

DELIVERABLE D.T4.3.2

Guidelines for improvement and adoption
of emergency plans at heritage sites in
changing climate

Final Version
06 2020

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CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. The process at the core of Cultural Heritage protection.....	3
3. THE PARTIES AND STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE CH PROTECTION	4
4. THE GLOBAL AND EUROPEAN RECOMMENDATIONS	5
5. THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIES	6
6. LOCAL LEVEL OF EMERGENCY PLANNING - RECOMMENDATIONS	8
7. SCIENCE AND RESEARCH	9
8. COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION	10
Annex 1 - Overview of the referenced tools, guides, manuals and other supportive documents for fostering of the CH emergency plans developed by ProteCHt2save	12
Annex 2 The overview of the involvement of authorities and stakeholders in pilot areas in partner countries	14
Annex 3 - Memorandum of Understanding	19

1. INTRODUCTION

The cultural heritage is one of the elements, which describes our identity. It carries the lessons of our ancestors to pass them to the next generations; it contributes in our development as the entire civilisation.

However, in emergencies, when the human life is at the stake, the objects of any value in our everyday life are rarely considered in the rescue plan. In a situation where the community is well organised and where a plan exists, not only human life and health is secured but also wellbeing and sustainability.



Fig. 1.1 Church dedicated to the Exaltation of the Holy Cross

The lesson learnt from only last several decades is cruel: it shows us that our Blue Planet is much more fragile than we may think and that our achievements considered eternal and indestructible can be very delicate. This belief caused that particularly tangible cultural heritage present with us for centuries are often excluded from the rescue plans.

Meanwhile, the changes of the climate bring the disastrous damages and can easily wipe out the buildings and entire sites leaving not much more but the memories. Over the centuries, we, humans, proven our persistence in preservation the heritage and in recovering our legacy from the fire and ashes, mud and flooding and, nowadays, also from the chemical damages. This noble effort is much more efficient if dully arranged, organised and exercised by the team rather than an individual.

The preservation of the cultural heritage as our past constitutes a part of the sustainability of the environment we live in. given the damages to the environment caused also by the human activities, it is also the duty and the privilege; this is paying the debt drawn from our ancestors for all the legacy and from our descendants for the burden of the obligations of further maintenance. Such statement is also shared by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030 building on the Yokohama strategy from 1994 and on the Hyogo Framework.

The project ProteCHt2save addresses the axis no. 3.2 of the programme Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE: To improve capacities for the sustainable use of cultural heritage and resources

ProteCHt2save main objective is **improved protection, management and sustainable use of CH, as well as its valorization in a changing environment.**

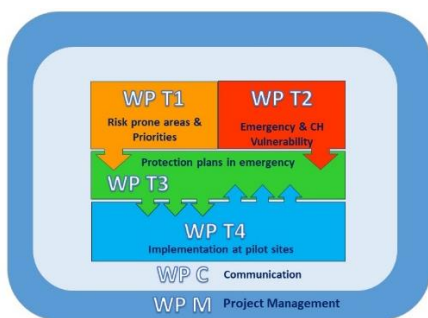


Figure 2.2. Project ProteCHt2save structure

Four work-packages aimed to test the process of the development and adoption of emergency plans for the pilot sites as a part of the transnational strategy of the protection of CH in changing climate. This was achieved by identification of risk areas and priorities, definition of the emergency and vulnerability, addressing them in the protection plans in emergency and testing them at pilot sites. The process and all activities of the project were communicated and enhanced by organised conferences, seminars, social media, websites and press, dissemination of useful tools and documents etc.

This guideline discusses the processes and methods used within the project ProteCHt2save for the improvement and adoption of emergency plans at heritage sites in changing climate in the context of the practical improvement of capacities for the sustainable use of cultural heritage and resources.

The project ProteCHt2save developed the process of the creation of the emergency plans for the historical sites and it recommends to embed them in the local, national and transnational strategies of the preservation of the cultural heritage.

For the improvement and adoption of the plans it is necessary to involve various organisations and institutions responsible for performing various tasks in the entire process and various levels of them to disseminate the information and to perfect the cooperation in case of the disaster. Further points of the guideline contain the recommendation for all stakeholders who would like to contribute to this objective.

2. THE PROCESS AT THE CORE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION

The protection of the CH is not limited to the reaction in the case of emergency. It should include all stages from the recognition of the threat, through the prevention, preparedness, the reaction in the risk materialising, post-crisis activities and recovery and reconstruction.

