The Project

Understand The Project's Context

Project Support

- Partners
- Community
- Government
- Private Funders
- NGOs
- INGOs

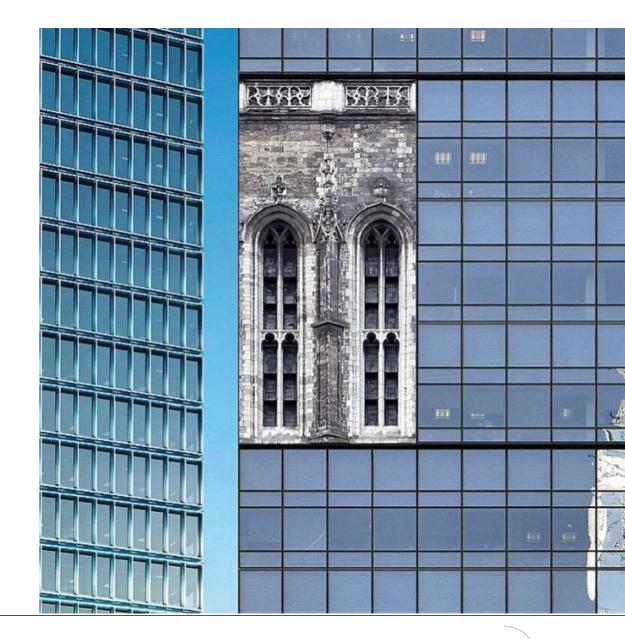
Finding Funding for Cultural Heritage Projects (Examples Below)

- British Council's Cultural Protection Fund (CPF)
- International Alliance for the Protection of Heritage in Conflict Areas (ALIPH)
- Cultural Emergency Response (CER)
- Smithsonian Cultural Rescue Initiative
- V&A Culture in Crises

Pre-Application Research

Writing the Application

- Selection
- Evaluation

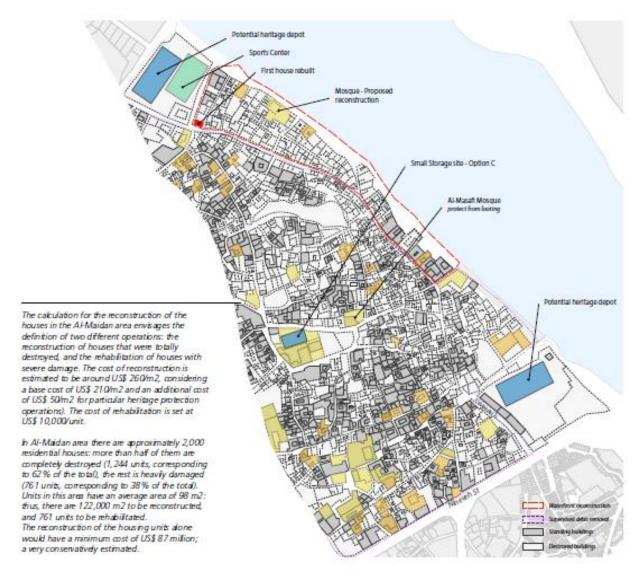






Interpretation of Context: what is meant by context or Layers of context:

- Damaged Context
- Peacebuilding Context
- Political Context
- Social Context
- Post Conflict Context
- Historical Context
- Projected Context
- International Context
- Local Context
- Urban Context
- Economic Context
- Environmental Context
- Everyday Context



The Project

Your Place in the Context - Location / Response / Reasoning / Capacity

Your Project

Ownership (private, government, cooperate, community, sacred, public, unknown, diaspora...)

Permission (Do you or your partner have legal permission to carry out the proposed work? If not, when will this permission be in place?)

Type of Heritage (Built Heritage such as historic buildings, monuments and structures)

Intro:

- What are your project outcomes, objectives, or goals?
- What will success look like if your project has the impact, you want it to?
- What has been done already?
- What help do you require?
- How much help is required?
- Who can help?
- Who has helped in the past?
- What does help look like to you?





- Partners
- Community
- Government
- Private Funders
- NGOs
- INGOs

Applicants are required to attach a partnership agreement outlining the roles and responsibilities of all project partners listed in the application form. This should be signed by all project partners but does not need to be a legally binding document.

- Universities
- Specialist Consultants
- ???

Partners are required for many grants but not all.

CPF Grant:

Partners from other countries may also be included, up to a maximum of eight partners in total.

