09:40 – 10:10	Presentation on the outcomes of the preparatory activities Focus Group debate - Presented by Assaad Seif (Silāt for culture) Public survey and students focus groups - Presented by Joanne Farchakh Bajjaly (Biladi)
10:00 – 10:30	Distribution of the working groups and definition of the facilitators and rapporteurs
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break
11:00 – 12:00	Round tables discussions & preparation of the outcomes on the needs, priorities, and way forward
12:00 – 13:00	Presentation of the round-table discussion outcomes (Moderated by Assaad Seif)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 – 16:00	Plenary Session: “Lessons learned from the Beirut blast experience in preserving the cultural heritage” (Moderated by Joanne Farchakh Bajjaly)
16:00 – 16:20	Presentation Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Cultural Protection Fund (CPF)
16:20 – 16:30	Closing note
16:30 – 17:00	Networking

Table 04 _ Agenda of “Situating Heritage” Seminar on March 11, 2022

Implementation and Discussion

The “Situating Heritage” Seminar, organized on 11 March 2022, was held over a full day at the National Library - Beirut, in collaboration with the Lebanese Ministry of Culture. Around 90 participants attended the Seminar of which 73 participated in the working groups organized by Silāt.

Seminar opening and presentations on the outcomes of preparatory activities

Following the official opening speeches of the British Ambassador, Dr. Ian Collard, and the Lebanese Minister of Culture, Judge Mohamad Wissam El Mortada, a sequence of presentations began, detailing the outcomes of the previously conducted activities. The results of the professionals and students focus groups and the public survey were presented respectively by Silāt and Biladi as a preparation for the working groups’ discussions.

Summary of the presentation of the professionals’ focus group debate

- The absence of nationwide open-source data, accessible database(s), as well as commonly accessible repositories.
- The absence of multidisciplinary approaches in research and project implementation.
- The lack of standardized methods, guides to good practice (surveys, inventory, documentation, conservation, and outreach), and the absence of holistic approaches.
- The limited and/or unsustainable financial means with a lack of trained personnel, namely in new technologies.
- The outdated laws and rigid legal and administrative frameworks

- for most of the cultural heritage sectors.
- The low level of public awareness thus, weak valorization of CH, in addition to a weak public involvement and community engagement.
- The shortage in public outreach programs and tools, the limited number of publications in Arabic as well as the scarcity of scientific publications.
- The absence of CH conservation and management courses and/or majors in the university curricula.

The above-identified threats and weaknesses, combined with the current financial and socio-economic crisis the country is suffering from, revealed the need to:

- (1) address the issues collectively, by improving cross-sectoral networking and learning from each other’s experiences,
- (2) treat backlog data and find means to tackle big data sets,
- (3) implement bottom/up and people-centered approaches on all levels
- (4) undertake capacity building across the CH subsectors
- (5) foster sustainable development based on Culture and Cultural Heritage for economic regeneration and job creation.

Summary of the presentation of the public survey

- The majority of the surveyed group limits tangible heritage to archeological sites and ancient artifacts; and intangible heritage to culinary arts and traditions.
- Less than 20% of the participants consider Lebanese traditional dance (dabbke), music, theater or cinema as their CH.
- The transmission of information related to CH is shared mainly (52%) via the parents.

- Almost all participants (92%) visited archeological sites. However, a lower percentage (41%) visited museums.
- More than two-thirds of the respondents think that the archeological sites should be owned by the government. 88% of participants agree or strongly agree that the government should allocate more budget to preserve and conserve cultural heritage.
- More than half of the participants would keep (and not declare) a found artifact or manuscript. Yet, looting and lack of conservation are considered the higher threats to CH.

Summary of the presentation of the students’ focus groups

Identification

- One-third of students (30%) identify ‘Heritage’ as a valued object from a moral, historical or architectural point of view, whereas 28% consider it as an asset that has been passed down from previous generations. Moreover, 20% of the students recognize heritage as an inheritance still in use.
- Only 10% associate heritage as an expression of a shared identity. And less than 5% determine heritage based on authenticity and rarity.

Valorization

- 34% of students believe that raising awareness is the appropriate strategy to value CH. Besides, 19% suppose heritage-related festivals and events as the second-best approach. Another 17% consider revival and use of heritage building in the modern context as a way to valorize heritage.
- A very low number (5%) of students trust the use of technology

- or scientific studies in reviving lost heritage.
- Less than 5% of students count on heritage courses within universities curricula, 3% consider connecting sites to their social fabric.

Threats

- Lack of awareness (15%) and weak legislation (15%) are the highest threats to CH as determined by students. Students also consider the natural (14%) and manmade (12%) factors as a danger for CH.
- Only 8% believe that globalization, modernity, and urban sprawl are threatening elements. And even fewer students consider the limited capacities and lack of protection as a menace.

Protection

- 19% of the students believe that restoration, regular maintenance, documentation, and archiving help protect CH, and equally (19%) consider raising awareness. Also, 17% connect the protection with updating and reinforcing the national laws.
- Less than 10% trust that decentralization and strengthening the role of local authorities/municipalities can support the protection process.

Working Groups Discussion and Presentation of Outcomes

The working group split session was scheduled for one full hour where the needs concluded during the professionals’ FGD session would be re-discussed and updated based on the additional layer of information revealed through the public survey and the SFGs. The updated needs would then be ascertained or modified, then prioritized by the



WG participants for presentation and discussion with the wider group. The exchange aimed at reaching a preliminary consensus between the experts and the wider public of professionals and students present at the Seminar.

The most two attended workgroups were WG1 (on built and urban heritage) with 15 participants and WG2 (on archaeology) with 17 participants including professionals and university students. As for the other working groups, 6 participants attended WG3, 8 participants attended WG4, 8 participants attended WG5, 7 participants attended WG6, and 9 participants attended WG7. The final list of participants per working group is detailed in Appendix G and the list of facilitators and rapporteurs per WG is presented in Appendix H.

Open Panel Discussion

The working group split session was scheduled for one full hour where the needs concluded during the professionals’ FGD session would be re-discussed and updated based on the additional layer of information revealed through the public survey and the SFGs. The updated needs would then be ascertained or modified, then prioritized by the WG participants for presentation and discussion with the wider group. The exchange aimed at reaching a preliminary consensus between the experts and the wider public of professionals and students present at the Seminar.

The most two attended workgroups were WG1 (on built and urban heritage) with 15 participants and WG2 (on archaeology) with 17 participants including professionals and university students. As for the other working groups, 6 participants attended WG3, 8 participants attended WG4, 8 participants attended WG5, 7 participants attended WG6, and 9 participants attended WG7.

The final list of participants per working group is detailed in Appendix G and the list of facilitators and rapporteurs per WG is presented in Appendix H.

Seminar Closing

After the discussion panel session, the team of the department for “Digital, Culture, Media and Sport”² (DCMS) showed some recently implemented projects supported by the CPF in the region. Additionally, clarifications such as “What is the CPF? Who is eligible? and How to apply?” were elaborated, encouraging the attendees to be part of it in the upcoming cycle.

The closing remarks by Mr. David Knox, country director of the British Council office in Lebanon, gave a conclusion of the main points of the day and highlighted the importance of the joint efforts, especially in times of crisis.

² Digital, Culture, Media, and Sport (DCMS) is a British ministerial department. The British Council manages the CPF in partnership with the DCMS.

08

CHALLENGES

It is crucial to highlight some limitations of the overall activities under this project that might affect the findings and the analysis of the outcomes. These limitations should be taken into consideration whenever a similar project is planned or implemented in the future.

- Lack of time. A short period of time (mid Jan-Mid March) was available for the overall project planning, preparation and implementation, due to the approach of the end of financial year at the British Council, and hence the availability of funds. This has restricted, in particular the preparation time needed for the proper implementation of each activity. Moreover, limited time was allocated to the debate and discussions, and some aspects of CH could have been more thoroughly discussed.
- Limited space and number of attendees. The number of participants was limited to up to 20-25 experts for the professionals FGD, up to 100 for the students' focus groups, and up to 95 for the Seminar.
- Small sample size. The number of professionals, number of students, and number of surveys is an indicative sample and does not necessarily comprise all expertise nor points of view.

- Limited participation/representation: Although invited, the FGD did not include representatives of public or governmental institutions for unforeseen reasons, nor representatives of certain CH sub clusters (i.e. Culinary heritage and artworks). This limitation was addressed during the Seminar.

As for the SFGs, the participating students' majors were mainly architecture and archeology (Anthropology and other related majors could have been integrated) and the private universities' students were not represented. Both, the survey (33%) and the SFGs (46.9%) samples, have a majority of respondents from the Mount-Lebanon governorate.

09

PROJECT OUTCOMES | PUBLIC SURVEY

In total, 400 participants from different age groups were enrolled in this survey; 36% of respondents were between 18 and 33 years, 34% between 31 and 60 years, and 29% were above 60 years. They were almost equally distributed among gender. Most respondents were from Mount Lebanon (33%), followed by North (15%) and South Lebanon (11%). All other governorates were almost equally represented in the sample.

As for governorate distribution, 23% of respondents were from El-Metn, followed by Saida and Baabda (11%). A quarter of the respondents attained graduate studies or primary education, 20% completed secondary education and 13% undergraduate studies.

Governorate	Target Sample
Beirut	32
South	44
North	58
Beqaa	39
Mount Lebanon	133
Nabatieh	28
Akkar	31
Baalbeck - Hermel	34
Total	400

Fig.04 _Distribution of respondents across governorates from Qualisus report

In response to the question

“Which of the following is considered the most important intangible elements of cultural heritage in Lebanon?”

most Lebanese considered inheritance, traditions, archaeology, ancient artefacts, and tourist sites, respectively as the five most important elements of cultural heritage. In addition, cultural food and national songs are among the top three choices that represent cultural heritage.

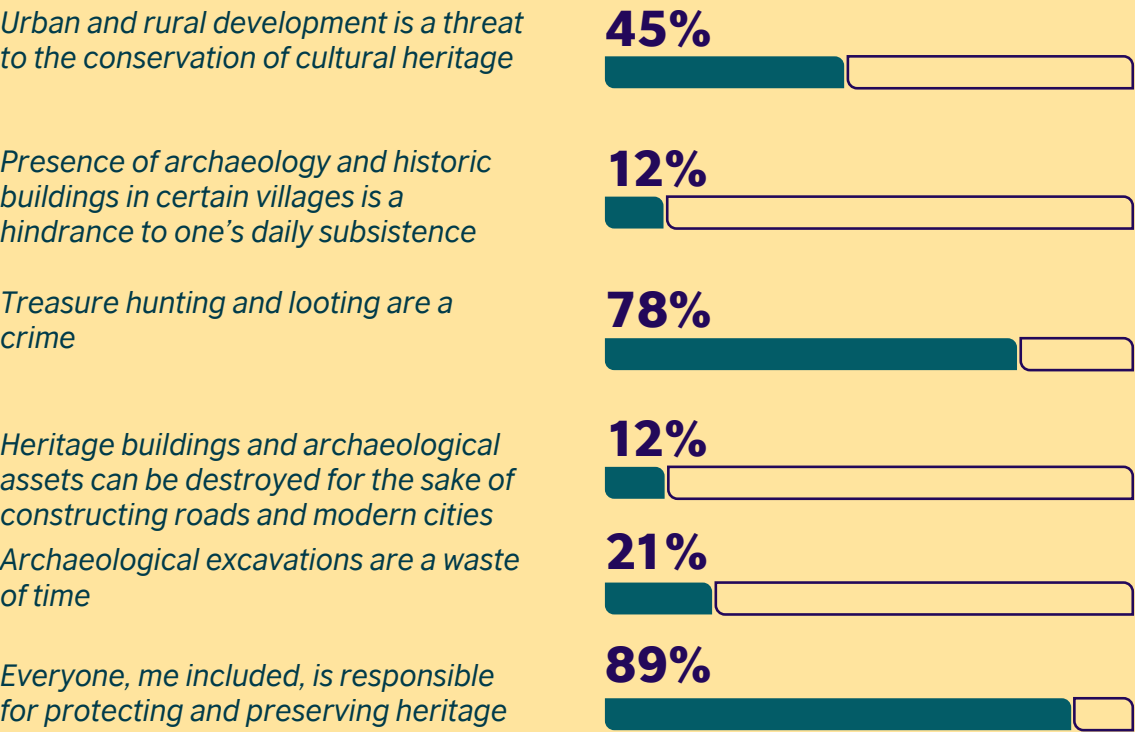
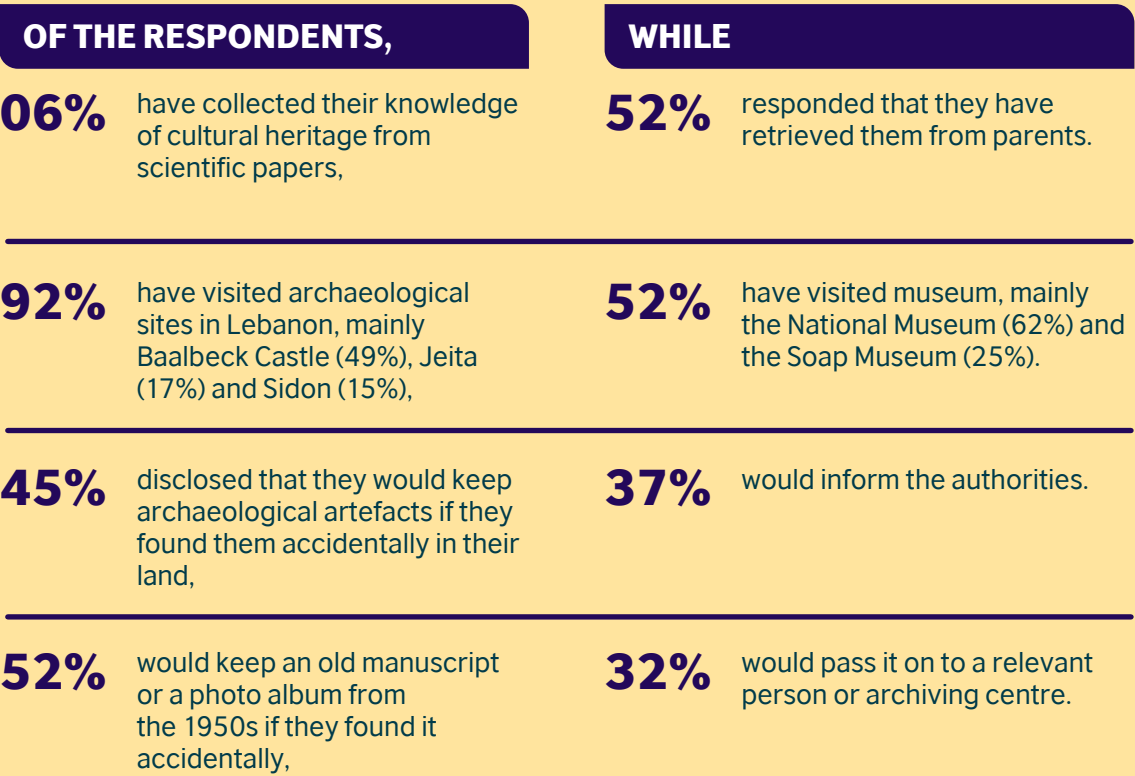
First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice
37% Culinary Arts	23% Traditions / Folklore	27% Folk Dance
27% Traditions / Folklore	19% Traditional Handicrafts	19% Traditional Handicrafts
14% Traditional Handicrafts	18% Culinary Arts	15% Traditions / Folklore
08% Folk Dance	17% Folk Dance	14% Folk Songs
07% Folk Songs	17% Folk Songs	12% Traditional Handicrafts
05% Storytelling	07% Storytelling	11% Storytelling

In response to the question

“Which of the following is considered the most important tangible elements of cultural heritage in Lebanon?”

First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice
45% Archaeological Sites	39% Historical Buildings	34% Artefacts
21% Historical Buildings	24% Archaeological Sites	21% Historical Buildings
17% Artefacts	24% Historical Buildings	20% Archaeological Sites
13% Cultural / Rural / Urban Landscapes	07% Cultural / Rural / Urban Landscapes	12% Cultural / Rural / Urban Landscapes
05% Contemporary Architecture	05% Contemporary Architecture	07% Contemporary Architecture

In Comparison,



Legend
 (Strongly) Agree (Strongly) Disagree

79% of respondents disagree that archeological excavations are a waste of time. The vast majority (89%) of participants strongly believe that it is their and everyone's responsibility to protect and preserve heritage

In the Public Survey, more than half of participants believe that urban or rural development is a threat to the conservation of cultural heritage. And almost three-third of participants believe that treasure hunting and looting are a crime.

88% disagree that archaeology and historic buildings in certain villages/cities is a hindrance to one's daily subsistence, and that heritage building, and archaeological assets can be destroyed for the sake of constructing roads and modern cities.