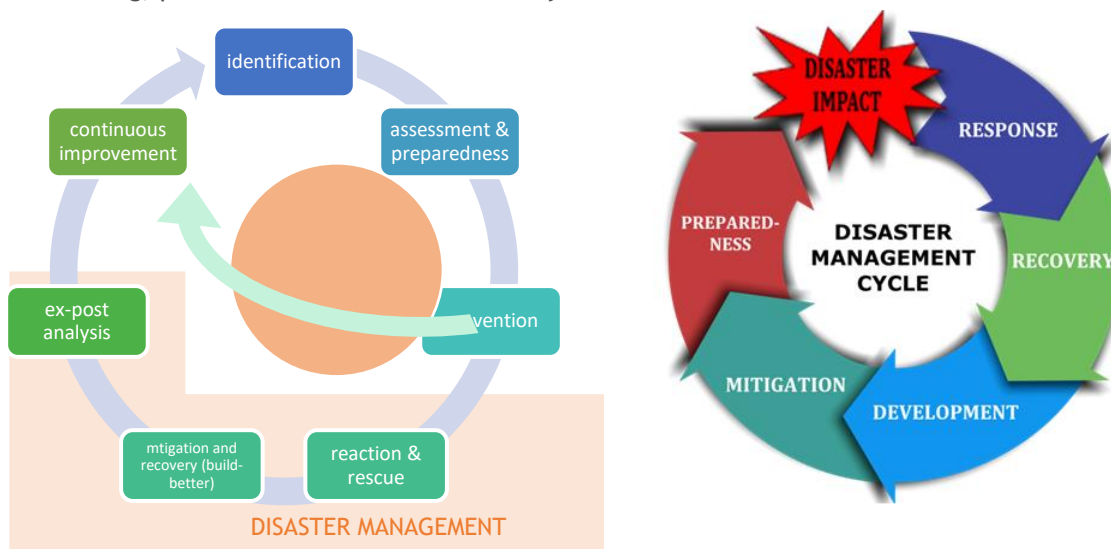


Figure 2.1 Simplified stages of the risk management vs. disaster management¹

Post-disaster activities should also include the analysis and improvement of the existing strategies and plans as well as the conclusions of the analysis of the entire process.

The structure of the project reflects the logic of the disaster management. Four components of the project ProteCHt2save (work-packages) follow the process and are wrapped in the activities of communication and dissemination. This exemplary structure tested by project partners can be followed as a template for each CH site without the emergency plan and not incorporated yet in the existing strategies.

¹ The Disaster Management chart retrieved from http://aikya.info/aikyadevelopment/aikya/demos/demo_work/ksdma/page.php?id=141 accessed on 30th June 2020. Simplified stages of risk management - own development

3. THE PARTIES AND STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE CH PROTECTION

Stating the obvious, the process of the implementation of the emergency plans will be most efficient if all parties participate in it. The relevance is mutual - as far as the CH needs to be preserved, the interest of various groups also needs to be respected.

The chart below presents the quadruple helix showing four elements - the community represented by the government, academics and research, business, and environment.

