



European  
Commission



# Mapping of cultural heritage networks: emergency and post-emergency assistance

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**(I) EUROPEAN COMMISSION****EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE****1. European Union Civil Protection Mechanism**

Name	<b>European Union Civil Protection Mechanism</b>
Lead organisation	European Commission - DG for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations ( <b>ECHO</b> )
Partners countries	34 participating States (EU-28 plus the North Macedonia, Iceland, Norway, Serbia, Montenegro and Turkey).
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	<p>The protection ensured under the EUCPM covers primarily people, but also the environment and property, including cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Civil Protection Mechanism can send experts in cultural heritage in order to assess damage the fire caused to Notre Dame and to recommend restoration activities to be undertaken.</p>
Sectorial expertise available	Heritage experts in a wide variety of fields can be called upon
Can the scheme/network be accessible to EU Member States? If yes how?	Open to all EU MS
Has the scheme already been used (for cultural heritage) by EU MS?	Never used in EU MS for protection of cultural heritage
Procedure to trigger emergency assistance	The country where the emergency situation arises must send a request for assistance to the ERCC ( see below)
Contact for requests	<p>Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC).</p> <p>The ERCC coordinates the delivery of assistance to disaster stricken countries, such as relief items, expertise, civil protection teams and specialised equipment. The Centre ensures the rapid deployment of emergency support and acts as a coordination hub between participating states, the affected country, and civil protection and humanitarian experts. The Centre operates 24/7 and can help any country inside or outside the EU affected by a major disaster upon request from the national authorities or a UN body.</p> <p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:ECHO-ERCC@ec.europa.eu">ECHO-ERCC@ec.europa.eu</a></p>
Web site	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/civil-protection/mechanism_en">https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/civil-protection/mechanism_en</a>

## 2. Copernicus Services

Name	<b>Copernicus Services</b>
Lead organisation	DG Defence Industry and Space ( <b>DEFIS</b> - in particular Copernicus Emergency and Security Service) assisted by the relevant entrusted bodies, agencies and Commission services (like ESA, DG JRC and DG ECHO, Satellite Centre, European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, Mercator Ocean)
Partners countries	EU Member States and participating non-EU countries. Countries signatories of agreements on the Copernicus programme.
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	The Copernicus Services, especially the Emergency Service, can assist EU member-states (and other authorised countries) in managing natural or man-made disasters for inhabited as well as non-populated areas, by supplying maps based on satellite data and geo information.
Sectorial expertise available	Satellite imagery (floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, landslides, fires, severe storms, volcanic eruptions, technological disasters, humanitarian crises toxic pollution, oil spills) and information based on integration of local sensors into space data and modelling capacities.
Can the scheme/network be accessible to EU Member States? If yes how?	Yes, all EU Members are partners in the Copernicus programme and as such can request the activation of the Emergency Service
Has the scheme already been used by an EU MS?	Yes For example <a href="https://insitu.copernicus.eu/news/drones-and-planes-in-support-of-copernicus-examples-from-the-emergency-management-service">https://insitu.copernicus.eu/news/drones-and-planes-in-support-of-copernicus-examples-from-the-emergency-management-service</a>
Procedure to trigger emergency assistance	The country must request assistance (by completing a service request through the designated National contact point)
Contact	Generic email: DEFIS-COPERNICUS-EMS@ec.europa.eu

## POST –EMERGENCY

### 3. Advisory missions non-emergency contexts

Name	<b>Prevention and Preparedness missions in non-emergency contexts<sup>1</sup>, pre and post-emergency situations – also called “Advisory missions”</b>
Lead organisation	European Commission, DG for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations ( <b>DG ECHO</b> ) Advisory missions are managed by DG ECHO with the support of the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC).
Partners countries	The mission can be requested by a Participating State, a third country or the United Nations or its agencies.
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	<p>Advisory missions are tailored to respond to specific needs identified by the requesting country; they offer a flexible and demand-driven support to deploy expertise on a specific subject (including on cultural heritage). Nevertheless, missions may only be accepted when they focus on issues for which Participating States have expertise to offer or experts available to deploy. The Commission then selects and deploys an EU Civil Protection team, composed of experts made available by Participating Countries.</p> <p>Advisory missions consists of a field mission (sometimes preceded by a scoping mission), the duration of which may vary from one or two weeks to several weeks, depending on the scope of the mission. The mission is followed by the deliverable in the form of a written report that includes experts’ recommendations and advice.</p> <p>Requesting countries must have the capacity to support the mission and a clear plan of assistance to the mission. Furthermore, they should be willing and able to implement the mission's recommendations and report back to DG ECHO within one year after the receipt of the advisory mission report. The Commission does not engage in the implementation of the recommendations but may possibly organise a follow-up mission to check on the implementation of the recommendations, if and when required.</p>
Sectorial expertise available	The Commission relies on the availability of experts from UCPM Participating States, supported by experts from the Commission (usually an ERCC Liaison Officer). To select the experts, the ERCC invites Participating States to nominate their experts, through its CECIS communication tool. Missions may

<sup>1</sup> In case of emergency, the affected country may request technical assistance to the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM). Based on the assessment, the Commission deploys the mission for technical assistance in the field of cultural heritage. Ex. After the earthquakes that hit Mexico throughout September 2017, causing serious damage to Mexican cultural heritage, the Mexican Agency for International Development and Cooperation, requested technical assistance to support national authorities in the production of methodology and criteria for the restoration phase of historic temples and churches.

The Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) ensures cooperation and coherence of EU action at an inter-institutional level, focusing on coordination mechanisms with the European External Action Service, the Council and EU Member States. It also acts as the central 24/7 contact point when the Solidarity Clause is invoked.

	only be accepted when they focus on issues for which Participating States have expertise to offer.
Can the scheme/network be accessible to an EU Member State? If yes how?	The mission can be requested by a Participating State, a third country or the United Nations or its agencies. The expertise is provided by UCPM Participating States.
Has the scheme already been used by an EU MS?	The scheme has already been used for the benefit of EU MS and non-EU MS. Advisory missions have been carried out since 2007, for a total of 31 advisory missions, covering various fields of expertise - only four missions took place in Member States (Hungary, Cyprus, Italy and Portugal). One mission was organised as part of an emergency response action in the field of cultural heritage, in Mexico in 2017.
Procedure to trigger emergency assistance	<p>Missions can be triggered by a voluntary request of a Participating State, a third country or the United Nations or its agencies. Before being formalised by the requesting authority, it is recommended to contact unit B2 in DG ECHO to better define the scope of the mission.</p> <p>After the selection of experts, the Commission will organise necessary preparatory meetings, briefings and/or training for the experts. The Commission will also follow-up the drafting of the report and will liaise with the requesting Country.</p>
Contact	
Web site	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/thematic/disaster_risk_management_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/thematic/disaster_risk_management_en.pdf</a>

## PREVENTION

### 4. ELSA

Name	<b>ELSA (European Laboratory for Structural Assessment)</b>
Lead organisation	European Commission, Joint Research Center ( <b>JRC</b> )
Partners countries	Available to all EU MS, candidate countries or countries associated to the EU Research Programme Horizon 2020.
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	<p>The central feature of the European Laboratory for Structural Assessment (ELSA) is the <b>Reaction Wall</b>. It consists of a reinforced concrete vertical wall and a horizontal floor rigidly connected together to test the vulnerability of buildings to earthquakes and other hazards.</p> <p>By means of computer-controlled hydraulic actuators, it is possible to expose full-scale structures to loads of dynamic strong forces and control the resulting movements with high precision. The wall and the floor are designed to resist the forces, typically several MN, which are necessary to deform and seriously damage the full-scale test models of structures.</p> <p>The ELSA Reaction Wall focuses mostly on <b>prevention</b>. It can also be used to support Member States in the emergency or post-emergency phase. It can be used for structural strengthening of monumental buildings. ELSA performed in the past a number of experimental projects to verify whether repair systems for cultural heritage buildings were efficient and satisfied specific requirements.</p>
Sectorial expertise available	Structural and seismic safety – prevention of seismic damages
Can the scheme/network be accessible to EU Member States for heritage? If yes, how?	<p>The Joint Research Centre is offering transnational access to the ELSA Reaction Wall in the framework of open access to its research infrastructures. The Joint Research Centre offered 10 access days in total for two user groups within the Horizon 2020 project <a href="#">SERA</a> that ended in April 2020.</p> <p>Call for proposals in relevance- or market-driven access mode (<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/research-facility/open-access">https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/research-facility/open-access</a>)</p>
Has the scheme already been used by an EU MS?	<p>A number of experimental projects on cultural heritage were carried out at the end of the 1990s:</p> <p><a href="http://www.hms.civil.uminho.pt/events/historica2001/page%20973-982%20117.pdf">http://www.hms.civil.uminho.pt/events/historica2001/page%20973-982%20117.pdf</a>.</p>
Procedure to trigger emergency assistance	N/A
Contact	European Laboratory for Structural Assessment (ELSA)
Web site	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/research-facility/elsa">https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/research-facility/elsa</a>

## 5. Fire Information Exchange Platform

Name	<b>Fire Information Exchange Platform</b>
Lead organisation	Policy lead: DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs ( <b>DG GROW</b> )
Partners countries	-
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	The platform allows Member State authorities and other stakeholders to share information and experience, helping them benefit from lessons learned regarding fire safety.
Sectorial expertise available	Fire safety.
Can the scheme/network be accessible to EU Member States on heritage? If yes how?	This is a platform for exchange of information and best practices
Has the scheme already been used by EU MS on heritage?	
Procedure to trigger emergency assistance	
Contact	
Web site	No website



## 6. European Competence Centre for the preservation & conservation of Europe's cultural heritage using new state-of-the-art digital technologies

Name	<b>European Competence Centre for the preservation and conservation of Europe's cultural heritage using new state-of-the-art digital technologies TO BE SET UP IN 2020</b>
Lead organisation	European Commission, DG for Communications Networks, Content and Technology (CNECT)
Partners countries	Not known yet
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	<p>The aim of the competence centre will be to assist and help cultural heritage institutions in adopting and making innovative use of digital technologies in the cultural heritage domain and to help them to upskill.</p> <p>The cultural heritage sector requires very specific skills (such as in terms of technique of digitisation as each object is unique and processes are semi-automated at best) and knowledge (for instance in terms of respect of copyright).</p> <p>The Competence Centre is expected to serve a number of functions in the area of digital preservation and conservation of cultural heritage: mapping past and ongoing research, collecting, analysing and promoting best practices, fostering transnational and interdisciplinary networking, supporting cultural institutions to benefit from digital opportunities, with a special attention to 3D technologies, providing advice on access to funding, promoting mass digitisation, and paving the way for future European research on cultural heritage.</p> <p>There are five specific expected impacts: an increase in the quality of (digital) preservation initiatives undertaken by cultural heritage institutions, an increase in the number and quality of digitised monuments and documents, better use and re-use of new digital assets, strengthened coordination between all players in the cultural heritage domain, and upscaling of the (digital) competences of potential users.</p>
Procedure to trigger emergency assistance	n/a
Contact	
Web site	<a href="https://europa.eu/!cx67xH">https://europa.eu/!cx67xH</a>