Required:

- Name & Address
- Type of Organisation (ID / Registration Number)
- Describe your relationship with the partner organisation(s). If applicable, please describe the nature of any relevant work you have carried out with them and the dates and budgets for that work.

- Partners
- Community
- Government
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- Leaders
- Groups
- Youth
- ?????

Community support, collaboration and engagement is an important consideration.

- Storage
- Material
- Labour
- Advice
- Information
- Services
- Transport
- Parking
- Security
- Archives

- Partners
- Community
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Keep the doors open to Government and they will much more likely to support the project

- Leaders
- Departments
- Permission
- Collaboration
- Services
- Funds
- Advice
- Media

Government support, collaboration and engagement is a critical consideration.

- Security
- Archives

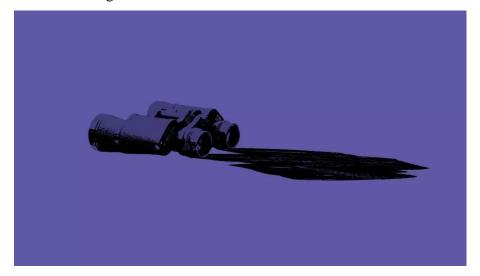
Government relations are worth the effort – Locate and include senior management where possible

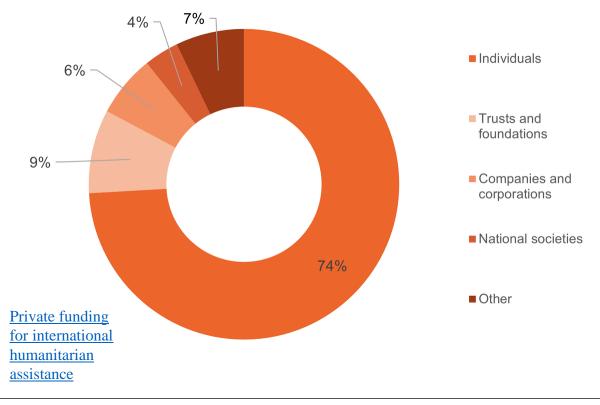
- Partners
- Community
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- Individuals
- Trusts
- Foundations
- Companies
- Corporations
- National Societies

Private Funding
Briefing Paper (An
emerging trend in
humanitarian
donorship) a Report
by Velina Stoianova

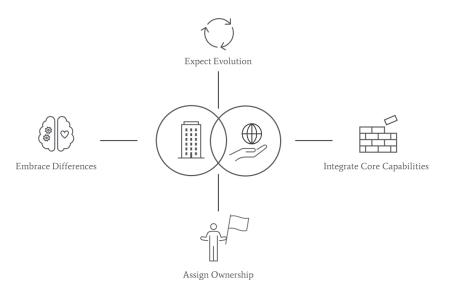
Investing for Peace: The Private Sector and the Challenges of Peacebuilding





- Partners
- Community
- Government
- Private Funders
- NGOs
- INGOs

- Iraq
- <u>Iraq Heritage Foundation</u>
- NGO Explorer
- NCCI NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq



NGO partnership is defined by many as a mutually beneficial alliance between organizations where roles, responsibilities and accountabilities are clearly defined.

These relationships are based on a shared vision regarding objectives and purpose of work.

They involve joint resource contributions, shared risks and joint control of information.

- Partners
- Community
- Government
- Private Funders
- NGOs
- INGOs

International nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) are not-for-profit operating at the international, transnational, or global level, with members or participants from many countries.

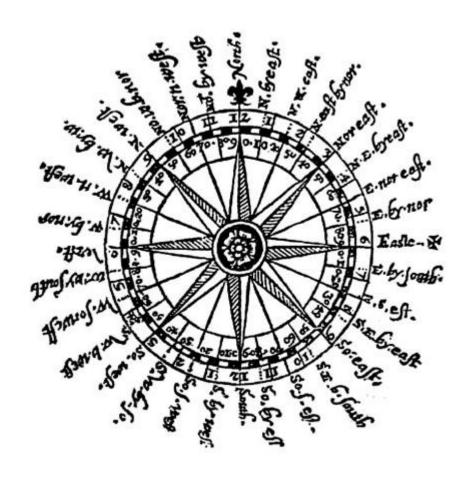
They bring together like-minded individuals or associations of individuals to conduct a wide variety of activities across virtually all social domains

- Mercy Corps
- Oxfam
- Danish Refugee Council
- International Rescue
- BRCA
- Save the Children

Heritage

- Blue Shield (The Blue Shield network, often referred to as the cultural equivalent of the Red Cross, was formed in response to the changes in international law and today works globally to protect cultural heritage in emergency situations)
- The Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage
- ICOMOS
- World Monuments Fund
- International Union of Architects

Finding Funding for Cultural Heritage Projects



ICCROM Strategic Directions and Objectives 2018-2025

ICCROM's mission is fulfilled through five areas of activity:

- 1. Training,
- 2. Information,
- 3. Research,
- 4. Cooperation and
- 5. Advocacy.