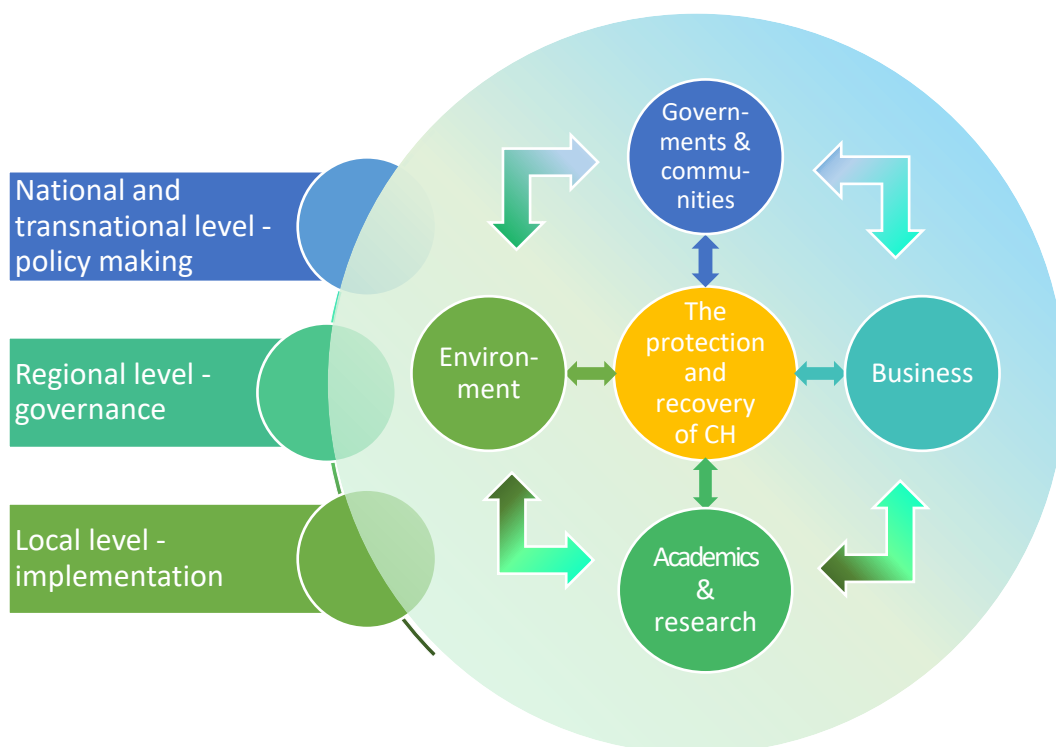


Figure 2.1 Quadruple helix impact on the protection and recovery of CH

The levels of the protection of the CH can be considered from the point of view of the objects - from individual emergency plans for the sites through regional regulations drawing the strategies and regulating the existence of the individual plans in the regional context, planning and allocation of the necessary resources to the wholistic approach on the national level where the legislation, allocation of resources, testing, technologies etc. are considered.

General recommendations to safeguard the cultural heritage from natural and man-made disasters are aiming at overcoming existing gaps in the policy making and knowledge/research level

The emergency plans as an element of the implementation are directly linked to the local level authorities and the local community, due to the physical properties entrenched in the local physical environment; however they are governed at the regional level and defined at the national level through the policies, national and international legislation and volatile to various extent to the global phenomena, the development of science and research and the general approach as for the priority rank. The business element of the quadruple helix seems to be mostly concentrating on the local level due to the type of influence (e.g. tourism or funding).

4. THE GLOBAL AND EUROPEAN RECOMMENDATIONS

The transnational level of the protection and recovery of the CH is implied by the global consciousness and approval for the role of the CH for our wellbeing as an element of the sustainability, feeling of the identity, development and the progress of our civilisation.

There are multiple organisations addressing the problem of preservation of the cultural heritage on the global and there are multiple framework quoted in various documents.

The concept of the project ProteCHt2save refers primarily to three international frameworks:

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 - 2015 - the disaster risks for the cultural heritage was mentioned for the first time, in section 3, “Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels”, “Key activities”

Strategy for Risk Reduction at World Heritage Properties - Presented by UNESCO and approved by the World Heritage Committee in 2007; according to the five main objectives defined by the Hyogo Framework for Action, the priority measures of the Strategy have been structured

Sendai Framework for Action 2015 - 2030 - The new international Disaster Risk Reduction policy includes several important references for the protection of culture and heritage from disaster risks.

Furthermore, the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention as adopted by the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention at its 20th session (UNESCO, 2015) recommends to the States the recognition of the inherent potential of the CH and its protection - among others - during conflicts. The documents mentions strengthening resilience of the CH to natural hazards and climate change relatively briefly compared to other threats (as primarily to the human-caused disasters and conflicts).

An overview of the transnational strategies are contained in the research and analysis elaborated in the document of the project ProteCHt2save DT.3.1.2 Transnational strategy encompassing incentives to favour the adoption of plans aiming at the protection of cultural heritage in emergency situations at local level. The conclusion of the studies indicates that the efficient implementation of the strategy requires a regular assessment and adaption to the changes - such as the changing climate. Individual strategies on all levels should be inter-linked and cohesive in the scope of the legislation in one country as well as on the international level.

Such mutual relations require international recognition and cooperation not only in the crossborder areas but also across Europe - and at least Central European countries.

- It is recommended that international and European standards for the CH should be drafted and adjusted to the changing environment and in particular in the reference to the changing climate.
- The cohesive approach should be adopted and the CH should be included in existing frameworks concerning the sustainability and disasters.
- The cultural institutions and bodies should be obliged and supported in the creation of the emergency plans for preservation and rescue of the CH objects, in particular in case of the natural disasters caused by the climate changes.
- The transnational efforts in the climate research, data collection and exchange of information should be intensified for the best results and most accurate prognosis.

- The funding for various initiatives should be issued in the form of coordinated programmes and projects destined to various levels and types of recipients related to the CH protection and to the climate changes mitigations.
- Good practices for the CH protection in various fields should be shared internationally to achieve the cohesive system of the protection involving all stakeholders' commitment.
- At all levels, European cooperation is essential in the scope of the environment protection and mitigation of the climate changes as the root problem of the damages to CH objects.

5. THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIES

There are still countries, where CH is not endorsed its value at the level of the State. At present, not every Central European country has an obligation to create the emergency plans for the protection of CH, and in some others there is only the requirement of the plans in the event of fire or flood. In the Central European countries that have regulations regarding advanced conservation plans, there is no control of their implementation or the existence of the protection plans. Lack of appropriate regulations and their enforcement is definitely unfavourable for the preservation of the cultural heritage. Such a situation poses a real threat of serious value impairment at the time of the natural disaster.