In addition, of the respondents:

- 95%** negated that they might destroy a traditional building or land with archeological potential if they inherit
- 93%** disagree that destroying heritage buildings is better than restoring and reusing them.
- 85%** traditions are useless and irrelevant for modern life
- 86%** traditional houses have nothing to add to my knowledge about my ancestors
- 72%** contemporary architecture is more practical and less polluting than traditional architecture.

On Threats, On Protection,



10

PROJECT OUTCOMES | FOCUS GROUP DEBATE AND SEMINAR

One of the main outcomes of the FGD, and the round table discussions during the Seminar is the urge to continue the networking events in order to build a comprehensive action plan for the CH sector with multiple stakeholders.

Analysis Approach and Methodology

The analysis approach regarding the four main themes (identification, valorization/valuation/significance, protection/conservation, and dissemination/transmission), combines the normal SWOT analysis within the framework of the strategic planning procedure. Consequently, for the situational analysis, the basic question, “Where are we now?”, helped in drawing the baseline according to which our observation and evaluation are made. Then the needs and priorities were defined in order to allow the drawing of any future strategic vision with which any future project should be aligned.

The weaknesses and vulnerabilities of the existing structure and framework of the Cultural Heritage in Lebanon were identified by the experts in each sub-cluster. Then, within the same approach, the external threats were tackled. These two factors defined the emergencies and red-flagged several issues on the level of the people (capacities and skills), the system, the means and resources (human - technical - financial) as well as the policies. The strengths and opportunities were then taken into consideration in order to complete the process and further identify the needs and priorities; or in a simple way by replying to the next strategic question: “What needs to be done?”.

Consequently, the findings are structured according to both strategic questions, “Where are we?” and “What needs to be done?” with a prioritization according to the outcomes of the Seminar’s round table discussion groups.

In order to set the baseline by answering the question “Where are we now?”, the present CH situation is analyzed based on a cross themes WTSO observation, i.e. the weaknesses/vulnerabilities, threats, strengths, and opportunities for the four themes described above, i.e. identification, valuation/valuation/significance, protection/conservation, and dissemination/transmission). The outcomes of the survey were added to the analysis as important indicators to be seriously taken into consideration in any future project planning.

Based on the results, the needs and priorities (What needs to be done?) are then formulated. As stated earlier, major parts of the needs and priorities were very well formulated during the FGD session. The results are then confirmed and discussed during the Seminar round table working groups discussions. As for the survey results, they acted as an indicator for confirming some of the results or pointing toward other related issues.

Findings

General Observations

Several common findings were formulated for all the sub clusters and discussed among the experts during the debate and the Seminar. They concern mainly systemic related issues, i.e. the laws, public administration structures, and the economic and security situation in the country. Furthermore, capacity building was brought forward, especially with the expertise drain and brain drain that followed the recent financial crisis. Moreover, two additional main cross-sectoral concerns were also shared when it came to the need to access data and the relation with the general public and public outreach.

Nevertheless, several specific sub-sector related issues, tackled by each corresponding expert, were more subsector specific in nature and more contextually related to each subsector’s dynamics as well as its areas of interaction.

When it comes to the public and the future professionals, the survey as well as the focus groups confirmed most of the findings and pointed out several directions which are worth taking into consideration.

Networking

The lack of networking and of exchange platforms for professionals in order to improve cross-sectoral interchange was the first and the utmost issue reflected by all the experts who attended the FGD as well as the Seminar working groups.

Unfortunately, this type of networking and exchange platforms for professionals in the CH sector does not exist. In this sense, it was very challenging to identify stakeholders in some sub clusters and get their contact details in order to invite them to the FGD and the Seminar alike.

In fact, one of the aims of the adopted methodology in the FGD and the following activities within the present project was to connect the experts and professionals from the different CH sub sectors together in order to build up a transdisciplinary interchange and collaboration in future projects.

Legal and Administrative Framework

Almost all the experts who joined both the FGD and the Seminar round table discussions pointed at the outdated laws and rigid legal frameworks for most of the cultural heritage sectors, add to this, the administration blockage due to bureaucracy and lengthy administrative procedures.

They all clearly stated that the actual laws are not properly updated in order to reply to the present-day needs of the sector. Moreover, there is a real difficulty in dealing with the public institutions when it comes to the implementation of projects and research due to the lack of proper administrative frameworks that can cope with the research and implementation needs of the different projects.

Moreover, the inadequacy and ineffectiveness of the legal and regulatory frameworks as well as the management systems and instruments are hindering the proper protection of the Lebanese CH. Consequently, the weak law enforcement situation all over the country is adding more complexity to the general state of conservation and preservation of the CH assets.

Also discussed, the weakness in the general governance of the CH sector in Lebanon. in addition to weak and sometimes lack of coordination between the institutions of the public sector itself and between the private institutions as well as between the public and private institutions working in CH.

Access to Data and Data Sharing

The several discussions revealed the absence of nationwide open-source data and/or accessible databases related to the CH sector in general, and to each of the subsectors in particular.

The few existing platforms cannot fill the information gap and are not interlinked for a smooth and efficient search, either by researchers or even by the wider public. Also, as formulated by several experts, there is a serious lack of data exchange between the different CH subsectors. This is expressed by the experts who find that lots of energy, time, and budget are spent on the re-creation and extraction of the same data that has been already done by several other projects and/or experts. The results are not properly disseminated and the data is never shared, namely databases and raw data results that could benefit other researchers and research projects.

Interdisciplinarity and Standardization

There are lots of isolated efforts made to enhance some aspects of the CH sector in Lebanon, but unfortunately, they lacked proper partnerships and cross-sectoral inclusivity, and consequently, not reaching their aims properly. The weak cross-sectoral collaboration is manifested in the absence of multidisciplinary approaches in research and project implementation. Furthermore, the lack of standardized methods (in surveys, inventory, documentation, and conservation) makes it difficult to cross relate the outcomes of many similar projects tackling sometimes the same areas of research. The fragmentation in the research methods denotes a complete absence of holistic/consistent approaches in the CH sector. In fact, the lack of standardization in documentation and data acquisition processes leads to low-quality data, making its management and exploitation a complicated task. Also, the lack of technical manuals targeted at the conservation and the protection of CH complicates the situation. Not to mention the lack of standardization and good practice manuals for data acquisition and the proper equipment to be used, namely for the survey and archiving.

Human and Financial Resources

Financial resources are very limited when it comes to CH. The budget reserved for the MoC does not represent more than 0.1% to 0.3% of the total budget of the government. This leaves the CH responsible authorities in the country, mainly the Ministry of Culture and subsequently the DGA, with almost no means to exercise their prerogatives, not to mention the low level of sustainability for any implemented project or action.

With preset agendas and need for visible and tangible outcomes, most international funding agencies have lower interest to CH projects that require a substantial research component. consequently, the imbalance in allocations between planning and implementation weakens the outcomes (i.e. in the tangible heritage conservation field of archaeological sites or historic buildings and monuments). This latter problem - the low level of funding /lack of interest - of the research components - is preventing most of the CH projects to be properly implemented (as per international standards). This situation is consequently affecting to a large extent many protection opportunities of the CH assets in Lebanon.

Furthermore, the lack of trained personnel at the level of the government agencies especially in new technologies is preventing fruitful collaborations with other agencies when chances are present. Consequently, there are lots of missed opportunities on both the training and project implementation

levels. In order to understand this lack, we tried to zoom out from the government agencies, then we realized that the issue of trained personnel is directly related to the lack of graduate and undergraduate programs offered by private and public universities that feeds memory institutions with trained and qualified personnel. Which sends us directly to the issues related to the education sector.

The lack of skilled craftsmanship is a major weakness when it comes to heritage building conservation. Also reported, is the loss of know-how within the artisan's community of the craftsmanship related know-how.

This lack of know-how is also present in many CH subsectors due to the drainage of the capable human resources and the drainage of the brain trust as a result of the present socio-political situation and financial crisis.

On the other hand, the lack of Public/Private partnership initiatives that could make up for this lack of know-how inside the governmental agencies are not being implemented due to the rigid legal and administrative frameworks allowing a proper openness of the governmental agencies to profit from the potential of these initiatives.

Education

The issues related to schools and university education curricula were raised by many experts present in the FGD as well as the Seminar.

The absence of CH educational programs at the school level was mainly conveyed by the experts working in the education and dissemination-related fields. Despite the few activities and extracurricular activities some schools are maintaining, proper programs within the sector are lacking. The few activities within the UNESCO accredited secondary schools where the 'World Heritage in Young Hands' educational resource kit is used for the dissemination of the heritage (mainly world heritage) values are not enough to fill the gap in this regard.

This issue goes in parallel with the scarcity of proper awareness and outreach material regarding the CH sector and its specific fields. As for the universities, the curricula are not updated properly to cope with the heritage management needs of the CH assets present in the country. Moreover, there is a complete absence of any Public Archaeology related programs and degrees. Almost all the universities are still using the old models where CH is reduced to the archaeological and/or architectural heritage. Even with this narrow vision, the archaeological curricula are outdated and still orbit within the art-historical vision of archaeology.

The situation is much better when it comes to the urban and built heritage, namely the historic heritage fabric. In this sense, many initiatives were pioneered by several university departments during the post-blast of Beirut port reconstruction phase. This dynamic can be positively used in future projects tackling the built urban heritage.

People and Places

(The broken links)

The low level of public awareness is one of the major problems leading to a weak valorization of TCH, and consequently, to a weak public involvement and community engagement.

In fact, there is a kind of 'Broken links' between the people and their TCH in general. This is due to the accumulation of bad public policies in awareness and to a post-colonial CH paradigm. In this sense, tourism-oriented models and views prevail in any of the governmental and subsequent agencies' policies with no value given to the Intangible Heritage. Furthermore, when heritage is presented to the public it is often nostalgic and misses out on making it relevant to today's socio-cultural challenges.

This fact is clearly visible in the many answers received on this topic within the public survey results, where more than 60% of the people said that Heritage for them is represented by inheritance, traditions, and cultural food, more than archaeological and touristic sites.

The need for bottom/up & people-centered approaches on all levels was claimed by most of the experts during the different activities. Moreover, the inclusivity of all types of heritage for all types of local communities was also mentioned. Consequently, stress should be put on fostering more public involvement in CH places, their protection, and management in order to reach a proper people-centered approach regarding the Lebanese CH.

Nature - Culture and the Intangible

The importance of Cultural Landscapes and Historic Urban Landscapes as important hosting environments for the social and the ICH practices was debated during the FGD and discussed further during the Seminar.

Unfortunately, the late recognition of the importance of these social practices and more broadly the ICH beyond the anthropological and ethnographical domains is due to the lack of awareness amongst the communities of the importance of their culture and the documentation of ICH as it is usually part of their daily life.

Also, there is a lack of recognition of the importance of ICH beyond the arts humanities where ICH can contribute to other disciplines like development studies and environmental studies, landscape studies, planning, and architecture. The limited research available is also due to the weak funding for ICH (identification) projects. On the other hand, communities are treated as a subject of study and they receive no appreciation, recognition, exposure and even economic benefit in return for their time and effort to contribute to academic research and sometimes implemented projects.

On the other hand, traditional communities are marginalized thus their culture is diminished. This has brought a sense of shame amongst members of traditional communities who did not have any governmental or local support. Furthermore, with the aging population who carries the living memory, there is a danger of losing lots of related data and information as well as the authenticity of the different cultural related dynamics.

Research

During the several discussions, the experts mentioned the lack of academic think tanks that may reflect on identity and valuation issues and other Heritage studies focused on the Lebanese context.

Also, the lack of dissemination of the importance of the different CH subsectors is reflected in the low interest of high school graduates to properly engage in the related majors. Moreover, due to the lack of demand, many CH-related departments are closing their doors in several universities.

The domain of Heritage (mainly archaeology) is chosen by a few enthusiastic highschoolers who will most of the time do a parallel major with archaeology in order to have a plan B in case they won't be able to work with their archaeology diploma. Consequently, the research is left to the few persons who continue their post-graduate studies and get to the Ph.D. level. Unfortunately, as we have mentioned earlier, the research outcomes of these people will remain within the small circles of academia and never get to be used within the publications dedicated to the general public.

The lack of research is also due to the inaccessibility to proper research funds. An example has been mentioned by the Archaeological heritage subsector experts during the FGD, within the urban excavations of Beirut, the funds were focused on the excavations with no budgets secured for post excavations, treatment of finds, proper research, and hence publication. Consequently, the several warehouses of the DGA are filled with unprocessed excavation material which is waiting for the proper funds to be studied and published. Add to this the resulting lack of proper

dissemination of the reintegrated archaeology in the public and private domains which was a result of some of the excavations.

It is critical to treat backlog data and find means to tackle big data sets. The lack of proper funds and interested international funding agencies that support such work, is leading to the inability to process the data and publish it and consequently, causing a huge loss of scientific and sensitive data over time.

The experts discussed that the potential for research could be found within the framework of big funded projects where the research component is part of a wider fan of activities aiming to promote and protect the CH be it tangible or intangible.

Capacity Building

The need for capacity-building in the different CH subsectors was mentioned by almost all the experts during both the FGD and the Seminar.

Training in digital literacy was brought forward along with the request for standardization in digitization. This standardization tackles the tangible and the ICH subsectors regarding the surveys, archiving, and data migration. This was also debated along with the need for good practice manuals for the digital transformation of data and the generation of digitally-born data during the different surveys and data collection procedures as well as to ensure proper transmission of techniques and skills. In this regard, the exchange programs dynamics, as well as the public / private partnership, were proposed as potential solutions since many skilled professionals and experts who can

have a positive input in this regard are present in the private sector.

The need for expertise in TCH conservation practices was formulated by the different experts, civil servants, architects, and archaeology professionals. The huge number of TCH assets which are in a state of despair is more than the few existing experts can handle.

In this sense, the lack of conservation labs and facilities was put forward during the discussions. Also, increasing the capacity of the existing labs and supporting them through the different funded projects was requested.

Another recurrent need in the discussions is the need to enhance the dissemination skills among CH practitioners and future professionals, and enlarge the spectrum of dissemination and transmission tools and mediums to the wider public.

Documentation and Archives

The discussions revealed the lack of proper archives documenting the CH in Lebanon. This means that there is also a lack in the documentation of the Heritage assets at risk & excluded types. The different experts also outlined the need to use new/adequate technologies in the documentation and archiving processes stressing on putting the results in commonly accessible repositories.

Also discussed, is the limited archival work, and if any either belongs to private organizations or academic institutions, but never to the communities who practice that heritage.

Within this framework, according to the library's specialists, there is a lack of a national catalog and official

bibliography for the different national, public, academic as well as private libraries and repositories.

Also, brought to the discussions, is the lack of interoperability of the different archival formats, especially the digital archives due to the fast evolution of technologies and the continuous use of newer formats and technological apparatus. There is a considerable amount of backlog digital archives which need to be properly migrated to newer and accessible formats. This is where the lack of proper funds is revealed, as well as the issue of the need for standardization for catalogs and meta-data. A red flag was lifted in the sense that the shift to digital archiving and surveys threatens gaps with the older material if not incorporated.

The individual/ private archives in houses related issues were brought forward during the discussions. These very important archives are being thrown away instead of given to interested institutions. Consequently, the need for a collection campaign of this type of archives was proposed.

The GLAM (Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums) initiatives, and GLAMR, which specifies "records" management, were tackled within this framework. The need for such initiatives in Lebanon for cultural institutions with a mission to provide access to knowledge was also raised.

Job Creation and Opportunities

The economic regeneration of the CH sector is very important when it comes to job creation and the generation of job opportunities for the CH professional experts as well as for the emerging professionals alike.

Nevertheless, the need to adopt sustainable approaches in the different CH subsectors is crucial to maintaining a trained and skilled workforce in the country.

Risk Preparedness

There is a huge lack of preparedness in all the CH subsectors for natural catastrophes and/or anthropogenic threats.

The 4th of August explosion of Beirut port has shown the weaknesses in the response to such unexpected drastic events. The lack of coordination, know-how, prior preparation, as well as pre-established databases for the CH assets was immense.

State of Conservation of the TCH Assets

Loss due to decay, neglect, and maintenance

The state of the TCH, in general, is very unstable with a lack of maintenance and sustainable resources. The neglect of the tangible immovable CH i.e. buildings, monuments, and sites are leading to a very critical situation where the state of conservation of these assets is compromised. This issue brought up the discussion about the need to introduce the concepts and practices of periodic maintenance and monitoring techniques within a conservation planning framework. Within the same framework, 19% of the students who took part of the SFGs believe that restoration, regular maintenance, documentation, and archiving help protect CH.

The degradation of the conservation condition of the archaeological objects unearthed during the Beirut urban excavation projects and stored since the 1990s in the warehouses is critical and needs condition assessment and conservation in order to be treated and published. Furthermore, the hanging initiatives pertaining to private/public urban archaeological re-integration projects leave parts of the uncovered heritage in an ambiguous and delicate status which is compromising those tangible assets of the urban historical and archaeological past to be lost.

The issue of lack of maintenance applies also to the intangible heritage when the documentation medium of the latter is referred to. In this sense, the neglect and the chemical decay of films make the urgency of digitizing the remains of the cinema and film industry very critical.