- British Council's Cultural Protection Fund (CPF)
- International Alliance for the Protection of Heritage in Conflict Areas (ALIPH)
- Cultural Emergency Response (CER)
- Smithsonian Cultural Rescue Initiative
- V&A Culture in Crises

The British Council's Cultural Protection Fund supports efforts to keep cultural heritage sites and objects safe, as well as the recording, conservation and restoration of heritage

<u>Video</u> / <u>Leaflet</u> / <u>Newsletter</u> / <u>Current Projects</u> / <u>Iraq</u>

Small Grants - Grants up to £100,000

<u>Large Grants</u> – Grants up to £2m

Useful Grant Process and Evaluation <u>Info</u>



- British Council's Cultural Protection Fund (CPF)
- International Alliance for the Protection of Heritage in Conflict Areas (ALIPH)
- Cultural Emergency Response (CER)
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ALIPH is a unique international cooperation initiative designed to meet the challenge of protecting cultural heritage in conflict and post-conflict areas

Manifesto & Mission / 3 Area of Intervention

Projects: 34 countries, 180 Projects, \$60M and 113 Operators

Emergency Relief Grants - Grants up to \$75,000 USD guidance (Terms and Conditions)

<u>Project Grants</u> – No Limit Stated (USD) (<u>Terms and Conditions</u>)

Partners & News





Protecting Heritage to Build Peace

ALIPH'S PROJECTS IN IRAQ FEBRUARY 2021

Photo (c) ISME



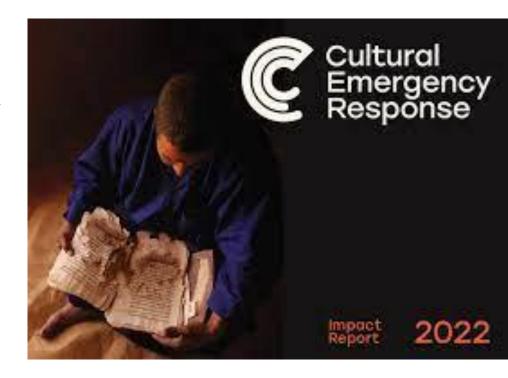
- British Council's Cultural Protection Fund (CPF)
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- Cultural Emergency Response (CER)
- Smithsonian Cultural Rescue Initiative
- V&A Culture in Crises

Protecting culture in crisis. - We see a future in which all heritage communities can safeguard their culture in times of crisis. We want to build a strong and inclusive heritage system in a world that recognises the protection of cultural heritage as a humanitarian issue. Mission /Vision /Values

<u>Video</u> / <u>Toolkit</u> / <u>Handbook</u> / <u>Current Projects</u> /

Emergency Support - €15.000 to €35.000

<u>Partners</u> – <u>Prince Claus Fund</u>, ICCROM & SCRI



- British Council's Cultural Protection Fund (CPF)
- International Alliance for the Protection of Heritage in Conflict Areas (ALIPH)
- Cultural Emergency Response (CER)
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To protect cultural heritage threatened or impacted by disasters and to help U.S. and international communities preserve their identities and history - Recognition Resilience Response Research

Projects / <u>Iraq</u>

Heritage in Times of Crisis (Partnering ICCROM & CER)

Donation

The Smithsonian is a nonprofit organization that relies on supporters like you to protect and preserve cultural heritage at home and abroad.







- British Council's Cultural Protection Fund (CPF)
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We understand the impact of cultural heritage loss on communities and the contrasting positive role its preservation can have in rebuilding and recovering these areas following conflict and disasters. As such we aim to encourage a crossdisciplinary approach, raising public awareness and working with organisations from a variety of backgrounds to take a holistic approach to the protection of heritage in all its forms.