The basic condition is that the cultural heritage should be broadly understood as a positive element in sustainable development- this creates the background for the development of the detailed plans on lower levels of the government and for achieving the support for the development and implementation of the local emergency plans. The recognition of the necessity of the protection of CH needs to be recognised on the national level in the legislation and declarations of the States.

The status quo of the legislation concerning the protection of the CH in changing climate was described and analysed during the project. The summary of the research is presented in the Deliverable DT3.1.1 Report on analysis of existing plans on managing cultural heritage in emergencies. The analysis concerns all levels - from the national through the regional to the local regulations and existing plans for the pilot sites. The report includes the description of all countries participating in the project: Austria, Croatia, Czechia, Hungary Italy, Poland and Slovenia, and the results of a SWOT analysis on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The document facilitates the recognition of the expected cooperation as for the preparation of the local emergency plan for an individual CH object or site. In many countries, the climate change risk preparedness for the CH objects is not included in the requirements of the strategies on the national levels or is selective to the objects of the national or international significance. There are also minimum requirements for the safety in the localisation usually concerning the safety of people (inhabitants, employees, workers, tourists) but not for the art or historical buildings.

According to the research conducted for DT3.1.1. Report on the strategies developed in the partnering countries, there was no strategy, which could serve as a first-hand instrument for the pilot sites.

It should be noted that national strategies must be enhanced with elements of the transnational cooperation and not isolate the topic of the CH preservation within own borders. It should also see the active participation in the know-how-exchange platform and as a knowledge-pool on the international stage. The high quality strategy is the basis for further more detailed actions.

An example of the national cooperation for a better assessment of the risk related to the natural phenomena and the climate change is the ProteCHt2save Web GIS Tool designed to support policy and decision makers in the identification of risk areas and vulnerabilities for cultural heritage in Central Europe exposed to extreme events linked to climate change. The tool is interactive and can generates risk maps with spatial

resolution of 12X12 Km referring to heavy rain, flooding, drought and extreme heat, changes of temperature and precipitation and of climate risk indices for 2 historical periods (1987-2016 wrt 1951-1980). The changes prognosed can be followed under Representative Concentration Pathway scenarios RCP4.5 (stabilization) and RCP8.5 (pathway) for 2 future 30-year periods (2021-2050 & 2071-2100) with respect to the reference historical one (1976-2005). The tool was created based on international data sets delivered by an international team of ProteCHt2save and thus, it is an example of the transnational cooperation for the CH protection. The maps support policy and decision makers in the identification of risk areas and vulnerabilities for cultural heritage in Central Europe exposed to extreme events linked to climate change. On the local level, they support the critical analysis of local vulnerability and measures in emergency situations for cultural heritage.

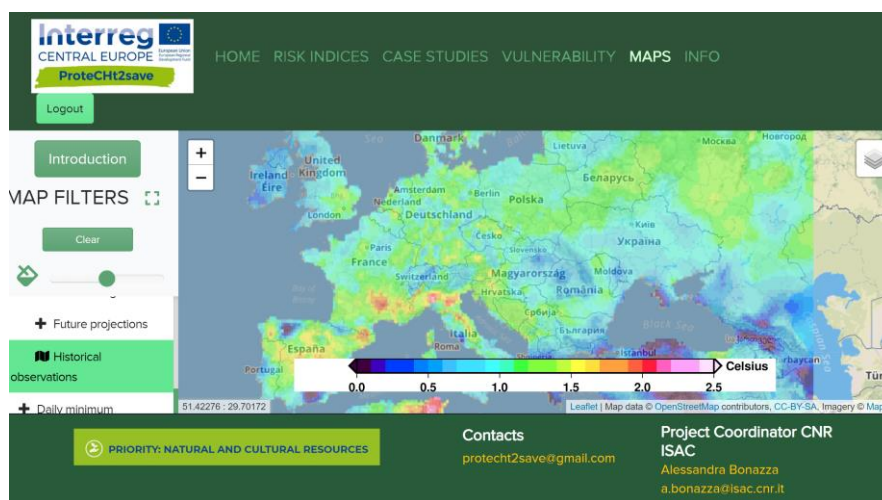


Figure 4.1 ProteCHt2save Web GIS Tool - <https://www.protecht2save-wgt.eu/maps>, accessed 30th June 2020