Surveys and Inclusivity

Most experts highlighted that there are no systematic surveys of CH assets, be it tangible or intangible, a lack of a national database, and a lack of inventories of those assets. Furthermore, the lack of budget for documentation projects, is leading to a rapid loss of non-surveyed heritage assets (architecture, archaeology, intangible, ...). At the urban level, few proper documentation projects and surveys were made, and if they are done the data is not accessible; needless to mention the quality of the data which could be inadequate for, and incompatible with, proper future research and studies.

Weak digital documentation of some CH subsectors was also referred to due to lack of funds and sometimes to the lack of skills in the domain.

The experts mentioned that not all types of heritage are equally addressed due to a valuation issue (industrial, modernist architecture, post byzantine, maritime, intangible, etc.), leading to the loss of these categories of the TCH in a fast way. The same apply to the ICH.

Decentralization

Many experts brought decentralization into the debate and the following discussions where it was pioneered as a potential solution countering the stiffness of centralized government agencies. In this sense, the local governments i.e. municipalities can play a huge role in the re-dynamization of the CH sector. Still, the best coordination solutions between the central governmental agencies (ministries and general directorates) and local authorities are to be investigated.

In fact, this is where the bottom-up approach for awareness and protection can be tested and consolidated as a way forward.

Also, the decentralization for the protection of craftsmanship and the artisans was proposed as a potential solution to this specific subsector.

Also brought forward, is the issue related to the lack of relevant data related to craftsmanship (definition of craftsmanship, type of craftsmanship, criteria to identify, number of Lebanese craftsmen, etc.). And, with the absence of social, legal, and economic protection for the artisans, there is a real threat of decreasing their numbers which can also impact the cut in the transmission of the crafts' know-how and skills.

On the other hand, the public survey revealed a lack of awareness and appreciation to crafts and craftsmanship as part of our heritage, only 19% of the answers considered that craftsmanship and traditional handcrafts as part of the ICH in Lebanon.

Publications and Outreach Material

The low-level of public interest in CH is due, to a certain extent, to the shortage in public outreach material with a very limited number of publications in Arabic. The awareness material related to the Intangible Heritage is very scarce to none existent for some ICH aspects. Consequently, low relevance and significance are associated with these ICH subsectors at the public level. The same situation is present when it comes to the publications and awareness material related to the craftsmanship and artisans stressing their importance and the value of their products.

If any publication is made about these ICH subsectors, they are academic and scientific publications that do not cross the boundaries of academia and the walls of universities and scientific institutions. Needless to mention, if these publications exist, they are very limited in number and target a very limited spectrum of the ICH in the country.

The situation is not much better when it comes to the tangible CH where most of the public outreach material and publications are tourism-oriented away from the real cultural values of CH per se. As for the scientific publications, they are read and distributed within the limited scientific community and the small circles of 'knowledgeable elite'.

This scarcity of ICH scientific publications on one hand, and limited distribution of the Tangible CH publications on the other, is reflected and transmitted by the publications houses and specialized editors who target the general public and the young generations. The difficulty for them to reach consistent and sound information to build on was clearly formulated during the discussions.

The same editors mentioned the lack of collaboration with the different scientific bodies in order to produce new outreach material outside the touristic trend and the nostalgia type of publications.

In this regard, we must not forget the audiovisual production, mainly TV and Cinema, which is also trapped in the same post-colonial paradigm, thus generating products according to the same mentioned models.

Opportunities

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned issues, and as formulated earlier, the present times could be the most appropriate times to build up and strengthen the CH sector to cope with the future regeneration phase of the country.

In this sense, CPF can have a large impact on this regeneration and can be a real opportunity for the different CH subsectors.

Despite the many issues hindering CH in Lebanon, the presence of a small but over-motivated new generation of professionals is promising. Also, the presence at the community level of active and inspired groups willing to assist and appropriate, as well as the numerous NGOs and civil groups with wide and varying experiences who can be invited to contribute and be part of the regeneration process, has to be taken positively into consideration and build upon in any future initiative in the CH sector.

Furthermore, even though the different experts and professionals expressed the alarming situation the CH sector is passing through, and the lack of know-how and expertise, there is still good expertise (even if it is scarce) in the private sector that can be invited to contribute in the future CH regeneration projects.

In fact, the fragility of the CH in Lebanon can be considered an opportunity by itself for future investments aiming

at its identification, protection, and transmission. Furthermore, the scarcity of research done on CH in Lebanon makes it a good candidate for investing in researching it and using its potential for social and cultural regeneration through the implementation of holistic approaches. In this sense, we should not discard the presence of young professionals that are willing to fight for positioning themselves as the new leaders in different domains, including CH among others. This is very well reflected in the young professionals' focus group debates and the statistics outcomes of the survey made within these activities. Linking these professionals with the public could be an un-tackled opportunity for future projects aiming at awareness-raising and community engagement in the protection of CH in Lebanon.

There is a real opportunity today to take advantage of the idleness imposed by the financial crisis in order to elaborate standards of work on codes of good practice, as well as setting up technical programs of studies to provide both the public and private sectors with skilled and experienced field technicians in all the CH subsectors. Also, it is the optimum moment to initiate workgroups from different cultural and educational backgrounds for the development of potentially acceptable heritage narratives and concepts to be used throughout the various official and educational channels. Not to forget the potential for initiatives aiming at the re-valorization

of both TCH and ICH with the support of private efforts and initiatives via sustainable long-term partnerships between the public / private sectors.

Initiating research projects for the processing, publishing, and dissemination of interrupted / incomplete salvage investigations through collaborations between field archaeologists, concerned entities, experts, academics, and available scientific labs, can be a real opportunity in order to re-dynamize this specific subsector that has suffered a lot since late 2019.

There is an amazing wealth of heritage sites, natural landscapes as well as built heritage sites that offer an opportunity especially given the wealth of expertise in Lebanon among professionals, academics, and students. Needs a bit of coordination to allow all to document, manage and celebrate given the diversity of the know-how (despite its scarcity) in Lebanon.

Not to forget that the aim of any reconstruction or rehabilitation effort at these critical times should be the regeneration of socio-economic life while preserving the memory and identity of places.

The numerous and high-quality academic institutions are an asset to any process that seeks a more comprehensive study of heritage from documentation to protection and management. In fact, there is an opportunity to experiment in academic settings seeking more collaboration between various initiatives, public institutions, and academic ones. In this sense, the elaboration of new approaches and mechanisms leading to

dynamic partnerships (e.g. public, private, NGOs) should be sought, namely in the areas of protection, appreciation, and management of cultural assets.

For the ICH in general, the living memory is still vivid which could help to understand the rich mosaic of peoples of various cultural and religious backgrounds co-existing and co-influencing each other for centuries. This is also where pilot testing of people-centered and place-based approaches that contribute to ICH and multiple other disciplines can be performed. Not to forget the possibility to experiment with new approaches to protection in relation to SDGs and with an emphasis on communities.

Also, the positive drawback of the post Covid-19 digital transformation should be taken into consideration. It allowed more information about both TCH and ICH to reach a larger number of people and more people to engage with culture knowing that access to culture is a fundamental human right.

Consequently, ICH becomes more and more a recognizable term pushing more cultural groups to begin to recognize their identity and want to safeguard it. Here, we should profit from the experience gained from other projects worldwide; International paradigm, praxis, and policies to be inspired from. In brief, in a period of global challenges, culture can provide local solutions

Needs and Priorities

Several needs and priorities were formulated by the various experts and professionals during the professionals' FGD and the Seminar. Moreover, the results of the survey and the SFGs came to confirm a number of the proposed needs and priorities namely regarding the need to re-establish the broken (links) connection between the people and their heritage through a wise outreach strategy and a common vision as well as the presence of positive potential at the future professional groups and the will for change regarding the different CH subsectors.

Standardization, through the publication of "Good Practice" manuals, was also a common need expressed for all the CH subsectors. This was proposed within the formulation of the need to the establishment of a global protection vision for the CH that can work as a master plan for globalized protection approach for the Lebanese CH.

Important global/general needs for the CH sector were also brought forward and agreed upon between the majority of the participants in the different project's activities which can be formulated as follows:

- The need for an academic space for thinking through heritage from other perspectives.
- The need to adopt a comprehensive approach to the identification and valorization of heritage: i.e. similar to the Historic Urban Landscape approach in the urban context.
- The need for a national and multi-sectoral strategy.
- The need to encourage and adopt bottom-up approaches across the different CH subsectors in the identification and valorization of heritage to ensure public involvement, appropriation, protection, and transmission of CH.
- The need to support the few existing technological platforms, universities, and research centers that deal with CH protection and conservation.
- The need to link cultural-historical values and contemporary socio-economic values.
- The need to record and document heritage at risk, i.e. industrial heritage and other excluded heritage types be it tangible or intangible.
- The need for the establishment of Open Access resources.
- The need to establish appropriate partnerships between all the CH stakeholders, be it public/private, private/private, NGOs/public, NGO/NGO, public/public, or a mix of all was formulated as a need and priority on the local level.

Needless to say, the solutions to the different findings formulated in the previous sections, i.e. the lacks and the deficiencies related to the various CH subsectors could be formulated as, and/or could formulate needs, to be taken into consideration in any future funding, project, or initiative.

In the following section, will be conveyed, the different needs as formulated by the different experts with the combination of the survey and SFGs outcomes. The priorities as defined during the Seminar by the different working groups will also be highlighted. The different formulated priorities are presented as bullet points.

Historic Buildings, Historic Monuments, and Historic Urban Landscape

- Ensure proper materials for the restoration of built heritage: conservation materials and building materials.
- Build and sustainably maintain the skilled craftsmanship and expertise – the absence of Masters degrees in the conservation of “surfaces”.
- The establishment of technical schools (ex: Ecole des arts et des métiers).
- The implementation of pilot projects as for selecting one region and focusing on all heritage clusters as a start/ action plan.
- The economic urban regeneration and /or job creation to be one of the aims of reconstruction in the Beirut blast damaged areas (i.e. tackle urban clusters rehabilitation instead of the building by building approach).

The four priorities as formulated by the working group during the Seminar:

- Develop national-level strategies and a political decision.
- Provide free access to documentation related to the different fields and their dissemination.
- Enhance the legal framework for the protection of the built heritage within the framework of the historic urban landscapes.
- Undertake capacity building in the fields of protection and conservation-related to the built heritage on both technical (i.e. conservation and management plans) and institutional levels.

Archeological Monuments and Sites, and Cultural Landscapes

- Put the urban excavation projects (salvage) back on the track to dissemination.
- Development of national databases/ typologies for the various produced material cultures (e.g. pottery, glass, coins, construction material).
- Define major historic periods throughout recorded archaeological dynamics and changes
- Support archaeologists in academic progress by means of stratigraphic and cultural studies and publications.
- Establishment of archaeological/ cultural zoning in the different areas of investigation.
- Create opportunities for fresh graduates who could help in various stages of the post-excavation processes.
- Support the local administrations in the valorization and presentation of recently uncovered archaeological

sites and re-integrated features.

- Develop awareness on the concept and value of the cultural landscape.
- Initiate coordination between inter-linked themes in the cultural landscape sector.
- Management guidelines for cultural landscape.
- Analysis and tool development for cultural landscapes /CH.

The four priorities as formulated by the working group during the Seminar:

- Survey and inventory the cultural and archaeological landscapes.
- Devise and Implement a risk mapping approach for the archaeological heritage of Lebanon, especially remote sites that are open and vulnerable.
- Produce targeted public outreach material and proper publications to be used as tools for the dissemination of archaeological heritage for an improved representation for the public.
- Publish the huge back log data and information issued from the last 30 years of urban excavations, as a way to protect the massive amounts of the unearthed artifacts from being lost into oblivion.

Museum Collections, Artworks and Art Objects (paintings, sculptures, etc.)

For technical reasons, the input from this subsector was very limited. Consequently, only the needs and priorities as formulated during the Seminar discussions are reported hereunder.

- Introduce museum culture into schools, and museum studies into universities and technical (vocational) schools’ curricula as an efficient promotion to job creation.
- Develop the museums activities in an interactive approach, linking the museum to its community.
- Work on the capacity building of the Museums staff already working in the field.
- Inventory the collections of public museums and make them accessible. Update and/or enhance the online access to all museum’s collections.

Libraries, Records and Archives

- Elaborate on the standardization of data collection and properly tackle the meta-data structures.
- Create multilingual thesaurus and vocabularies
- Collaboration between the different stakeholders in joint projects for more efficiency and better consistency in the results.
- Work on the democratization of the available archives through internationally funded projects to establish open platforms and digital portals.
- Provide access to records and archives in digital form.
- Launch a national campaign to collect the private archives within

a digitization and a public access approach.

- Launch a training series for professionals working in the libraries and archives for the conservation and protection of physical (paper) documents.
- Create scalable standards and guidelines for collecting, and managing data and develop/use technologies for storage and visualization.

The four priorities as formulated by the working group during the Seminar:

- Establish a National Bibliography accessible online, integrating information about the locations of the different books, documents, etc. in all the libraries on the Lebanese territory.
- Develop the capacities of people working in the field.
- Enhance the national awareness (campaigns, etc.) regarding special collections, and give a more social dimension to the private archives.
- Standardize the data acquisition processes and elaborate on and enhance the OCR in Arabic.

Audiovisual (Cinema, TV, Photos, etc.), and Oral Traditions (Music, Zajal, etc.)

- Digitizing the public sector media is a must for preserving the memory of the people (Télé Liban, the national radio, the national cinema, the national archives, the national library, the national collections of artworks, etc.).
- Assist the national archives and the national library in order to work and implement its prerogatives through

sustainable funded projects.

- Work with individual filmmakers who worked on the theater and cinema memory and archiving and promote the digital transformation of their films and documents including migration from earlier formats if existing, through funded projects.
- Promote the digital migration of old silver-based documentary films about the different oral traditions through funded projects.

The following is more specifically related to the ICH:

- People-centered approaches/bottom-up approaches to look at the culture from the perspective of the community themselves.
- Urgent documentation and safeguarding of some ICH elements.
- A partnership role with the community in leading the projects and building their capacities.
- Continuity of work and sustainability of projects.
- Demand an ethical approach to communities who should be offered a partnership role rather than used to extract information.
- More long-term funded projects to fulfill the documentation needs and allow the community-based approaches.

The three priorities as formulated by the working group during the Seminar:

- Establish specific national laws and regulations for the sector.
- Collect, compile and archive the available material in its original form. Need to digitize and create a national database for the different sectors (cinema, performing arts, music, zajal, etc.) and make it accessible to the wider community.
- Establish a national outreach program to promote the wealth of these types of ICH.

Artisans, Craftsmanship and Culinary Heritage

- Need to have a proper accessible database for assessing the craftsmanship and the artisans in Lebanon. The last national survey was made in 2000.
- Developing an artisan database by upscaling mapping efforts of existing artisans in the country, and creating a registry of traditional and creative crafts.
- Law that identifies and defines the craftsman and the criteria for classifying a craft.
- Ensure the allowance for a trade classification “Made in Lebanon” on the crafts productions which helps improve their marketing [export activity...] and certify their origin vs. other foreign products in the local market.
- Raise awareness about the value of the crafts in Lebanon, and promote the protection of this ICH.
- Shed the light and act toward protecting and enhancing the economic value of the crafts sector [ex: protection from competitive foreign products...]

- Ensure social protection for the Lebanese craftsmen.
- Work on the establishment of a network that works for the development of the crafts sector.
- Attracting talented youth by including crafts into the educational programs and systems.
- Support and protect the crafts value chain.
- Develop a coordination mechanism between different ministries for the growth, protection, and promotion of the crafts sector.
- Ensure that municipalities are developing local policies to support the craft sector (spaces, programs...).
- Create a quality label to revalue the craftsman and his sector, motivate young people to learn these trades, and give them a goal, a projection of evolution...
- Create a crafts fair that can bring together all the craftsmen, and the know-how of the different regions within an annual fair. Honoring our culture and exporting it.

The four priorities as formulated by the working group during the Seminar:

- Establish proper national laws acknowledging the different artisanal craftsmanship and culinary heritage. Also, a national legal framework to organize the different sectors of craftsmanship and set criteria for “Made in Lebanon” products.
- Devise programs/formulas that connect designers with artisans in order to enhance cross-promotion dynamics and exports (This point did not get the wider audience consensus during the open discussions).

- Undertake proper academic research and documentation of the culinary heritage and traditional cuisine, as well as the artisanal traditional know-how.
- Establish a national archive to transmit the above-mentioned know-how and make it accessible to the wider community.

