Emergency rehabilitation of Moavenalmolk Takie and Biglorbeghi Takie in Kermanshah (2018)

In December 2017, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported a rapid post-earthquake damage assessment in the region of Kermanshah, in collaboration with the Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization (ICHHTO). Following the report of the damage assessment mission, UNESCO received a request for technical support for the emergency stabilization and rehabilitation of two sites, Moavenalmolk Takie and Biglorbeghi Takie, both situated in the Kermanshah region. The takies (sites) are used for important public functions as well as various religious and cultural ceremonies, thus representing important cultural spaces for the local communities. The Heritage Emergency Fund financed an expert who worked closely with local technicians to carry out in-depth technical analysis and on-site investigations for the preparation of a detailed rehabilitation plan, which includes a list of proposed interventions. This contributed to reinforcing the capacities of ICHHTO staff in the rehabilitation of historical monuments. A video featuring the emergency rehabilitation of the two takies was produced.
Damage assessment mission to the region of Kermanshah (2017)

In November 2017, a series of earthquakes occurred in the region of Kermanshah, in the western part of Iran. The disasters caused significant loss of life and livelihoods. In addition, the seismic events caused damage to a number of heritage sites. In this context, the Heritage Emergency Fund supported a rapid post-earthquake damage assessment to the affected sites in partnership with the Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organization (ICHHTO). During the assessment, priorities, as well as key structural interventions were identified, in order to avoid further damage. The mission, which took place from 13 to 21 December 2017, resulted in the elaboration of a detailed technical report, which provided: an assessment of the typology and level of damage as a result of the seismic events; an assessment of new risks; an overview of the cultural needs of the communities around the sites; and the identification of priorities as well as recommendations of possible interventions.