- It is essential to integrate CH needs in the national priority areas and to develop mitigations for the risk resulting from the climate change. The regulations and effective strategies should be developed on the national and regional level to enforce and to reinforce the CH protection and recovery in the conditions of the climate change.
- The research and innovative solutions should be fostered to address the problems of the climate changes and their impact on the CH in the scope of the prognosis of the disasters and in the scope of the recovery of damages of CH caused by the climate changes.
- The efforts for the CH preservation and recovery should have an international character and be based on the open cooperation and acceptance of the joint objectives of CH rescue.
- Cultural institutions should be encouraged and required to adopt integrated climate monitoring with commonly agreed prioritised parameters.
- Local and regional authorities should be encouraged to collaborate tightly with competent bodies (e.g. Civil Protection, Fire Dept., Police), researchers and academics to organize and deliver easily understood disaster preparedness seminars for citizens.
- The programme of the civil education and awareness raising activities through specific programmes should be introduced for the stakeholders of all ages with the particular care for the schools, colleges and universities, all levels of education for youth and adults, third age universities, various voluntary courses or post-diploma education

- The results of academic research on climate change impact should be introduced in as pragmatic guidelines for stakeholders, including urban planners, conservation practitioners, cultural heritage owners and managers.

6. LOCAL LEVEL OF EMERGENCY PLANNING - RECOMMENDATIONS

Depending on the identified regulatory framework in the country, the local emergency plans for the CH site in emergency of the natural disaster can be required, recommended - or in the case of lack of national and regional recognition of such need - they can constitute the bottom-up initiative. In all cases the project ProteCHt2save recommends to follow the structure of the identification of the risk, assessment, preparation of the plans, testing them and embedding in the local reality with the assumption of the re-assessment and continuous improvement.

Based on the identification of the risks and produced tools, the partners organised the exercises in seven pilot sites in various countries. In terms of fostering the emergency plans for the natural disasters as an outcome of the changing climate, the exercises fulfilled two purposes:

1. Validation of the created plans and improvement of the existing regulatory framework
2. The awareness raising events for the local and regional stakeholders.

The exercise involves all parties involved in the reaction for the emergency situation - depending on the country, this includes the management of the site, usually fire brigades, police and health services, government representatives of the local and regional levels (occasionally also national level), sectoral agencies, various service providers, community. This is a perfect opportunity to engage also higher education and research sector and local businesses and last but not least - media. The good practices show that the exercise merged with the seminar or a conference brings positive results in terms of the awareness raising and popularisation of the concept of CH protection as an element of the sustainability and wellbeing.

ProteCHt2save offers multiple tools supporting each step of the project. They include among others Web GIS Tool for risk mapping and assessment and sustainable protection of Cultural Heritage in changing environment, tools for the risk identification and assessment, the elaborations of the research performed, examples of strategies built within the project ProteCHt2save and the documentation of pilot actions (in this strategies, plans and exercise reports)

The documents, tools, manuals and more can be found in the section Publications on the official website of the project:

<https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/protecht2save.html>

The complete set of documents developed within the project to allow organisations and individuals the create their own emergency strategy and plan even independently from the local authorities - alas, obviously, the effectiveness of the plan will be significantly higher with their cooperation and involvement. It should also be stressed that the root initiative can promote the embedding the emergency plans for individual sites not included in strategies on higher authority levels. However, the stakeholders should make efforts to include the necessity of preparation of the plans for individual spots or objects of the cultural heritage in the national regulations. For such purpose multiple tools of lobbying can be also employed.

- Cooperation with the quadruple helix should be cultivated with the focus on the CH maintenance and preservation in the conditions of the climate change and natural disasters.

Engagement of various parties is essential for the multidisciplinary approach to the CH preservation and rescue to minimise the negative impact of various factors.

- The multidisciplinary teams should be also employed to create sustainable environment through the improved spatial plans and development strategies.
- Local stakeholders should cooperate closely with the regional, national and transnational bodies in the scope of CH preservation in the climate change to support the adequate responsive regulations and actions towards the mitigation of the negative impact of the climate changes on CH objects.
- Preparation of effective emergency plans for the natural disasters requires a thorough understanding the sensitivity of the materials under attack, appropriate techniques of preservation and recovery and the environmental context in which the heritage asset is located, which implies interdisciplinary character of teams responsible for the development of the emergency plans and for the rescue teams.
- The cooperation of various groups of stakeholders is essential for the successful emergency plans and actions. Moreover, the plans should be revised and adapted to the on-going changes on the regular basis.
- The local authorities should support and foster good practices of covering the cultural heritage sites and objects with the emergency strategies and plans. They should coordinate the efforts and advocate the plan development and exercise in case of the natural disaster.
- Local plans of development, revitalisation and renovation should include the element of the protection of CH from the negative impact of the climate changes and to take into consideration the necessity of protection and rescue in case of the disaster materialising.
- The state of the CH objects should be monitored and the early warning signals should be developed for the prevention of the damages of the CH objects caused by the environmental factors.

7. SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

On one hand the research should concern the climate changes and the impact on weather and rapid natural phenomena. This would allow to prepare better prognosis and the act earlier to prevent the damages brought by the weather. On the other hand, the research is necessary to master the techniques of the maintenance and recovery of the CH object affected by the climate change and environmental factors.

Both directions need to contribute to the objective of the climate change mitigation by improved planning and altered human behaviour, new production and processing methods etc.

The effort should be made in the improvement of data collection lying at the root of the research including the unification of the collection processes, conditions and units, the data quality and the scope of information need to be coordinated so the sets are comparable and reliable. For this role transnational institutions should play the main role with an active advisory of the academic world.

This implies a strong need to engage the scientists and researchers more in the field of the CH preservation and recovery as well as the creation of the very emergency plans. The wholistic approach to the problem will benefit with the mutual commitment and deeper understanding of the complex and numerous factors affecting the sites, objects, materials used at the CH site etc.

Indications from the scientists and experts will contribute to the improvement of the emergency plans in terms of the instructions and guides; involving the experts in the exercises will allow also in development of the more effective methods of the protection of the CH objects and entire sites in case of the disaster.

- The research should include international cooperation of scientists of various disciplines.
- Monitoring of environmental (climate and pollution) parameters in relation to the heritage under threat (building material, environmental context/exposure, tourism pressure, cultural and socio-economic value, general economic conditions vulnerability) should be prioritised.
- Spatial and temporal solutions should be defined for each parameter, whether acting individually or in synergy.
- The relevant historic data on the assets under threat (e.g. construction phases, past interventions) should be gathered in a coordinated way.
- The early warning and damage modelling systems should be developed by the multidisciplinary teams of experts to help safeguarding the assets.
- The existing tools should be maintained and developed in an organised manner based on the reliability and usefulness of the tools in matter together with the new more modern, innovative tools.
- Direct the research and development of assessments methodologies should be conducted to consider and incorporate the financial impact of disasters.
- Greater pan-European cooperation between academia, research institutes, professional conservators, the rescue services, and all levels of public administration (from Ministries to Local Authorities) that are involved in cultural heritage and civil protection matters should be fostered on all levels with the emphasis on participation in the field exercises and works.

8. COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION

Fostering the development, improvement and adaptation of the emergency plans for CH in climate change requires the collective commitment resulting from a thorough understanding of the value of the CH and the necessity of its preservation, the legislative framework and the participation of various actors. The achievement of the desired framework for CH is a significant step; however the awareness should be raised continuously also for the improvement and adapting the emergency plans to the changes.

The key to the success is an adequate composition of the communication set adjusted to the target group. The trends in this area change dynamically; however, it should be remembered that the ultimate recipient of the message is always a human being. A businessman acting on behalf of his company is also a person who lives in the environment, is a member of the local community, a father or a tourist, depending on the circumstances; the same as a housewife can act as the ambassador fulfilling her duties as a deputy in the national government or European Committee.

Random communication and dissemination activities, which can occur useful, include among others:

- Identification of the regional and national authorities responsible for the preparation, testing and exercising emergency plans
- Meetings with the identified regional and national authorities and the designated units and / or departments
- Organising conferences on various levels with the participation of the experts and influencers

- Preparation of the publicity tools such as infographics, posters, leaflets, video-clips presenting the concept of the cultural heritage, particular sites of the historical or cultural value
- Dissemination of good practices of the protection and recovery of the tangible cultural practices
- Joining the existing projects fostering the emergency plans by the participation and the dissemination of the message, material and achievements
- Preparation of the case studies
- Participation in events referring to the protection and recovery of the cultural heritage and / or climate change, particularly active participation presenting the objects of the cultural heritage affected by the changing climate and the lesson learnt
- Popularisation of useful tools and material supporting the creation of the emergency plans
- Popularisation of methods and techniques of the recovery and protection of the cultural heritage and sharing the expertise and experiences with other stakeholders through the active dissemination of them
- Popularisation of activities minimising the negative impact of the climate change on the objects of the cultural heritage including caring for the environment and popularisation of such activities (e.g. water and energy saving, circular economy, passive buildings, recycling, minimising of usage of the substances not friendly to the natural environment, waste selection etc.) through the complex awareness raising actions on the local, regional and national levels
- Usage of the social media
- Contribution to the existing stock of material and data collections

All activities may have a good influence and support the improvement of the adoption of the emergency plans, however, the best results can be achieved with the participation of the professional organisations, particularly if they are dedicated to the overall purpose.

The development of the dissemination and communication strategies will reinforce their strength and efficiency. The experts help to define the target group and to create of the message and -further - to include it in useful and effective tools and material.