Dissemination and Transmission

- The need to include the official media in the awareness-raising and dissemination strategy on the importance of CH transmission and the messages to deliver.
- Creating digital tools as pedagogical methods to achieve decent dissemination of CH to a wider public.
- Identification of new jobs through the introduction of new fields in the academic syllabus in order to establish publication and dissemination as professions.
- Dissemination as a goal to achieve in all projects related to cultural heritage (knowledge that can be utilized). For this, enhancing local capacities and diversifying the interpretive mediums and tools are essential.
- Cross germination between fields, experts as well as the promotion of a public/private partnership aiming to spread the need for professional dissemination approaches for CH.
- Advocacy and engagement of the public and local authorities in relation to the needs of proper dissemination and transmission as well as required skills. Work with local communities as main transmitters of the values of their respective heritage.

The four priorities as formulated by the working group during the Seminar:

It is important to mention that lots of needs and priorities were discussed during the WG discussion, however, participants, coming from different backgrounds, and having diversified expertise and interests, could not have a general consensus on the four top priorities, nevertheless the following is what was conveyed during the general discussions session.

- Develop a dissemination and transmission strategy defining the aim of spreading knowledge (sense of belonging, ownership, citizenship, engagement, making culture and heritage relevant, etc.).
 - Connect educators, editors, and publishers with (1) the main CH stakeholders and actors - as main sources of knowledge in order to produce the targeted awareness material and (2) with local media to work on the proper promotion of the National CH and its values.
 - Enhance the capacity of the CH professionals and educators to be able to properly handle the transmission of knowledge processes to all the categories of citizens.
 - Ensure accessibility to professional outcomes/studies/publications in the different fields of CH in order to dig in and produce high-quality material for CH promotion and dissemination.
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CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

Cultural Heritage in Lebanon, whether in its tangible or intangible form, seems to have entered a deep state of idleness where basic accepted narratives are being put to the test with every new layer of political and sectarian discordance and deadlock. Furthermore, the financial and economic crisis is affecting both the public and private sectors depriving them of the fundamental tools and resources to manage and protect the heritage at hand, aside from withholding new projects and initiatives.

In order to address these challenges, the priorities need to concentrate on safeguarding CH through sustainable partnerships and updated legal frameworks, the protection, and support of local capacities, in addition to programmed academic and technical targeting of potential new actors.

Wide and adequate dissemination of CH values through collaborative efforts between the CH subsectors could additionally consolidate accepted narratives within the national self-identification crisis, opening the door to a holistic approach that would eventually help professionals in their valorization and community involvement efforts.

Nevertheless, even when highly specialized people are available with the will to initiate projects and collaborations, the lack of funds hinders the implementation of many needed projects targeting CH protection and valorization.

In this sense, CPF can have an important impact in filling some of the gaps and thus replying to some important needs of the CH sector in Lebanon.

Through its general aim of protecting heritage at risk, and creating sustainable opportunities for economic and social development, CPF will indirectly allow for job creation opportunities, as well as capacity and know-how build-up. Creating job opportunities for young Lebanese, as well as experts and professionals, in the different CH subsectors is one of the major needs. By itself, it could lift the CH sector and attract the know-how existing outside the system. It will also allow CH to benefit from a wider professional interest and better promotion, and protection.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Cultural Heritage Definitions

ICOMOS defines CH as “an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions, and values. Cultural Heritage is often expressed as either Intangible or Tangible Cultural Heritage” (ICOMOS, 2002).

UNESCO considers that CH “includes artifacts, monuments, a group of buildings and sites, and museums that have a diversity of values including symbolic, historic, artistic, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological, scientific and social significance. It includes tangible heritage (movable, immobile, and underwater), intangible cultural heritage (ICH) embedded into cultural, and natural heritage artifacts, sites, or monuments. It also covers industrial heritage and cave paintings.” [taken from UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics]

As for the **Intangible Cultural Heritage**, in its 2003 conventions, UNESCO gave the following definition: “The “intangible cultural heritage” means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills - as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts, and cultural spaces associated therewith - that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by

communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature, and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity.”

The **Lebanese Law** no. 37/2008 on Cultural Property, defines the tangible aspects of Cultural properties as follows:

A- The immovable properties include (on land and underwater) archaeological/historical monuments, parts of monuments, and sites. It also includes monuments and sites with symbolic, artistic, religious, ethnographic, and scientific values, in addition to the urbanscapes and traditional quarters.

B- The movable properties include archaeological artifacts (from land or underwater) and archaeological or historical utensils, coins, jewelry, stamp seals, weapons, etc. as well as building elements that once were part of a monument. It also includes paintings, photos, films, lithographies, sculptures, and any item related to the political, artistic, and scientific history of Lebanon be it general or related to a personality. Stamps, rugs, musical instruments, and samples of traditional artisanal products were also included. Archives, be it manuscripts, books, documents, official documents of the state, photos or films, or audio recordings, are considered an important part of this category.

Appendix B: Focus Group Debate List of attendees per CH cluster

Cluster 01: Tangible - Movable

First Name	Last Name	Expertise
Historic buildings, monuments & sites		
Fadlallah	Dagher	Architect- Restorer, BHI
Abdul Halim	Jabr	Architect-Urban designer
Nathalie	Chahine	Conservation Architect
Yasmine	Makaroun	President, ICOMOS Lebanon
Archeological monuments & sites		
Hadi	Choueri	Urban Archaeologist
Maya	Hmeidan	Heritage specialist and co-founder, Silāt
Cultural & Historic urban landscape		
Christel	Safi	Architect, cultural landscape management specialist and co-founder, Silāt

Cluster 02: Tangible - Immovable

First Name	Last Name	Expertise
Museum collections, artworks & art objects		
Randa	Al-Chidiac	Vice president lebanese library association/ IFLA, President of Blue Shield-Lebanon
Suzy	Hakimian	Museum expert, ICOM Liban
Joanne	Farchakh	Archaeologist and journalist, Founder of Biladi
Rana	Dubaissy	Project coordinator, Biladi
Libraries, photographs, films, archives, documents, manuscripts, audio recordings		
Nasri	Brax	Cinema consultant and co-founder, Emile Chahine foundation
Marie Claude	Souaid	Sociologist and anthropologist, UMAM

Cluster 02: Tangible - Immovable

First Name	Last Name	Expertise
Traditions, customs, social practices, rituals, religious ceremonies, festivities, rites		
Annie	Tohme Tabet	Anthropologist, intangible heritage expert
Nadine	Touma	Author, pedagogue and co-founder, Dar Onboz
Indigenous knowledge, skills, and techniques, gastronomy, clothing		
Zeina	Raphael	Co-founder, The Ready Hand
Ghiwa	Daccache	Project coordinator, Nahnoo
Music, dance, theater, literature		
F. Badih	El Hajj	Director, Center of Musical and Sound Heritage, USEK
Akram	Rayess	Researcher in ethnomusicology and co-founder, AMAR

Appendix C: Focus Group Debate Professional’s Biographies

*In alphabetical order
(Last Name, First Name)*

Al-Chidiac, Randa

Randa is the Executive Director, Projects and Grants Unit, International Affairs Office, Holy Spirit University of Kaslik (USEK), Lebanon. She also holds positions with non-governmental organizations: President, Lebanese Committee Blue Shield (LCBS), and Vice-President and Public Relations Lebanese Library Association (LLA). She was previously the Executive Director of the USEK Library, and served as President of LLA for two terms.

Being an active member of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions since 2007 has reinforced in her a sense of internationalization, inclusivity, and diversity in her professional career. Her personal life represents those ideas as well: Lebanese nationality, born in Nigeria, studied in the UK, and is an international member of the library profession.

As such, she has been an avid speaker and trainer at numerous events and platforms giving presentations on management, leadership, advocacy, information literacy skills, UN 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the professional standing of libraries and librarians in Lebanon, and the region, and the preservation of the national heritage of Lebanon and

the MENA region at times of conflict and disaster.

She holds an MA in Library and Information Science (University of Wales-Aberystwyth, UK) and a BA in English Language and Literature (University of Balamand, Lebanon).

Al-Harithy, Houwayda

Houwayda is a Professor of Architecture and Research Director at the Beirut Urban Lab at the American University of Beirut. Her research focuses on urban heritage with emphasis on the theoretical debate on heritage construction and consumption related to identity building and post-war reconstruction in the Arab world. Her current work conceptualizes urban recovery in relation to processes of historical editing, urban trauma, and protracted displacement. She is widely published with over 50 articles, book chapters, and reports in leading journals and refereed books. She is the editor of and contributor to *Lessons in Post-War Reconstruction: Case Studies from Lebanon in the Aftermath of the 2006 War* (Routledge, 2010) and a book entitled *Urban Recovery: Intersecting Displacement with Reconstruction* (Routledge 2021)

Brax, Nasri

Nasri Brax has a diploma in high studies in Theatre and a Bachelor Degree in law, both from the Lebanese University. He is a lawyer since 1997 until now practicing in his own law office. He taught Intellectual Property law. He taught and acted in several plays and television episodes from 1986 until 1991. He wrote and directed the 120 minutes feature documentary “JBARA” (2013), about Raymond Jbara’s artistic career and his achievements and contributions to the Lebanese modern theatrical movement over more than fifty years. He was a jury member at Notre Dame University’s Students Film Festival from 2007 until 2016. He was a member of the Cinema Committee in the Lebanese Minister of Culture since 2012 until 2016. He was a consultant to the Minister of Culture Raymond Erayji since 2015 until end of the government term. Member of juries on student graduation projects (Graduation movies) in the “Audio-Visual” department at Notre Dame University. He was a founder and still a member of the administrative board of “Emile Chahine foundation for cinema culture” since 2013 until now.

Chahine, Nathalie

Nathalie Chahine, an architect restorer, is an instructor of Traditional Architecture and Rehabilitation at several Universities. She has been involved in research and conservation projects

in Ottoman cities with the German Orient Institute and has been leading and participating in the rehabilitation of historic sites and monuments since 2003 both in the private and public sectors. Recent collaborations include an undertaking, with the German Archaeological Institute in the training of Arab architects on the principles and techniques of restoration; several heritage on-the-job trainings chantiers-écoles, aiming to build skilled craftsmanship of both architects and laborers; She has participated in several workshops and lectured on heritage issues in Lebanon and the Arab countries.

Part of the BBHR2020 (Beirut Built Heritage Rescue) that was established following the August 4th blast for the salvage of Beirut’s heritage houses; participated in the manual dedicated to the rehabilitation of Beirut houses initiated by BHI (Beirut Heritage Initiative) and in the book dedicated to the lime techniques in Lebanon.

Choueri, Hadi

Hadi Choueri is an archaeologist and an associate researcher at the Laboratoire d’Archéologie Libanaise, Lebanese University.

As a member of the rescue excavation teams working under the scientific umbrella of the Lebanese Directorate of Antiquities – Ministry of Culture since

2004, Hadi held various posts and acted as an archaeological coordinator for major projects pertaining to the private sector, state-funded urban and infrastructure development programs.

With the emergence of rescue excavations as a new and urgent discipline in the country, Hadi advocated for standardized archaeological recording in the salvage field as a means to homogenize the various interventions, set a minimum standard for detail levels, and build up consistent and comprehensive archives within local administrations. Hadi also took part in the consultancy team that elaborated the new decrees issued by the Ministry of Culture in 2016 regarding archaeological interventions in Lebanon. Besides fieldwork, Hadi also acted as an archaeological consultant for diverse archaeological projects in addition to several artistic and multi-disciplinary projects.

Daccache, Ghiwa

Ghiwa Daccache, a Landscape and Territory planning Engineer, graduated from the Lebanese University Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences in 2019. Ghiwa works as Project Coordinator at NAHNOO (Lebanese non-profit organization) mainly under the Arts & Cultural Heritage Program, being responsible for conducting research, planning and implementation of a project towards craftsmanship protection in Lebanon while collaborating with other cultural organizations from Jordan and Tunisia. She is actively engaged in developing a policy brief and the promotion of a draft law to organize the crafts sector. She believes that

research, scientific analysis and communication with relevant and targeted experts are key for a successful and sustainable outcome for any project.

Dagher, Fadlallah

Fadlallah Dagher is an architect and designer based in Beirut, with an expertise in the conservation and restoration of heritage buildings. In the aftermath of the August 4, 2020 blast, he teamed up with colleagues to launch the Beirut Heritage Initiative, a major actor in the reconstruction process of the devastated neighborhoods.

Dagher was involved in education (ALBA & AUB) and on numerous publications. He also advised the ministry of Culture for the conservation of Beirut's built heritage between 1994 and 2016.

Dubeissy, Rana

Rana Dubeissy is an architect. She holds a PhD in architecture from Tokyo University in Japan.

Rana worked in Japan, China, Cuba, New York, and Belfast. From 2007 Rana is an associate professor in the Lebanese University, department of architecture. She has several publications on feminism in architecture, reconciliation architecture, cultural Heritage, and adaptive reuse. She is currently active in rehabilitation and consolidation training projects for emergency response in times of conflict.

El Hajj, Badih

Badih El-Hajj (Rvd.) has a PhD in History of Music and Musicology from Sorbonne IV Paris, DESS in Business from HEC University of Montreal – Canada, and a Bachelor's degree in Theology from USEK Lebanon. He is the Director/Head of the School of Music and Performing Arts in the Holy Spirit University of Kaslik (USEK). He leads the Center of Musical and Sound Heritage, the USEK Choir, and the Studio Services at USEK. He has books and publications on Arabic, Lebanese and Syriac Music.

Farchakh Bajjaly, Joanne

Joanne Farchakh Bajjaly is an archaeologist and journalist who has worked from 1998 till 2013 in Lebanon, Syria, and Iraq documenting discoveries and destruction of heritage in the Middle East. She wrote in several Lebanese newspapers and co-edited with Professor Peter Stone the book "The Destruction of Cultural Heritage in Iraq" winner in 2011 James R. Wiseman Book Award. After witnessing the loss of heritage, she decided to start "working" on the topic. In 2005, she founded Biladi, an NGO dedicated to promote and safeguard heritage through training for professionals and education activities. In 2015; she collaborated with colleagues to initiate the Lebanese Committee of the Blue Shield, and launched with the Blue Shield International several training programs for the UNIFIL forces in South Lebanon; and professionals at the Antiquities Department. After

the Beirut Blast on the 4th of August, she was coordinating the mission to safeguard destroyed heritage in collaboration with the Lebanese Army and UNIFIL and the Directorate General of Antiquities (DGA).

Hakimian, Suzy

Graduated in Archaeology and Political Sciences from the Lebanese University and Saint-Joseph University, Suzy Hakimian is the former president of ICOM Lebanon. She is a member of the Unesco Experts Bank since 2019 and the vice president of Blue Shield Lebanon since 2021.

She was the curator at the Beirut National Museum from 1991 until 2009 and coordinated the project of the rehabilitation of the museum after the war of Lebanon. Since January 2010, she is the curator of mim, a private mineral museum in Beirut. She also participated in various projects of the Euromed Programme on the valorization of heritage and since the Beirut blast, she is sharing her experience in several workshops dedicated to the implementation of emergency plans in museums.

Hmeidan, Maya

Maya Hmeidan is an archaeologist, heritage management specialist, and co-founder of Silat for culture. She has been working as a cultural heritage consultant with UNESCO's Regional Office in Beirut since 2016. Throughout her career at UNESCO, Maya organized several capacity-building workshops, heritage awareness activities, and coordinated the 1st seminar on national modern heritage in partnership with the USEK-Architecture department. She coordinated several heritage conservation projects across the country, mainly related to the World Heritage sites of Baalbek and Tyre as well as the modern complex of Tripoli Fairgrounds. In addition to the most recent UNESCO project on mapping the urban heritage of the damaged areas following the 4th of August Beirut blast based on the historic urban landscape approach.

In 2014-2015, Maya coordinated the EU-funded project "ArcheoMedSites" on behalf of the Ministry of Culture where a management plan for Tyre world heritage site was drafted, in addition to several workshops on illicit trafficking, heritage awareness, and heritage management in the Lebanese context. Her work led her to increasingly focus on communities and people-centered approaches as a path to meaningful change.

Jabr, Abdul Halim

Abdul-Halim Jabr is an architect/ urban design consultant, part-time faculty formerly at USEK, and at AUB. Publicly active on urban development issues in Beirut, specifically heritage, mobility and public spaces.

Between March 2014 and November 2016, he advised the Ministry of Culture on heritage buildings in Beirut; he was part of the team that drafted the new heritage protection law. Since June 2019, he returned to serve on the same committee, when draft law was sent to parliament for committee deliberations. In August 2020, Jabr became part of the founding board for Beirut Heritage Initiative, a coalition of heritage NGOs actively protecting and restoring homes and neighborhoods impacted by the Port explosion. He is co-founder of Unit44, a collaborative practice in architecture, landscape design, ecological planning and urban design.