## (II) ONGOING EU-FUNDED PROJECTS

### 7. Interreg Central Europe: ProteCHt2Save and STRENCH

Name	<b>INTERREG CENTRAL EUROPE</b>
Lead organisation	Interreg Central Europe Programme is managed under shared management (the Managing Authority is the City of Vienna). DG REGIO is not the “lead organisation” of the programme even if this is financed by the European Regional Development Fund.
Partners countries	9 participating member states: Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Italy, Germany, Croatia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Poland
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	<p>Regional funding available for cooperation projects.</p> <p>Central Europe Programme financed several transnational cooperation projects in the field of conservation/utilisation of cultural heritage in the Central European context.</p> <p>The participating member states are making the decisions on the projects selection while the Commission has only advisory role.</p> <p>Cultural heritage is a subject already funded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProteCHt2Save project: the project contributes to an improvement of capacities of the public and private sectors to mitigate the impacts of climate change and natural hazards on cultural heritage sites, structures and artefacts. The project focuses primarily on the development of feasible and tailored solutions for building resilience of cultural heritage to floods and events of heavy rain. It will help regional and local authorities to prepare measures and evacuation plans in case of emergencies. <a href="https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/ProteCHt2save.html">https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/ProteCHt2save.html</a></li> <li>- STRENCH - Strengthening resilience of Cultural Heritage at risk in a changing environment through proactive transnational cooperation (01.03.2020- 28.02.2022): The project focuses on the implementation of an integrated system of decision support in heritage management at risk, the maximisation of synergies as well as the implementation of disaster risk reduction and management plans. The project has been approved under the 4<sup>th</sup> call and has very recently started. It capitalises and brings together 4 Interreg projects with 2 H2020 projects. <a href="http://interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/STRENCH.html">http://interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/STRENCH.html</a></li> </ul>
Sectorial expertise available	
Can the scheme/network be accessible to EU Member	The utilization of the given European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) by the participating EU member state is at the programme

State? If yes how?	level. Projects like ProteCHt2save are selected by the states and they benefit the partnership and the final beneficiaries.
Has the scheme already been used by an EU MS?	
Procedure to trigger emergency assistance	n/a
Contact	
Web site	<a href="https://interreg.eu/about-interreg/">https://interreg.eu/about-interreg/</a>

## 8. ProCultHer

Project Name	<b>ProCultHer</b>
Lead Organisation	Project funded by DG ECHO
Partner countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Italy</li> <li>- France</li> <li>- Spain</li> <li>- Turkey</li> <li>- ICCROM</li> <li>- Fondazione Hallgarten – Franchetti Centro Studi Villa Montesca</li> </ul>
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	<p>In order to achieve at best its expected results, PROCULTHER is pooling together the professional skills and competences from the Consortium Partners implementing of the Project, as well as from the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) Participating States and third countries aiming at :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Placing cultural heritage protection at the top of national civil protection agendas in European countries and making cultural heritage protection a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder issue,</li> <li>- Improving collaboration and coordination arrangements among national disaster management players to promote better organized and more effective national civil protection systems,</li> <li>- Creating tools and concrete technical support with the purpose of initiating or further developing national discussions on the development of national capacities in this field,</li> <li>- Increasing UCPM capacities and better protected cultural heritage worldwide through the availability of a UCPM led capacity in support of national response actions in case of emergency.</li> </ul> <p>With an overall budget of 800.000 EUR (co-financed by 75% from DG ECHO) and throughout the project 's duration, i.e. January 2019 – December 2020, the PROCULTHER Team will support the project activities with its expertise in the fields of preparedness, capacity building and disaster risk management toward the implementation of the following activities (work packages):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A European methodology for the protection of cultural heritage in emergency</li> <li>- Establishing a European civil protection capacity to provide guidance and support globally for CH first aid during emergencies</li> </ul>
Web site	<a href="https://www.proculther.eu/">https://www.proculther.eu/</a>