Projects and Funding Amount / Iraq

Culture in Crisis Portal



Pre-Application Research

Research The Funder

Who or what other projects are in the Area

How the application will be assessed:

When we assess your full application, we will consider the following:

- The significance and value of the cultural heritage that you want to protect
- The type and urgency of the risk(s) to the cultural heritage
- The local need / demand for the project and the need for funding
- How well the project activities address the **fund's outcomes**
- The track record of the lead applicant organisation and project partner organisation(s)
- The value for money offered by the project
- How well planned the project is relating to the timeline and resources





Pre-Application Research

Research The Potential Funder

- The funders partners and donors
- Past Funded Projects
- Application Support
- Videos
- Guidance
- Tools &Tips
- Mentors
- Process
- Schedule
- Evaluation

Part one: Who Are You

- Official Name
- Address of the lead applicant
- Contact
- **Description of your business** (the day-to-day business of your organisation in no more than 200 words)
- State Your Track Record in Heritage related Work (200 words that include details of any previously funded projects)
- **List your Project Partners** (list the name and address of all new partner organisations. Please also provide the type of organisation and their identification / registration number)

NB: describe your relationship with the partner organisation(s). If applicable, please describe the nature of any relevant work you have carried out with them and the dates and budgets for that work.

Applicants are required to attach a partnership agreement outlining the roles and responsibilities of all project partners listed in the application form. This should be signed by all project partners but does not need to be a legally binding document

Part Two: The Cultural Heritage Focus

• What is the cultural heritage your project will focus on? (Max 350 words)

Describe the cultural heritage your project aims to protect. Identify the location, dates of origin and the purpose / use of the heritage.

• Why is this cultural heritage valuable and to who? (Max 350 words)

Explain the significance of the cultural heritage you are aiming to protect. Be sure to explain how the cultural heritage is valued by the local population

NB: Note relevant heritage designations and provide an explanation of what is important about the heritage, including whether it is:

- a source of evidence or knowledge;
- of aesthetic, artistic, architectural, historic, natural or scientific interest;
- of social or community value;
- of economic value.

Please select the type of heritage your project will focus on

Please specify which category will best fit the cultural heritage you are aiming to protect:

- Built Heritage such as historic buildings, monuments and structures
- Archaeological Sites
- Museums, Libraries and Archives including the protection of artefacts and objects
- Intangible Cultural Heritage such as traditional crafts, languages, practices, music, folklore etc.





Part Three: The Project

• What will your project do? (Normally in a max 500 words)

Describe project activities, where they will happen and who they are for. Include any outputs your project will produce (trainees, restored buildings, documented sites etc). *Where possible, include target numbers*. If your proposal involves work to physical heritage, you are required to provide the name and the location of the cultural heritage asset. You should describe the number of the assets and the scale and type of physical interventions you are planning to do.

- What are the needs your project will address? (Norm 300 words) Try and answer these questions in your response:
 - How critical is the need for cultural protection? What will happen to the cultural heritage if the project does not go ahead?
 - Describe any social needs your project responds to, such as demand for the project from the local population
 - Describe any economic needs your project responds to, such as any barriers to the cultural heritage bringing benefit to the local economy.
 - Does your project fit with any local strategies or wider initiatives (including any relevant international cultural protection programmes)?
 - Are there any other organisations already delivering the type of work you propose to carry out? *If so, how will your project complement these and avoid duplication?*





Part Three: The Project

• What have you done already to prepare for this project? (Max 300 words)

Explain the options you have considered, and why this project is a suitable response to the problems and opportunities you have identified.

* Include details about any consultation you have undertaken (for example, with experts, others working in the field, members of the community and/or potential project participants) and how this has shaped your project proposal





Part Four : The Project Out Comes

• Work to identify the outcomes within three broad categories

HERITAGE, SOCIETY and ECONOMY.

Heritage		
Cultural heritage at risk is safeguarded for future generations.	Physical work (e.g. repair or restoration) to bring tangible cu heritage assets into better condition.	ltural
Cultural heritage at risk is better managed and prepared for potential threats.	Delivery of specific prevention, mitigation or preparedness nas identified in a risk management plan, for example: - retrofitting of appropriate protection	neasures
Local organisations and communities have increased capacity and/or resilience to care for and protect cultural heritage.	Relevant training and partnership working for cultural heritage professionals, volunteers, civil services or first responders. • Recruitment of volunteers from within the local community to carry out roles identified in disaster risk management plans. • Preparation of business or fundraising plans.	