Makaroun, Yasmine

After a Master degree in architecture from the Institute of Fines Arts at the Lebanese University in Beirut in 1988, Yasmine Makaroun followed her studies in France with a master in management of archaeological sites and a Ph.D in archaeology from EPHE at Paris Sorbonne. Since 1992, she worked in archeological excavations and on conservation projects for major world heritage sites in Lebanon and Syria. Her professional practice as heritage expert covers both

historical monuments, site management /museums, adaptive reuse and urban heritage. Besides, her academic career started in 1997 at the Faculty of Architecture at the Lebanese University where she directed the Department of Architecture from 2013 to 2015. Her publications are mainly on ancient architectural techniques and vernacular architecture conservation in Lebanon. Member of the university's jury, lecturer at ICCROM-Sharjah, she took part in many conferences and seminars. An Academic Member of the Center of Conservation and Restoration since its creation in 1997, she was in charge of the direction of the Center from 2015 to early 2022. Active member of several heritage associations like APSAD, member of the board of ICOMOS-Lebanon and acting as President since June 2021, she is part of the funding committee of BBHR 2020 initiative after Beirut Blast 2020.

Raphael, Zeina

Zeina Raphael is a sociologist and a designer agent. In February 2021, she co-founded with Pascale Habis "The Ready Hand"; a project-based approach to explore the artisans in Lebanon. Their work with "The Ready Hand" exposed them to the wide domain of local craftsmanship in Lebanon where they scrutinized the issues related to the sustainable development of this sector.

Through their personal contacts with a wide range of artisans, they gathered a rich knowledge base which they share

through an Instagram platform at the moment, that voices the work of the artisans in different locations of the country. This initiative will be followed by a public access database about the artisans in Lebanon, in addition to a well-documented book intended as a reference, a testimony to the transmission of memory to future generations. Moreover, they are working on a documentary that transmits in vivo the story of the artisans.

Rayess, Akram

Akram Rayess is a member of PEN Lebanon, co-founder of the Foundation of Arab Music Archiving & Research (AMAR) and a member of its Management Board. He is also a Consulting Committee member of the journal Bidayat. Akram is a researcher in Ethnomusicology and a management consultant with interest in cultural development, music of the Levant, music theatre, and archives. He completed a master's degree in Public Policy and International Affairs at the American University of Beirut in January 2021. His current research focuses on the heritage and cultural policies in Lebanon through the study of the pre-war Lebanese Nights at the Baalbeck International Festival. In 2006, he organized an interdisciplinary conference on the joint works of Fairuz and Ziad Rahbani, and he later edited and published a dossier on Ziad in the Adab Magazine (2009/2010). In 2014, he co-edited and published, through AUB Press, an edited volume titled: "Selected Papers of Zaki Nassif."

Safi, Christel

Christel Safi is an architect, heritage and cultural landscape specialist, and co-founder of Silât for Culture. She pursued her interest in Cultural Heritage through a training at the “service territorial de l’architecture et du patrimoine” at the French ministry of culture, and participation in international programs and conferences such as “European Union METIS heritage”, and “Intensive Program 2016 Social Matrices” by Erasmus+, highlighting interdisciplinary approaches between heritage, society, and space. In 2017, she was Lebanon’s delegate at the UNESCO’s World Heritage Forum.

Currently working with the German international technical cooperation (giz), Christel is overseeing the implementation of innovative learning solutions and piloting facility management at Lebanese public schools. She works convinced that development is entirely about putting people at the center of the process.

Seif, Assaad

Archaeologist, University Professor, and UNESCO / ICOMOS Heritage Expert with 30 years of experience, and co-founder of Silât for Culture; Dr. Seif held first-line positions at the Lebanese Ministry of Culture ranging from the head of the archeology and heritage research departments to serving as an advisor for the Minister of Culture. He is a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of CMAS - Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites - a Taylor & Francis publication. He is also

a research consultant at the National Council for Scientific Research (CNRSL). As a UNESCO and ICOMOS expert, Assaad is well acquainted with the current situation of cultural heritage management and conservation in the Arab countries in general and Lebanon in particular. Throughout his career, Assaad gathered a wide experience in the management of cultural heritage, cultural project implementation as well as cultural dissemination, community engagement, and awareness-raising. His work has led to important changes and enhancements in the practice of archeological research and heritage management in Lebanon as well as in other Arab countries.

Semaan, Lucy

Lucy Semaan has been HFF’s lead maritime archaeologist in Lebanon since 2019. Dr. Semaan has participated in and directed international maritime and terrestrial archaeological surveys and excavations, as well as marine geophysical, geoarchaeological, and capacity building and outreach projects in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Arab world since 1996. She also teaches the Minor in Marine Sciences and Culture at the American University of Beirut (AUB), and has lectured in maritime archaeology in Lebanon and abroad.

She holds a Bachelor’s degree in Arts and Archaeology from the Lebanese University, a Master’s degree in Maritime Archaeology from the University of Southampton (2007) and a PhD in Arab and Islamic studies with a focus on maritime archaeology from the University of Exeter (2014). From 2016 to 2018,

Lucy was awarded a three-year HFF-funded post-doctoral fellowship at the University of Balamand, Lebanon. In 2017, she helped organise, set up, and teach in the first Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) field school held in Lebanon.

She has been diving since 2001 and holds a SSI XR technical diving qualification. She is currently a member of the International Committee on the Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH-ICOMOS).

Souaid, Marie Claude

The Lebanese sociologist and anthropologist Dr Marie-Claude Souaid was born in Beirut in 1954. After studying sociology at the Université Lyon II in France, she first taught at the University of Boukhalfa in Algeria. Since her return to Lebanon in 1980, she has worked as a teacher and researcher. From 1999 to 2009 she lived in Germany, where she worked as a consultant in Berlin, among other things, she curated the focus “Arab World” at the 9th international literature festival berlin. In 2009, she went back to Beirut to teach at the St-Joseph University and to collaborate with UMAM D&R and Alpha-Association. In 2017, she received her doctoral degree in anthropology with a thesis on honor killings, war and violence in Lebanon. Title of the dissertation: “Customary punishment, contemporary violence: the case of the revenge of Katermaya” (Supervisor: Dionigi Albera - Aix-Marseille).

Tohme Tabet, Annie

Pr Annie Tohme Tabet, anthropologist teaching in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Saint Joseph University of Beirut. She has many research papers and publications. She is a member of the UNESCO Global network of facilitators of “Living Heritage Section”. She has carried out many activities in this field in the Arab

countries. In Lebanon, she supervised several projects at the request of the Lebanese National Committee for UNESCO and funded the Beirut office for UNESCO. She also represented Lebanon as an expert in the Intergovernmental Committee (2016-2020).

In 2016, she was tasked with studying the status of ICH of refugee minorities from Syria and Iraq in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraqi Kurdistan by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and IFPO. Since then, she has been interested in the issue of ICH and emergencies. After the 4th of August explosion in Beirut, she worked, at the request of UNESCO, to assess the situation of ICH after the Beirut port explosions (4 August 2020). She published two articles on this topic. In October 2020, she got a reward from the Sharjah Institute for Heritage for all the projects of safeguarding ICH that she accomplished.

Touma, Nadine

Nadine R.L Touma is an award-winning polymath, author, artist, publisher, pedagogue and a teller of tales. In 2006, she and Sivine Ariss co-founded Dar Onboz, a multidisciplinary creative platform producing Arabic publications, films, songs, performances, educational tools, games, objects, and exhibitions for the young and not so young, winning 34 international awards and changing the rules of the game in a sector dormant for years.

Since childhood she is taken by words and questions like Are clouds the ears of the sky? Are leaves the nose of the trees? And words have never left her since, neither have questions.

There was but maybe not
a tale where it all begun
of a land lost to the sower of pine
and the stealer of the sun,
there was a little girl who spun words
into yarns and yarns of sine qua nun

Appendix D: Survey Analysis Report by Qualisus Consulting

The report is attached on the following pages.

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Purpose of this document

This document aims to convey the findings of the administered survey entitled “*Situating Heritage.*”

Introduction

The British Council (BC) in Lebanon, in coordination with Silat for Culture and Biladi, is conducting a survey all over Lebanon about cultural heritage. They are interested to know what is considered cultural heritage to Lebanese population and how valuable it is for them. The purpose of this survey is mainly to assess the needs and challenges of the cultural sector in Lebanon to reactivate the “Cultural Protection Fund” by the British Council as an opportunity to create projects that contribute to the protection of cultural heritage. The British Council has contracted with Qualisus Consulting to conduct the data collection for this project.

Methodology

Since the target number of surveys (sample size) was initially determined by BC (400 surveys), Qualisus Consulting suggested utilising a stratified random approach to cover the entire geographical locations in Lebanon. The strata, in this case, was the governorate, and the target sample per governorate was calculated based on the estimated current population size in each governorate¹. The below table demonstrates the target number of surveys per governorate which were set at the beginning of the assignment.

Governorate	Target sample
Beirut	32
South	44
North	58
Bqaa	39
Mount Lebanon	133
Nabatieh	28
Akkar	31
Baalbeck-Hermel	34
Total	400

The data collection was carried out in person during the last week of February 2022. Ten trained data collectors were recruited for this assignment from different geographical areas in Lebanon to be able to finish the target in the provided short timeframe. Data collectors attended a three-hour training prior to initiating the work. The training covered the following components: 1-Project overview, 2-How to approach participants and collect data on field, 3-Ethical considerations to be upheld during data collection, and finally 4-Survey overview and role plays. The trainer went over each question in the survey and provided multiple examples to ensure clarity and data accuracy during data collection. Data collection was carried out in pairs for safety and security purposes, and data enumerators were advised to ensure diversity when collecting data, i.e., to have the data representative for both genders, age groups, as well as educational and employment status. Data was directly entered on Kobo Toolbox by the data enumerators. A daily quality check was taking place by Qualisus quantitative expert to ensure all elements of the survey are being entered accurately and track representation as data collection was ongoing.

¹ <https://www.citypopulation.de/en/lebanon/admin/>

The survey² is divided into four main sections as per the below description:

Section 1 “**Demographics**” covers the sociodemographic characteristics of the participants, i.e., age, sex, employment status, educational status, etc;

Section 2 “**Identification and Valorization of Cultural Heritage**” determines how participants identify and define CH³, the differences between tangible vs. non-tangible CH, examples of archaeological sites in Lebanon, source of information about CH, etc;

Section 3 “**Threats**” addresses the sources of Threats to CH;

Section 4 “**Protection**” assesses the respondents’ views on who’s responsible for informing the public about CH, and who should be protecting CH in the country.

Findings

The findings will be divided into 4 main sections, similar to the survey’s structure.

Demographics

In total, 400 participants from different age groups were enrolled in this survey; 36% of respondents were between 18-33 years, 34% between 31-60 years, and 29% were above 60 years (Figure 1). They were almost equally distributed among gender (Figure 2). Most respondents were from Mount Lebanon (33%), followed by North (15%) and South Lebanon (11%) (Figure 3). All other governorates were almost equally represented in this survey. As for Caza distribution, 23% of respondents were from El-Metn, followed by Saida and Baabda (11%). A quarter of respondents attained graduate studies or primary education, 20% completed secondary education and 13% had undergraduate studies.