### (III) INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

#### 9. Council of Europe: EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement

Name	<b>EUR-OPA</b>
Partner countries	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Greece, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Ukraine, and three Mediterranean countries which are not member States of the Council of Europe: Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco.
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	<p><b>EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement</b> is a platform for co-operation in the field of major natural and technological disasters. EUR-OPA does not engage in post-emergency assistance, but operates as a platform for cooperation for the 25 member States on major hazards and DRR through a network of specialised project centres. EUR-OPA's 4 priority areas are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Using scientific and technological knowledge to better assess evolving risks and adapt accordingly the resilience strategies.</li> <li>2) Developing cooperation among all decision-makers to better define authorities' adequate role in DRR.</li> <li>3) Promoting risk culture among population (children, adults and groups with special vulnerability).</li> <li>4) Fostering population's active participation (as individuals and as community) to DRR.</li> </ol> <p>Its field of competence covers disaster risk reduction, in particular: knowledge, prevention, preparedness, risk management and post-crisis analysis.</p> <p>At the political level, the decision-taking body is the Ministerial Meeting (which takes place every four/five years) where each State is represented by its minister(s) responsible for natural and technological major hazards. However, exceptional circumstances and emergencies can justify Ministerial meetings being held at other times.</p> <p>It is assisted by the Committee of Permanent Correspondents, who meet, as of 2013, once a year, where each State is represented by a Correspondent who plays the role of permanent relay between the national authorities and the Agreement. The Permanent Correspondents and their experts have the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to develop and prepare the Ministerial Meetings;</li> <li>• to gather materials necessary for the elaboration and publication of background documents and adopted resolutions;</li> <li>• to exchange and share information on relevant events which have occurred in the participating countries.</li> </ul> <p>At the scientific and technical level, the specific role of the Specialised Euro-Mediterranean Centres is to develop projects, both at national and regional levels, which aim to improve the awareness of and resilience to major risks within the population.</p> <p>Once a year the Meeting of the Directors of Specialised Euro-Mediterranean Centres facilitates the concrete contribution to the common objectives of the various partners through implementation of European expertise and research,</p>

	<p>training and information programmes.</p> <p>The EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement is helping to protect <b>cultural heritage</b> against natural and technological disasters by promoting risk culture and disaster resilience. It co-operates on a crosscutting basis at the Council of Europe with the Faro Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society in order to protect tangible and intangible heritage as a vector for identity and collective memory that can consolidate and revitalise communities, and also with the European Landscape Convention in terms of protecting cultural landscapes.</p>
Sectorial expertise available	<p><u>Greece</u>: project on “Seismic risk assessment of the old town of Rhodes” with the following aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locate the vulnerable sites of the old town and plan a safe evacuation in case of an earthquake</li> <li>Inform the population about the vulnerable parts of the old town</li> <li>Protection and rehabilitation of the Monumental Stock of the town</li> </ol> <p><u>North Macedonia</u>: project on “Harmonization of vulnerability assessment of urban cultural heritage” with the following aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harmonized seismic vulnerability index method</li> <li>Protection of the urban historic centres</li> <li>Protection of human lives</li> <li>Reducing post-earthquake urban and human losses.</li> </ol> <p><u>Italy</u>: project on “Local Knowledge and Schools Against Natural Disasters (LoKSAND)”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation of LoKSAND, PYT Pages (Protect Your Territory) and guidelines to involved institutions and local communities (in collaboration with partner centres in Algeria, Yerevan and an external partner in Bratislava)</li> <li>Reporting on 2020 activities and planning 2021 activities (in Ravello)</li> </ol> <p>This is a follow-up project to the previous one about local knowledge and media. The main focus of the project is to help protect cultural heritage by taking into consideration the local knowledge available. For further info:  <a href="https://www.coe.int/en/web/europarisks/cultural-heritage1">https://www.coe.int/en/web/europarisks/cultural-heritage1</a></p>
Can the scheme/network be accessible to EU Member States?	EUR-OPA documents are available on the website and accessible to all. EUR-OPA also collaborates with non-member States and international organisations.
Has the scheme already been used by EU Member-States?	
Procedure to trigger emergency assistance	In case of emergencies, the EUR-OPA Agreement stands ready to provide assistance in the <b>post-crisis management</b> through the expertise available within the co-operation network of its Member States and Specialised Centres.
Contact	<a href="mailto:europa@coe.int">europa@coe.int</a>
Web site	<a href="https://www.coe.int/en/web/europarisks/cultural-heritage1">https://www.coe.int/en/web/europarisks/cultural-heritage1</a>

## 10. Blue Shield International

Name	<b>Blue Shield International</b>
Partner countries	<p>The Blue Shield has national committees, or national committees currently in formation, in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Argentina</li> <li>- Australia</li> <li>- Austria</li> <li>- Belgium</li> <li>- Cameroun</li> <li>- Curacao</li> <li>- Czech Republic</li> <li>- Denmark</li> <li>- France</li> <li>- Georgia</li> <li>- Germany</li> <li>- Greece</li> <li>- Guatemala</li> <li>- Iceland</li> <li>- Ireland</li> <li>- Italy</li> <li>- South Korea</li> <li>- Lebanon</li> <li>- Macedonia</li> <li>- Mali</li> <li>- Mozambique</li> <li>- Netherlands</li> <li>- Niger</li> <li>- Norway</li> <li>- Pasifika</li> <li>- Peru</li> <li>- Poland</li> <li>- Senegal</li> <li>- Turkey</li> <li>- Ukraine</li> <li>- United Kingdom</li> <li>- USA</li> </ul>
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	<p>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.</p> <p>Blue Shields is a non-governmental, non-profit, international organisation committed to the protection of heritage across the world. This includes museums, monuments, archaeological sites, archives, libraries and audio-visual material, and significant natural areas, as well as intangible heritage. It has national committees operating across the world, with more under construction. The national committees are coordinated by an international committee – the Blue Shield International Board. The Blue Shield’s members are formed from ICOM, ICOMOS, IFLA, the ICA, armed forces, cultural protection lawyers, government, academia and heritage professionals to provide comprehensive cultural property protection.</p> <p>Blue Shields has identified the key risks that threaten cultural heritage in conflict and disaster and works through its national committees to alleviate them. At the international level, it promotes ratification and implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols (1954, 1999) and offers advice and guidance on this. It provides military training, exercise support, and advice to realise cultural property protection in military operations; and has created an online repository of papers and manuals related to cultural property protection.</p>
Sectorial expertise available	Protection of cultural heritage in emergency situations