Part Four : The Project Out Comes

Society	
Local communities have a better understanding of their cultural heritage and value it more.	Educational programmes or activities designed to help people learn about cultural heritage. • New interpretation (e.g. information panels, museum displays, smartphone apps, websites, etc) offering improved explanations for the public about cultural heritage. • Events or activities (e.g. festivals, talks or tours) providing wider opportunities to engage with cultural heritage.
The local area is enhanced for the benefit of communities and visitors.	Rehabilitating historic buildings as affordable housing or for other community uses. • Providing new public spaces or for social or recreational use. • Improving the appearance of heritage sites. • Providing new opportunities for people to visit, use and enjoy heritage sites.
The profile of people engaging with	Consideration of equality, diversity and inclusion principles in the design of
cultural heritage is more diverse with respect to gender imbalances, age, ability, sexuality, ethnicity and social/religious background	project activities and outputs and the recruitment of participants.



Part Four : The Project Out Comes

Economy		
The local economy has been diversified.		Creation of new areas of economic activity related to cultural heritage (e.g. tourism opportunities or development of local community enterprises based around cultural heritage, traditional products or skills). Creation of job opportunities focusing on cultural heritage.





Part Five : **Project Management & Delivery**

The Start Date
The Projected Finish

The Management (Norm 200 Word) Remember to include:

- Who will be responsible for grant administration including reporting to the Funder and ensuring that the budget and cashflow are kept up to date? (it is recommended that you dedicate resources to this).
- How will you communicate with your partners, other stakeholders, project participants
- Explain your approach to safeguarding and managing risks

What will the governance structure for the project look like?

- Roles and responsibilities who will be leading on the different areas of the project?
- Who is responsible for making decisions and approving changes to your project?
- How you will choose staff, services and goods needed during the project.
- What will the governance structure
- NB Many funders require a schedule in the form of an activity plan

Activity	Start Date	End Date	Where the activity takes	Who will be responsible for
			place	delivery of this activity





Part Six : **Project Risk & Mitigation**

- What do you consider to be the main risks that could impact the delivery of your project?
- How will you mitigate or alleviate these risks?

Provide a realistic assessment of the risks your project may face so that you are in a good position to manage them.

The risks are categorised as follows: *Rate the likelihood of these risks as High (H), Medium (M) or Low (L)*.

- Security: risks related to the safety and security of project staff, participants or assets
- Operational: risks relating to the delivery of the project
- Financial: risks relating to the project's finances that could cause the project to go over or
- under budget
- Reputational: risks that could affect the reputation of the project partners
- You need to provide details on how the risks are going to impact the project activities and the mitigation plan you have for each risk.

*It will not strengthen your application if you exclude these risks or underestimate the likelihood or impact





Part Seven: What Happens After the project ends

How will the impact of your activities be sustained after the project is completed? (Max 300 words)

Provide detailed information about how the outcomes of the project will be managed and maintained once the project is completed. For projects involving physical works, a five-year management and maintenance plan must be produced during the project, and costs for this should be included within the project budget.

The management and maintenance plan will need to outline a schedule of necessary maintenance actions, action owners and associated costs.

You could outline income and expenditure for five years following project completion and explain how the project will be financially sustainable.





Part Eight: What are you Costs

Capital Costs	Examples
Physical conservation work	Costs of physically protecting or securing cultural heritage sites or assets
Equipment and materials	All equipment and materials relating to the above physical work or purchase of supplies for future work as outlined in the mitigation plan. <i>It also includes storage</i>
Professional fees relating to any of the above	This includes any person appointed for a fixed fee to help with planning and delivering capital work in your project.





Part Eight: What are you Costs

Activity costs	Examples
Existing Staff costs	Existing staff and overhead costs may not exceed 25% of the total project budget.
New Staff costs	This may include the costs of new fixed-term contracts, freelance staff or the cost of filling a post left empty by moving an existing member of staff into a post created for the project
Training for staff	This includes the cost of all trainers and resources needed to deliver activities to help staff from local partner organisations gain new or increased skills
Paid training placements	This includes bursaries or payments to trainees in or from target countries, as well as all resources needed to deliver activities to help trainees gain new or increased skills.
Training for volunteers	This includes the cost of all resources needed to deliver activities to help volunteers in or from target countries to gain new or increased skills.
Travel for staff	This may include the cost of travelling to a site or venue. Economy class should be booked for air travel, and standard class for train travel
Travel and expenses for volunteers	This may include food, travel and any other expenses to ensure volunteers are not out of pocket. The above travel policy for staff also applies to volunteers.