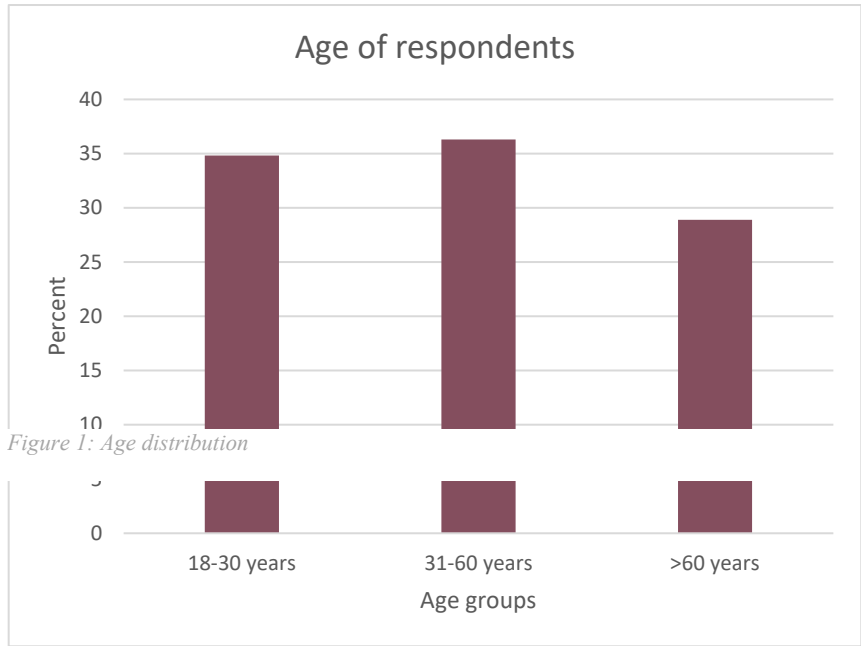


Figure 1: Age distribution

² <https://ec.kobotoolbox.org/x/N9tz0fWk>

³ CH: Cultural Heritage

Figure 2: Gender distribution

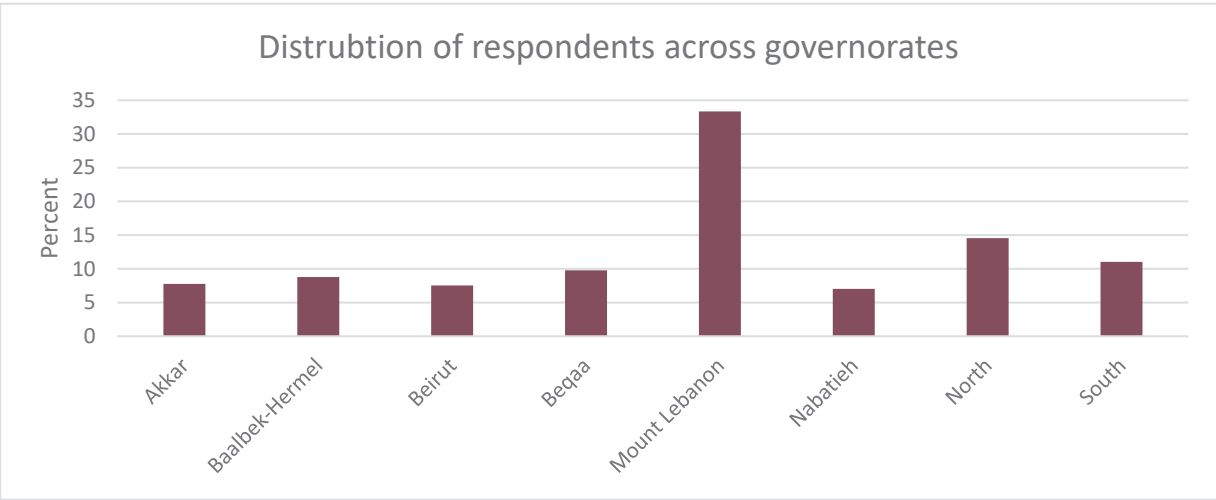


Figure 3: Distribution of respondents across governorates

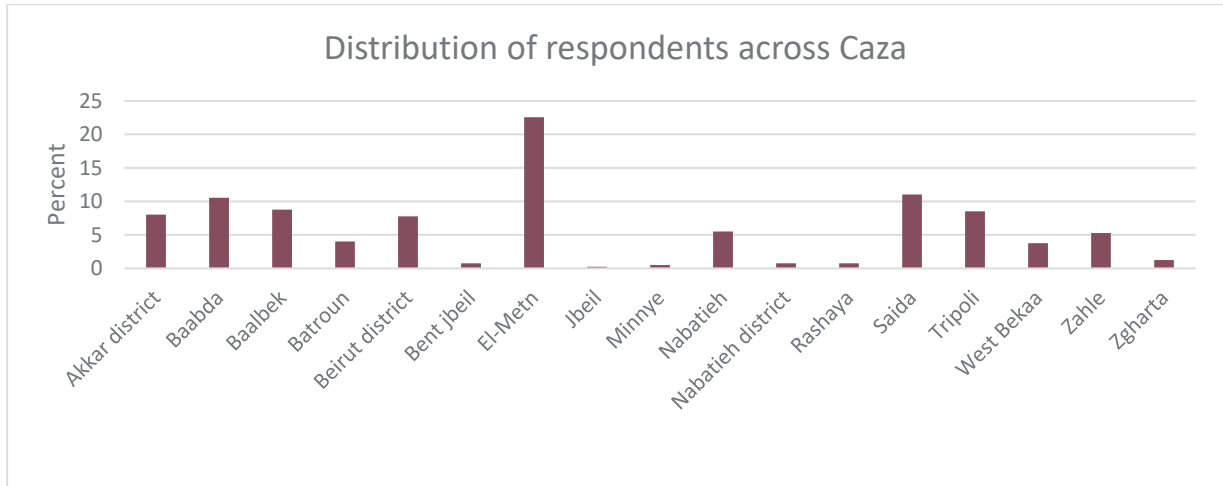


Figure 4: Distribution of respondents across Caza

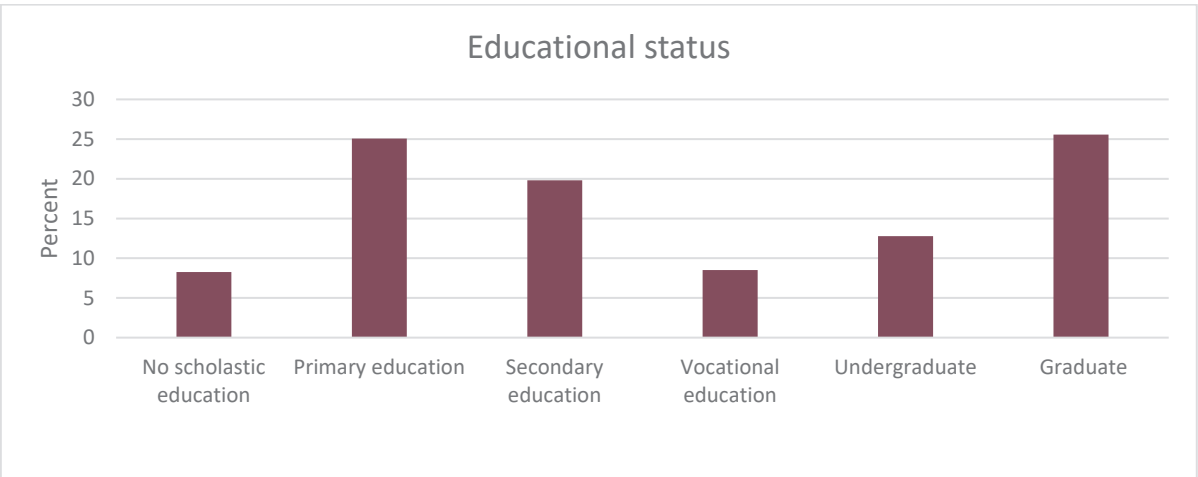
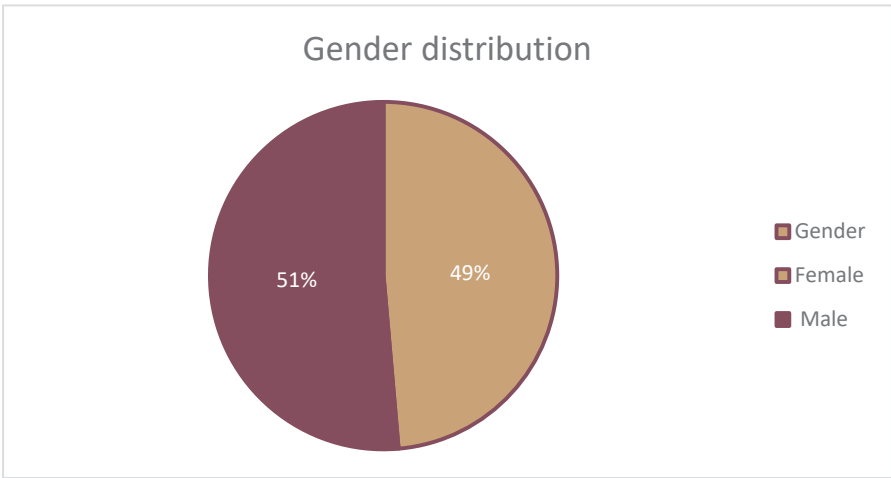


Figure 5: Educational status of respondents

Identification & Valorization of Heritage

▪ In your opinion, what is cultural heritage?

The below figure displays the opinions of respondents regarding cultural heritage. As shown in the word cloud, the most recurrent words were traditions, customs, knowledge, heritage, archeology, civilization.



Figure 6: Identification of cultural heritage in a word cloud

Most Lebanese consider inheritance, traditions, archeology, ancient artifacts, and touristic sites, respectively the most five important elements of cultural heritage. In addition, cultural food and national songs are among the top three choices that represent cultural heritage (Table 1).

Table 1.The most important elements of cultural heritage

1 st choice	Second choice	Third choice	Fourth choice	Fifth choice
Inheritance	Traditions	Archeology	Ancient artifacts	Touristic sites

26%	26%	15%	22%	21%
Traditions 24%	Cultural food 17%	Cultural food 14%	Touristic sites 16.5%	Ancient artifacts 19%
Archeology 14%	Archeology 14%	Traditions 13.5%	National songs 13%	National songs 13%
Touristic sites 11%	Inheritance 13%	Touristic sites 13%	Documented history and archives 11%	Cultural food 11%
Cultural food 11%	Ancient artifacts 10%	Inheritance 12%	Traditions 10%	Traditions 9%
Documented history and archives 6%	Documented history and archives 7%	Ancient artifacts 11.5%	Archeology 10%	Documented history and archives 8%
Ancient artifacts 5%	Touristic sites 6%	Documented history and archives 11%	Cultural food 8%	Archeology 8%
National songs 3%	National songs 6%	National songs 10%	Inheritance 7%	Inheritance 5%

What attracts you to the topic of heritage and archeology?

Most respondents get attracted to the topic of heritage and archeology mainly because they feel curious to know about the past (32%), to expand their general knowledge (28%), followed by their interest in shared stories with families and friends (13%). However, 16% of them do not feel attracted to this topic.

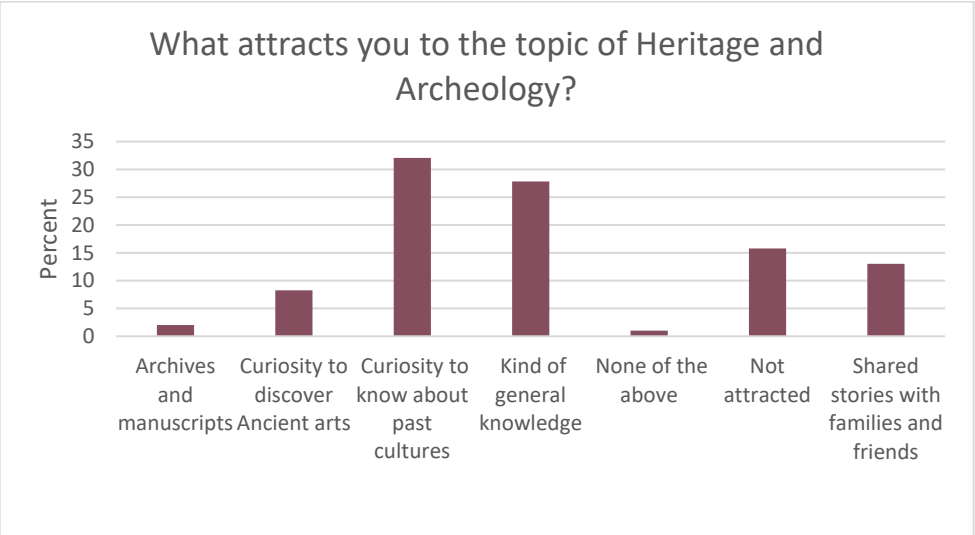


Figure 7. What attracts you to the topic of cultural heritage and archeology

In your opinion, which of the following is considered the most important tangible elements of cultural heritage in Lebanon?

Most respondents consider archeological sites, historical buildings, and artifacts, respectively as their first, second, and third most important tangible elements of cultural heritage.

Table 2. The most important tangible elements

1 st choice	2 nd choice	3 rd choice
Archeological sites 45%	Historical buildings 39%	Artifacts 34%
Historical buildings 21%	Archeological sites 24%	Historical buildings 21%
Artifacts 17%	Artifacts 24%	Archeological sites 20%
Cultural/rural/urban landscapes 13%	Cultural/rural/urban landscapes 7%	Cultural/rural/urban landscapes 12%
Contemporary architecture 5%	Contemporary architecture 5%	Contemporary architecture 7%

In your opinion, which of the following is considered the most important intangible elements of cultural heritage in Lebanon?

The most rated intangible elements of cultural heritage are, in order, culinary arts (such as Tabbouleh, Hummus...) (37%), followed by traditions/Folklore (23%), and folk dance (27%). Besides, traditional handcrafts (pottery, carpentry...) are among the highly-rated elements (19%).

Table 3. The most important intangible elements

1 st choice	2 nd choice	3 rd choice
Culinary arts (Tabbouleh, Hummus, etc....) 37%	Traditions/Folklore 23%	Folk dance 27%
Traditions/folklore 27%	Traditional handcrafts (pottery, carpentry...) 19%	Traditional handcrafts (pottery, carpentry...) 19%
Traditional handcrafts (pottery, carpentry...) 14%	Culinary arts (Tabbouleh, Hummus, etc....) 18%	Traditions/folklore 15%

Folk dance 8%	Folk dance 17%	Folk songs 14%
Folk songs 7%	Folk songs 17%	Traditional handcrafts (pottery, carpentry...) 12%
Story telling 5%	Storytelling 7%	Storytelling 11%

▪ **What is the top three tangible and intangible elements that interest you?**

Upon asking respondents to choose the most three interesting tangible and intangible elements, most respondents chose culinary arts (30%) in their first choice, followed by traditions/folklore (19%) as their second choice, and archeological sites (20%) as their most interesting third choice. In addition, artifacts and folk dance and songs were also among the top choices.

Table 4. The most important tangible and intangible elements

1 st choice	Second choice	Third choice
Culinary arts (Tabbouleh, Hummus...) 30%	Traditions/Folklore 19%	Archeological sites 20%
Traditions/Folklore 19%	Archeological sites 18%	Artifacts 14%
Archeological sites 15%	Folk dance and songs 11%	Folk dance 12%

▪ **You identify cultural heritage as...**

At the beginning of the interview, participants considered that cultural heritage constitutes traditions, customs, heritage. Upon asking the participants the same question in the middle of the survey, the most recurrent first choices were “science” (40%) and “something that should be preserved” (17%), whereas, the most frequent second choices were also “something to be preserved” (20%) followed by “traditions” (19%). Thus, there was a slight change in the respondents’ perceptions regarding cultural heritage between the first and second question, with the majority of participants considering it as a science that needs to be preserved.

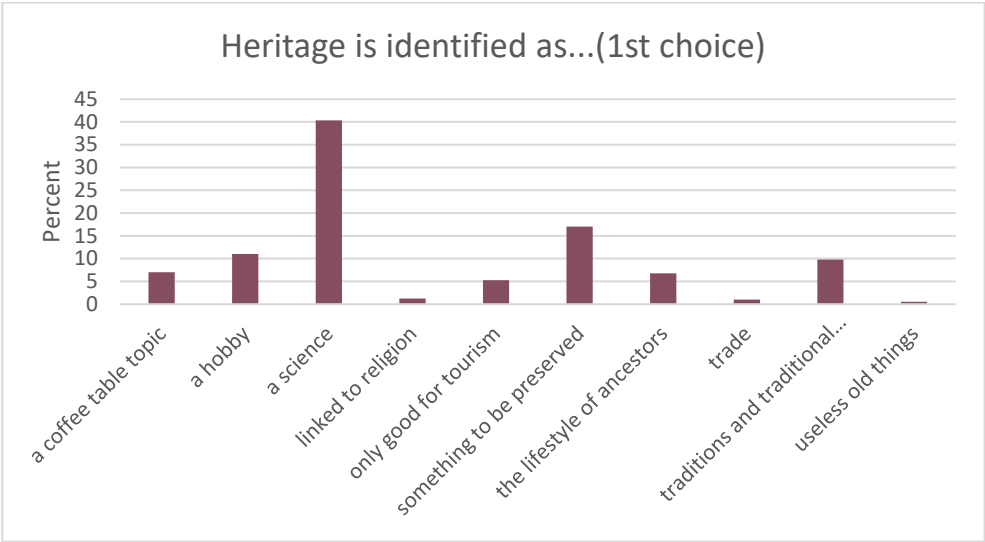


Figure 8. How do you identify cultural heritage? (1st choice)

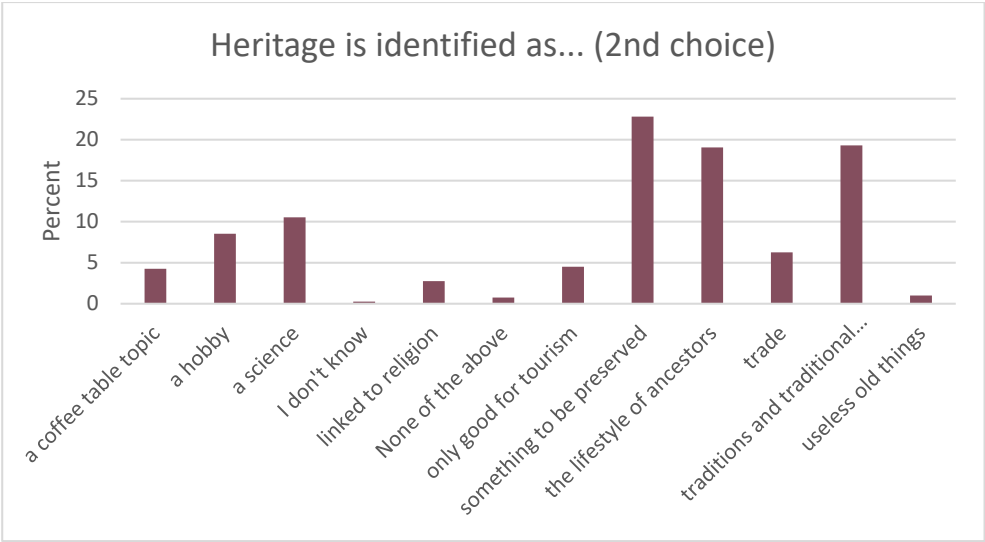


Figure 9. How do you identify cultural heritage?(2nd choice)

▪ **Where do you get your information about heritage?**

Lebanese citizens rely on different sources of information to enrich their knowledge about heritage. However, the most reported source of information is parents (52%), community (44%), TV (39%), and history books (37%). Besides, Google, Facebook, YouTube, and other social media platforms were among the most recurrent sources of information for the selected respondents.

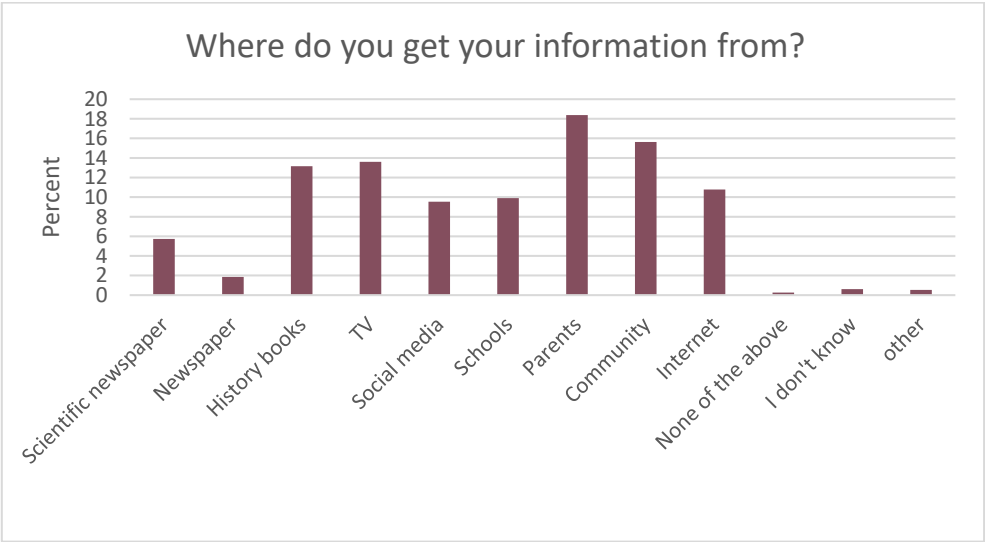


Figure 10. Where do you get your information from?

Can you name two archeological sites in Lebanon?

More than 73% of respondents mentioned Baalbek castle, followed by Jeita , Sidon, and Jbeil.

Have you visited any archeological sites in Lebanon?

The vast majority of respondents visited archeological sites in Lebanon (92%). The most visited sites are Baalbek castle (49%), followed by Jeita (17%), Sidon (15%). Similarly, two-thirds of participants visited museums. The most visited ones are the national museum (62%) followed by the soap museum (25%)



Figure 11. Have you visited any archeological sites in Lebanon?

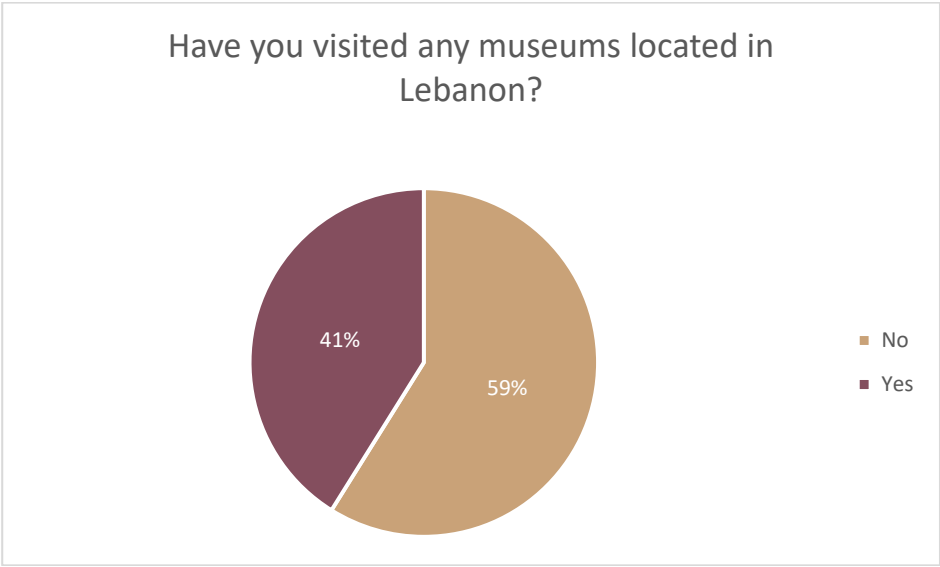


Figure 12. Have you visited any museums sites located in Lebanon?