Annex 1 - Overview of the referenced tools, guides, manuals and other supportive documents for fostering of the CH emergency plans developed by ProteCHt2save

The following documents were developed under the ProteCHt2save and can serve the creation of the strategies for individual cultural heritage sites (by recommended field):

RESEARCH AND RISK IDENTIFICATION

Output O.T1.1.1 Inventory of existing archives, maps, databases, model outputs for risk evaluation (state of the art)

D.T1.1.2 Inventory of existing tools

D.T1.1.1 - Identification of the procedures

Output O.T1.2.1 Development of local maps for risk management and protection of cultural heritage

DT1.2.2 Development of map creator online - The ProteCHt2save Web GIS Tool for Risk Mapping - allows to create interactive maps demonstrating extreme weather phenomena in historical sets and their long term prognosis - <https://www.protecht2save-wgt.eu/>

D.T1.2.3 - Elaboration of maps

TEAM PREPERATION AND UPSKILLING

Output O.T1.3.1 Compilation of a comprehensive set of Manual for mitigation and adaptation

D.T1.3.1 - Manual for cultural heritage managers in the form of a video game of the type RPG available for mobile devices - <http://www.vltavarising.com/>

RISK ASSESSMENT

Output O.T2.1.1 Decision support tool for critical analysis of cultural heritage vulnerability

D.T2.1.3 Decision Support Tool - a decision support tool for stakeholders in cultural heritage protection relating the controllable critical elements to possible impacts on cultural heritage assets.

D.T2.1.1 Identification of barriers and challenges identifies barriers and challenges in cultural heritage vulnerabilities in different Central European countries.

D.T2.1.2 Definition of transnational concept defines a transnational concept of cultural heritage vulnerability in a changing environment.

D.T2.2.2 Resilience Controllable criticalities

PREPAREDNESS and PLANNING

Output O.T2.2.1 Manual of good and bad practices for cultural heritage protection in the risk engagement process

D.T2.2.1 The manual for good and bad practices for disasters resilience of cultural heritage risk assessment.

Output O.T3.1.1 Transnational strategies for cultural heritage protection in emergency situation in changing climate

D.T3.1.2 Transnational Strategy

Output O.T3.2.1 Handbook on the best transnational rescue strategies/procedures for cultural heritage.

D.T3.1.3 Recommendations for rescuers in emergency phase for cultural heritage safeguard

D.T3.2.1 Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Rescue Team

Output O.T4.1 Pilot implementation of improved local/regional strategies for the cultural heritage

D.T3.1.2 Strategies for the countries: Croatia, Austria, Italy, Poland, Slovenia, Hungary, Czechia

D.T3.1.1. Report on analysis of existing plans on managing cultural heritage in emergencies - indicates the levels of the strategies and emergency plans for rescuing the cultural heritage and the institutions involved

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Output O.T4.2 Local emergency plans for improving capacities of public and private sector in risk management.

D.T4.1.1 Report Czech Republic

D.T4.1.2 Report Austria

D.T4.1.3 Report Municipality of Ferrara, Italy

D.T4.1.4 Report Slovenia

D.T4.1.5. Report Croatia

D.T4.1.6. Report Hungary

D.T4.1.7. Report Poland

D.T4.2.1 Evaluation Report for Pilot Action Monitoring and Assessment of Preparation Strategies

Annex 2 The overview of the involvement of authorities and stakeholders in pilot areas in partner countries

The table below present the excerpts from the document D.T3.1.1. Report on analysis of existing plans on managing cultural heritage in emergencies. For more details on the legislation in the Partner countries of the project ProteCHt2save, see the report:

The list of legislative acts regarding the preservation of the cultural heritage can be found e.g. on the website of UNESCO in the section of the World Heritage Convention:

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/>

The description of basic legislative requirements for the CH protection	The authorities and bodies involved in the CH protection in case of a disaster by law
Austria	
<p>There is no legal obligation in Austria to draw up emergency plans and evacuation plans for cultural property, this task is the responsibility of the single institutions.</p> <p>The prioritization and creation of alarm plans must be carried out for each museum, exhibition hall etc. with movable cultural property. This task is as individual as the individual objects themselves.</p> <p>Emergency plans for visitors and personnel are mandatory by law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Austrian Federal Chancellery - the Arts and Culture Division of the Federal Chancellery of Austria (Bundeskanzleramt) - responsible for CH protection and preservation - the Federal Monuments Protection Agency (Bundesdenkmalamt) - responsible for restoration and catalogisation of heritage - the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs - responsible for all the UNESCO agendas - the Ministry of Defence is responsible for cultural property protection in armed conflict - the academic sector Danube University Krems