<p>Can the scheme/network be accessible to EU Member State? If yes how?</p>	<p>All EU members are encouraged to create national committees:  <a href="https://theblueshield.org/get-involved/create-a-national-committee/">https://theblueshield.org/get-involved/create-a-national-committee/</a>  Contact details for existing committees are available here:  <a href="https://theblueshield.org/about-us/around-the-globe/">https://theblueshield.org/about-us/around-the-globe/</a></p> <p>Existing states wishing advice and support who do not have a national committee can contact the Blue Shield Secretariat for the International Board:  <a href="mailto:blueshield.international@theblueshield.org">blueshield.international@theblueshield.org</a></p>
<p>Has the scheme already been used by EU MS?</p>	<p>There are national committees in multiple EU member states that provide support for their individual governments.  Blue Shield International provides training and exercises in cultural property protection for NATO and some of its member states.</p>
<p>Procedure to trigger emergency assistance</p>	<p>Contact the relevant national committee in the first instance, and the Blue Shield International Secretariat if there is no national committee.</p> <p>Contact details for existing committees are available here:  <a href="https://theblueshield.org/about-us/around-the-globe/">https://theblueshield.org/about-us/around-the-globe/</a></p> <p>Existing states wishing advice and support who do not have a national committee can contact the Blue Shield Secretariat for the International Board:  <a href="mailto:blueshield.international@theblueshield.org">blueshield.international@theblueshield.org</a></p>
<p>Contact</p>	<p><a href="mailto:blueshield.international@theblueshield.org">blueshield.international@theblueshield.org</a></p>
<p>Web site</p>	<p><a href="https://theblueshield.org/">https://theblueshield.org/</a></p>



## 11. ICOMOS

Name	<b>ICOMOS – International Council on Monuments and Sites</b>
Partner countries	International
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	<p>ICOMOS is a non-governmental, not-for-profit international organisation committed to furthering the conservation, protection, use and enhancement of the world’s cultural heritage. ICOMOS is dedicated to the development of common doctrines, the evolution and circulation of knowledge, the creation of improved conservation techniques, and the promotion of cultural heritage significance.</p> <p>ICOMOS has built a solid philosophical, doctrinal and managerial framework for the sustainable conservation of heritage around the world. As an official advisory body to the World Heritage Committee for the implementation of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, ICOMOS evaluates nominations and advises on the state of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>ICOMOS International Secretariat is based in Paris and present in 151 countries. The organisation currently counts: 10929 members, 107 National Committees, 29 International Scientific Committees.</p> <p>ICOMOS has a variety of schemes/initiatives/bodies concerned with <b>alerting on threats to heritage and advocating its protection</b>, as well as <b>preventing and mitigating damage to heritage in emergencies</b>, both due to man-made and natural causes, and dealing with the <b>recovery and reconstruction</b> after such disasters. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <b>“Heritage at Risk”</b> publication series: since 2000 ICOMOS has published regular world reports that identify threatened heritage places, monuments and sites, present typical case studies and trends, and share suggestions for solving individual or global threats to our cultural heritage.</li> <li>- The <b>“Heritage Alerts”</b> process, through which ICOMOS Committees and members, as well as third parties, can ask ICOMOS to draw attention to threatened heritage places and promote good conservation solutions. The ICOMOS Triennial General Assembly also draws attention to such cases through resolutions it issues and which are transmitted to the authorities in charge of the heritage places.</li> <li>- <b>ICORP</b>, the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness: it gathers ICOMOS members with particular expertise in this field, with the aim to enhance the state of preparedness within the heritage institutions and professions in relation to disasters of natural or human origin, and to promote better integration of the protection of heritage structures, sites or areas into national, local as well as international disaster management, including mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities. ICORP has for example been instrumental in providing advice and training/capacity building, together with ICOMOS Nepal and ICCROM, in the aftermath of the 2015 earthquake that struck Nepal.</li> <li>- In the context of its role as an <b>Advisory Body to the 1972 World Heritage</b></li> </ul>