Are there any traditional / historic buildings or houses in your area of residence or of origins?

37% of respondents reported that they have traditional or historical buildings in their area of residence or of origin. Half of them feel that these traditional/historical buildings are part of their childhood memory and are strongly attached to them because they remind them of their ancestors and their traditions, childhood memories, and the old, simple, and beautiful days. Although 50% of respondents do not feel attached to their heritage, some of them mentioned that these historical buildings remind them of their ancestors, history, and memories. However, some participants did not show interest in this subject either because they did not live there or because the buildings are neglected and needed repair.

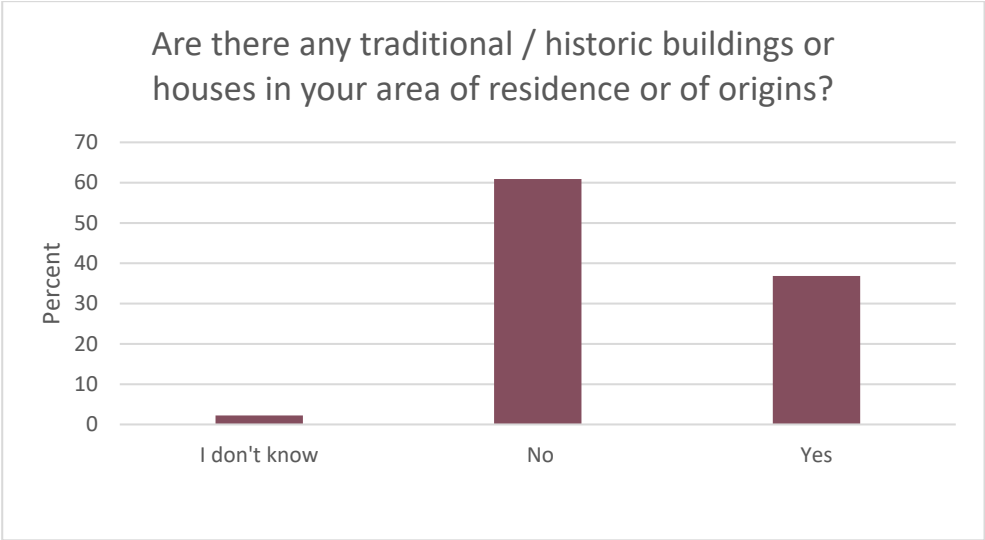


Figure 13. Are there any traditional / historic buildings or houses in your area of residence or of origins?

▪ **Are there any craftsman/artisan/skilled person in your area of residence or of origins?**

The majority of participants do not have craftsman, artisan, or skilled persons in their area of residence or of origin (68%). For those who have skilled people, the most famous professions are pottery, coppersmith, wood sculpting, and knitting wool.

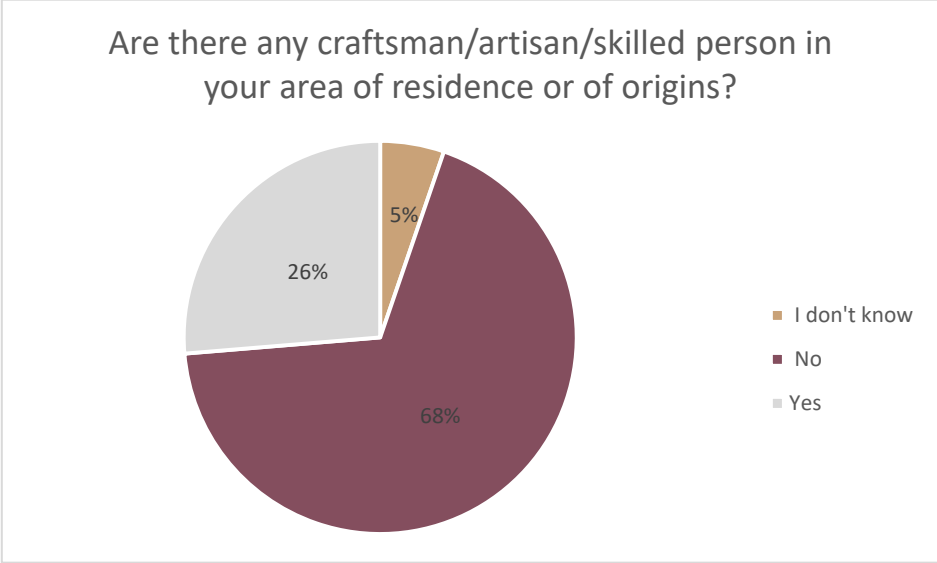


Figure 14. Are there any craftsman/artisan/skilled person in your area of residence or of origins?

▪ **Do you know any Lebanese dance/music/theater/cinema that you consider part of your Cultural Heritage?**

Less than 20% of participants know any Lebanese dance/music/theatre/cinema that they consider part of their cultural heritage. Th most famous ones are Baalbek festivals, Rahbani theatre, Romani theatre, Karkalla dance, Casino du Liban.

▪ **Who do you believe should own Archeological and Heritage assets?**

More than two-third of the respondents believe that the government should own archeological and heritage assets. More than half of participants believe that locals visit the heritage sites mainly to have fun while outing with their family (47%), and to learn about history (25%). On the other hand, 31% of participants believe that locals do not visit heritage sites mainly because they are not interested in them (48%), followed by financial reasons (25%).

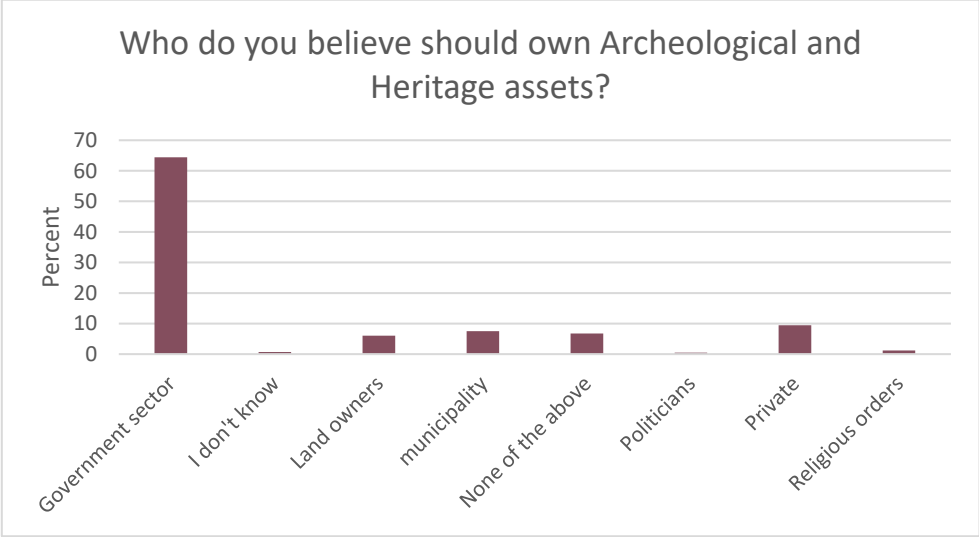


Figure 15. Who should own archeological and heritage assets?

▪ **What would you do if you accidentally found an archeological artifact (jug, jewelry, structure) in your land?**

Almost 45% of participants disclosed that they will keep it, while 37% of them would inform authorities about it.

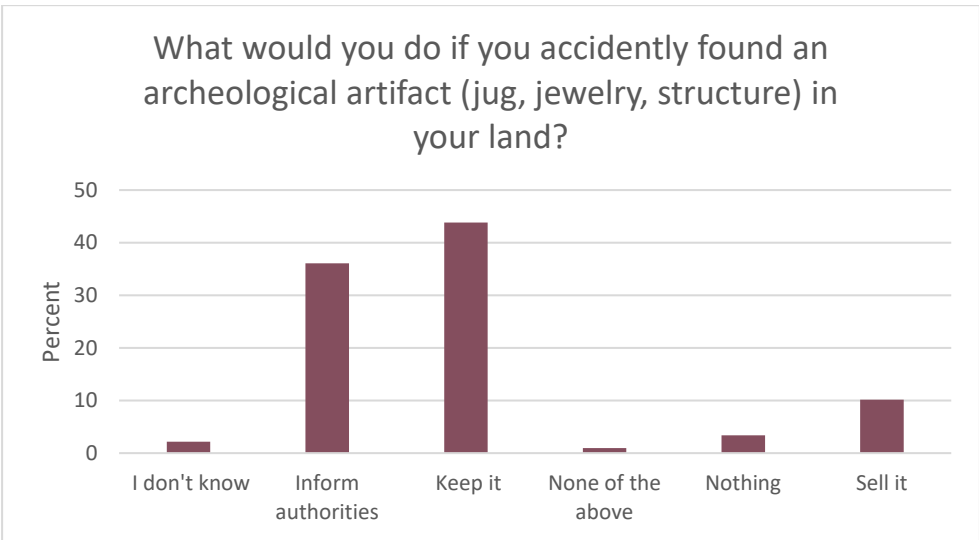


Figure 16. What would you do if you accidentally found an archeological artifact in your land?

▪ **What would you do if you accidentally found an old manuscript or a photo album from the 1950s?**

More than half of participants would keep an old manuscript or a photo album from the 1950s if they found it accidentally, while 32% would pass it on to a relevant person or archiving center.

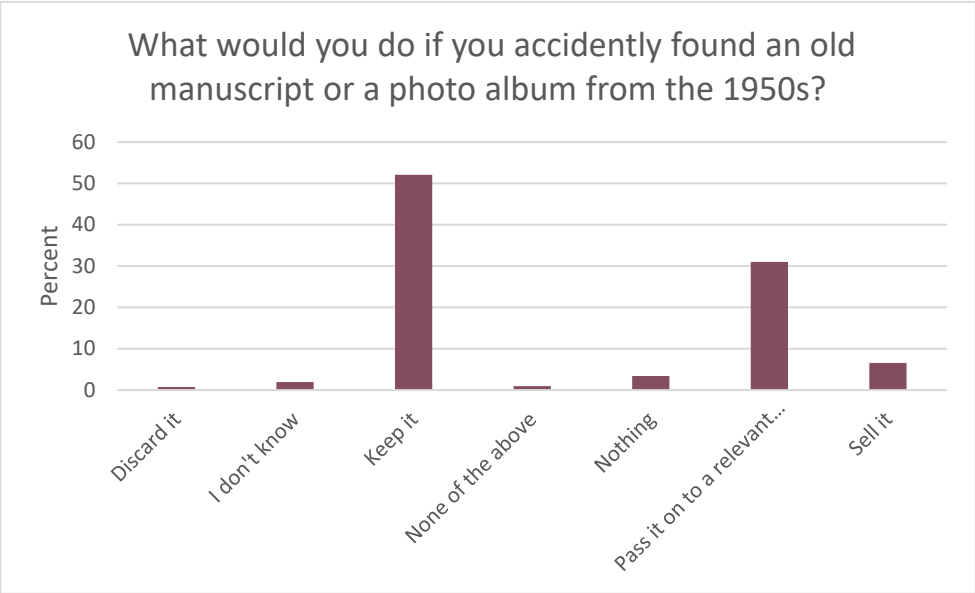


Figure 17. What would you do if you accidentally found an old manuscript or a photo album from the 1950s?

Threats

▪ Awareness of participants of heritage and archeology

Figure 18 shows that more than half of participants believe that urban or rural development is a threat to the conservation of cultural heritage. Almost three-third of participants believe that treasure hunting and looting are a crime. Besides, 88% disagree that archeology and historic buildings in certain villages/cities is a hindrance to one’s daily subsistence, and that heritage building, and archeological assets can be destroyed for the sake of constructing roads and modern cities. At the same time, 79% of respondents disagree that archeological excavations are a waste of time. Finally, the vast majority of participants strongly believe that it is their and everyone’s responsibility to protect and preserve heritage (89%).

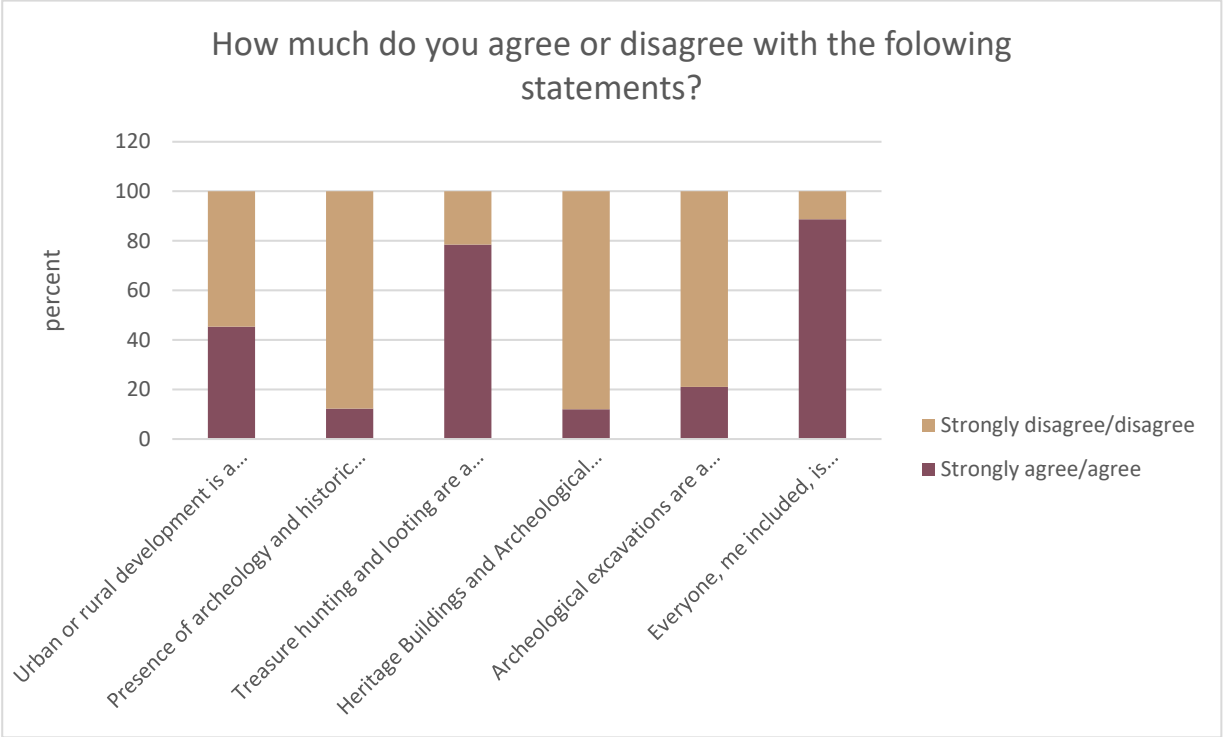


Figure 18. How much you agree with the following statements

Figure 19 shows that the majority of respondents disagree or strongly disagree that destroying heritage buildings is better than restoring and reusing them (93%), traditions are useless and irrelevant for modern life (85%), traditional houses have nothing to add to my knowledge about my ancestors (86%), and that contemporary architecture is more practical and less polluting than traditional architecture (72%). In addition, 95% of participants strongly negated that they might destroy a traditional building or land with archeological potential if they inherit it.