Part Eight: What are you Costs

Activity costs	Examples
Equipment and materials	This includes the equipment and materials related to all learning, engagement and advocacy activities. Do not include materials relating to training here.
Access requirements	If your organisation has access requirements (for example, this might include sign language interpreters or personal assistants) in delivering this project, you will be able to request additional funds beyond the core grant in the budget section of the form
Professional fees relating to any of the above	This includes any person appointed for a fixed fee to help with planning and delivering the learning, engagement or advocacy activities of your project.





Part Eight: What are you Costs

Other costs	1	Examples
Recruitment		This can include advertising and travel expenses
Publicity and promotion	-	This includes promotional materials that relate directly to your project
Evaluation	S 1 6 6 1	You must evaluate your project, and we recommend you allow sufficient budget for this process here. Staff in your organisation can do this, or you may want to employ someone to help. Evaluation costs should be approximately 3% of your overall project costs. Further evaluation guidance will be provided to successful applicants.
Contingency		Make sure that you only include contingency here and not in the costs under each cost heading. Not all cost items will need a contingency. In the description box, explain how you calculated contingency. Your calculation for contingency should reflect: The degree of certainty with which you have arrived at your cost estimates. The project plan The risk in relation to your project location and the type of project you are carrying out.





Submit Application

Don't forget any supporting documents required by the Funding Agent (which may include):

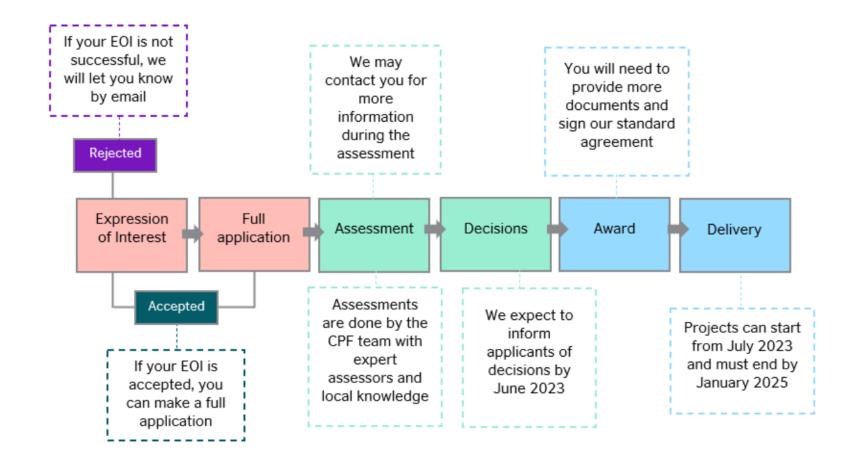
- A condition report demonstrating the need for repair or other physical works.
- Proof of ownership or permission to carry out proposed work.
- A partnership agreement outlining the roles and responsibilities of the project partners.
- Images
- Maps





Researching the Application

- Selection
- Process



Researching the Application

- Selection
- Process

Small Grants Round 2	Small Grants under £100k
Expressions of Interest Open	1 August 2022
Expressions of Interest Close	16 December 2022*
Application Deadline	31 March 2023
Projects Start	July 2023

Cultural protection focus

- How would you rate the significance of the cultural heritage this project focuses on? In your view, is this cultural heritage valued by the local population of the target country?
- Do you agree with the applicant's assessment of the risks posed to the cultural heritage? Is the cultural heritage at risk due to conflict and instability (this can be related to past, current or potential future conflict) or climate change (including climate change-related disasters)?

The Project

- In your view, is there a clear local need or demand for a project such as this?
- Are you aware of any potential for overlap or duplication with existing projects in the region? If so, would this diminish the value of this project being delivered? Or are there other projects taking place locally which this project would complement?
- How would you rate the potential for this project's outcomes to be sustained post-completion?



Assessing Application

The Partnership

- Is the proposed partnership arrangement appropriate to deliver this project?
- Do the partners have the necessary technical expertise, capacity and experience to deliver and manage the project successfully and in line with best practice?
- If you are familiar with any of the local partner organisations, are you able to comment on their reputation for delivering relevant projects and / or financial management?

Risks

- Having reviewed the project management documentation for the project, do you think this project is likely to be well managed, delivered on time and to budget?
- Given your knowledge of the local and / or regional context, please discuss any key risks which could affect project delivery.

Budget

- Please comment on the proposed budget and whether it seems realistic and appropriate.
- Does the budget offer strong value for money in relation to the outcomes to be delivered for the target country or countries?





Successful Application

Good Luck ©