	<p><b>Convention</b>, ICOMOS is regularly called upon by UNESCO and the States Parties to the Convention to provide advice or make assessments in cases of emergencies affecting properties inscribed in the World Heritage List. ICOMOS is also invited by UNESCO to attend international coordination meetings in support to countries affected by man-made or natural disasters e.g. on Iraq, Afghanistan, Haiti among other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ICOMOS is a founding member of the <b>Blue Shield network</b> - <a href="https://theblueshield.org/">https://theblueshield.org/</a> and active in promoting the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two protocols.</li> <li>- Through its <b>Working Group on Syria and Iraq</b>, ICOMOS has maintained contact with colleagues in these countries affected by ongoing conflicts, provided distance training (see <a href="#">website</a>), attended international conferences, provided advice to UNESCO, advocated for heritage protection in the press etc.</li> <li>- One of the key questions in risk preparedness is <b>heritage documentation</b>. ICOMOS has a specialised International Scientific Committee - <b>CIPA</b>, which it runs jointly with ISPRS (International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing). ICOMOS provides advice on heritage documentation and recording (e.g. 3D scanning) and best practice in terms of heritage inventories. For example, through its participation in the <a href="#">Project Anqa</a>, ICOMOS was able to support the Syrian DGAM in 3D scanning of heritage sites endangered by the ongoing conflict and building local capacity.</li> <li>- <b>Reconstruction and recovery</b>: The issue of reconstruction, and the linked subject of authenticity, is the object of ongoing discussions in the heritage field. Through its many charters and declarations, ICOMOS has established itself as a standard setting body providing benchmarks of best practice. Taking into account the large-scale destruction of heritage sites by natural disasters or armed conflicts in the last few years, how to handle such situations is one of the most urgent tasks facing heritage communities today. ICOMOS has therefore launched a major reflection – whose outputs can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</li> </ul>
Sectorial expertise available	ICOMOS covers the full range of specialities and professions involved in cultural heritage conservation and protection and in particular runs <a href="#">28 International Scientific Committees</a> .
Can the scheme/network be accessible to EU Member States? If yes how?	<p>ICOMOS works on a worldwide level. It has National Committees in almost all EU States and a majority of our membership is in Europe.</p> <p>See below how to access ICOMOS support.</p>
Has the scheme already been used by EU Member-States?	ICOMOS' activities do not consist of a particular scheme. In the above outlined activities, ICOMOS regularly deals with EU member states.
Procedure to trigger emergency assistance	<p>An individually tailored solution will be provided for each situation and request – depending on the circumstances and resources available.</p> <p>Please contact the ICOMOS International Secretariat with a detailed description of the situation and the support sought.</p>
Contact	<a href="mailto:secretariat@icomos.org">secretariat@icomos.org</a>
Web site	<a href="https://www.icomos.org/en">https://www.icomos.org/en</a>

## 12. ICOM

Name	<b>ICOM</b>
Partner countries	Global
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	<p><b>Disaster Risk Management Committee – DRMC</b>  <a href="#">ICOM Disaster Risk Management Committee</a> gathers some museum-related professionals to help countries in need deal with cultural heritage emergencies. DRMC is the ICOM Standing Committee dedicated to emergency response following major natural and human-made disasters, as well as during and after military conflicts. It works to limit and contain damage through preventive conservation measures, risk mitigation and rapid intervention. DRMC acts only upon the request of museums professionals or institutions and when the situation surpasses national capabilities for response. Its role is to liaise with the international community (local and international institutions) to share information and cooperate for improved risk management. DRMC evaluates each critical situation and the corresponding needs to develop response mechanisms, for instance by drafting a swift damage assessment report. DRMC also supports long-term capacity building for museum professionals and fosters the development of regional networks. ICOM DRMC established a Museum Watch Lists for critical situations and it contributes to No-Strike Lists for escalating military situation. ICOM DRMC compiles a List of Emergency Response Resources for Museums and other Cultural Institutions.</p> <p><b>International Committee on Disaster Resilient Museums</b>  The International Council of Museums, Disaster Resilient Museums Committee (ICOM DRMC) is the new ICOM International Committee, created in 2019, with the mission to serve global museums as an effective, inspiring, instrumental, and cooperative interdisciplinary platform about emergency preparedness and disaster response.  Goals and Objectives 2019 - 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase awareness about the importance of disaster risk management and museums within ICOM</li> <li>• To identify opportunities for collaboration with other stakeholder organizations in the field of cultural heritage and disaster response.</li> <li>• To provide a mechanism among the museum community for the dissemination of information resources, training opportunities, and professional networking about disaster risk management.</li> </ul> <p><b>ICOM Red Lists</b>  <a href="#">ICOM Red Lists</a> classify the endangered categories of archaeological objects or work of arts in the most vulnerable areas of the world, in order to prevent them from being illegally sold or exported. This tool contributes effectively to the protection of cultural heritage. “Emergency” Red Lists are published when a situation suddenly occurs, putting a country’s movable cultural heritage in danger (e.g. Iraq, Haiti, Egypt, Yemen, Mali).</p> <p><b>Training and workshops</b>  ICOM regularly organizes capacity building activities and workshop related to Disaster Risk Management all over the world. These activities can be</p>

	<p>implemented in response to a need or a request from a partner, an ICOM National Committee or at the initiative of the Secretariat.</p> <p><b>ICOM as one of the Founding Four of Blue Shield</b>  ICOM is Board and Bureau Member of the Blue Shield. This Association is dedicated to protecting heritage in armed conflicts and natural disasters, and to providing post-crisis support (see point 9). It brings together the knowledge, experience and international networks of the following founding members:  ICOM: International Council of Museums  ICA: International Council on Archives  IFLA: International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions  ICOMOS: International Council on Monuments and Sites</p>
Sectorial expertise available	ICOM covers the full range of specialities related with cultural heritage protection, security and cultural heritage conservation thanks to the expertise of its museum professionals' network.
Can the scheme/network be accessible to EU Member State? If yes how?	ICOM has a National Committee in each EU State, and two Regional Alliances, ICOM Europe and ICOM South East Europe
Has the scheme already been used by EU MS?	ICOM works on a regular basis with EU MS
Procedure to trigger emergency assistance	ICOM has set up an emergency provision in its budget "to cover advice or training expenses in the event of a disaster". A detailed description has to be sent to the ICOM International Secretariat. Each request will be examined, and a solution provided depending on the circumstances and resources available.
Contact	
Web site	<a href="https://icom.museum/en/activities/heritage-protection/emergency-preparedness-and-response/">https://icom.museum/en/activities/heritage-protection/emergency-preparedness-and-response/</a>