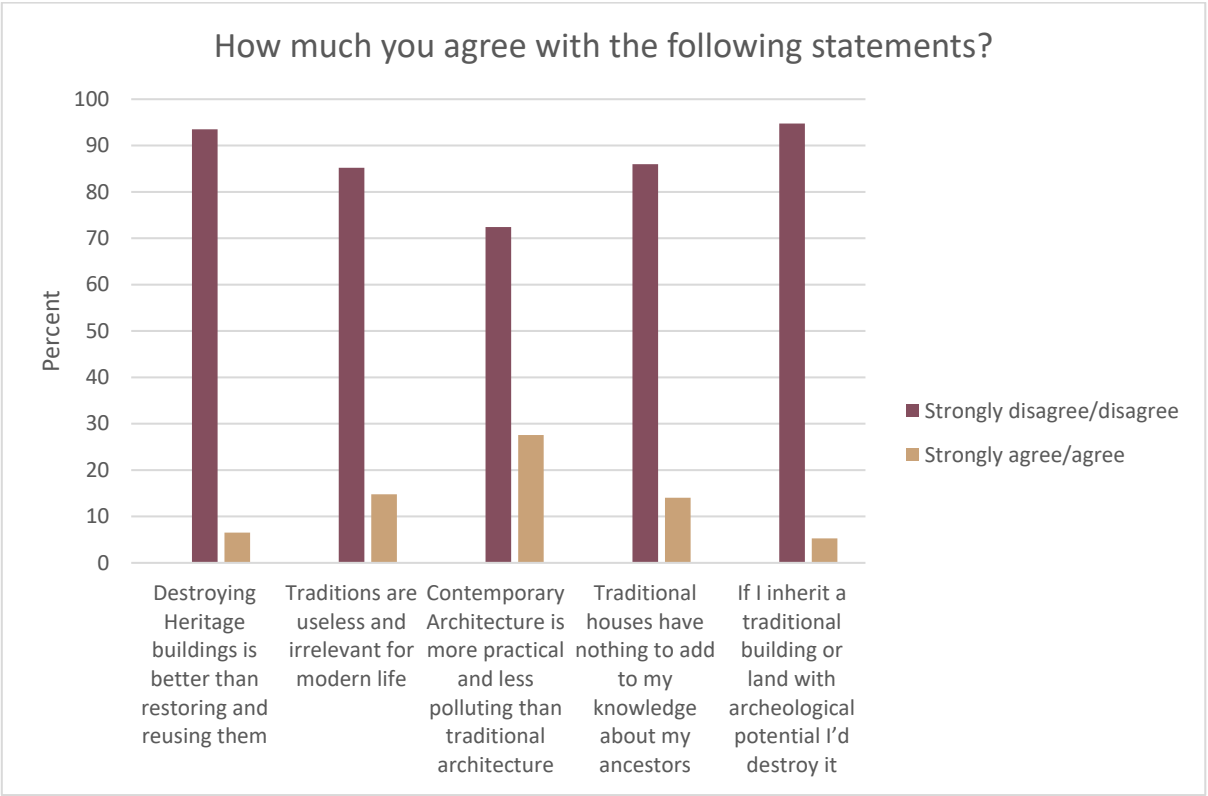


Figure 19. How much you agree with the following statements

- **In your opinion, what is considered as the biggest source of threat to cultural heritage in Lebanon?**

As per respondents, looting is the biggest threat to cultural heritage (41%), followed by lack of conservation (26%), and security situation (17%). Other threats mentioned by the participants are ignorance and the political class.

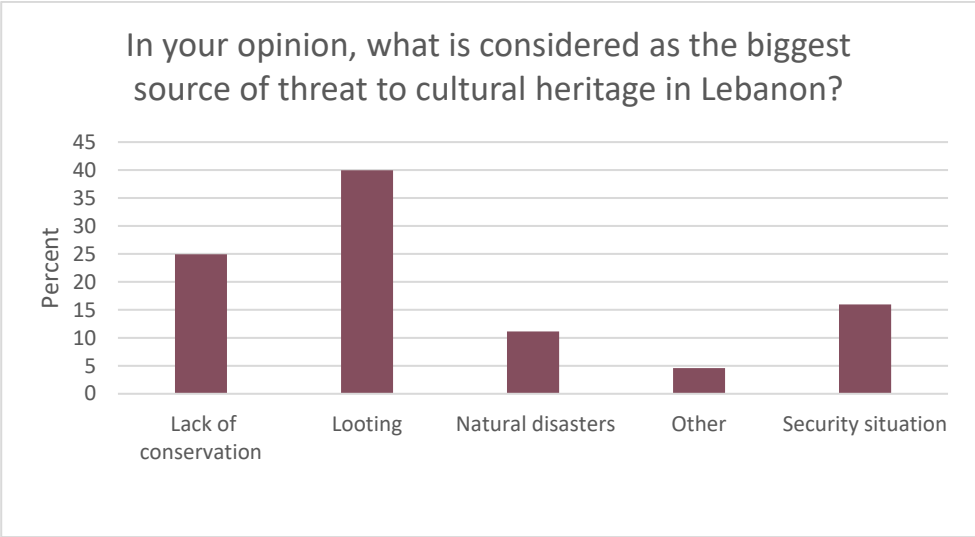


Figure 20. Biggest threats to cultural heritage

- **In your opinion, did the Beirut blast on the 4th of August cause any great damage to Beirut history?**

The vast majority of participants believe that Beirut blast caused a great damage to Beirut history.

Protection

- **Who should be responsible for informing the public about Heritage?**

Respondents believe that the ministry of culture (41%) should be responsible of informing the public about heritage, followed by the Ministry of Tourism (25%).

- **How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

The vast majority of respondents believe that those who damage heritage buildings should be punished (95%). Alongside, 88% of participants agree or strongly agree that the government should allocate more budget to preserve and conserve cultural heritage. Moreover, they strongly refused the idea that archeology and heritage don't contribute to the economy (78%).

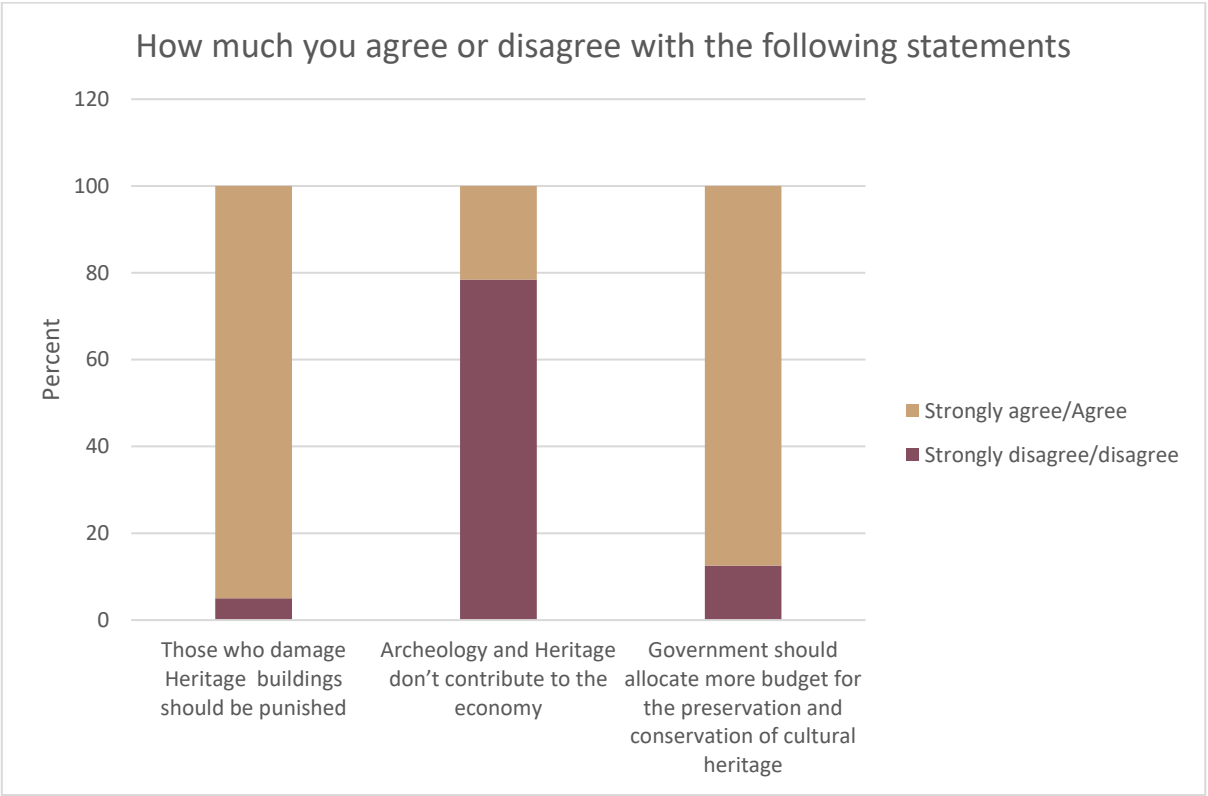


Figure 21. How much you agree or disagree with the following statements?

▪ **Do you know someone who trades in antiquities or became rich from trading in antiquities in your region?**

Only 15% of participants know someone who trades in antiquities or became rich from trading in antiquities in your region.

Answer by True or False

Almost two-third of participants think it is more important for them to have a picnic in nature than to visit an archeological site, and that they would rather have their kids learn trade before learning about their heritage. Slightly higher than half of the participants think that contemporary architecture is more practical and ecological than the traditional one.

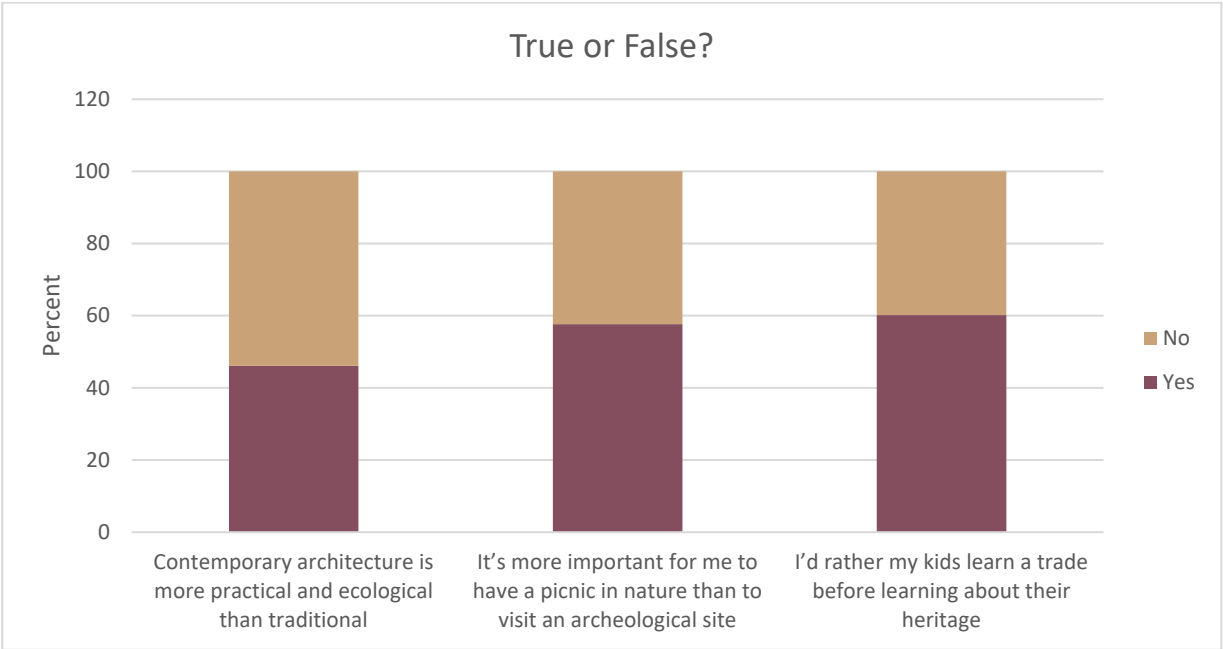


Figure 22. True or False questions



Figure 23. True or False questions

Finally, the majority of participants believe that artifacts smuggled from Lebanon, and those smuggled from Syria, Iraq, and other countries should be returned to their motherlands (97% and 93%, respectively).

Conclusion

The majority of the Lebanese population do not have an accurate understanding about CH and what is identified as CH. As the survey was rolling on, the participants started to better realize what is considered as CH from the questions. Most of the respondents believe in the importance of protecting and preserving archaeological and heritage assets. Almost all participants have visited and know about an archaeological site in Lebanon, notably Baalbek, Jeita, Sidon and Jbeil, yet a smaller percentage has visited any museums. The main reason behind getting attracted to CH was the curiosity of the individuals to know about the past and expand their knowledge. Furthermore, the majority thinks that government is responsible for protecting archaeological and heritage assets, and those who damage heritage buildings must be punished. More budget should be allocated by the government to preserve and conserve CH as confirmed by more than two-thirds of the respondents since they believe that archaeology and heritage do contribute to the country’s economy.

Appendix E: Working Groups List of Participants

WG1: Historic buildings, Historic monuments & sites, and Historic urban landscape

First Name	Last Name	Institution(s)
Yasmine	Makaroun	ICOMOS Lebanon
Howayda	Al-Harithy	American University of Beirut
Antoine	Fishfish	Holy Spirit University
George	Arbid	Arab Center for Architecture
Mosbah	Rajab	Lebanese University
Oussama	Kallab	Directorate General of Antiquities
Raed	-	Lebanese Army Forces
Hadil	Karkaba	Lebanese University*
Zeinab	Moustafa	Lebanese University*
Mounir	Akiki	Lebanese University*
Karl	Abi Karam	Lebanese University*
Liliane	Fatayri	Lebanese University*
Farah	Saab	Lebanese University*
Suzan	Kaadbey	Lebanese University*
Arz	Labaki	Lebanese University*

WG2: Archaeological monuments & sites, and Cultural landscapes

First Name	Last Name	Institution(s)
Fadi	Beaino	Freelance Archeologist
Hadi	Choueri	Lebanese University
Lucy	Semaan	Honor Frost Foundation
Jean	Yasmine	ERA Heritage
Alia	Fares	Landward Research
Rafi	Jarjian	Directorate General of Antiquities
Hassan	Harkous	Directorate General of Antiquities
Alia	Baydoun	Lebanese University*
Jennifer	Kanj	Lebanese University*
Samar	Karam	Directorate General of Antiquities
Laure	Salloum	Directorate General of Antiquities

* The participants with an asterisk (*) are university students.

Rasha	Al-Hajj Shehade	Lebanese University*
Hussein	Salman	Lebanese University*
Patricia	Ghanime	Lebanese University
Reem	Bazzi	Lebanese University*
Zeina	Hamdan	Lebanese University*
Maysa	Raed	Lebanese University*
Mohamad	Rachid	Lebanese University*
Ziad	Aridi	Lebanese University
Mebdine	Semaan	Lebanese University*

WG3: Museum collections, Artworks, Art Objects

First Name	Last Name	Institution(s)
Suzy	Hakimian	MIM museum
Rita	Kalanjian	Balamand museum
Maya	Haidar Boustani	ICOM Lebanon
Diala	Nammour	MACAM museum
Christiane	Audi	Audi museum
Layla	Abi Zeid	Lebanese University*

WG4: Libraries, Records, and Archives

First Name	Last Name	Institution(s)
Randa	Al-Chidiac	Lebanese Library Association
Fr. Joseph	Moukarzel	Holy Spirit University
Dr. Wadiaa	Khoury	Ministry of Culture
Marie Claude	Souaid	UMAM
Samar	Mikati-Kaissi	American University of Beirut
Sarah	Abdel Malak	Beirut National Library
Ghada	Dimachki	Beirut National Library
Fatima	Bazzal	Beirut National Library

WG5: Audiovisual and Oral Traditions

First Name	Last Name	Institution(s)
Akram	Rayess	AMAR
Nasri	Brax	Freelance
Jean	Daoud	Theplav (théâtre pour la vie)
Nour	Amhaz	INHERIT
Ragheb	Saad	Lebanese University*
Yasmina	Al Jourdi	Lebanese University*
Hassan	Haidar	Lebanese University*
Issa	Awwed	Lebanese University*

* The participants with an asterisk (*) are university students.

WG6: Artisans, Craftsmanship, and Culinary heritage

First Name	Last Name	Institution(s)
Barbara	Abdeni Massaad	Slow Food Beirut
Pascal	Habis	The Ready Hand
Zeina	Raphael	The Ready Hand
Ghiwa	Daccache	Nahnoo
Denise	Khalife-Salame	TaraDomus
Joseph	Abi Khalil	Bridge Bazaars platform
Lynne	Nabha	Lebanese University*


WG7: Dissemination and Transmission

First Name	Last Name	Institution(s)
Nayla	Hamadeh	Lebanese association for history
Nadine	Touma	Dar Onboz
Nayla	Fahed	Lebanese alternative learning
Joe	Kallas	Consultant
Mickael	Maalouf	Freelance
Myriam	Ziade	Directorate General of Antiquities
Rodolf	Gabriel	British Council
Eddy	Choueiri	Freelance photographer
Maya	Hmeidan	Silāt for culture

* The participants with an asterisk (*) are university students.

Appendix F: Working Groups Facilitators and Rapporteurs

Working Group	Facilitator	Rapporteur
WG1: Historic buildings, Historic monuments & sites, and Historic urban landscape	Yasmine Makaroun	Yasmine Makaroun
WG2: Archeological monuments & sites, and Cultural Landscapes	Jean Yasmine	Hadi Choueri
WG3: Museum collections, artworks & art objects	Suzy Hakimian	Christiane Audi
WG4: Libraries, Records & Archives	Wadiaa Khoury	Randa Al-Chidiac
WG5: Audiovisual and Oral Traditions	Akram Rayess	Nour Amhaz
WG6: Artisans & Craftsmanship and Culinary heritage	Joseph Abi Khalil	Pascal Habis
WG7: Dissemination & Transmission	Maya Hmeidan	Nayla Fahed



Situating Heritage

Mapping Threats, Opportunities, and Future Directions