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the emergency responder most likely to deal with cultural heritage protection during a calamitous event is the fire brigade - Landeswarnzentrale in each federal state in Austria - a coordination unit which is responsible for the provincial coordination of an emergency - the Ministry of the Interior - the national crisis and catastrophes management system (SKKM - Staatliches Krisen- und Katastrophenmanagement) - involves emergency responders, authorities, academia, business, and the local communities - the Museumsmanagement of Lower Austria - private initiatives like the Denkmalwerkstatt work together with private owners
Croatia	
<p>Croatia has implemented a number of national and local strategies and plans for flood management and the protection of the population as well as material and cultural goods and the environment.</p> <p>At the regional level, there is no elaborated cultural heritage management plan in general as well as the cultural heritage management plan in emergencies. The protection of CH is usually partly included in regional development strategies and plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Culture
Hungary	
<p>The Hungarian legal system states that the rescue of people is the primary aim in emergency. The next priority is the recovery of values, which include cultural property, the protection of critical infrastructure and the</p>	<p>The District Office Authority Department - Department of Construction and Heritage Protection regulates all activities concerning the management, storing, and</p>

<p>maintenance of the operability of the economy. Risk analyses are prepared for each settlement. The single plans tackle the catastrophes and events most likely to occur. which classifies the single settlements accordingly into three disaster management categories. In a bottom-up principle, basic emergency management plans have to be prepared for each settlement. Each county then prepares a regional emergency management plan, based on the plans of the settlements, and finally the national plan draws on the findings on regional county level.</p> <p>The settlement plans have to include plans for the prevention of flooding and firefighting and technical rescue plans for individual sites. Floods are recognised as the largest threat.</p> <p>As of today the cultural heritage institutions like museums, archives, and sites, are not obliged to prepare emergency plans for the cultural heritage they manage. The cultural institutions are themselves responsible for preparing plans for the removal of works of art for safekeeping.</p> <p>Museums in county seats are obliged to appoint one person from their staff to be in charge of conservation on county level. The personnel appointed needs to have at least intermediate or higher qualification in management or restoration and has to undergo a training programme.</p>	<p>presentation of archaeological sites, buildings listed as protected, memorial sites and cultural values, be they objects, works of art, or collections.</p>
<p>Italy</p>	
<p>Italy has a very coordinated system concerning the protection of cultural heritage during emergency situations and the preparation of measures beforehand.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Italian Ministry for Culture and Tourism - the Crisis Units - National Coordination UCCN - MiBAC - work in close cooperation with several authorities and bodies (listed below)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the National Agency for Ecclesiastical Heritage (Ufficio Nazionale Beni Culturali Ecclesiastici; CEI) - the Nucleo Carabinieri Tutela Patrimonio Culturale (NCPTC) - the Fire Brigades and Civil Protection - The Regional Directorates as national peripheral structures - competent to activate Territorial Crisis Units, interacting with the listed institutions - three regions with their own Territorial Crisis Units work together with the Nucleo Carabinieri TPC, the local Bishop’s Conference, the local representatives of the MiBACT, the local fire brigades, the local civil protection and other local institutions
<p>Poland</p>	
<p>- the owner, user or administrator of a cultural heritage object is obliged to prepare the appropriate plan under certain laws including managers/owners of museums, libraries forming the national library resources and archives.</p> <p>In order to regulate and unify the manner the plans for the monuments protection are drafted on certain levels of administration of the country, voivodeship, poviats/district, municipality and in the organizational units disposing of monuments, the Regulations for preparing and performing plans for the monument protection in the event of an armed conflict and crisis situations have been drafted.</p> <p>Poland has implemented a number of national and regional programmes and plans for the protection of monuments, tackling the challenges of harmonizing the regional emergency preparation plans and dealing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage - the National Heritage Institute - the National Institute of Museology and Protection of Collections - the Head of Civil Defence - General Director of the National Archive - Ministry of Interior and Administration (police, State Fire Service, other services) - the Ministry of National Defence (participation of the Armed Forces subunits in saving the collections) - the voluntary organisation - the Polish Committee of the Blue Shield

<p>especially with flood and heavy rainfall. Plans for cultural monuments protection in armed conflicts and crisis do exist on national and regional level.</p>	
<p>Slovenia</p>	
<p>The responsibilities for cultural heritage lies basically with the owners or the curators.</p> <p>In cases of emergency the civil protection manages the overall situation and also informs, if necessary, the Slovenian Institute of Cultural Heritage Protection, which then takes care of all the immovable cultural heritage assets, whereas museums, archives, libraries and similar institutions take care of their own movable cultural heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster - the Slovenian Institute Of Cultural Heritage Protection - responsible for all non-movable cultural heritage.

Annex 3 - Memorandum of Understanding