### 13. ICCROM

Name	<b>ICCROM</b>
Partner countries	International
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	<p><b>First Aid and Resilience in Times of Crisis (FAR)</b></p> <p>In the event of a complex emergency, and upon a specific request from the affected member state, FAR programme mobilizes its network of cultural first aiders world-wide to assist with post event damage assessments for all type of cultural heritage; conduct on-site training for volunteers, professionals and humanitarians to salvage and stabilize damaged heritage; and build capacity for planning as well as implementing post-disaster recovery operations at scale. The network itself spans 78 countries.</p> <p>Past emergency response assistance includes: Cyclone Amphan, India (2020), Earthquake, Croatia (2020), Kerala Flood, India (2018), Mosul, Iraq (2017), Central Italy earthquakes (2016), Myanmar (2016), Typhoon Haiyan and Bohol Earthquake , Philippines (2013)</p>
Sectorial expertise available	Crisis mapping, Post event Damage and Risk Assessment, Guidance for conducting Post Disaster Needs Assessment, First Aid to all forms of cultural heritage, inter agency coordination mechanisms, in-crisis training of cultural heritage professionals, emergency responders and volunteers as well as Planning for post-event recovery and rehabilitation, long term recovery of sites and collections.
Can the scheme/network be accessible to EU Member States? If yes how?	Yes, upon a formal request submitted to DG of ICCROM. The request should be made in consultation with the cultural ministry of the Member State from where the request originates.
Has the scheme already been used by EU Member-States?	Yes, in the recent past Croatia has benefitted
Procedure to trigger emergency assistance	Email to programme leader
Contact	Mrs Aparna Tandon, Senior Programme Leader, First and Resilience in Times of Crisis
Web site	<a href="https://www.iccrom.org/themes/disaster-resilient-heritage/first-aid-cultural-heritage-fac/emergency-response">https://www.iccrom.org/themes/disaster-resilient-heritage/first-aid-cultural-heritage-fac/emergency-response</a>

## 14. UNESCO

Name	<b>UNESCO</b>
Partner countries	UNESCO Member States States Parties to the World Heritage Convention
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	<p><b>A. UNESCO World Heritage Centre</b></p> <p><b>The List of World Heritage in Danger</b></p> <p>Under the 1972 World Heritage Convention, a World Heritage property can be inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger by the World Heritage Committee when it finds that the condition of the property has deteriorated in a way that threatens the Outstanding Universal Value which justified its inscription on the World Heritage List. The List of World Heritage in Danger informs the international community of conditions of conservation of a property and to encourage corrective actions. It also alerts the international community to these situations so that it can join efforts to save these endangered sites. The inclusion of a site on the List of World Heritage in Danger allows the conservation community to respond to specific preservation needs in an efficient manner. Many positive examples of joint actions prove the effectiveness of this mechanism over nearly 50 years.</p> <p><b>Reactive Monitoring process</b></p> <p>Reactive Monitoring is defined as the reporting by the World Heritage Centre, other sectors of UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat. Through this process, States Parties to the World Heritage Convention are invited to inform the World Heritage Committee, through the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, of their intention to undertake or to authorize in an area protected under the Convention major restorations or new constructions, which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Notice should be given as soon as possible and before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse; so that the Committee may assist in seeking appropriate solutions to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is fully preserved. Over the years, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre has developed a set of Resource Manuals, together with the 3 Advisory Bodies of the World Heritage Committee (ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN) to assist States Parties to the Convention to improve the management of their cultural and natural World Heritage properties. These Management Resource Manuals are accessible at <a href="https://whc.unesco.org/en/resourcemanuals/">https://whc.unesco.org/en/resourcemanuals/</a></p> <p><b>The Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism</b></p> <p>The Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism (RMM) was established by the World Heritage Committee at its 31<sup>st</sup> session in 2007 to allow the sending of one or a series of reports to the World Heritage Committee in the interval between two sessions. Such mechanism</p>

was established to enhance the communication with the concerned States Parties and to strengthen the conservation of the properties (reporting to Committee members between two sessions is the main potential advantage of the Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism).

#### **The Rapid Response Facility**

The Rapid Response Facility (RRF) is an emergency fund that provides grants to protected areas during sudden crises. In particular, it funds efforts to alleviate disaster situations affecting wildlife in UNESCO natural World Heritage sites. Launched in 2006 the RRF is a partnership between Fauna & Flora International (FFI) and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. It has been funded by various donors over time: the United Nations Foundation, Arcadia, the Franz Weber Foundation, the Iris Foundation and the Government of Norway.

#### **Emergency Assistance under the World Heritage Fund.**

Emergency assistance addresses ascertained or potential threats facing properties inscribed on the World Heritage List, which have suffered severe damage or are in imminent danger of severe damage due to sudden, unexpected phenomena (e.g. land subsidence, extensive fires, flooding or man-made disaster). This assistance does not concern cases of damage or deterioration caused by gradual processes of decay, pollution or erosion. It is funded by the World Heritage Fund, which is itself funded by the assessed contributions of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention.

#### **B. The Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit**

The Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit, created in 2014 and located within the Culture and Emergencies entity of the Culture Sector of UNESCO, coordinates and supports activities related to preparedness and response to cultural emergencies, in close consultation with other UNESCO Sectors and Field Offices, and relevant UN entities. It does so through policy advice, the development of new partnerships and tools, the provision of technical backstopping to Headquarters Divisions and Field Offices, as well as by communication and resource mobilization. The Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit is also responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Strategy for the Reinforcement of UNESCO's Action for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the Event of Armed Conflict, its Addendum concerning emergencies associated with disasters caused by natural and human-induced hazards and the related Action Plan. Finally, the Unit serves the role of secretariat to the Heritage Emergency Fund, a multi-donor fund established in 2015 for the protection of heritage in emergency situations.

The **Heritage Emergency Fund**, a multi-donor and non-earmarked

	<p>funding mechanism, was established by UNESCO in 2015, to enable the Organization to respond quickly and effectively to crises resulting from armed conflicts and disasters caused by natural and human-made hazards all over the world.</p> <p>The Heritage Emergency Fund finances activities in the area of emergency preparedness and response within the domains of the UNESCO Culture Conventions. This includes immovable cultural and natural heritage, moveable cultural heritage, cultural repositories, underwater cultural heritage, intangible cultural heritage and the diversity of cultural goods, services and expressions.</p> <p>The Heritage Emergency Fund is supported by voluntary contributions from UNESCO Member States, International Organizations and private individuals. According to the Financial Regulations of the Heritage Emergency Fund, the UNESCO Director-General decides on the allocation of its resources.</p>
Sectorial expertise available	Cultural heritage (tangible, intangible, movable), Risk management, disaster risk reduction, Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs), Recovery and Peace-Building Assessments (RPBAs)
Can the scheme/network be accessible to EU Member States? If yes how?	The scheme can be accessed by EU Member States, by contacting the UNESCO Office in Venice ( <a href="mailto:veniceoffice@unesco.org">veniceoffice@unesco.org</a> ).
Has the scheme already been used by EU Member-States?	Yes. The Heritage Emergency Fund has supported capacity-building in disaster risk management for cultural heritage site managers in Serbia and Croatia, as well as the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment for the culture sector in Albania.
Procedure to trigger emergency assistance	<p>The procedure is the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A UNESCO Member State informs the relevant UNESCO Field Office (Venice for the EU Member States) about the kind of support required</li> <li>2) The relevant UNESCO Field Office drafts a funding request and sends it to the Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit</li> <li>3) The Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit reviews the request, and submits it, with a draft recommendation, to the Assistant Director-General for Culture via the Director for Culture and Emergencies</li> <li>4) The Assistant Director-General for Culture decides on the request.</li> </ol> <p>Any funding request must meet the following eligibility requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) contribute to achieving one of the objectives the Fund;</li> <li>2) concern an emergency;</li> <li>3) refer to Culture as a whole or to one of the dimensions of Culture covered by the UNESCO Culture Conventions.</li> </ol> <p>In the case of <u>preparedness</u> activities, the following priority considerations will be taken into account in deciding whether assistance under the Heritage Emergency Fund should be granted, to the extent possible and as appropriate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) support a country which has never previously benefited</li> </ol>



	<p>from the Fund's resources;</p> <p>2) play a catalyst effect ("seed money"), promoting financial or in-kind contributions from other sources;</p> <p>3) be still unfunded, after consideration of other possible funding sources.</p>
Contact	
Web site	<a href="https://en.unesco.org/themes/culture-in-emergencies/contact">https://en.unesco.org/themes/culture-in-emergencies/contact</a> <a href="http://www.unesco.org/culture/en/hef">www.unesco.org/culture/en/hef</a>

## 15. Prince Claus Fund

Name	<b>Prince Claus Fund</b>
Partner countries	Headquarters: Netherlands. No partners
Description of the scheme/network, services offered	<p>Scheme: <b>Cultural Emergency Response (CER) Programme</b></p> <p>The Prince Claus Fund supports emergency relief actions for cultural heritage in direct cooperation with local partners in the affected communities. Through CER, the organisation also organises the training of heritage rescuers and the development of a network of experts who can facilitate quick response wherever needed.</p> <p>The Prince Claus Fund often work in collaboration with other international heritage conservation organisations, such as UNESCO, ICCROM, the Smithsonian Institution, the Whiting Foundation, and the Gerda Henkel Stiftung.</p>
Sectorial expertise available	-
Can the scheme/network be accessible to EU Member States? If yes how?	<p>Only if the country is registered on the <a href="#">DAC-list of the OECD</a>.</p> <p>The organisation supports projects in Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia, Africa and Eastern Europe.</p>
Has the scheme already been used by EU Member-States?	No
Procedure to trigger emergency assistance	<p>The Prince Claus Fund offers financial support to individuals and organisations who implement outstanding cultural initiatives, primarily in Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Caribbean &amp; Eastern Europe. An individual or organization can always apply for urgent help whenever cultural heritage is damaged and/or threatened by an acute conflict, man-made, or natural disaster situation. The organization also publishes open calls for applications for projects focusing on specific areas of cultural emergency response. Open calls each have their own criteria and procedures, and may be open at different times of year. Open Calls are published on the website of the Prince Claus Fund and social media.</p>
Contact	
Web site	<p><a href="https://princeclausfund.org/cultural-emergency-response">https://princeclausfund.org/cultural-emergency-response</a>  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/princeclausfund/">https://www.facebook.com/princeclausfund/</a>  <a href="https://www.instagram.com/princeclausfund/?hl=nl">https://www.instagram.com/princeclausfund/?hl=nl</a></p>